

# **CONTINUOUS VILLAGE SURVEYS**

**1955-56**

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**Village — KASBE SUKENE**  
**(Taluka Niphad, District Nasik)**  
**BOMBAY STATE**

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**POONA 4.**

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## Chapter I

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LAYOUT

1.1 General Features : Centre Sukene, which was surveyed during the period June 1955 to May 1956, is located in the Nasik District of the Bombay State.

Nasik District, lying between  $19^{\circ}34'$  and  $20^{\circ}58'$  north latitude and  $73^{\circ}18'$  and  $75^{\circ}$  east longitude, is bounded on the north by the district of West Khandesh; on the east by the former Hyderabad State and the district of East Khandesh; on the south by Ahmednagar; and on the West by Thana district, the territories of Dharampur and the Dangs. The district, with an area of 6,013 sq. miles and a population of 1,429,916<sup>as</sup> per 1951 Census is subdivided for administrative purposes into eleven talukas and two Mahals. With the exception of the two Mahals, i.e. Paiml- and Surgana, and few villages in Nasik, Kalwan and Igatpuri talukas, the whole district is situated on a tableland at an elevation ranging from 1,300 feet to 2,000 feet above the sea level. This whole region lies immediately to the east of at the Sahyadri range which forms the western boundary of at the district. The portion of the district which is nearer to this range is generally very rugged and hilly and partakes of the nature of Konkan. To the east of this region lies the open and fertile land called Desh.

Niphad taluka, to which the selected villages belong, is one of the southern talukas of the Nasik district and belongs to this particular region described as Desh. It is bounded on the north by Chandor; on the east by Yeola and Kopargaon; on the south by Sinnar; and on the west by Dindori and Nasik talukas. Niphad, as the name indicates, is a region of plain and open country - devoid of any hills (निर्ण + पहाड = land devoid of hills). The undulating plains are destitute of any large trees and the region presents a monotonous picture of miles and miles of bare land of deep black soil. The region forms a part of what is known as the Great Trap Region of the Deccan which consists of successive flows of basalt. Over most of the lowlying portion of the District the surface of the basalt has weathered into fertile black soil. Fertility of this description of earth for cereals and pulses is wellknown, but it is not favourable to the growth of large trees. The only forests are, therefore, a few small babul trees.

The climate of this part of the region is considered to be the best in the Deccan. For a short period in each year extreme cold and extreme heat are experienced but during the rest of the year, constant breezes from the west and south west equalise the temperature. The rainfall is uncertain and scanty and varies greatly between different parts of the region according to their

distance from the Western Ghats. Nearer the plains of Khandesh and the Hyderabad territory, the fall becomes still lighter. The amount of rainfall is often small and it is not even fairly distributed over the whole of the season (The annual rainfall in the Niphad taluka averages about 20"). Table 1.1 gives the rainfall figures from June to December as recorded at the Pimpri and Ozar rainguage stations during the years from 1954 to 1956. These figures can be regarded to be fairly representative of the rainfall in the surveyed villages as both Ozar and Pimpri are located within 6 to 8 miles distance from the villages under consideration.

Table 1.1

Rainfall data from the rainguage stations (nearest to the Centre) during 1954-56 (in inches)

	Ozar Rainguage Station			Pimpri Rainguage Station		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
June	5.47	0.85	1.41	0.74	0.6	.42
July	5.91	2.33	8.37	4.60	0.87	6.68
August	2.7	4.65	8.31	0.70	2.33	6.84
September	13.12	5.28	6.22	7.84	1.61	8.84
October	-	6.95	9.22	-	4.68	9.23
November	-	0.51	3.86	-	1.25	3.20
December	-	-	-	0.6	-	-

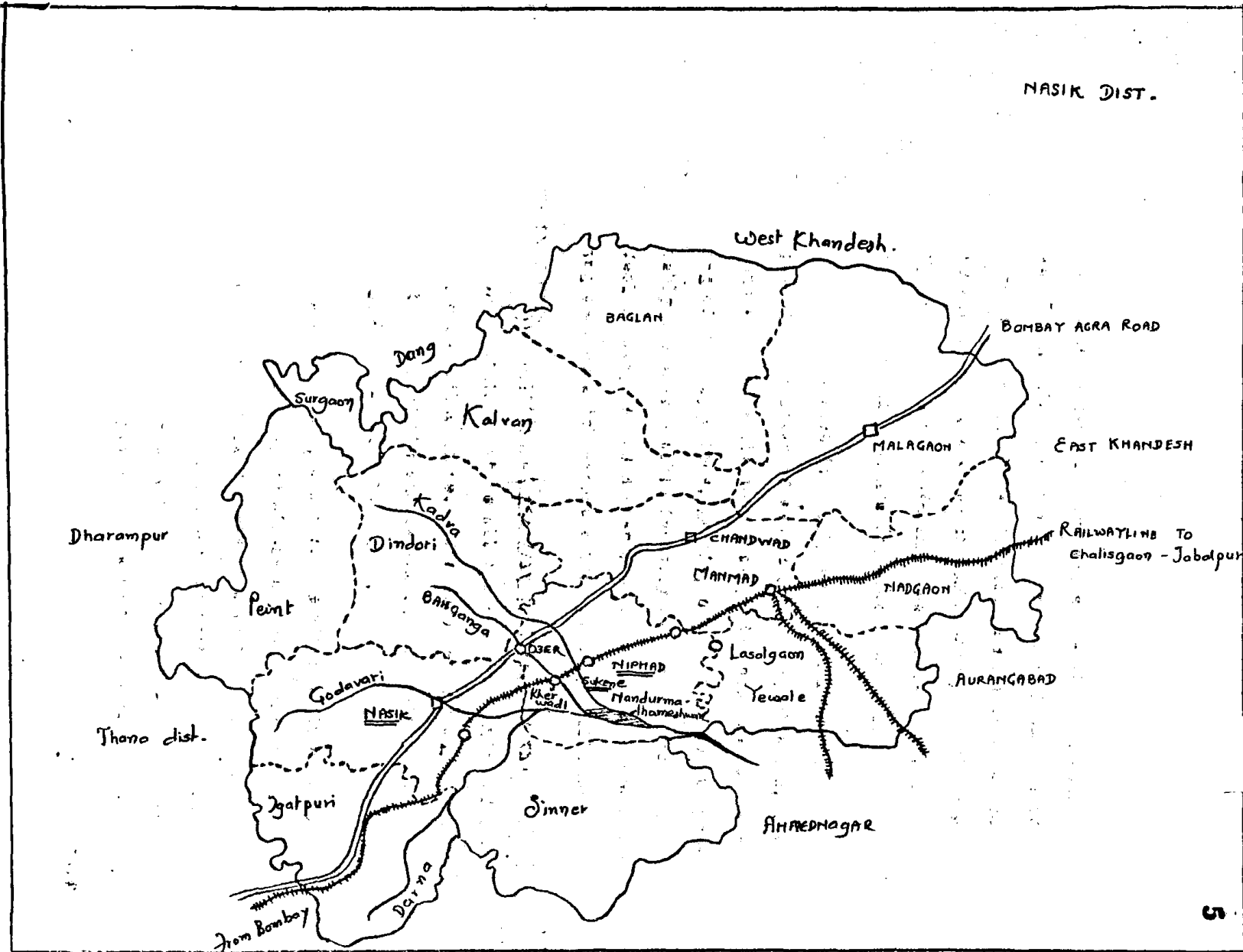
Deficiency in respect of rainfall has been counter-

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-balanced by the extensive irrigation facilities enjoyed by the region. Irrigation by wells and dams has long been in vogue and the Niphad taluka, in particular, has been at a special advantage in this respect. It enjoys the benefit of Godavari and Kadwa canal systems since their inception some 80 years ago. Niphad taluka, therefore, specialises in the cultivation of the commercial crops like sugarcane, onions, chillies, etc. Other crops of the district are Bajri, wheat, Jwari, etc. Bajri is the people's staple food and it is sown with a mixture of pulses. Wheat is grown largely in the central and southern talukas and is either a dry or a cold weather watered crop. Rice, Nagli, Vari are also grown in some parts, especially on the hill lands. Of pulses, the chief are Kulith, gram and tur. Groundnuts are grown to a fair extent and chillies is the most important crop grown in garden lands. Vegetables, both European and Indian are raised in the irrigated land. Some parts of the district (Nasik, Niphad and Chandor talukas) are famous for grapes. The following table (1.2) brings out the proportionate distribution of the total cropped area of the district into various crops during 1953-54.

In point of communication the region possesses unusual advantages. The Central Railway line enters at Igatpuri from south-east and runs through Nasik, Niphad, Chandwad and Nandgaon talukas. The line from

NASIK DIST.





Manmad to Hyderabad traverses a few miles of Nandgaon and Yeola talukas and the Dhond-Manmad line runs from Manmad to Yeola. The district is also well served by metalled roads <sup>of</sup> which Bombay-Agra, the Khandesh-Hyderabad, the Nasik-Kalwan, the Nasik-Poona and the Ahmednagar-Malegaon are the most important.

The district is mainly agricultural and the principal articles of export are grain, oilseeds, gur and a considerable amount of garden produce consisting of grapes, onions, garlic, etc. Handloom is probably the only notable industry of the district and Yeola, Malegaon and Sinnar are important handloom weaving centres which export cotton cloth and silk goods.

1.2 Location of the Sample Villages : The selected villages share all the characteristics of the region described above. The accompanying map shows the location of the sample villages in relation to the district and taluka places.

Kasabe Sukene, the nucle<sup>ar</sup>us village, is a small railway station, lying midway between Nasik and Lasalgaon on the Central Railway line that crosses the Niphad taluka from south-west to north-east. It is situated at a distance of 18 miles to the north-east of Nasik and is placed on the northern bank of the

river Banganga which rises near Ramsej in the south of Dindori taluka and completes its course by merging into the Godavari at a distance of about three miles to the south of this village. Sukene is connected with the neighbouring villages by three approach roads, but all of them are rendered uncommunicable for wheel traffic during the rainy season as none of them is a metalled road. The approach road leading to Ozar is a vital road connection as it connects the village with the district place by the Bombay-Agra road. The other two approach roads connect the village with Sayakheda and Pimpalgaon. The railway line runs through the southern part of the twin villages at of Sukene and the railway station, though located within the boundaries of <sup>uj</sup> Marye Sukene, is named after Kasabe Sukene. The station is situated within a distance of onemile from the village site and is linked with the village by an unmetalled road. The station is a minor one and only the passenger trains take a halt. However, it is of great importance to Sukene and its neighbouring villages because railway is the only quick transport available to them which provides a direct contact with the taluka and the district places, both of which are located on the Central Railway line. It also provides a vital link with the important

Indian markets especially in connection with the marketing of onions - the important commercial crop of the selected villages.

The nearest motor stand is available either at Ozar or at Niphad, both of which are situated at a distance of six miles from the village. Out of the other two selected villages, <sup>uj</sup>Marye Sukene is situated so close to the nucleus village that it shares the same facilities which Kasabe Sukene has in respect of communications. <sup>uj</sup>Marye Oney, the remaining village, is situated at a distance of two miles to the west of these two villages and, therefore, the nearest bus stop available to it is at Ozar which is four miles away. The nearest railway station for Oney is Kasabe Sukene, but the villagers also go to Kherwadi station which is four miles away from Oney and lies on the Ozar-Sayakheda bus route.

There is one sub-post office at Kasabe Sukene which also serves the other two selected villages. The nearest telegraph office is located at the Taluka place but the villagers also avail themselves of the facilities which are available at Kasabe Sukene railway station.

Until recently Kasabe Sukene was a Jahagiri

village. It was alienated to Balaji Laxman Sukenkar in 1797 by Ahilyabai Holkar in recognition of the services rendered by him as her representative to the Peshwas. This Jahagirdari was a personal inam and out of the revenue assessment of nearly eleven thousand rupees, eight thousand and five hundred rupees used to go to the Jahagirdar as his 'vasul'. The remaining amount used to be shared by the Government in the form of 'Juj' and 'Najarāna'. The category of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Jahagirdar was known as 'sharakati Tumhala'

The other two villages which were selected for the purpose of this survey i.e. Mouje Sukene and Oney are situated opposite to Kasabe Sukene on the southern banks of the river Banganga which enters the taluka from the western side, encircles the two villages from North and north-eastern sides and ultimately meets the River Godavari which borders on a portion of south-eastern lands of Mouje Sukene. Mouje Sukene and Kasabe Sukene are separated only by the course of the river though the eastern boundaries of the former extend beyond the river course and coterminate with the south-eastern boundaries of the latter (originally, these boundaries of the two villages ran along the course of the river Banganga but the river itself

changed its course sometime in the past. At present it intersects the eastern lands <sup>of</sup> at Mouje Sukene. The respective boundaries are still determined by the old course of the river as indicated by the map attached at the end of this chapter. Oney is situated at a distance of about two miles to the west of Sukene and lies on the approach road which runs between Kasabe Sukene and Ozar. The approach road running between Sayakheda and Sukene passes through Mouje Sukene and Oney and thus joins all the three villages with each other. The villages are thus in close proximity of each other and the boundaries of one co-terminate with the boundaries of the other.

### 1.3 General Features of the Sample Villages:

As pointed out previously, the selected villages are situated on an open country which is not much favoured by the growth of large trees. However, one comes across a good deal of mango and tamarind groves which have flourished around irrigated farms or near the village sites. Babul is a very common tree but tamarind, banyan, pimpal are also found, especially along the roadsides. As the region is without any forest, the whole area is denied the protective benefits of forests against the erosion of soil. The problem of soil erosion is present in the jirayat lands of all the

three villages with different degrees of seriousness. The whole of the jirayat tract <sup>of</sup> at Kasabe Sukene slopes downwards to the south and thus, caused a great deal of soil erosion. In Mouje Sukene, the lands near the river course are sloping downwards and present the problem of soil erosion to a certain extent. While only few have taken measures to combat this menace by constructing bunds, a general lack of interest on the part of the farmers is evinced in such measures due to, perhaps, greater concentration of attention on the bagayat lands.

The soil in these villages is of a very good quality. Especially, the bagayat lands are endowed with the deep black soil which is known for its superior fertility. Jirayat lands surrounding the streamlets are also of the same variety. The rest of the lands in the jirayat areas consist of light black, brown and light brown soil in some parts while in many parts, especially on the heaths ( मखिन ), the soil is infertile, barren, strewn with boulders and mixed with <sup>me</sup>linse.

Out of the three villages, Mouje Sukene and Oney enjoy the benefit of first class irrigation facilities and nearly 500 to 600 acres in these two villages are watered by the Palkhed canal which

originating<sup>es</sup> from the Kadva river. Mouje Sukene and Oney are practically at the tailend of this canal. Kasabe Sukene enjoys the second class irrigation facilities and it draws its irrigation water from a private canal and maintained by the villagers themselves. The small reservoir which feeds the canal was built by the Jahagirdar of Sukene on the river Banganga and is located at Dixi - a village some four miles away from Sukene. The benefit of this canal is not available to any village other than Kasabe Sukene where it commands an area of nearly 600 acres. However, the water available from the canal does not meet the requirements of the villagers and they have mostly to depend on the wells <sup>u</sup>sank in the farm lands for this purpose. Each farmer in the irrigated track gets his turn only once in a month and, therefore, the supplementation of the canal irrigation by the well irrigation has become inevitable. There are, however, good prospects of this village coming under the first class irrigation facilities within a couple of years when it will be possible for the village to draw upon the Kadva canal which skirts the northern boundaries of the village jirayat lands. For the present, Kasabe Sukene does not get the advantage of this canal. But it will be possible for Kasabe Sukene to draw upon this canal after the completion of the Gangapur

project, due to which the capacity of the canal will be raised considerably. It will then be possible to convert part of the jirayat land into irrigated land. The Government has already undertaken the work in this connection and new canals and watercourses are being built in the jirayat areas.

Another <sup>related</sup> selected factor which will bring about a transformation in the village economy is the proposed installation of a co-operative sugar factory at Sukene. Sponsoring attempts are being made by the representatives of the 61 neighbouring villages which are going to form the area of operation of the factory and plans for collection of shares are already set on foot. The managing committee of 28 members has appointed two promoters. Sukene has been selected as the venue for the factory because it is centrally located and also possesses rail-transport facilities. The whole scheme depends on the extension of the irrigation facilities which will enable the villages to bring more land under sugar-cane farming.

The present irrigation facilities available to the selected villages are a great advantage to them because of the scanty and uncertain rainfall which they experience. The diary maintained by our investigator during the period of our survey gives some idea



regarding the nature of the rainfall. The rainy season had hardly started in the months of June and July. The amount of rain during these months was so meagre that the farmers did not think it safe to start the sowing operations during this period. This also brought in its wake the problem of fodder supply and the farmers started sending their cattle in the surrounding talukas of Nandgaon, Nasik and Dindori for grazing purposes. Farmers had started watering the crops with the well water. The distribution of rainfall during the end of September and the beginning of October was fairly well and the crops did not suffer any damage. The continuation of the rainfall during the month of November, however, affected some of the Kharif crops very badly.

These villages are not self sufficient in respect of the fodder supply. Sending of cattle in the Konkan i.e. parts of Igatpuri, Dindori and Nasik taluka for grazing purposes during the monsoons is a very common practice among the cultivators. ~~The figures are doubtful.~~ Farmers devote a portion of their lands for the cultivation of green fodder and fodder crops like 'Methi, Gajar, Valkhad, Kadaval, Ghas' are usually grown. The nucleus village imports nearly 100 to 150 cartloads of dry fodder like hay, millet stalks and 'Bhuskut' in the rabbi season. In a period of

acute shortage, feeding of sugarcane to the cattle is also resorted to.

Pasture land is almost non-existent in Mouje Sukene and Oney. Kasabe Sukene possesses nearly 136 acres of pasture land. If with the help of the Kadwa canal the waste land could be brought under irrigation, Kasabe Sukene will be able to add another 100 acres or so to its present area of pasture land.

The river Banganga, Ganga as it is locally known, forms the chief source of drinking water. Though the stream of water is comparatively small and is confined to a narrow strip of its rocky bed during the major part of the year, the villages never run short of the drinking water. Special attention is paid by the Grampanchayats during the summer season for maintaining the purity of water by stationing a guard on the river banks whose duty is to see that the river water is kept unpolluted by prohibiting its use for unhygienic purposes. Use of well water for drinking purposes is not much favoured by the villagers because of its blackish quality. There are nearly 30 wells in Kasabe Sukene and 6 in Mouje Sukene but their water is not used for drinking purposes in most of the cases. People prefer the river water even in the rainy season when the water gets muddy and unclean.

The agricultural seasons are mainly two i.e. Kharif and Rabbi, but certain vegetables are also grown as summer crops in a few irrigated fields. Bajri, Jwari, groundnut are the main kharif crops while wheat, gram, onions are grown in the rabbi season. Onion is cultivated in both the seasons but rabbi onion known as 'Unhāl Kāndā', is cultivated on a more extensive scale. Onion and sugarcane are the two main important commercial crops of these villages and much care is devoted for their cultivation. Vegetables are grown in the canal and well irrigated areas. Some land is devoted for Guava orchards and vineyards. Growing of grapevines is not much in vogue at the present and the vineyards do not number more than twenty or so in Kasabe Sukene. But more and more cultivators are taking to grape vine cultivation.

1.3 Layout of the nuclear villages : Kasabe sukene, with an area of 8.3 sq. miles and a population of 2662 as per 1951 census, is the largest village of the three. The gaathan proper, concentrated on the southern side of the village, is spread east-west along the river bank while the village lands sprawl extensively to the rest of the directions. The private canal enters the village from the west and runs almost

parallel to the course of the river. Immediately close to the village site are the bagayat lands of the village and they are mostly concentrated on the northern side. A streamlet flowing from east to west demarcates the irrigated lands from the jirayat lands which extend up to Kadva canal. Some three to four smaller streams flow from north to south and join the above stream which ultimately meets Banganga in the boundaries of Pimpalaj - the village bordering to the south east of Sukene.

The unmetalled street which runs between the village site and the station assumes the form of the main road after its entry into the village site from the east. It runs parallel and very close to the course of the river and the bulk of the village houses are situated along the northern side of this road. A ~~discussion~~ diversion shoots off to the right from this main road immediately after its entry in the village site, encircles the northern part of the village and ultimately meets the main road at the western end of the village. Lanes branch off to the north from this main road at different <sup>ce</sup> plans and meet the diversion. The residential houses of the villagers are built along the main road and different lanes. Most of the

village shops, hotels etc. are located on the main road. Some of the important shops, bigger temples, the office of the grampanchayat and the Chavdi are located around a big square which is formed by the two lanes which join the main road from the opposite sides. This square forms the central and the most lively part of the village site. The daily bazaar where the village farmers and even outsiders come to vend their vegetables, fruits, etc. is also held in this square. It is also a place where the villagers hang about during their leisure time and gossip. The weekly bazaar is held under a thick tamarind grove situated near the village gate at the western end. The primary school of the village is located opposite this place and the approach road leading to Ozar passes through the school and the weekly bazaar place.

The ecological pattern of the village is <sup>of</sup> ~~at~~ the traditional type and a tendency to form separate caste colonies is quite discernible. Different castes have marked out separate residential areas which are often separated by small lanes or narrow strips of land.

At the eastern fringe of the village is located the Mahar-wada which one comes across immediately after entering the village from the station side. It is a

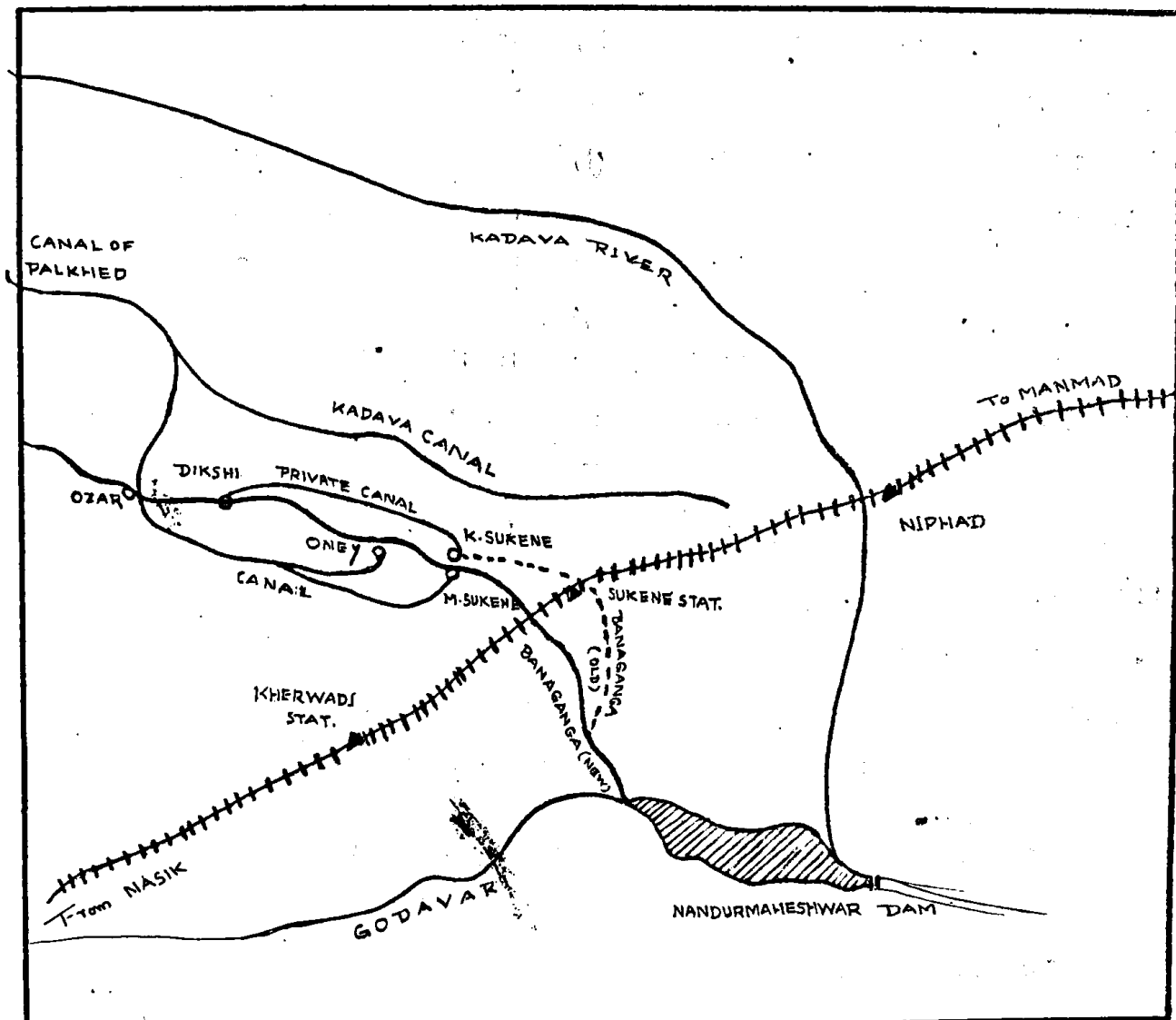
distinctly demarcated locality and is separated from the other localities by a wide strip of land. The Mangwada, which consists of only two small huts, is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Maharwada, so much so that it can practically be regarded as a part of it. After the Maharwada come the Chambharwada and the Kumbharwada, both of which are situated on the left side of the main road. The diversion from the main road, to which reference was made earlier, originates at this point and the residential blocks of carpenters, barbers, tailors, etc. are located along it. Most of the central part of the village site is occupied by the Marathas who form the bulk of the population. There are a few houses belonging to Brahmins but they do not form a compact block as such. At the western end of the village are located different caste blocks belonging to poorer section of the population. The Muslims reside in the close proximity of the main road in this part of the village site while the Kolis have inhabited themselves in the north-western corners. Joshivada and Dhangarwada are located on the southern side of the main road and are very close to the river bank. The Bhil wada consists of a few huts and is located at a distance of one furlong beyond the village gate. No such clearcut castewise clustering of houses is evidenced in the heart of the village site. Though the major portion of this part is occupied by the

Maratha community, houses belonging to different castes, like Marwaris, Brahmins, etc. are also found in some places.

There are no signs of any expansion in the village site. The gaonthan has almost exhausted all the land available for residential purposes and it can now expand only at the cost of the bagayat lands which surround the village site. There is little room left for new constructions and the construction of new buildings often takes place after the demolition of the older structures.

The village does not have any wadis.

A sketch showing the position of the surveyed villages and the irrigation facilities available to them.





APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture set up in 1954 a research unit in Agricultural Economics at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, for the purpose of conducting, in Western and Central Zones, a continuous study on changes in rural economy. The study is to be carried out by means of surveys being repeated in the same group of villages at intervals of four years.

Nasik was one of the five districts selected for the study during the year 1955-56. The centre in this district comprised of three villages, viz. Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Mouje Onay. Of these Kasabe Sukene was the nuclear village, the remaining two villages being separated only by the course of river Banganga. The selection of the villages of the centre was purposive, the criteria applied for selection being :

(a) the aggregate population of the selected villages must be in the neighbourhood of 5000.

(b) The villages must grow the main crop of the district in which they are located.

(c) The nuclear village must be one in which a weekly market is located.

(d) The villages must be those where some changes might be expected in the course of the next five years, though they should not have been subjected to rather extraordinary development effort such as the community development project or the Sarvodaya scheme.

The above mentioned villages were selected for studying an economy which is mainly based on irrigation. The proposed introduction of the first class irrigation facilities in the nucleus village also affords a chance of studying the economic effects of irrigation on the village economic life. Another important feature of these villages is that they lie in the tract which specialises in the cultivation of onions and grapes. The cultivation of both these crops of commercial importance is increasing and the introduction of the canal irrigation might give a fillip to the already expanding cultivation. This might further enable us to observe the changes in cultivation practices etc. which might be associated with the expanding cultivation.

The field work in connection with the survey lasted from July 1955 to June 1956. The staff in charge of field work consisted of our Investigator and a Research Assistant. The former stayed in the nuclear village throughout the survey period, while the Research Assistant paid a monthly visit to the centre covering from 10 to

15 days. The investigator was responsible for carrying out the routine work of filling the schedules. The Research Assistant supervised the investigator's work, collected case study material and initiated ad hoc inquiries.

The field work was carried out with the help of the following schedules :

(1) The General Family Schedule, filled for each residential family.

(2) The Plotwise Survey Schedules, filled in respect of a randomly selected sample of 250 plots, the details of sampling procedure are reserved for Chapter V on "Land Utilization and Ownership".

(3) Schedules designed to assess the changes in tenancy over five years preceding the year of our inquiry. The schedule was used in every case of tenancy change which occurred during the five year period and which was registered on the records of the Revenue Department.

(4) Schedules for noting down information relating to sales and purchases of land situated in the surveyed villages. The transactions which had taken place between 1951-52 and 1955-56 and which were recorded at the tahsildar's office, were covered.

(5) A schedule used for noting the annual turnover, imports, etc. of

(6) A traders fortnightly statement of prices in the weekly market.

Of these various schedules, Nos. 1 and 2 were the most important from the view point of coverage of the sample units and of basic information. The G.F.S. was filled after interrogating the head of the family. The work of filling the G.F.Ss. was completed during the months of October and December of 1955 and March, April, May and June of 1956. The Plotwise survey schedules were filled included August and September of 1955 and January and February 1956.

#### Response of Villagers

From the very beginning of the inquiry, the villagers looked upon our work with apprehension. The population entertained the feeling that our work was connected with the imposition of new taxes or aimed at unearthing certain illegitimate activities. Our efforts at driving home to the population the aims of the survey were only partially successful and that too at a later stage of the work. The apprehensive and suspicious attitude of the villagers towards the survey work was responsible among other things, for under-reporting of incomes and over-reporting of costs. Owing to a vague fear in the

minds of the villagers almost every respondent collected a gathering of his friends and relatives at the time of the investigator's visit, and looked to the 'intelligent' among them for prompting in connection with his replies. This was responsible for eliciting uniform responses on the part of the respondents.

#### The Monograph

The present monograph describes the structural and functional characteristics of the economy of surveyed villeges. The monograph is divided into ten chapters. Chapter II deals with social structure, chapter III with Housing, chapter IV with capital structure, Chapter V with Land ownership and utilization, Chapter VI with Production system for non-agricultural activity, Chapter VII with Labour Structure, Chapter VIII with Trading and Transport, Chapter IX with Financial systems and Chapter X with Social Aggregates.

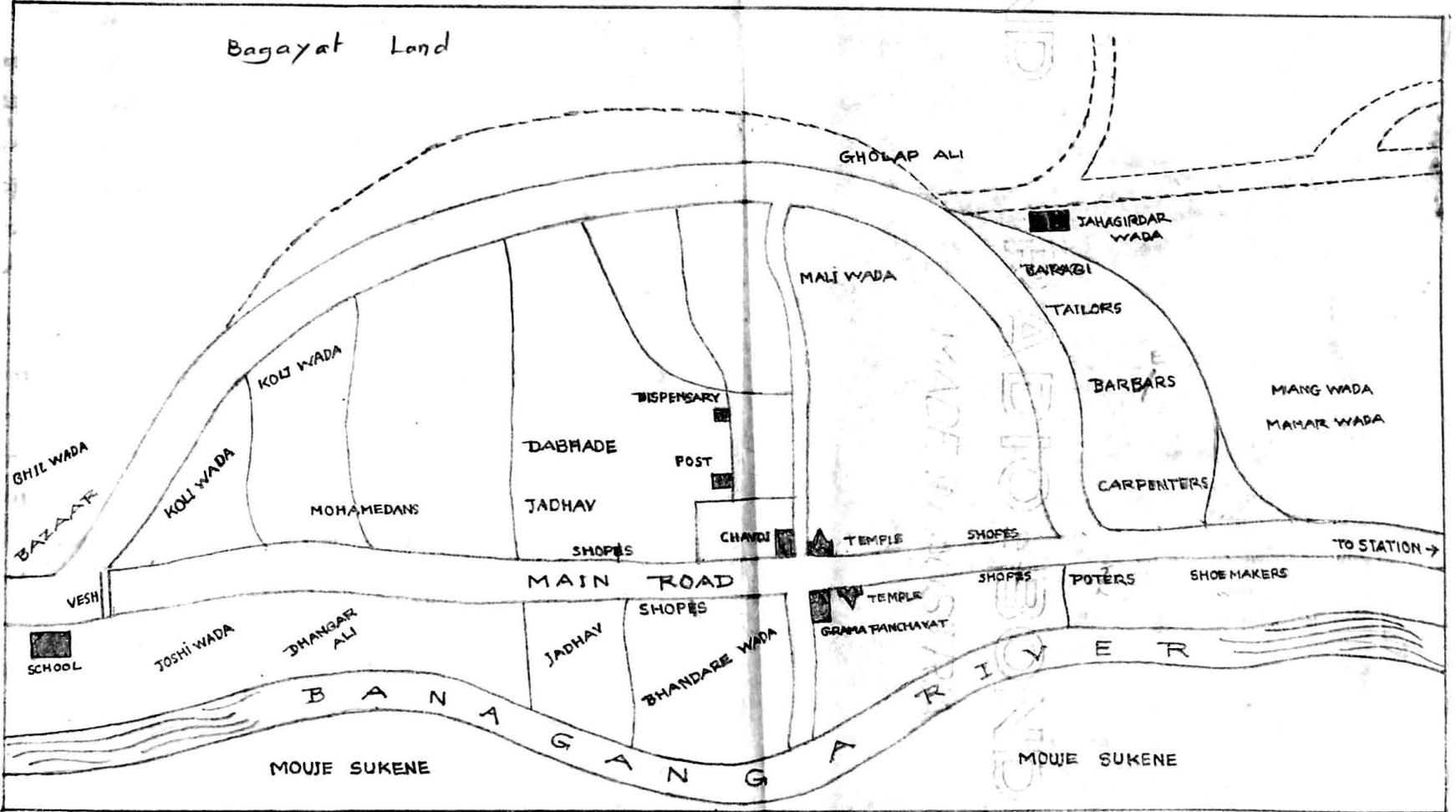
Village:- Kasabe SUKENE 32

Taluka :- NIFAD

District :- NASIK

LAYOUT  
of the

VILLAGE - NUCLEAR.



## Chapter II

### VILLAGE SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In the present chapter we deal with such topics as the village social structure comprising of various caste and class groups and their interdependence, the baluta system and its working, the village administration and the related topics. A study of the village institutions is very important as they are likely to reflect any qualitative change brought about in a changing economy.

2.1 The population in the selected villages was predominantly Hindu and roughly more than 95 per cent of the population belonged to this religion. In the rest of the population, were mostly Muslims. Muslims were concentrated mainly in Kasaba Sukene and while Mouje Sukene possessed some Muslim families, in Oney they are almost nonexistent. Social groupings on religious differences were, therefore, totally absent in the other two villages, though Muslims formed a distinct community in Kasabe Sukene.

The language spoken by all the villagers was Marathi and the non-Marathi speaking population was so negligible in number that it hardly constituted a separate group. The few Marwadi families, who had settled there some generations ago, used a language of their own, which was a mixture of Hindi and a corrupt Marwadi dialect; but their

children received all their education in Marathi and also claimed Marathi as their mother tongue. Though Muslims spoke a corrupt form of Urdu in their homes, they also claimed Marathi as their mother tongue.

2.2 Caste Groups :- Caste and class distinctions are probably the only basis for constituting the social groupings found in these villages. Amongst the Hindus, the Marathas easily dominated the other castes except in case of Oney where the Vanjaris were in a dominant position. Brahmins were totally absent in Oney and were quite insignificant in Mouje Sukene. Mouje Sukene was essentially a Maratha village with nearly 82 per cent of the population comprising of Maratha and the allied castes. Muslims were very negligible in the village and the depressed classes constituted only 6 per cent of the population.

Table No. 2.1 showing the castewise distribution of the total families in each of the villages under consideration will support the above observations. Group I includes Brahmins, mostly the Deshastha Brahmins. Group II includes Advanced Hindus like the Jains, Lingayats, Varnis, Marwadis and Rajaputs. Groups III consists of Marathas and allied castes such as Kunbis, Malis and Dhana-gars. Under group IV are classified the intermediate Hindu-I viz. Sutars, Lohars, Shimpis, Sonars. Group V of Intermediate Hindu-II comprises Nhavis, Dhobis, Kumbhars,



**TABLE 2.1** Caste-Community wise distribution of the village population.

Caste groups	KASABE SUKENE			MAUJE SUKENE			MAUJE ONEY		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1 Brahmins	14	91	3.1	2	12	.8	-	-	-
2 Advanced Hindus	12	58	2.0	2	10	.7	-	-	-
3 Marathas	169	1093	37.6	154	926	61.6	30	183	23.6
3 Marathas & Allied Castes	333	1886	64.7	222	1229	81.8	46	258	33.3
4 Intermediate Hindus I	39	209	7.1	9	48	3.2	2	13	1.7
5 Intermediate Hindus II	38	189	6.5	4	23	1.5	2	5	.6
6 Backward Tribes and Backward classes	27	114	3.9	7	29	1.9	57	384	49.6
7 Mahars	26	150	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Mahars and Depressed Classes	40	238	8.1	20	90	6.0	22	105	13.6
8 Muslims	26	124	4.2	8	53	3.5	-	-	-
9 Blanks	2	11	.4	1	9	.6	2	9	1.2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	531	2920	=100	275	1503	= 100	131	774	= 100

1 = Number of families.

2 = Members.

3 = % to the total population.

Telis, etc. Under Group VI fall the backward classes and tribes such as Lamans, Bhils and Vanjaris. Group VII consists of untouchable castes like Mahar, Mang and Chambhar. Group VIII consists of Muslims.

Social groupings in the village conformed the traditional Indian pattern. Different caste groups divided the village society into various endogamous subgroups which were graded according to their respectability. Thus the Brahmins stood at the apex while the untouchables were on the lowest rung of the ladder. In between these two came various other castes in order of their gradations in the caste hierarchy. Again, within these sub-groups were found different subdivisions with indeterminate hierarchical positions; each group often regarding itself as superior to the other. Chambhars, for example, were subdivided into Haralis and Katais who neither eat with one another nor did they intermarry. Similarly, the Kolis at the village belonged to two subcastes, the Mahadev Kolis and the Sunjare Kolis. These two subcastes eat together but did not generally intermarry.

Commensality is, in fact, the main test of determining the hierarchical position. A person will accept food only from the caste which he regards as superior while he will not touch the food prepared by the caste which he considers as one lower to that of himself. Interdining was still regarded as a taboo, but it was not observed in

places like teashops and hotels in the village. Villagers from all the castes patronized the teashop run by a person who was a barber by caste while an outsider Muslim even did not find any difficulty in running a hotel in this predominantly Hindu village.

Superimposed on the caste structure was the class structure of the population. Though the two generally went together the co-incidence was not invariable and social status was determined both on the caste as well as on the class position. Brahmins in the village, in general were in a very weak position both in respect of their number and financial status. Only two Brahmin families belonged to the upper strata of the community. The Jahagirdar of Kasabe Sukene was a Brahmin and wielded considerable influence in the village. But recently, he had made Nasik as his residential place and only occasionally did he visit his estate in the village. The other prominent Brahmin family was a distant relative of the Jahagirdar. The members of the<sup>s</sup> family combined two or three different professions like moneylending, onion trade, agriculture and earned a considerable income. The other two or three Brahmin families earned their living on priesthood or cultivation and they did not have a very high economic status. The real power vested with the Maratha gentry who formed the majority in the village population. Most of the rich cultivators were Marathas and they held powerful

positions in the village Panchayats, cooperatives, etc. The leadership also was in the hands of the Marathas except in case of Oney where the prominent leader belonged to the Vanjari caste.

2.3 Class Groups :- Though it is difficult to demarcate different clearcut classes a broad classification can, perhaps, be attempted. The upper class was constituted by the moneylenders, rich cultivators, merchants and traders, etc. This class comprised of different caste groups like the Brahmins, Marathas and few others like Marawadis, Vanjaris, etc. The lower class was constituted by the depressed castes, the tribals and Maratha families who were mainly <sup>landless</sup> labourers. The village middle class consisted of teachers, petty traders, village craftsmen and the cultivators of moderate means. People from almost all the castes were recruited to form this middle class.

Thus, caste and class did not invariably coincide. A village moneylender and a trader, who was a goldsmith by caste, commanded respect as any other well to do Maratha person <sup>would do</sup> merely due to his financial position. Similarly an untouchable teacher definitely received a better treatment than the other members of his caste due to his position as a school teacher. On the other hand, we came across a North Indian Brahmin who was highly educated in religious matters and commanded a good knowledge of different languages

like Sanskrit, Gujarathi, Bengali, etc.; but was no more respected than a lowercaste person because of his profession as a mason. He possessed no more social status than any other person carrying on this particular occupation.

Though there were different caste groups most of them did not have the caste panchayats. Barring a few cases mentioned below, the caste panchayats had already ceased to exist in these villages. The threat of social disability involved in ostracism had ceased to have any importance and consequently, the imposition of fines, etc. which used to act as an instrument for safeguarding the caste interests had also become ineffective. A few caste panchayats which existed in these villages were, therefore, becoming less and less effective day by day. The Malis in Kasabe Sukene had a sort of regional council where the members of this caste from the neighbouring villages met together and settled some disputes; but it assumed, more or less, the nature of a social gathering. The Dhors in Oney also had some sort of regional organisation and the people of this caste assembled once a year at Nasik for settling family disputes and other caste matters. But the main interest of the members was economic rather than social. The council had constituted a fund out of which loans were given to the needy members. The loans thus obtained were to be repaid, along with the interest accrued on it, to the council at the time of the next meeting; the failure

in doing this was fraught with a penalty of Rs.25/-, Mahars in Mouje Sukene had a caste council, composed of the educated members of the caste, which tried to settle family or social disputes. The council had imposed a ban on carrion eating and any violation of this rule by a member was met with an imposition of fine.

2.4 Working of the Baluta system :- The baluta system is no more than a manifestation of the principle of functional specialisation which underlies the caste structure. Under this system the different caste groups have been traditionally associated with certain occupation. The traditional occupations which are assigned to these caste groups are generally integrated with agriculture and the village community possesses as many professions as are required to serve the needs of the agricultural population. Table 2.2 lists the number of balutedar families of each category in the three villages.

Out of these sixteen <sup>categories</sup> village servants, the first thirteen are classified as 'balutedars' and the rest are known as 'alutedars'. This distinction is based on the degree of indispensability of their services to the agriculturists. Thus the services of the Carder, Tamboli, Pujari are comparatively dispensable and they are, therefore, known as alutedars.

TABLE NO. 2.2

Number of Balutedar Families belonging to the various categories of occupations.

Village	Car- pen- ter	Cobb- ler	Bar- ber	Pot- ter	Pat- kari	Wash- er- man	Mu- la- ni	Dh- or	Ma- ng	Ma- har	Rukh- wal- dar	Gu- rav	Ko- li	Ga- rd- mer	Kam- boli	Pu- ja- ri
Kasabe Sukene	7	8	3	8	2	2	1	-	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1
Mauje Sukene	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mauje Oney	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

It will be seen from the above table that most of the balutedars were the residents of Kasabe Sukene. Many of these balutedars served only the residents of Kasabe Sukene while Mulani, Gurav and Cobblers were the only balutedars who served Kasabe Sukene as well as Mouje Sukene. The services of Dhors who were the residents of Oney were confined to Oney only. A detailed information regarding the number of clients served by each balutedar, the baluta receipts and baluta production, etc. has been given in Chapter VI.-

These balutedars rendered services which had a direct bearing on agricultural activities. Thus the seven carpenter balutedars served most of agriculturist population in Kasabe Sukene, each serving nearly 20 to 50 clients. These carpenters were responsible for their patrons' agricultural implements in return of which they got payments in kind at the time of the annual harvests. Under this system the agriculturists got their implements repaired every year without being required to pay each time when an implement was repaired by the carpenter. In case of the construction of new implements the carpenters rendered only their services and the required raw material was supplied by the farmers themselves. Similarly the eight cobblers families served the whole agricultural population in Kasabe Sukene each sharing 10 to 30 clients. Their duty was to supply slings, thongs and whips, etc. to the



agriculturists. They were also under obligation to make repairs to this material whenever asked for by the clients. They also mended the footwear<sup>e</sup> and the waterlifts of the clients though these were not supplied in the Baluta system. The eight kumbhar families carried on their ancestral calling of a potter and each served nearly 30 to 50 clients in Kasabe Sukene. Their duty was to supply the patrons with earthen pitchers, earthen vessels, saucers and effigies on various occasions. There were six families of barber balutedars and two of Dhobi balutedars but they did not have much scope in the baluta system in this particular village. People preferred to go to the haircutting saloons as they chose to undergo the haircutting operation in the modern style. The washerman depended much on his laundry business than on the baluta payments. Similarly, the impact of the urban civilization had reduced the scope of employment in the case of the goldsmith and had altogether driven away the oilman and the weaver from the village economy. The village goldsmith practically earned his livelihood from his employment as a postman. Sukene possessed private irrigation facilities and the village supported two patkari balutedars who were responsible for the maintenance and management of the private canal. The balutedar Mulani catered for the needs of the whole village and his work consisted of slaughtering goats, or hens, etc. on the occasion when the religious sacrifices were to be made to the village deities. The Mahars were regarded as the

village servants and they served as watchmen. They also removed the dead carcasses lying on the streets and the fields. Koli - the village 'taral' looked after strangers and had miscellaneous revenue and police duties to perform. Jagla - the village watchman - carried treasure remittances and was also regarded as a village servant. Gurav acted as the worshipper of the village diety while the Pujari a brahmin priest was in charge of the Rama temple. He was also consulted for determining auspicious days for sowing, reaping, etc. operation or for performing religious and other ceremonies. Tamboli was responsible for distributing betel leaves to the clients on ceremonial occasions and festivals such as marriages, annual fairs, etc. 'Pinjari' was the village carder whose duties included carding the cotton that was to be stuffed in mattresses or quilts and stitching them when they were thus stuffed. He had also to undertake mending work with regard to old mattresses of the clientele.

All these artisans were the hereditary servants of the village community and were known as the balutedars. The baluta system ensured them a permanent annual income in the form of a certain grain share at the time of the annual harvest. The quantity of the share was fixed in some cases while in other cases it depended on the whims of the farmers. Usually, it depended upon the extent of the services performed by a balutedar and the crop yield

obtained during a particular season. Barbers, cobblers and the carpenters were among those who received their share at a fixed rate. A barber got fourteen seers of grain for each adult male head shaved in a family. In case of children he got seven seers of grains per head shaved. His total dues were, therefore, determined according to the number of persons served in each of his client's family. There were six barber balutedars and each of them served some 20 to 30 families in Kasabe and Mouje Sukene. In the case of a cobbler, the baluta payment was determined on the basis of a pair of bullocks. A cobbler balutedar thus got 25 seers of grains on every pair of bullocks, and one bag of onions (two maunds and 20 seers) on every two pairs of bullocks. The material to be supplied by a cobbler was also dependent on the pairs of bullocks a farmer possessed. Usually he supplied one whip, 2 ploughman's whips, one 'phadashi' two 'Janwe' and one sling on every two pairs of bullocks each year. There were some eight cobbler families in Sukene and all of them worked as balutedars. They had their clients both in Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene and each catered for the needs of nearly 30 to 40 clients. In the case of carpenters also the baluta payment was determined on the basis of the pairs of bullocks which a client possessed. A carpenter balutedar got one maund of grain on a pair of bullocks plus seven seers as seed grain. In case of onions the main cash crop of the region - the approximate rate was

half a bag of onions on a pair of bullocks. If a client happened to be a sugarcane producer, the balutedar received 17 seers of 'gur' on one pair of bullocks. In addition to this fixed share, all these balutedars could claim some share in the vegetables, fruits and fodder produced by the farmers. There was no fixed rate for claiming this share, but a balutedar usually received enough for his family whenever he visited his client's farm. There were nearly ten carpenter balutedars in the selected villages and each served nearly 20 to 40 clients. Excepting these three types of balutedars, the rest did not get their baluta share according to any fixed rate. The baluta payment, in such cases, depended on the yield during the season and the whims of the farmers.

In addition to the services described above, the balutedars were also under the obligation to perform certain services at the time of certain ceremonies having a socio-religious bearing. Thus a barber was entrusted with the job of conveying invitations to the villagers when there was a marriage ceremony in his client's household. He also escorted the bridegroom during the marriage procession and fanned him with a 'chowri'. He had to perform the 'Jawal' ceremony - a ceremony when a child undergoes his first haircut. He had also to tonsure the adult members in a clients family on the occasion of a death of an elderly family member. The gurav had to perform a special duty of distributing the 'Bel' leaves to the villagers

on festival days. At the time of marriage ceremonies in the village he had to attend upon the guests and apply the 'tilak'. It was the special duty of the village washerman to furnish his clients with clothes to walk upon on the marriage occasions. The carpenter balutedars had to render their services at the time of village festivals. These services included such work as repairs to the god's chariot during the annual fair, shapening of the bullock's horns at the time of the 'pawala' festival. A potter had to supply earthen saucers at the time of Diwali festival and earthen pots on the occasion like marriage or death in his client's family. Similarly he supplied effigies of bullocks at the time of 'Powala' festival. The village goldsmith acted as a 'chopdar' at the time of the procession during the annual fair. The Brahmin priest had to officiate at births, wedding and other ritual occasions. There were no hard and fast rules regarding these matters but, generally, the balutedars were willing to render their services whenever called for in the interest of the village as a whole. The services rendered on such occasions were sometimes rewarded by small gifts.

All these occupations coming under the Baluta system are traditional in the sense that they tend to run in certain castes. But with the impact of urban forces a certain element of mobility is being introduced in the general rigidity of the caste-occupation relationship. Thus we found

a balutedar barber who had given up his traditional occupation in favour of an entirely urban occupation such as running a teashop. A gurav had taken to tailoring while another member of his caste was running a hotel. A goldsmith had turned into a merchant while <sup>a few</sup> ~~many~~ Brahmins <sup>had</sup> engaged themselves in secular occupations like money lending and trading. The oilman and the weaver had altogether lost their place in the village economic structure and were compelled to work as usual agricultural labourers.

Many castes had taken to occupations which were allied to the traditional occupations associated with <sup>them</sup> ~~him~~. Thus the Mulani had opened a mutton shop while one or two barbers had opened hair cutting saloons either as their main occupation or as a subsidiary one. The Tamboli had opened a pan-shop while the washerman mostly depended on his laundry business for his living. Most of the balutedars found their traditional perquisites dwindling day by day and, thereby, were forced to seek new avenues of employment. The goldsmith balutedar <sup>of</sup> ~~at~~ the village served as a village postman while the patkari balutedar engaged himself in firewood trade for supplementing his baluta income. A balutedar sutar in the village had to engage himself in such activities as construction work on contract basis or onion trade. Except the cobblers and most of the sutars, the rest found the baluta income quite inadequate and expressed a preference for work on cash payment basis.

2.5 Caste and Occupation :- Besides these occupations which come under the baluta system there are some others which are also traditionally associated with particular castes. Thus shimpis are the tailors, the kolis are the fishermen, the Dhangars are the Shepherds, the tambats are the coppersmiths; but the occupational character of these castes is also undergoing a change. Thus, we could hardly find a koli in Sukene who earned his living on fishing. A Dhanagar kept himself busy with a mutton shop while a shimpi had become a cloth merchant as well as a dealer in the ready-made garments.

We have already seen how the different castes which are traditionally associated with the practice of a particular occupation were also commissioned to perform various duties having a socio-religious bearing. It must also be observed that even Muslims, who do not belong to the Hindu caste structure, have come to acquire a quasi-caste status as they have been fitted in to the village economic structure by means of the baluta system. Thus the patkari balutedar in Kasabe Sukene was a Muslim who looked after the maintenance and management of the private canal. The tamboli was also a Muslim resident of the village who was responsible for distributing betel leaves to his Hindu clients on the occasion of their religious festivals and ceremonies, annual fairs, weddings, etc. Similarly the Malani was a Muslim and his services were demanded whenever his clients

wanted to offer religious sacrifices to various Hindu deities. The 'pinjari' balutedar was also a muslim who had to supply his clients with pieces of cotton for making wicks on such occasions as Diwali festival.

The table No. 2:3 below shows the distribution of families belonging to each caste group (in all the three villages together) employed in different occupations. The occupations listed in the table are the main occupations as reported by the head of the family. In all nine occupational groups have been formed as follows: (1) Agriculture, primary industries, Mining etc. (2) Processing and manufacturing of foodstuffs, textiles, leather etc. (3) Other processing and manufacture. (4) Commerce. (5) Transport. (6) Construction and utility services. (7) Village administration and other salaried services in Educational, Health & Police services etc. (8) Other services including those of village artizans, private employees, wage earners, religious services etc. (9) Unproductive occupations such as begging, living on charity, pensioners etc.



TABLE 2.3

Distribution of families belonging to each caste group into various occupational groups.

Caste groups	Main occupation									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1 Brahmins	4	-	-	-	2	1	5	4	-	16
2 Advanced Hindus	2	-	-	8	1	-	-	3	-	14
3 Marathas and Allied Castes	543	-	-	9	6	5	10	21	7	601
4 Intermediate Hindus - I	5	15	17	7	-	-	5	1	-	50
5 Intermediate Hindus - II	11	-	11	5	-	-	2	15	-	44
6 Backward classes and tribes.	81	-	-	1	1	1	-	7	-	91
7 Untouchables and depressed castes	46	22	1	-	2	1	5	4	1	82
8 Muslims	15	4	-	7	3	-	1	4	-	34
9 Blanks	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>937</b>

It may be observed from Table 2:3 that traditional occupations were <sup>u</sup>peraued by most of the castes and the examples of horizontal mobility were very few. Thus the caste group II consisted of Marwaris, Jains, Vanis i.e. the castes whose traditional occupation was that of a trader. Eight

out of the 14 families belonging to these castes were engaged in 'Commerce' and trade. The traditional occupation of caste group III was agriculture and 543 out of 601 families belonging to this caste were engaged in agriculture and other primary industries. Intermediate Hindus I & II i.e. the caste groups IV & V, mostly comprised of artizen castes such as carpenters, Goldsmiths, Tailors, Pottery etc. It can be seen from the table that more than 43 out of the 94 families belonging to these caste groups were engaged in processing and manufacturing. However, a considerable number of families were also engaged in other than their traditional occupations like agriculture, commerce etc. In the case of Brahmins whose traditional occupation was priesthood a majority of the families were engaged in the secular occupations and services. The backward and depressed castes were mostly engaged in agriculture. The Dhor families, whose traditional occupation was tanning were the only families from caste group VII who were in the processing and manufacturing occupations.

## 2.5 Religious Ceremonies and festivals.

This Interdependence between communal groups <sup>was</sup> is also manifested in their common participation in some religious performances. Muslims usually participated in the village fairs which were held in the honour of the Hindu deities. There was one shrine in the village of a local Muslim divine by name Daud Valli and both the muslims as well as

the Hindus used to offer their prayers to this shrine. It was built in juxtaposition to a Hindu temple and was constructed out of the contribution collected from all the village communities. Until recently the priest of this shrine was a Hindu. People from both the communities participated in the 'Urus' which is celebrated annually. The shrine possessed an Inam land and the maintenance expenses were met out of the income from this land.

There were three more Muslim shrines in the village and at the time of the Urus of each Peer the village bazar was held at the respective places. One Peer was located within the courtyards of the carder's house and the carder himself was responsible for incurring the expenditure at the time of the Urus. The other Peer was situated near the house of the Mulani who was in charge of this shrine. He was also responsible for the expenditure of the Urus. In the case of the third Peer the whole lane, in which the Peer was located, contributes to the expenses of the Urus which generally did not exceed Rs. 10 to 15.- Besides these festivals, the muslims observed other festivals like the Moharram, Ramzan etc.

The Hindus also observed most of the religious festivals in common with the Hindus all over India. The village annual fair was held in the honour of Bahiroba in the month of February every year and was attended by the people of some of the neighbouring villages. Immediately after the termination of this fair another fair was held in <sup>Uj</sup>Mange-Sukene in honour of the Dattatraya Temple.

This fair constituted a major social event in the lives of these villagers and was very largely attended. The fair ~~is~~ <sup>was</sup> held for three days and assumed the nature of a big market. Number of booths and stalls <sup>were to be</sup> are opened near the site of the fair for vending various articles like utensils, cutlery, ornaments, sweets etc. and total transactions amount <sup>ed</sup> to nearly 5 to 6 thousand rupees.

The management of these semi-religious fairs was not entrusted to a definite body of persons. Village leaders, mostly those having a good economic status, took the lead and collected contributions required for meeting the expenses of the fairs. Some of the prominent temples were managed by the village as a whole while some temples were managed by the particular sects to which they belong. There were many temples which were owned by private individuals and the individual owners themselves or the priests appointed by them looked after the routine services and rituals. The rest of the village temples, excepting the Rama Temple, were taken care of by the village Gurav. The village Brahmin priests was in charge of the Rama Temple. The temple was built by the villagers and the maintenance expenses were also met by the villagers as the temple did not have any inam land. Before the abolition of Jahagirdari, the Jahagirdar of the village used to be financially responsible for the maintenance of this temple, but now the villagers <sup>d</sup> have constituted a sort of fund for this purpose. Every

marriage ceremony taking place in the village <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ subjected to a certain tax and the village fund <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ constituted out of this tax collections. This tax amounts <sup>to</sup> to one rupee each for the Rama and the Hanuman temple and twelve to fourteen annas for the rest of the village temples. In addition to this, certain rich marwaris, brahmins, marathas etc. <sup>had</sup> have agreed to share, turn by turn a whole month's expenditure of the daily rituals. The villagers <sup>had</sup> have built one Math to commemorate a local Gosavi saint by name Poornanathbuva. This math <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ very old but was recently renovated by the villagers at the cost of Rs. 500. The math was managed by one Gosavi. All the expenses incurred for the management of the math and for celebration of the death anniversary of the saint ~~was~~ were met out of the rent which was received on account of the leased out land belonging to this math. This land was not an inam land but was purchased by the Gosavi with this purpose in view. None of the village temples, except the Daud Valli Shrine, was endowed with any inam land.

The Datta Mandir in Mouze Sukene <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ a very famous temple. It was built some centuries ago and <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ very massive in construction. Though the Mandir was in charge of the Mahanubhau Sect, the village as a whole was responsible for meeting the main maintenance etc. expenses. There were two Mahanubhau preachers who lived in the temple with some of their disciples. They worshiped the temple God and lived on charity. The temple God <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ believed to have certain powers which give relief to those ~~who are~~ possessed by evil spirits.

Many young women, ailing or otherwise, <sup>went to</sup> come and live in this temple for months together under the pretext of seeking cure. It ~~is~~ <sup>was</sup> reported that these women ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> usually those who find <sup>found</sup> their home conditions uncomfortable. Naturally the temple had become a place of many a intrigue. The women who thus <sup>took</sup> take shelter under the roof of this temple ~~had~~ to contribute Rs. 5/- for the temple fund. Subscriptions ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> raised also from the different neighbouring villages.

## 2.7 Educational Facilities.

Each village had a primary school managed by the Local Board. A detailed information regarding these schools is given in Chapter VII. There was one library in Mouje Sukene which was taken care of by some of the school teachers. It was started in 1944 for the benefit of the students of the adult education class conducted by the school teachers. The collection of books was varied but related mainly to topics having educational value. The library also subscribed to some of the prominent Marathi Magazines and news papers. The membership was round about one hundred but 30% of them were students. This library was registered in 1945 and was subjected to periodical inspections. The management was in the hand of Council constituted by the villagers themselves. The Council consisted of five members who generally undertook the periodical inspection. The Educational Inspector also undertook annual inspections.

## 2.8 Village Administration.

The villages were administered by the traditional mechanism. There were two types of village headmen, one was the Mulki Patil and the other was the Police Patil. The former was responsible for the collection of revenues and the matters regarding to agricultural land, its transfer and sale etc; while the latter looked after the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the village, births and deaths records etc. Originally, the office of the village headman belonged to Dabhade family who held an inam land from the Jahagirdar. This family had left the village for good and had appointed three persons as proxies. Formerly the functions of the Police Patil and those of the Mulki Patil were combined into one and were discharged by a single individual. After the departure of the Dabhade family from the village, these functions were split in to two and the office of Mulki Patil came to be in charge of two local families while the office of the police patil came to be confined to only one family. The inam lands attached to these offices were recently abolished and the three headmen retained only a share in the stipulated cash allowance. This each Patil got annually Rs. 60 plus a sum of Rs. 40 for meeting miscellaneous expenses. The village Talathi was a regular revenue officer who looked after the village records of Kasabe Sukene as well as Mouje Sukene.

These village officers were assisted by a staff constituted by the village servants like a Mahar, Taral, Rakhandar

etc. There were six such Mahar families who together owned an inam land to the extent of 64 acres and 27 gunthas. The obligation to serve the community rotated in these families turn by turn, every year. The village possessed two watchmen who were recruited from the Koli caste and were called Jagale. Originally there were four such Koli families but these were now split up in to 12 to 14 different families who together held 31 acres and 4 gunthas of Inam land. All these families served the village turn by turn. As both the village Mahars and the village watchmen possessed inam lands and they did not receive any cash allowance. The village 'taral' was also a Koli by caste and looked after the upkeep of the Chavdi. These village servants often exchanged their turns of serving the village to suit their own conveniences. A village servant could also sell his turn to another who desired it. It was a very common practice found among these village servants and those who sold their rights <sup>were</sup> are usually the persons who had migrated to the urban areas.

Similar arrangement existed in the rest of the two villages. The office of Police Patil in Mouje Sukene rotated in three Bhandare families and each family received its turn after a period of ten years as the duration of every turn lasted for ten years. Both the Police and the Mulki Patil had possessed an inam land of about 32 acres each. They get a cash allowance of Rs. 75/- annually. The office of the Mulki Patil was confined to



only one family. In addition to the cash allowance mentioned above, the Mulki Patil received additional 150 to 175 rupees by way of commission on irrigation cess collected by him. There were two mahars, one Taral and two watchmen in the service of the village. The mahars held an inam land to the extent of 75 acres which had now been subdivided in to a number of families. All of them also got an annual cash allowance to the extent of Rs. 7-8-0 which was equally distributed among them. There were four families of village watchmen who shared among themselves the income derived from 12 acres of land which they possessed in common. In addition to this each got an annual cash allowance of Rs. 4 and free will gifts from the villagers.

Moujê Oney the functions of the Police Patil and the Mulki Patil were both discharged by a single individual. In all, three families held a claim on the office and each got its turn after ten years. The Patil did not possess any inam land but got a cash allowance of Rs. 73-12-0 per annum together with Rs. 90 earned by way of commission on the collected irrigation cess. There was no Talathi specially for this village but the one who was in charge of the neighbouring group of three villages looked after the village records of Oney. There were four Mahar servants who held some inam land and served the village turn by turn. Each got a cash allowance of Rs. 4. There was one Taral and one Jagalya attached to this village.

## 2.9 Medical facilities:

Modern medical facilities were almost non-existent in these villages. The nuclear village possessed one R.M.P. Sindhi refugee who gave both allopathic and Ayurvedic treatment. This practitioner had opened his dispensary only two years ago and had <sup>established</sup> quite a flourishing practice. He stayed in the village for four days in a week and during the rest of the days looked after his practice at Niphad. There was another practitioner from Nasik who periodically visited the village.

In -  
The Mouje Sukene there was one unqualified person, Shimpi by caste, who administered both the allopathic and the indigenous Indian preparations to the patients. The local board dispensary which was located at Kasabe Sukene was an Ayurvedic one and the Medical Officer of this dispensary was a qualified Ayurvedic physician (D.A.S.F.). This dispensary was opened in 1949 due to the efforts of one local leader who was a member of the Local Board. The staff consisted of one M.O. and a peon. The dispensary received an annual grant of Rs. 3000 of which only 6% were expended on medicines and drugs while the rest ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> absorbed for meeting the establishment charges and the salaries of the staff. Out of the 6% expended on medicines about 3/4th sum was utilised for purchasing Ayurvedic drugs. The dispensary was poorly equipped and did not possess some of the essential apparatuses like

surgical box, weighing machines, a hotwater bag, etc. and even the first-aid box was not complete.

The dispensary catered for the needs of the surrounding villages and the patients were treated by charging a daily fee of one anna. Indoor patients <sup>were</sup> are not admitted. The members of the Backward classes and the primary students received the treatment free of charge. Only the poorer classes availed themselves of the medical facilities provided by this dispensary while those who could afford a better or specialised treatment usually went to Niphad or Nasik. The number of patients who took advantage of this dispensary during 1954-55 was 5839. The diseases most commonly complained of <sup>were</sup> are skin diseases, liver and bowel disorders, enlargement of the spleen etc. - which were usually treated with Ayurvedic drugs. Injections did not form a part of any treatment but during epidemics, the M.O. had to undertake vaccination and inoculation free of charge. No cases of small pox, cholera and plague were, however, reported during the last year.

There was no maternity hospital in the village but two or three unqualified elderly women offered their services as midwives to the needy.

Though the climate of the village was quite healthy, the river water was the main source of trouble according to the Medical Officer. The river banks were used for answering the call of nature and, thus, the river water which was the main source of drinking water, was made unhygienic. The river water was also made impure because

of its use for washing and watering the cattle. The river water itself contained more salts which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, caused bowel complaints and skin diseases.

Villagers, in general, did not have faith in the modern medical treatment and the tendency was to believe that small pox, cholera etc. were the result of the wrath of the particular deities whose favour could be won by organising ceremonies in their honour. People still sought help of those who were supposed to possess spiritual powers and who could give relief by employing chants and spells.

#### 2.10 Village Leadership:

There was no enlightened leadership in these villages and the influence of any of the political parties was totally absent. Each village was divided into two or more opposing camps based on caste or family feuds. In Kasbe Sukene there are two factions both of which are headed by two Maratha families and backed by the members of the different castes. The rivalry between these two groups was manifested at its best in the gram panchayat elections. Similar was the situation in <sup>u)</sup>Mange Sukene where the two factions are based on the antagonism between the families of the two village headmen. In Oney there was a constant feud between the two major castes i.e. the Marathas and the Vanjaris.

## Chapter III

H O U S I N G

According to 1951 census, the number of houses in all the three selected villages totalled about 806 of which 454 in Kasabe Sukene, 235 in Mouje Sukene and 117 in Oney lodged 510, 290 and 121 families respectively. This gives us a rate of 1.12, 1.23 and 1.03 families per house in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Mouje Oney respectively. Taking the population into account each house in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Mouje Oney accommodated 5.9, 7.5 and 5.8 souls respectively. These figures indicate comparatively greater degree of overcrowding in Mouje Sukene.

3.1 Grades of Houses :- The houses in these villages are mainly of two varieties. Firstly, there are the usual type of houses which have high pitched, tiled roofs surrounded by mud or brickwalls. Houses <sup>of</sup> ~~in~~ this variety are very common in these villages. The other variety is of the flat roofed low houses which are usually found in those parts of the district where the rainfall is not heavy. These houses have mud walls and a flat mud roof resting on planks of cheap wood. This roof is supported by a few bits of rafter or babhul branches over which grass and leaves and afterwards a coating of mud is spread. Houses of this

variety are not much in number and usually belong to the poorer section of the population. Some of them are only a few feet square and are so low that a man can hardly stand upright in them. Many of them consist only of one room and they rarely possess any plinth area. They do not possess any woodwork and windows, if there are any, are but holes in the mudwalls.

The houses of the first variety vary greatly in size, structure and value. The first rate houses in this variety are either after the modern town buildings or of old types mansions called 'wada'. A wada consists of a hollow square building whose central square is left open to the sky, thus admitting light and air to all parts of the building. On the groundfloor, an open corridor usually runs round the central quadrangle while on the upper floor the sleeping and living rooms open into a corridor which looks into the quadrangle. The building is of stone, more often of brick and mortar, and sometimes even of mud.

Houses with stone walls are quite rare in these villages because of the scarcity of stones. However, stone is in many cases used for the foundation and the varanda that runs along the front side of the ground floor of a building. The most common building material is brick and mortar. Bricks are cemented with mud, mortar or mortar pointed mud. In the cheaper variety of houses

mud is invariably substituted for the mortar. The bricks are locally produced and are either sundried or kiln baked. The inclining roofs are usually covered with locally produced tiles which are either flat or half cylindrical in shape (~~pet tiles~~). Some of the recently built houses are tiled with the Mangalore tiles. Roofs covered with galvanised iron sheets are also not uncommon. Thatched roofs are confined to the sections of the population of lesser means. Thatched roofs often go with mudwalls but in still cheaper types, the walls are made of wattle screen which are plastered with clay. Generally the walls are not given any whitewash or paint and the common practice is ~~the~~ to smear them with mud and cowdung. Few recently built modern buildings do possess painted walls and in one or two cases the walls of the front portion of the houses are plastered with cement and painted with oilpaint. In most of the cases the floor is earthen which is smeared with dung. Only in very few cases do we come across stone or slab flooring and that too is confined to the front portion of the house. Coba flooring is very rare. The ceiling of the lower floor which forms the floor of the upper <sup>story</sup> floor is often of wooden planks. Though there are only a few double stored houses, most of the houses possess a loft- Mālā - which generally partakes of the nature of an upper story and is used for sleeping purposes. The window frames,

door posts and rafters are generally of babbul or mango wood. In costlier houses, teak is used for the woodwork. Wood carving and other decorative work is done on the doors and windows of the houses owned by the rich classes. Most of the houses possess plinths which are often built of bricks but in some cases of dressed stones. The height of the plinths varies according to the structure and quality of a building. Some of the double storied houses and mansions are built on strong plinths raised from three to four feet above ground level. Houses belonging to poorer classes rarely have any plinths and in some cases where they have one, the height is negligible. These houses often consist of one big room whose corner is partitioned off to form a separate kitchen. A better variety of house possesses a large central room which is used for sitting and eating. The smaller chambers are usually the cooking room, the god room, the store room, and the lying-in-room. At the front side of the house, there is usually a varanda and in default of varanda, an outstanding platform called 'Ūtā' which is open to the sky. A back door of the house opens in to the rear yard which in some cases has a small bathroom and a well in a corner. In many cases, the rearyard itself serves as a bath room if it is surrounded by a wall on all sides. Arrangement for latrines are almost non-existent and people go to the fields or on the river banks for answering the call of nature. Most of the houses



possess possess a separate cattle shed which is usually a temporary structure built either in the front yard or in the backyard. The practice of housing the cattle in one of the living rooms is still found in the very poor class of the people. Most of the old houses are poorly ventilated and the central rooms are so dark that they need artificial lights even during the day time. This is the case in respect of all the old houses whether they belong to the poor sections of the population or to the well to do classes. This is due to the absence of any windows in the side walls, and whatever light the houses get is only through the doors on the front and the back sides. The recently built houses of modern styles are quite airy and well lighted. The old style mansions also are well ventilated mainly because of the central quadrangle which is left open to the sky.

3.2 Description of the five best houses :- Of the five best houses in Kasabe Sukene two belong to this old variety known as 'wada'. The other three are of the city type buildings and are very recently built.

No. 1 :- This house is of the double storied wada type building and belongs to the Brahmin moneylender of the village. The wada is facing the south and is divided into two parts. The portion of the wada which lies at the backside of the central quadrangle was built three generations ago. The front portion was built only 35

years ago after the demolition of the original structure. The mansion stands on a wide plinth raised to four feet above the ground level and of 75' x 22' dimensions. The plinth is built of dressed stones and the front portion of about 4' x 22' dimensions is left open on the three sides to form a 'Vasai'. An entrance door is reached by a flight of steps cut into the plinth. The entrance door opens in to the front hall. A door in this hall leads to a small corridor which runs the full length of the central quadrangle. On the either side of this quadrangle are two small rooms which are used for storing purposes. There are three rectangular halls beyond this quadrangle and they are divided by walls to form smaller interconnected chambers which serve as a god room, the lying in room, the dining room and the kitchen. There is one underground celler below the middle hall and it is utilised for keeping articles which are not in day today use. A door in the kitchen opens in to the near square which is also left open to the sky. It is surrounded by a high wall on the eastern and the northern sides and on the western side is a small kitchen-cum-bath room which is used exclusively by ladies. There is one well in a corner of the square and its water is used for drinking and other purposes. This square itself serves as a bathroom for the men-folk. A rear door leads to the backyard which has three recently constructed latrines standing in one

corner - at a distance of 30 feet from the rear door. These latrines do not have either the flushing or safety tank facilities, but are kept clean by the village scavenger.

The arrangement on the second floor is exactly like the ground floor except that it has a balcony running round the central quadrangle. The front side rectangular hall is used for sleeping purposes. Some of the rooms on the second floor are also used for storage purposes. The part with stands on the kitchen is used for storing firewood, etc. The new portion of the Mansion possesses good ventilation facilities. The ground floor of the new building possesses three doors on the southern side which admit enough light and air in to the front room. The upper story also possesses five doorsize windows on the frontside and a window each on the eastern and the western sides. The old portion of the house is poorly ventilated. In the kitchen, however, are fitted three wire gauze in the two side walls which provide an outlet for smoke. Another outlet is provided by removing some of the planks of the upper ceiling and the smoke is allowed to pass into the room where the firewood is stored.

The older portion of the mansion is built with kneaded clay while sundried bricks are used for the construction of the newly built portion. Stone is only

used for the construction of the plinth. The teakwood used in the construction is of excellent quality. The main doors possess ornamental wood carving. The ceiling is of cutwood and planks. The front hall on the ground floor as well as on the first floor possess painted walls. The rest of the walls are plastered with clay, though the front portion of the house is treated with light blue colour. The flooring is earthen except on the front platform where it possesses stone pavement.

No. 2 :- This house is also of the same pattern described above and belongs to a big landlord-cum-moneylender of the village. The mansion, facing west and covering an area of 80' x 30, stands on a dressed stone plinth raised to 3-1/2 feet above the ground level. The central quadrangle is paved with stone and is reached after crossing the first three rectangular halls. Different interconnected chambers are created by partitioning these halls. The kitchen is located just near the central quadrangle. The portion of the house or wada to the front side of this quadrangle is two storied while the portion beyond it is three storied, the third storey being almost of the nature of a loft. The arrangement on the first floor is the same as that on the ground-floor. The central square, which is left open to the sky, is of 15' x 15' dimensions. On the either side of this square are two rooms; one on the north side is sometimes used as an extra-kitchen and the other room on the southern

side is converted in to a bathroom. There is a small well in this bathroom whose water is pumped out and stored in a small tank, fitted with taps. The three storied rectangular block which stands on the eastern side of the central square is mostly lying vacant, though a portion of the building is used for storage purposes. The rear door on the groundfloor leads into the backyard where is located a latrine, built some ten years ago.

The mansion was built some 50 years ago and is a very solid structure. The walls, built of sundried bricks and plastered with clay, are of 2-1/2' thick. The wood work throughout the whole structure consists of teakwood. The entrance door is very strong and the central quadrangle is secured with a strong framework of iron bars. The ventilation is poor and the walls do not possess any windows. Whatever light and air the house gets is through the central quadrangle. The mansion is tiled with flat locally produced tiles and is valued at Rs. 15,000.

No. 3 :- This house is built after the city style houses and belongs to a prominent marwadi merchant of the village. The house was built in 1952 and the expenses incurred on construction totalled about Rs.25000. The house was constructed on the site of a demolished structure and stands on a stone plinth raised to 3 feet

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above the street level. The area occupied by the plinth is 35' x 60' and supports a building which is two storied high. The front portion of 34' x 4' area forms the front platform which is paved with Shahabad stone. Both the groundfloor and the upper floor is divided into three rectangular halls which are in turn subdivided to form separate rooms. The front hall which is 35' x 10' in dimensions is used for accommodating the shop. The kitchen is in the third hall on the groundfloor. A door in the kitchen opens into the backyard which is surrounded by high walls. This backyard serves as a bathroom and possesses a well in one corner. On the upper storey is a balcony with an iron railing running the full length of the front side of the house. The front hall is used for sleeping purposes and the middle hall is used for storage purposes. The loft, which this floor possesses, is also used for storage purposes.

The get up of the house is quite modern and the wood work, etc. is fashioned by the craftsmen brought from the district town. The whole woodwork consists of teak and the planks of the ceiling rest on massive beams. The flooring of the front hall of both the stories is of slab. Similarly the walls of these two halls are plastered with cement and coloured with oil paint. The outer sides of the side walls are also plastered with cement, but are not painted. The rest of the inside walls are plastered with clay, but are treated with a white wash. The front

and the backside halls are well lighted and airy but the central halls are badly ventilated due to the absence of any windows in the side walls.

No. 4 :- This house is of the same pattern as described in the above case. It was built in 1948 on the site of a demolished house and belongs to a farmer. The covered up area of the building is 45' x 55' and is built on a stone plinth raised to 3-1/2' above the ground level. There are three rectangular halls on the ground floor and two on the second floor. The last hall on the ground floor is partitioned off to form a kitchen on one side and a bathroom on the other side. The walls are built of kiln baked bricks which are cemented with clay. The pointing is of cement and the plaster of the front halls on both the floors is also of cement. The front hall on the upper storey is oil painted while the rest of the walls are left without any paint. The flooring of the front hall on the groundfloor and of the front platform is of Shahabad stone while the bathroom and the front gallery on the first floor is of coba. The second floor possesses a loft above which is a roof of Mangalore tiles. The woodwork consists of teak and the beams etc. are well cut. The ventilation facilities are absent in the middle hall while the rest of the house is ventilated by the doors on the front and the backsides. The kitchen does not possess any chimney and a wire gauze fixed in

a wall is the only outlet provided for the smoke. The cost of the building construction came to about Rs.16000.

No. 5:- This two storied building which was constructed four years ago, after the demolition of the old structure, belongs to a prominent merchant. The original house was specially purchased for this purpose at the cost of Rs. 3500. The new building, facing north, stands on a stone plinth of 49' x 28' area, raised to 3-1/2' above the ground floor. The house is well built and though smaller in dimensions than any of the houses previously described, possesses certain facilities which are to be rarely found in the villages. As usual, the front side of the building possesses a raised platform of 28' x 5' dimensions. The ground floor is divided into three sections; first section consists of a big rectangular hall which accommodates the shop. The second section is divided into two horizontal parts; one on the eastern side is a kitchen while the other part is an open square of 18' x 19' dimensions whose one corner is closeted by a wall, about four feet high, to form a separate bathroom. The second hall possesses two doors, one of which opens into the kitchen and the other opens into the square. The kitchen is equipped with a couple of cupboards, a Mori, a place for storing the drinking water and a chimney. It is well ventilated and possesses two windows which face the open square.



Beyond the kitchen and the square lies the retained part of the demolished building which serves as a store-room. The second floor stands on the first two sections of the house and the part above the kitchen is a terrace made of R.C.C. work. The second floor is divided into two rectangular halls which possess a loft. The roof is covered with Mangalore tiles and ceiled with wooden planks. From the front portion of the upper storey projects a balcony which has an iron railing painted with oil colours. The ceiling, the doors and the windows are also oil painted. Some of the cupboards which are fitted into the walls are polished with varnish paint. The walls, which are plastered with cement, are built with bricks and mud. The walls of the front two halls and of the halls on the first floor are painted with oil paint but the rest of the walls are left unpainted. Similarly the flooring all over the building is of Shahabad slabs except on the backside hall on the upper storey where it is of earth. The terrace on the kitchen and the square on the ground floor are also paved with slabs. The wood work is of teak and though there is no ornamental wood carving, the doors and cupboards are made of panels and are decorated with oil paints. The whole building is very well ventilated and well lighted by the windows on all sides except the east. Masons and carpenters were specially brought from Nasik for the construction work and the cost of the building totalled about Rs. 16000.

Thus the pattern of the new houses which we have surveyed is more or less the same. These houses built after the modern double storied houses in the towns are mostly postwar constructions and belong to the moneyed classes like the merchants and the moneylenders. If the houses in these selected villages are graded according to their value, the five best houses in Sukene fall into the category of houses valued from 10,000 to 25,000 rupees. The houses of the well to do farmers and shopkeepers in these villages fall within a range of 5000 to 10000 rupees. In the group of Rs. 500 to 1000 come the houses belonging to the village craftsmen and the poor cultivators. The last group consists of hutlike tenements whose value does not exceed Rs. 500 and which are inhabited by the poorest sections of the population which include the Joshis, the Kolis and the Bhils. The houses of the untouchables constitute an intermediate class falling between the last two categories. Roughly, a similar pattern is noticed from the locational point of view. The costlier houses form the nucleus round which are clustered the rest of the dwellings in order of their gradations.

Congestion of the houses is confined to the either side of the main road where the side walls of almost all the houses touch each other. In the rest of the gaonthan also there is an overcrowding to a certain extent, with

some relief provided here and there by a few ruined structures which have created a substantial gap between the houses. Facilities for ventilation are therefore quite inadequate. These houses were not built from the point of view of ventilation. Safety and protection from the burglars, rather than ventilation, seems to be the guiding motive behind the construction of these houses. The walls are, therefore, massively built and windows are eliminated in order to save the cost on strong windows secured with iron bars.

The poorer types of houses do not have either of the facilities i.e. neither good ventilation nor any protection even from the ravages of the elements. These houses mainly belong to the unsettled or the poorest classes in the population. The Bhilwada which is located at the western end of the village gaathan and the Joshiwada which is situated near the river banks on the southern side of the village gaathan actually give the appearance of slumlike conditions. In the case of the Joshiwada, the dwellings are of the nature of temporary constructions built of wattle screen and thatched with hay and corn stalks. The buffaloes, on whose rearing up they earn their livelihood, are tied just in front of these small huts and the whole surrounding is made unhealthy by their dung and urine, etc. The Bhill wada and the Koliwada give a similar picture of uncleanly surroundings, but

the houses are of a slightly better variety. The Joshis are itinerant tribe, but the Kolis and the Bhils are more or less permanent settlers and, therefore, their huts are, in many cases, built of clay or sundried bricks. Some of them are of the flat roofed variety while many of them are thatched. Some bhils and Kolis work as watchmen on the farms and the nature of their farm dwellings is of a hut.

3.3 Extent of house renting prevalent :- Table

<sup>4.9-1 in chapter IV</sup>  
No. ~~3-1~~ deals with the data relating to persons who lived in owned or rented houses. Thus out of the total resident families in Kasabe Sukene nearly 77 per cent lived in owned houses while 21 per cent lived in rented houses. Information was not available with regard to ten cases. Those who lived in owned houses formed about 86 per cent and 88 per cent respectively in Mouje Sukene and Oney. It is thus evident that greater number of the total resident families lived in owned houses in the smaller villages than in the nuclear village. In other words renting of houses was more prominent in the nuclear village.

The table also shows that those who lived in rented houses were mostly from the non-cultivating classes because the proportion of those who lived in rented houses was greater in the noncultivating classes than in the cultivating class.

The practice of living on farms or orchards is confined mainly to <sup>Bhils and Kalis who work as watchmen on the farm</sup> these people. Many of them, too, do not permanently live on the farms, but only during the seasons when guarding the crops becomes necessary. There are no permanent farm buildings, but the farmers generally shift over to the irrigated farms during September-October when the threshing etc. operations are going on. They live in temporarily constructed thatched hutlike dwellings. The grape vines demand a fulltime attention during January-March and the migrant labourers who came to these villages during this season live on these vineyards in hutlike structures.

3.4 Description of the Maharwada:- As pointed out in the first chapter, the Maharwada constitutes a distinctly demarcated locality situated at the east end of the village gaathan. It is located near the chambhar and the Sutarwadas, but is separated from them by a wide strip of open land. The Maharwada itself gives a very decent appearance with its tiny dwellings, ~~some~~ white-washed, whose courtyards are regularly swept and smeared with cowdung. The houses do not cluster together as they do in the rest of the gaathan and are scattered round on open ground which has a 'neam' tree in the centre with a wide stone platform raised round it. Near this tree, at a distance of hundred feet or so is a community temple whose walls are, at present, under a

constant danger of collapsing down due to wide cracks.

The Maharwada consists of nearly 20 houses all of which are one storied dwelling with walls of unburnt bricks roofed with flat locally produced tiles and inside divided into two rooms. Mangalore tiles have been used in a few cases and almost all the houses are without any plinth area worth the name. The outer walls of a few houses have been treated with whitewash and ventilation facilities are almost absent. Some of the houses seem to have a few windows originally, but these are now walled off to save the replacement costs of the wornout shutters. All of these houses are ancestral and there are no recently built houses. Some of them have been repaired and renovated.

The following is the description of a house in the Maharwada. This house, which belongs to a labourer, is built of sundried bricks and covers up an area of 20' x 15'. The roof is of locally produced tiles and the inside is partly divided by a wall, 4 feet high, The front portion is used as a living room where sheep etc. are also housed and the back portion is utilised as a kitchen. Though there are no windows, one of the side walls possesses an aperture of 2' x 4' which admits some light into the house. The house does not possess any plinth area. It was built some 40 years ago and may be valued at Rs. 300.

Most of the houses in the Maharwada confirm to this standard though a few of them are of the nature of huts.

There are no private latrines in the Maharwada as is generally the case with the rest of the village. The grampanchayat of Kasabe Sukene has built some latrines for women, but the untouchable women cannot make use of them, as they are located at a considerable distance from the Maharwada. As in the case of the rest of the village, the source of the drinking water <sup>for</sup> at the Maharwada is the river Banganga. Mahars are not discriminated against in this matter and they are able to fetch their drinking water from any spot in the river bed. Generally, they go to the nearest spot for this purpose. But near this spot, which is convenient for these people, is situated a chawl built for storing the onions. A lot of rubbish, which includes putrid onions, finds its way into the river bed where it starts rotting, thus making the water impure. Another source which makes the water impure is the cremation ground of the touchable Hindus, which is located on the river bank to the west of Maharwada. One Mahar leader said that the complaints, in this connection, lodged so far with the authorities have gone unheeded. He also complained against the absence of the lampposts and the latrines of the grampanchayat in the vicinity of the Maharwada.

### 3.5 Sites for wandering castes and tribes :-

The open strip of land which separates the Maharwada from the rest of the community blocks is, usually, the site for the huts of the wandering tribes. Another favourite site where some of these tribes camp is at the west end of the village near the Koliwada. The village temples, the Dharmashala and the station provides still another common shelter for such people. These itinerant tribes who visit this village, generally during the winter season, can be classified into two categories; those who earn their living by rendering certain skilled services and those who earn their living by entertaining the villagers or by begging. The Ghisadis and the Kataris, who are travelling tinkers and wood carvers respectively, belong to the first category. These tribes visit the village once or twice in the year, stay for a week or so until there is enough work to go round and then shift on to the neighbouring villages. They travel in groups, usually consisting of two or three families, and camp in wattled huts or cloth tents.

In the second category fall the following tribes who visit the village annually. Vaidus, the medicine hawkers, annually come to the village for vending medicinal herbs and roots. They move in groups consisting of five to ten families and generally camp in the village temples. Garudis, the snakey charmers and the



Dombaris, the performers of acrobatic feats, also visit the village annually, usually during the winter season. They do not stay for a long period. The Vasudevs, the Bhopes, the Rayrands are the professional beggars and generally do not move with their families. They usually camp in the temples and their sojourn lasts only for a day or two. Nandiwale, who beg by taking a decorated bull, from house to house, move with their families and camp under a shelter of a big tree. The Phase pardhis and the Kanjarbhats also earn their living by begging but they are also known to be belonging to the criminal tribes. They are, therefore, under a strict police surveillance and are not allowed to move round the village without the permission of the Police Patil. Even after obtaining this permission they are generally accompanied by the village watchmen on their village rounds. According to the village records, three Kanjarbhat families comprising the total number of 14 and one Phase pardhi family consisting of 18 members visited the village during 1955-56. Each group stayed in the village for a day or so.

## Chapter IV

### CAPITAL STRUCTURE

In the present chapter we deal with the different factors which constitute some of the important items of the capital resources of a rural economy. These resources comprise the assets <sup>used</sup> and for the agricultural purposes as well as those used for nonagricultural purposes. In the following sections we deal with the data as is available in the General Family Schedules on such topics as land, irrigation resources, orchards, implements, livestock, residential and nonresidential building, equipment ~~am~~ used in non-agricultural occupations, etc. In the case of such items as residential buildings and livestock information regarding the actual investment in these assets was not available in the General Family Questionnaire. In view of this deficiency in the data we have merely enumerated the frequency of such assets instead of their values. In addition to the above details we also deal with the investment and disinvestment in the capital assets made during the period of five years prior to the date of visit.

#### 4.1 Land Under ownership and cultivated holdings

Land is obviously the most important item in the capital structure of an agrarian economy. It is, there-

-fore, pertinent to study the various aspects of this factor like size and ownership distribution, distribution of cultivated holding and its relationship with the ownership holdings, etc. We deal with all these aspects separately for each of the selected villages.

Kasabe Sukene :- A total of 3645 acres of land was owned by 293 persons in this village. This acreage also includes the land owned by these persons outside the village. Neglecting this land owned outside the village we get the total acreage <sup>of</sup> at 3347 acres owned in the village itself. The total cultivated land during 1954-55, as reported in the General Schedules, came to about 4283 acres. Deducting the land cultivated outside the village we get the net cultivated area of 4184 acres. The difference of nearly 638 acres of land between the total owned land and the total cultivated land is due to the fact that the land owned by some of the substantial landowners residing outside the village was left unaccounted for by the scope of our inquiry. This difference can also be explained by the possibility of double enumeration involved because of biased reporting on the part of the landowners (i.e. leased out land might have been reported as self cultivated land). This statement can be substantiated by stating the figures relating to total <sup>le</sup>ased out and total leased in land. The difference between these two approximately corresponds to

the difference between total cultivated and total owned land.

Table 4.1 indicates the precise nature of the distribution of land among different land holders.

Table 4.1  
Distribution of ownership holdings in k. Sukene

Frequencies (Average Groups)	No. of owners in the group	% of to the total	Land owned Acres	% of to the total
1 to 5 acres	120	41.29	310	8.76
6 - 10 "	60	20.47	468	12.8
11 - 15 "	35	11.60	455	12.5
26 - 20 "	28	9.55	503	13.8
21 - 25 "	15	5.12	345	9.4
26 - 30 "	10	3.41	280	7.7
31 - 40 "	10	3.41	326	8.9
41 - 50 "	9	3.09	420	11.5
51 - 75 "	3	1.02	201	5.5
76 - 100 "	2	.68	187	5.1
100 and over	1	.34	150	4.1
Total	293	100.00	3645	100.0

The average size of holding per owner came to 12.40 acres. The above figures show that out of the total owned land, a little more than 25 per cent was owned by just 15 persons or 5.12 per cent of the total landowners.

Similarly, nearly 52 per cent of land was owned by approximately 17 per cent of the total owners. Nearly 73 per cent of the holdings were below 15 acres. It is thus obvious that ownership of land was concentrated in the hands of landowners who owned more than 20 acres. The ownership distribution was more prominent in the group owning land from 6 to 20 acres. Nearly 40 per cent of the owners in these frequencies held about 38 per cent of the total owned land. There was only one person having a holding of 150 acres.

The average cultivated holding per cultivator came to 19.29 in Kasabe Sukene. The excess of average cultivated holding above the average owned holding is perhaps, due to the inflated figures obtained regarding the cultivated land. Another reason for the greater size of the average cultivated holding is the presence of noncultivating landowners. Nearly 21 per cent of the total owners were noncultivating landowners. The following Table <sup>4.2</sup> will give a closer picture of the distribution of cultivated holding.

Table 4.2 shows that nearly 75 per cent of the holdings were in the first five frequency groups i.e. below 25 acres. 25 per cent of the holdings which came under the frequency groups above 25 acres had accounted for nearly 56 per cent of the total cultivated land.

Table 4.2 Distribution of cultivated Holdings in K. Sukene

frequency groups	No. in group	% with <sup>of</sup> the total	Land (culti- -vated)	% with <sup>of</sup> the total
1-5	40	18.02	114	2.76
6-10	32	14.41	260	6.07
11-15	39	17.57	486	11.36
16-20	29	13.06	503	11.74
21-25	23	10.36	526	12.28
26-30	16	7.20	448	10.45
31-40	23	10.36	796	18.58
41-50	10	4.50	452	10.55
51-75	6	2.70	353	8.24
76-100	4	1.80	345	8.06
100 and over	-	-	-	-
Total	222	100.00	4283	100.00

The concentration of the cultivated holdings was more marked in the frequency groups covering 20 to 40 acres. Nearly 41 per cent of the total cultivated land was cultivated by 28 per cent of the total cultivators coming under these frequencies. The percentages of cultivated holdings in frequencies higher than the first two are greater than the percentages of ownership holdings in the corresponding frequencies. This difference generally shows that the farmers who already held an ownership holding above 10 acres leased in land to form a bigger cultivated holding. (This statement can be further substan-

**TABLE 4.3: Distribution of ownership and cultivated Holdings in Mauje Sukene.**

	Ownership holdings				Cultivated holdings			
	No. in groups	% of total	Land owned	% of total	No. in groups	% of total	Land cultivated	% of total
1 - 5	76	42.94	206	10.40	25	19.38	80	3.74
6 - 10	54	30.50	428	21.63	38	29.46	317	14.82
11 - 15	21	11.86	273	13.79	25	19.38	327	15.28
16 - 20	9	5.08	164	8.29	18	13.95	321	15.00
21 - 25	4	2.26	95	4.80	6	4.65	139	6.50
26 - 30	4	2.26	116	5.86	4	3.10	110	5.15
31 - 40	2	1.13	72	3.64	5	3.87	181	8.46
41-- 50	1	.57	43	2.17	3	2.33	133	6.22
51 - 75	1	.57	53	2.69	1	.78	53	2.48
76 -100	4	2.26	366	18.49	1	.78	85	3.97
100 and over	1	.57	163	8.24	3	2.33	393	18.37
<b>Total:</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2139</b>	<b>100.00</b>

=====  
 Average owned holding: 11.18  
 Average cultivated holding: 16.59

63  
44.55  
63

~~tiated by referring to table 3.3 when we find that those who have leased in land in substantial proportions came in these very frequencies). About 75 per cent of the total leased in land was cultivated by the landowners in these frequency groups.~~

Mouje Sukene :- In all 177 families in Mouje Sukene owned about 1979 acres of land or 11.18 acres on the average per family. Out of these 1979 acres 156 acres were owned outside the village. The cultivated area as reported in the schedules amounted to 2139 acres. The difference between the owned and the cultivated area can be explained by the same reasons previously stated. Table 4.3 shows the distribution of ownership holding and the distribution of cultivated <sup>holding</sup> in details.

The above <sup>mentioned</sup> table reveals the similar pattern which was observed in the case of the nucleous village. Here also nearly 73 per cent of the total owned holdings came under the first two frequencies. However, the number of holdings below 15 acres in size were greater in the case of Mouje Sukene than in the case of Kasabe Sukene. Nearly 85 per cent of the holdings were below this size in Mouje Sukene while in Kasabe Sukene the relevant percentage was 73 per cent. Further these 85 per cent of the holdings in Mouje Sukene had accounted for nearly 45 per cent of the total owned land. Concentration of land ownership in the hands of few bigger



Distribution of ownership & cultivated Holdings in Margey Oney

Table 4.4

Ownership Holdings					Cultivated Holdings			
Frequency	Number in the group	% with of total	Land owned	% of with total	Number in the group	% with of total	Land cultivated	% with of total
1 - 5	57	61.2	161	19.8	27	35.52	7-9	8.52
6 - 10	16	17.3	146	17.2	21	27.63	153	16.48
11 - 15	8	8.7	103	12.2	11	14.47	133	14.33
16 - 20	2	2.1	38	4.5 <sup>2.9</sup>	5	6.58	92	9.91
21 - 25	2	2.1	48	5.7	2	2.63	43	4.63
26 - 30	-	-	-	-	2	2.63	56	6.03
31 - 40	3	3.3	101	12.0	3	3.75	112	12.07
41 - 50	3	3.3	138	16.2	1	1.32	45	4.85
51 - 75	2	2.1	114	13.5	4	5.26	215	23.17
76 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	93	100.00	849	100.0	76	100.00	928	100.00
Average			9.03		Average	12.21		

landlord is evidence in the case of this village also. Nearly 7 per cent of the total owners possessed about 36 per cent of the total owned land. The average owned holding was slightly less than that in Kasabe Sukene, i.e. 11.8. The average cultivated holding in this village was 16.59 acres. Here also the difference between the two types of holdings is due <sup>partly</sup> to the inflated figures obtained regarding cultivated holdings, and partly to the presence of noncultivating landowners.

The cultivated holdings were concentrated in the frequency groups lowering from 6 to 20 acres. Nearly 63 per cent of the holdings coming under these frequency groups had accounted for 45 per cent of the total cultivated land. Here also the tendency to increase own size of holding by leasing in land is observed in the higher frequency groups but it is more marked in the frequency groups of 11-15 and 16-20. ~~This is also clearly shown by the S.C.P. table.~~

Oney :- Total owned land in this village was 849 acres and it was owned by 93 persons or 9.03 acres on the average. The picture of the distribution of the ownership holding as well as that of cultivated holding assumes the same pattern as in the former two cases. villages

The <sup>4-4</sup> ~~above~~ table <sup>^</sup> shows that 78 per cent of the total holdings were in the first two frequency groups or below 10 acres, in size. There were no holdings bigger than

75 acres in size. But nearly 9 per cent of the total cultivators who came in the frequency groups of 31-40, 41-50, 51-75 had owned 42 per cent of the total owned land. Cultivated holdings which were larger than 30 acres and below 75 acres were also concentrated in few hands. Nearly 10 per cent of the total cultivators had owned cultivated holdings in these groups accounting for nearly 40 per cent of the total cultivated land. Nearly 75 per cent of the total cultivated holdings were below 15 acres in size. The tendency on the part of the cultivators in the higher frequency groups of increasing the size of cultivated holding by leasing in land is not very prominent in this village.

Table 4.5 gives the proportion of the number of land owners and the number of cultivators to the total number of families in the three villages.

Table 4.5 Proportion of land ownership & cultivator phys. to resident families

	Total number of families	No. of owners	% with total No. of families in the village	No. of cultivators	% with total No. of families in the village
Kasabe					
Sukene	531	293	56	222	41
Mouje Sukene	275	178	64	129	47
Oney	131	93	70	76	58

These figures show that the proportion of those who depended on land was greater in the smaller villages

than in the bigger villages. Table 4.5 also shows that the number of cultivators was smaller than the number of land owners in each of the three villages. This was because of the <sup>presence</sup> ~~pressure~~ of noncultivating landowners in these villages. The following table gives the figures relating to the number of noncultivating landowners, owner cultivators and pure tenants.

Village	No. of non-cultivating land owners	% with the total land owners	% of land owned	No. of owner cultivators	% with the total No. of cultivators	% of land under owner cultivated holdings
Kasabe Sukene	84	21	16	209	94	64
Mouje Sukene	59	33	13	119	92	73
Mouje Oney	18	19	6	75	98	85
	161			403		

It can thus be seen that the majority of cultivators fall into category of owner cultivators. Out of the three villages the proportion of pure tenant cultivators was highest in Mouje Sukene. The proportion of non-cultivating landowners to the total landowners was also greatest in the case of Mouje Sukene. Taking into consideration the land owned by this class in the three villages, the non-cultivating landowners in Kasabe Sukene hold proportionately more land than the noncultivating landowners in <sup>two villages</sup> the other <sup>^</sup>.

Though the noncultivating landowners in Kasabe Sukene formed 21 per cent of the total landowners

Table 4.5 A

Size	Distribution of landless cultivators						Distribution of noncultivating land-owners					
	Kasabe Sukene		Houje Sukene		Oney		Kasabe Sukene		Houje Sukene		Oney	
	No.	Average <i>Average</i>	No.	Average <i>Average</i>	No.	Average <i>Average</i>	No.	Average <i>Average</i>	No.	Average <i>Average</i>	No.	Average <i>Average</i>
1 - 5	4	13	4	13	-	-	57	135	36	94	17	42
6 - 10	1	10	5	42	-	-	11	82	16	119	1	6
11-15	1	12	1	12	-	-	4	56	2	26	-	-
16-20	5	90	1	20	1	20	3	59	-	-	-	-
21 - 25	1	22	-	-	-	-	3	70	1	25	-	-
26 and over	1	100	-	-	-	-	4	216	-	-	-	-
-----												
Total	13	247	11	67	1	20	82	618	55	264	18	48

in the village they commanded 16 per cent of the total owned area while this category of landowners in Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively formed 33, and 19 per cent of the total landowners commanding respectively 13 per cent and 6 per cent of the total owned land in the respective villages.

The following table gives the proportion of land held under tenancy agreements out of the total cultivated land in the three villages.

	Total leased in land	% with of the total cultivat- ed land	% of cash rented out of the total leased in land	% of share rented out of the to- tal leased in land
Kasabe Sukene	1554	36	48	52
Mouje Sukene	573	27	51	49
Oney	136	15	29	71

Thus 36 per cent of the total cultivated land in Kasabe Sukene, 27 per cent of the cultivated land in Mouje Sukene and 15 per cent in Oney was cultivated under tenancy agreements. The extent of tenancy was comparatively more in Kasabe Sukene while it was very negligible in Oney. In the first two villages the land under tenancy agreements was more or less equally distributed among tenants cultivating under the cash rent basis as well as

those cultivating under share rent basis. In Oney, however, the overwhelming predominance of share rented lands over the cash rented land is observed. The leased in land in all the three villages together constituted 52 per cent of the total cultivated land in them. The proportion of share rented land to cash rented land for all the three villages was of the same pattern obtained in the first two villages.

Table 4.5A shows the distribution of pure tenants or the landless cultivators and the distribution of noncultivating land owners in different frequency groups. The number of pure tenants was insignificant in all the villages as compared to the total number of cultivators in them. The land held by them was also very small as compared to the total cultivated land. It is also clear from Table 4.5A that most of the noncultivating landholders in all the three villages owned less than 10 acres of land. In Oney none of the noncultivating landowners owned more than 10 acres of land. In Mouje Sukene 53 out of 95 noncultivating land owners belonged to the first two frequency groups and the land owned by them was 80 per cent of the total acreage belonging to all the noncultivating landholders. In Kasabe Sukene 68 out of 82 noncultivating landowners belonged to the first two frequency groups but the land owned by them was only 35 per cent of the total land held by all the noncultivating landowners. Thus

Table 4.6 Distribution of land ownership by caste in the selected villages.

Group	Caste Group	% of landowning families in each group			% of land owned by each group			Average ownership holding in each group		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
I.	Brahmins	3.41	-	-	9.21	-	-	33.6	-	-
II.	Advanced Hindus	2.04	-	-	2.68	-	-	6.3	-	-
III.	Karatha	49.22	75.13	29.02	64.78	25.24	28.39	15.17	11.11	15.6
III	Allied castes	25.97	11.9	5.38	15.13	5.84	1.08	7.25	5.47	1.9
IV	Inter. Hindus I.	3.07	1.69	1.08	1.48	.75	.23	6	5	1
V.	Inter. Hindus II.	4.09	.56	-	1.70	.05	-	65.1	1	-
VI.	Bk. classes etc. and tribes	-	1.69	50.53	-	2.17	55.10	-	14.3	7.85
VII.	Mahars and Depressed Classes	8.53	7.90	13.97	2.46	4.39	4.82	3.63	6.21	3
VIII	Muslims	3.41	1.12	-	2.46	1.46	-	10	14.5	-
Total landowners		293	177	93						
Total area owned					100.00	100.00	100.00			
					= 3645	= 1979	= 849			

1 = Kasabe Sukene. 2 = Mouje Sukene. 3 = Ony.



in Kasabe Sukene alone were there some substantial non-cultivating landowners. Fourteen persons together owned 401 acres or nearly 29 acres on average.

#### 4.2 Castewise Distribution of ownership and cultivated holdings.

So far we have considered the ownership of land from two aspects i.e. the distribution of ownership holdings and the distribution of cultivated holdings. In this section we will study both of these aspects from the point of view of caste groupings. For this purpose we have divided castes in the following more groups. Group One consists of Brahmins, Group II consists of advanced Hindus like Vaishyas, Lingayats, C.K.P., etc.; Group III consists of castes like Marathas, Jains, Malis, Dhangars, etc. Intermediate Hindus are divided into two groups and ~~citizen~~ artizen castes like Sutars, Lohars, etc. are included in Group IV, while Nhavis, Kumbhars, Guravs are included in Group <sup>V</sup> ~~II~~. *Backward classes and tribes are included in group VI* Group VII consists of depressed classes and Muslims are ~~ix~~ included in Group VIII. We shall first consider the castewise ownership distribution in the three villages.

Table 4.6 brings out the castewise distribution of ownership holdings in the three villages.

It can be seen from the table that out of 293 families who owned land in Kasabe sukene Marathas were a dominant group who formed nearly 50 per cent of the total

land owning families and owned nearly 65 per cent of the total owned area. Marathas <sup>also</sup> formed an overwhelming majority in Mouje Sukene <sup>accounting for</sup> forming 75 per cent of the total owners in the village and controlling nearly 85 per cent of the total land in the village. They formed only 29 per cent of the total number of landowners in Oney and possessed a little more than 38 per cent of the total owned land in the village. Thus Marathas dominated in the first two villages as a single group. In Oney, both from the point of view of number as well as area owned, Vanjaris were predominant because they formed 50 per cent of the total landowners and possessed 55 per cent of the total owned area in the village. The Vanjaris and the Marathas formed nearly 80 per cent of the total population in Oney and possessed about 94 per cent of the total area owned in the village. Thus the land in Oney was concentrated in the hands of these two groups. Erahmins were nonexistent in Mouje Sukene and Oney. In Kasabe Sukene they formed 3.4 per cent of the total owners and owned 9.21% of the total owned land in the village. Marathas and the allied castes in Kasabe Sukene <sup>together</sup> formed nearly 75 per cent of the land owning population and possessed 80 per cent of the total owned land. The same caste group in Mouje Sukene constituted 87 per cent of the total land owners and controlled 91 per cent of the total owned land. Advanced

Hindus existed only in Kasabe Sukene (these were Marwaris) and formed 2.04 per cent of the total land owners. The land owned by them was also negligible i.e. forming about 3 per cent of the total owned area. The advanced Hindus, the two groups of intermediate Hindus, the depressed class and the Muslims in Kasabe Sukene together formed 22 per cent of the total landowners and in all nearly 10 per cent of the total owned area was distributed among them. Similarly the caste groups from IV to VIII in Mouje Sukene formed only 13 per cent of the total land owners in the village and together possessed only 9 per cent of the total owned land. Mahars in Mouje Sukene were comparatively better off than their brethren in the other two villages. Out of the 9 per cent of the area distributed among the caste groups from IV to VIII nearly 50 per cent was owned by the Maharas who formed about 8 per cent of the total landowners in the village. In Oney only 5 per cent of the total owned area was possessed by the caste groups other than the group number III and number VI.

The importance of different caste groups remains almost the same even if we take into consideration the average ownership holdings in each of the individual groups. In Kasabe Sukene only we find that the Marathas had lost their position in this respect to the Brahmins. The Brahmins had 33.6 acres while the Marathas had 16.17

Table 4.7 Caste-wise distribution of cultivated holdings in the selected villages

Group	Castes	% of cultivators in each group			% of land cultivated land in each group			Average cultivated holding in each group		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
I.	Brahmins	26	-	-	3.9	-	-	33.8	-	-
II.	Marwaris	.4	-	-	.3	-	-	10	-	-
III.	Marathas	60.4	82.4	31.6	70.0	87.9	38.3	22.4	17.6	14.5
III	Allied Castes	24.3	12.3	3.9	19.4	8.3	.8	15.4	11	2.6
IV.	Inter. Hindus I	1.5	1.5	-	.8	.6	-	9	6	-
V.	Inter. Hindus II	3.6	-	-	2.3	-	-	12	-	-
VI.	Bk. class tribes	-	1.5	56.6	-	1.9	57.4	-	20.5	12.6
VII.	Depressed classes	4.5	2.3	7.9	1.6	1.3	3.5	6.7	9.6	4.6
VIII	Muslims	2.7	-	-	1.7	-	-	12.5	-	-
Total land cultivated					4283	2139	939			
Total cultivators		222	130	76						

1 = Kasabe Sukene.

2 = Mouje Sukene.

3 = Mouje Sukene Onep

acres as the average owned land. The higher average amongst the Brahmins is due to the existence of one or two big landlords in this group. But the Marathas in Kasabe Sukene were much better off than their brethren in the other two villages. Marathas in Mouje Sukene had 11.11 acres of ownership holding on the average while in Oney the relevant figure was 15.6. In Oney the highest average size of the ownership holding next to that of Marathas belonged to the Vanjaris and it was ~~9.9~~<sup>7.85</sup> acres. In Mouje Sukene groups Nos. VI and VIII had greater size of average holding than that belonging to Marathas, but the land owned and the number of persons who held the land was negligible.

We shall now consider the distribution of cultivated holdings among different castes.

It is evident from table 4.7 that though the Marathas predominated in the first two villages as cultivators they had lost their position in favour of Vanjaris in the third village. The same is the case even if we take into consideration the cultivated area. Marathas, as cultivators, formed 60%, 82% and 31% of the total number of cultivators in the respective villages of Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney while the land cultivated by them in these villages was 70 per cent 88 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. In Oney Vanjaris obviously dominated both in respect of numbers as well as in respect of the land cultivated by them. They

formed 57 per cent of the total cultivators in the village and cultivated 57 per cent of the total cultivated area in the village. Caste group III and VI practically cultivated almost all the cultivated land in Oney. These two groups together formed 92 per cent of the total cultivators in the village and tilled about 96.5 per cent of the total cultivated land. Similarly in the case of the first two villages, the caste group III alone dominated over the majority of the cultivated holdings. In Kasabe Sukene this group constituted 85 per cent of the total cultivating population and cultivated 89 per cent of the total cultivated land. This group was much more predominant in Mouje Sukene as it constituted 94 per cent of the total cultivators in the village and cultivated 95 per cent of the total cultivated land.

Average cultivated holding <sup>of</sup> at the Brahmins in Kasabe Sukene (which was 36.8) was the highest in all the three villages. Marathas in Kasabe Sukene stood next to the Brahmins but they were much better off from other Marathas in the remaining two villages from the point of view of average cultivated holdings. The relevant figures for the three villages in serial order were 22.4 per cent, 17.6 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively. Vanjaris in Oney who formed the majority in Oney had an average cultivated holding of 12.6 hours. *acres*.

Table 4.8 will bring out the tendency to lease out land among different communities.

Table 4.8

Group	Caste	% of leased out area to total leased out area in each group			% of leased out area to owned area in each group		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
I.	Brahmin	29.4	-	-	80.9	-	-
II.	Advanced Hindus	10.6	-	-	100.0	-	-
III.	Marathas	29.2	61.9	20.8	11.4	14.7	3.0
III	Allied caste	16.9	16.0	12.5	28.3	57.4	66.7
IV.	Int. Hindus I	1.9	.7	4.4	33.3	20.0	100.0
V.	Int. Hindus II	1.5	.2	-	22.5	100.0	-
VI.	Bk. class	-	.5	22.9	-	4.6	2.3
VII.	Depressed classes	4.1	14.5	39.4	41.3	66.7	46.3
VIII	Muslims	6.3	7.2	-	64.4	100	-
Total leased out area		924	413	48			

1 = Kasabe Sukene.    2 = Mouje Sukene.    3 = Mouje Oney.

It can be seen from the above table that in Kasabe Sukene the land leased out by Groups I, <sup>II</sup> and Group II constituted 76 per cent of the total leased out land. In Mouje Sukene Group III alone had leased out nearly 78 per cent of the total leased out area. In Oney the main communities <sup>which had</sup> who leased out land were from Group III, Group VI and Group VII. These three groups together leased out 95 per cent of the total leased out area. It can also be seen from the above table that the Brahmins <sup>had</sup> leased out <sup>the</sup> entire land owned by them. Though Marathas had a comparatively important share in the total leased out area in the three villages the proportion of the land leased out by them to the total owned land was small. Thus they had leased out 11 per cent, 15 per cent and 3 per cent of the total owned land in their respective villages. Thus the caste groups who had leased out a greater proportion of their owned land were Group I, Group II, Allied castes in Group III, Group VII and Group VIII. It may be noted here that those who were cultivators by caste <sup>had</sup> leased out a smaller proportion of their land while the castes who were not traditional cultivators like Brahmins, Marwaris, Muslims and the depressed classes <sup>had</sup> leased out a greater proportion of the land owned by them.

#### 4.3 Ownership of Houses

Houses form one of the capital resources <sup>of</sup> at a vil-



Table 4.9 - I

Number of families living in owned and rented houses.

	Total No. of resident families			No. of cultivating families			No. of non-cultivating families		
	Kasabe Sukens	Houje Sukens	Oney	Kasabe Sukens	Houje Sukens	Oney	Kasabe Sukens	Houje Sukens	Oney
	531	<sup>275</sup> <del>333</del>	131	223	144	82	303	131	49
% of those staying in owned houses.	76.8	85.9	87.8	93.1	95.7	92.6	65.0	73.3	76.0
% of those staying in rented houses	21.2	14.1	12.2	6.9	4.3	7.4	35.0	26.7	24.0
Blanks	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

-lage economy. However we are unable to estimate the value of this capital asset in the selected villages due to lack of sufficient data. The following table <sup>4-9-1</sup> deals with the data relating to persons who lived in owned and rented houses.

Out of the total 531 resident families in Kasabe Sukene nearly 77 per cent lived in owned houses while 21 per cent lived in rented houses. Information was not available in 10 cases. Out of 233 resident families in Mouje Sukene and 131 families in Oney about 86 per cent and 88 per cent respectively lived in owned houses while the remaining lived in rented houses. There were 228, 144 and 82 cultivating families in the three villages respectively and out of these 92 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 95 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 93 per cent in Oney lived in owned houses. Similarly out of 308, 131 and 49 non-cultivating families in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney 65 per cent, 73 per cent and 75 per cent respectively lived in owned houses while the remaining lived in rented houses. It is thus seen that greater number of the total resident families lived in owned houses in the smaller villages than in the largest village. In other words renting of the houses was more prominent in the nucleus village. The table also shows that those residents who lived in rented houses were mostly from the non-cultivating classes because the proportion of

of those who lived in rented houses was greater in the noncultivating class than in the cultivating class.

#### 4.4 Buildings other than houses

No information <sup>was</sup> available regarding the investment in the buildings other than houses. We, therefore, enumerate such buildings which existed in the selected villages. Such buildings include temples, cattle sheds, public buildings belonging to grampanchayats, cooperative societies, village chawdis, etc. The following information is based on the village note book maintained by our investigator.

Kasabe Sukene :- Nonresidential buildings in Kasabe Sukene consisted of temples, school building, chawdi, etc. There were following temples in the village: (1) Bahiroba (2) two temples of Rama. (3) One Math of Purnanatha Bua (4) One tomb of Davootvalli. (5) Two Maruti temples. (6) One temple of Ganapati. (7) One temple of Parasanatha (8) One temple of Vithoba (9) One temple of Khandoba. In addition to these temples there were some five or six temples built by private persons. The village school, the Chawdi and the Grampanchayat each had one building in the village. The village dispensary was housed in a residential building and did not have a separate building.

Mouje Sukene :- The primary school in this village

was housed in the chawdi and it did not have a separate building. The purchase and sales cooperative society had its own two storied building and its ground floor was rented for accommodating some of the school classes. The village temples consisted of the following deities (1) Datta Mandir (2) Maruti (3) Bhairoba (4) Mhasoba, etc. The railway station was located in the boundaries of Mouje Sukene and the station building constituted one of the public buildings of the village.

Oney :- There were four or five temples in this village. The primary school and the village chawdi had one building each.

#### 4.5 Livestock

Detailed information was collected through the General family questionnaire regarding the livestock in the selected villages. The respondents were asked to give information regarding each kind of animal which he possessed, its age, breed, price in case of those which were not homebred, etc. The relevant information is presented in the following paragraphs.

The whole of the bovine population can be divided in to the draught cattle, the milch cattle and the young stock. The draught cattle in these villages consisted of bullocks and buffaloes, the milch cattle consisted of cows

Table 4.9 Data regarding the cattle strength in the selected villages

Type of cattle	Kasabe	Sukene	Mouje	Sukene	Oney	Total
Buffaloes	10	<del>47</del>	17	<del>6</del>	6	
Bullocks	598	<del>547</del>	347		184	
Total drought cattle	608		364		190	1162
Average cultivated area per pair of drought cattle	14.08		11.75		9.66	
Cows	375		296		109	
She Buffaloes	78		47		34	
Total milch cattle	453		343		143	939
Aver. per resident family	.85		1.24		1.09	
Male calves	243		186		80	509
Cultivated area per pair	35.39		23.0		23.2	
Female calves	271		199		103	573
Average per resident family.	.51		.72		.78	

and she-buffaloes while the young stock consisted of male and female calves and buffalo calves. Information was also gathered regarding the possession of the bovine stock which consisted of goats and sheeps, fowls, horses and donkeys. Out of the total 228, 144 and 82 cultivating families in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively, about 92 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 91 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 95 per cent in Oney reported <sup>possession</sup> position of some kind of livestock. Thus the percentage of those reporting possession of some kind of livestock both among the cultivators as well as <sup>the</sup> non-cultivators was greatest in the smallest village.

Table 4.9 brings out the details regarding the bovine population in the three villages. The combined strength of the total draught cattle in all the three villages was 1164 and out of this 608 or nearly 52 per cent were in Kasabe Sukene, 364 or about 31 per cent were in Mouje Sukene while the remaining 192 or nearly <sup>165</sup><sub>17</sub> % were in Oney. The number of buffaloes in the above figures were very negligible i.e. 10 in Kasabe Sukene 17 in Mouje Sukene and 6 in Oney. Thus most of the working cattle consisted only of bullocks. This was quite natural because the use of buffaloes for agricultural operations was not in much vogue in this region. Considering the total cultivated area in the respective villages at Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney we get 14,08 acres

in the first village, 11.75 acres in the second village and 9.66 acres of cultivated area in the third village per pair of working cattle. It might perhaps mean that the smallest village was in a more advantageous position in respect of the strength of the working cattle.

It is even possible that Oney possessed a surplus of working cattle. We have seen in the section on the distribution of cultivated holdings that nearly 75 per cent of the cultivated holdings were below 15 acres in size and 35 per cent cultivated holdings were below the size of 5 acres. This means a predominance of small cultivators. As a cultivator has to maintain at least a pair of working cattle irrespective of his size of cultivated holding; with a greater number of small cultivators in a village the number of draught cattle increases disproportionately as compared with the total cultivated acreage.

Milch cattle consisted of cows and she-buffaloes. The combined strength of the total milch cattle in the three villages was 939 out of which 48.24% were in Kasabe Sukene, 36.52% were in Mouje Sukene and 15.24% were in Oney. Out of the total milch cattle, 83 per cent consisted of cows while the remaining were she-buffaloes. The milch cattle per resident family in Kasabe Sukene was .85, in Mouje Sukene it was 1.24 while in Oney it was 1.09. Out of the total number of she buffaloes nearly 71.69% belonged

to cultivating classes. Similarly out of the total No. of cows 88 per cent belonged to cultivators.

Total young stock in the three villages was 1982 of which 509 were male calves which included calves and buffalocalves. Out of the total male calves nearly 48 per cent were in Kasabe Sukene, 37 per cent were in Mouje Sukene while the remaining were in Oney. The cultivated area per pair of calves was 35 acres in Kasabe Sukene, 23 acres in both <sup>of</sup> at the remaining villages. The total young female stock in the three villages was 573 out of which nearly 47 per cent was in Kasabe Sukene, 38 per cent was in Mouje Sukene and the remaining was in Oney. Young female stock per resident family was .51 in Kasabe Sukene, .72 in Mouje Sukene and .78 in Oney.

There were in all 1097 goats in the three villages and out of these 228 were he-goats while the remaining were she-goats. Out of the total he-goats 53.5% belonged to cultivators while 46.5% belonged to the noncultivators. Out of the total number of she-goats 442 or 50.9 per cent <sup>were</sup> in Kasabe Sukene, 309 or 35.5% <sup>were</sup> in Mouje Sukene and the remaining 118 or 13.6 per cent <sup>were</sup> in Oney. Out of the total she goats in Kasabe Sukene 47.3 per cent belonged to the cultivators while the remaining belonged to the non-cultivators. Similarly out of the total she goats in Mouje Sukene and Oney 58.9 per cent in the former and 54 per cent in the latter belonged to the cultivating classes



Table 4.10 Distribution of cattle ownership by size of cultivated holdings

Group Number	Size of cultivated holding	Bullocks			Milch cattle		
		Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
5	1-5	4.2	10.9	19.0	3.8	2.8	7.5
6	6-10	9.9	23.3	19.6	7.1	17.8	21.0
7	11-15	14.7	17.3	17.4	14.4	19.3	11.2
8	16-20	13.9	14.4	10.3	11.2	11.0	14.2
9	21-30	22.4	10.0	8.7	22.6	13.0	12.7
10	31-50	25.4	12.4	8.7	29.4	16.0	13.4
11	51-75	5.7	2.3	16.3	6.0	.3	18.6
12	75-100	2.8	1.4	-	5.4	1.9	-
13	100-150	-	8.0	-	-	17.9	-
	Total	<sup>100</sup> = 593	<sup>100</sup> = 345	<sup>100</sup> = 184	<sup>100</sup> = 367	<sup>100</sup> = 300	<sup>100</sup> = 134

in the respective villages. Sheep existed only in Kasabe Sukene where one noncultivator possessed in all 18 sheeps in number. Fowls existed in Kasabe Sukene and in Mouje Sukene and they numbered about 239 out of which 111 belonged to cultivators and 128 belonged to noncultivators. In all 15 persons in the three villages reported possession of 17 horses. Out of these 17 horses 7 were in Kasabe Sukene, 3 were in Mouje Sukene and 7 were in Oney. Donkeys belonged to noncultivating families and were in existence only in Kasabe Sukene and Oney. There were 33 donkeys in the former village and 3 donkeys in the latter village.

Table 4.10 brings out the distribution of working bullocks and milch cattle among the different groups of cultivators formed according to their cultivated holdings. It can be seen from this table that about 48 per cent of the total bullocks belonging to the cultivating classes in Kasabe Sukene ~~was~~<sup>were</sup> concentrated in those hands who possessed holdings varying between 10 <sup>and</sup> 50 acres in size. In the case of Mouje Sukene nearly 55 per cent of the total bullocks in the village had belonged to groups 6 to 8 i.e. those having more than 5 acres and less than 20 acres of cultivated land. In case of Oney nearly 55% of the total bullocks belonging to cultivating classes in the village were owned by those cultivators who held land below 16 acres. This supports our earlier observation

that the smaller cultivated area per pair of bullocks in this village is due to the numerousness of small cultivators. We also find that the groups in which the ownership of bullocks was concentrated corresponded roughly to the very groups in which cultivated holdings were concentrated. In the case of the milch cattle we find that in Kasabe Sukene nearly 76 per cent of the total milch cattle in the village was owned by the four groups from 7 to 10. Comparatively groups No. 9 and 10 were more prominent, possessing nearly 52 per cent of the total milch cattle in the village. These groups correspond to the groups <sup>re</sup> where the ownership of bullocks was most concentrated. In the case of Mouje Sukene nearly 77 per cent of the total milch cattle was owned by the five groups from 6 to 10. Within these groups, groups No. 6 and 7 were more prominent because nearly 37 per cent of the milch cattle was owned by them. These groups also correspond with the groups <sup>where</sup> in whom ownership of bullocks was concentrated. In Oney about 93 per cent of the total milch cattle in the village was spread up in six groups from 6 to 11 in different percentages varying between 11 <sup>and</sup> to 21. Within these six groups the 6th and 7th and 10th and 11th were comparatively prominent and nearly 64 per cent of the total milch cattle in the village was approximately equally distributed between them.

The following self-explanatory table brings out the distribution of average number of bullocks per reporting

family among different cultivating groups.

Groups	Kasabe Sukene	Mauje Sukene	Oney
5	1.7	4.9	1.8
6	2.2	2.2	1.8
7	2.1	2.5	2.9
8	2.9	2.9	3.8
9	3.4	3.5	4.0
10	4.7	5.3	4.0
11	5.6	8.0	7.5
12	4.2	4.0	7.5
13	-	9.3	-

It will be noted that though the concentration of draught cattle was found in the initial frequency groups in the three villages, the average number of bullocks owned per reporting family was higher in the higher frequency groups in all the villages.

#### 4.6 Implements

In this section we deal with an important item of capital resource in a rural economy. The information regarding the ownership of different implements were collected through the General Family Schedule. No attempt is, however, made to estimate the value of this capital asset.

Data Regarding Farm Implements

Table 4.11

Village	No. of cultivators	Area cultivated	Ploughs		Average No. per cultivator	Cultivated area per plough	Harrow		Seed drill		Small plough	
			Wooden	Iron			No.	Aver.	No.	Avr.	No.	Avr.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Kasabe Sukene	228	4283	108	130	1.04	17.99	480	2.10	354	1.55	55	.24
2. Mouje Sukene	144	2139	93	58	1.04	14.16	279	1.9	193	1.33	22	.15
3. Oney	82	928	33	57	1.09	10.31	139	1.69	96	1.17	9	.10
Total for all villages	454	7350	234	245	1.05	15.34	818	1.97	643	1.41	86	.18

	Hoe		Iron	Water lifts		Bullock carts	
	No.	Avr.		Leather	Average	No.	Average
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Kasabe Sukene	176	.77	11	240	1.10	147	.64
2. Mouje Sukene	66	.59	1	134	.93	32	.56
3. Oney	36	.43	1	77	.95	51	.62
Total for all villages	278	.61	13	451	1.02	230	.61

Table 4.11 gives the information regarding the possession of different kinds of implements by the cultivators in the selected villages. Out of the total 228 cultivators in Kasabe Sukene in all 130 cultivators reported possession of 130 iron ploughs and 98 reported possession of 108 wooden ploughs. The average number of ploughs owned by each cultivator came to 1.04 and the cultivated area per plough came to 17.99 acres. Out of the total 144 cultivating families in Mouje Sukene 55 persons reported possession of 58 iron ploughs and 89 persons reported possession of 93 wooden ploughs. Taking into consideration the total amount of ploughs in the village each cultivator owned on an average 1.04 ploughs. The cultivated area per plough came to 14.16 acres. In Oney there were in all 82 cultivators out of which 53 reported possession of 57 iron ploughs and 31 reported possession of 33 wooden ploughs. The average number of ploughs owned per cultivator was 1.09 and the cultivated area per plough in Oney was 10.31 acres. The <sup>combined</sup> average number for all the three villages, in this respect, was 1.05 which roughly corresponds to the averages in the individual villages. The combined average cultivated area per plough for all the three villages was 15.34 acres which was greater than the th respective figures in Mouje Sukene and Oney. The other important implements which were in use were harrows, seed drills, small ploughs, hoes, water lifts and bullock carts. In the case of harrows

the average figure per cultivator in Kasabe Sukene was 2.10, in Mouje Sukene it was 1.9 while in Oney it was 1.69. In respect of seed drill the average number of seed drills per cultivator was 1.55 in Kasabe Sukene, 1.33 in Mouje Sukene and 1.17 in Oney. This average in respect of small plough was .24 in Kasabe Sukene, .15 in Mouje Sukene and .10 in Oney. The average number of hoes possessed by the cultivators was .77 in Kasabe Sukene, .59 in Mouje Sukene and .43 in Oney. In the case of water lifts iron waterlifts were most popular in Kasabe Sukene. The average number of water lifts possessed by the cultivators in Kasabe Sukene was also higher than in the other two villages. This average was 1.10 in Kasabe Sukene, .93 in Mouje Sukene and .95 in Oney. The average was lower in Mouje Sukene and in Oney because these were the villages under first class irrigation facilities and therefore, were not dependent on well irrigation to the same extent to which Kasabe Sukene was dependent on it. Further there were ~~was~~ a number of pumping sets for lift irrigation in Mouje Sukene and Oney which must have replaced the water lifts to some extent. In all there were 13 pumping sets in Mouje Sukene and 3 in Oney. In Kasabe Sukene there was only one pumping set in the whole of the village. There were in all thirteen sugar cane crushers in the three villages of which 11 were in Mouje Sukene and one each in the remaining two villages.

The following table gives the durability of different implements in use and their approximate value:

Implements	Durability	Value in Rs.	Implements	Durability	Value in Rs.
Iron plough	20 years	90 to 100	Water lift	1 to 2 yrs.	30 to 35
Wooden plough	10 "	25 to 30	Bullock carts	20 to 25	300 to 400
Harrow	10 "	10 to 12	Chakada	10 to 15	200-250
Hoe	10-12 yrs	8 yrs.	Tonga	10 to 15	150-175
Seed drill	10 years				

4.7 Transport equipment:- In all 144 persons in Kasabe Sukene, 79 persons in Mouje Sukene and 51 persons in Oney reported possession of 147,82 and 51 bullock carts respectively. These bullock carts were used for commercial transport as well as for agricultural operations. Besides these bullock carts there were 'Tongas' and 'Chakadas' which were used for passenger transport. There <sup>were</sup> two 'Chakade' in Kasabe Sukene, 4 in Mouje Sukene, and two in Oney. Similarly there were 24 tongas in Kasabe Sukene, 19 in Mouje Sukene and 12 in Oney.

4.8 Irrigation Sources :- We have seen in Chapter I that Mouje Sukene and Oney were under first class irrigation facilities while Kasabe Sukene possessed second class irrigation facilities. Kasabe Sukene possessed one private canal while the other two villages were served by one



government irrigation canal. Approximately 400 to 450 acres of land in Kasabe Sukene was irrigated by the private canal. This area had to be watered by the well water due to the inadequate supply of canal water. The area under well irrigation alone was nearly 100 to 150 acres in Kasabe Sukene. There were in all 128 wells in Kasabe Sukene which were sunk in the irrigated area. Out of these 128, 121 were built with stone or brick masonry while the remaining were built without any kind of masonry. In all 123 wells were in use and five were out of use. In Mouje Sukene there were 70 wells all of which were of stone or brick masonry. Of these six wells were out of use. In Oney there were 25 wells all of which were in use. Out of 25 wells only one was built without any kind of masonry. These wells in Mouje Sukene and Oney were also used for supplementing the irrigation waters received from Government canal.

Orchards and Plantations :- Investment in orchards was very small in these villages. The only kind of orchard was of grape vines. There were nearly 18 vines in Kasabe Sukene utilising twelve acres and 26 gunthas of land. There were only two vines in Mouje Sukene occupying two and half acres of land. In Oney one and twenty gunthas of land was occupied by one vine. However, this sort of investment is gaining in popularity recently and most of the vine yards in these villages were planted within last five years. Expenditure on orchards during the last five years preceding

the period of survey was Rs. 2825 in Kasabe Sukene, Rs. 6090 in Mouje Sukene and Rs. 8995 in Oney. All of this expenditure was done on the plantation of grape vines.

Sugarcane plantations existed in all the three villages. Thirtyseven acres and 16 gunthas of land was under sugarcane in Kasabe Sukene while the relevant ~~ave-~~ <sup>averages</sup> averages in case of Mouje Sukene and Oney were 110.34 and 27.13 respectively.

#### 4.9 Capital equipment in nonagricultural occupations

Information regarding the items of equipment which a person <sup>possessing</sup> ~~presuming~~ a nonagricultural occupation possessed was obtained through the general family schedule. The respondents were asked to give the list of the tools of his trade with the date of their purchase, price paid at the time of purchase and their present value. Table 4.12 gives the present value of the equipment owned by the persons in each type of nonagricultural occupations in all the three villages.

The total value of equipment in all the nonagricultural occupations in the three villages together was Rs. 27428 of which a little more than 50 per cent was in the flour mills alone. The flour mills <sup>and</sup> the equipment belonging to tailors and carpenters accounted for most

most of the value of the equipment in the nonagricultural occupations. We shall deal in greater details regarding the equipment required in each type of the above occupations, the number of establishments of each type and other relevant information in Chapter VI.

Table 4.12 Investment in equipment in Non-agricultural occupations.

Type of occupation	Carpen- ters	Potters	Coblers	Tanners	Tailors	Barbers	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Value of total equipment	1384	245	220	909	6542	803	
Average per establishment	115.3	24.4	24.3	82.6	363.4	114.7	
No. of establishments	12	10	9	11	18	7	
	Gold- smith	Carder	Butcher	Rope makers	Washer- man	Flour mill	Copper smith
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	430	97	13	17	90	14178	2500
2	107.5	24.2	6.5	5.6	45	3544.5	2500
3	4	4	2	3	2	4	1

#### 4.10 Capital acquisition and liquidation during the five years preceding the survey

The general family schedule included some items which elicited information about the capital expenditure on residential buildings on other nonresidential buildings like

TABLE 4.13

Summary of Capital Expenditure during the Five Years.

Expenditure made on each item as % of expenditure on all items

Village	Residential houses (1)	Other Buildings (2)	Land (3)	Wells (4)	Orchards (5)	Other items (6)	Total expenditure on all items.
Kasabe Sukene	44.76	6.85	23.75	20.75	3.71	.18	100 = 242022
Mouje Sukene	25.28	11.85	33.19	25.40	4.08	.20	100 = 149042
Mouje Oney	11.98	4.11	58.97	23.15	1.79	-	100 = 157195

TABLE 4.14

Items	Kasabe Sukene Expenditure on				Mouje Sukene Expenditure on				Mouje Oney Expenditure on			
	A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total
1 Residential houses	20.24	62.67	17.09	100	21.07	49.25	29.68	100	2.66	62.89	34.45	100
2 Other buildings	.15	86.17	13.68	100	4.52	93.42	2.06	100	1.04	98.06	-	100
3 Land	90.18	-	9.82	100	97.23	-	2.77	100	97.34	-	2.66	100
4 Wells	11.36	76.79	11.85	100	-	83.87	16.13	100	-	85.92	14.08	100
5 Orchards	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100
6 Other items	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	100

A = Purchases      B = New construction      C = Improvement.

farm buildings, etc. on land, wells and orchards. Information was asked regarding the expenditure incurred by the respondents on the purchase, new construction and improvement of these items. The schedule also included questions regarding the liquidation of any of these items. The following information is, therefore, based on the data collected through the general family schedule.

It is evident from table 4.13 that the most important items of expenditure were land, houses and wells. About 90 per cent of the total expenditure in Kasabe Sukene, 83 per cent of the total expenditure in Mouje Sukene and 92 per cent of the total expenditure in Oney was incurred on the above three items. It can be further seen that greater proportion of the sum was expended on houses in the bigger villages than in the smaller villages. In Kasabe Sukene 44.76%, in Mouje Sukene 25.12 per cent, and in Oney 11.93 per cent of the total expenditure incurred in the previous five years was spent on houses. This expenditure included the expenditure incurred on purchases, new construction and improvement of houses. Table 4.14 shows that out of the total expenditure made on housing in Kasabe Sukene nearly 63 per cent was spent on new construction and the rest was approximately equally spent on purchases and improvements. Out of the total expenditure made on houses in Mouje Sukene 21 per cent was made on purchases, 49 per cent on new construction and 30 per cent on improvement. In Oney the relevant figures were 3%

63 per cent and 34 per cent respectively. It seems that proportionately larger amount was spent on improvements in smaller villages than in the larger village. In Oney the amount spent on purchase of houses was negligible while in the other two villages the proportion of the amount spent on purchase of houses was nearly the same. These figures relating to the expenditure made on purchases and new construction of houses in the three villages may make out another significant point. In the bigger villages the proportionate expenditure incurred both on purchases and new construction of houses was significantly large while in the smallest village the expenditure made on purchase of houses was negligible. This may be because in the two bigger villages the construction activity was carried on at the cost of the older houses. Our case studies have also shown that the new buildings were built on the sites of the demolished buildings mainly because of the paucity of vacant plots in the village gaonthan. The smallest village, Oney might be having enough land in the gaonthan for further expansion and therefore the houses might have been constructed on entirely vacant lands.

In the case of land we find that proportionately greater expenditure was incurred on this item in smaller villages than in the larger villages. 24 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, <sup>33</sup>30 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 59 per cent

in Oney <sup>of</sup> at the total expenditure in the respective villages was spent on land. It must be further noted that the expenditure on purchases of land was the main single item which involved proportionately a major portion of the total expenditure on land; Expenditure on land improvement was greater in the nucleus village than in the rest of the two villages. The relevant figures in this respect were 9.8 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 2.7 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 2.6 per cent in Oney. The remaining amount was spent on land purchases.

The third major item of expenditure was wells. Nearly 21 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, <sup>25</sup>28 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 23 per cent in Oney out <sup>of</sup> the total expenditure in the respective villages was spent on wells. Out of the total expenditure incurred on wells in the three villages nearly 77 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 84 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 86 per cent in Oney was spent on new construction while the remaining amount was spent on improvements. It must be noted here that the villages who had first class irrigation facilities had spent a larger amount on well construction than the nucleus village which did not have first class irrigation facilities. This was probably for avoiding the loss due to insufficiency and irregularity of the irrigation water.

The rest of the items of expenditure i.e. nonresidential buildings, orchards, etc. accounted for a very

small percentage of the total expenditure in each of the three villages. Kasabe Sukene accounted for 10 per cent, Mouje Sukene accounted for 16 per cent and Oney accounted for 6 per cent of the total expenditure incurred on all the items. Expenditure on item number six was negligible and was reported in only two cases, one from Kasabe Sukene and one from Mouje Sukene. The item of expenditure in the former case was a safe and in the latter case a plot of land. Expenditure on orchards was reported in all the three villages. In absolute terms it was the greatest in Kasabe Sukene and was equal to the total expenditure on this item in the rest of the two villages put together. Orchards included grape vines, guava and lemon orchards, etc. Grape vines accounted for the major part of the expenditure made on item number five. Expenditure incurred on this item was entirely spent on new constructions. Item number two included nonresidential buildings and it accounted for nearly 7 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 12 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 4 per cent in Oney at the total expenditure in the respective villages. Out of the expenditure made on this item in each of the villages the major part was spent on new construction than either on purchases or improvements. Still the proportion spent on construction was greater in the bigger villages than in the smaller villages. Greater proportion of expenditure incurred on new constructions and lesser proportion of expenditure spent on improvements



~~was greater in the bigger villages than in the smaller~~  
~~villages.~~ Greater proportion of expenditure incurred on new constructions and lesser proportion of expenditure spent on improvements in this respect in the case of smaller villages than in the larger villages might, perhaps, be due to the availability of greater scope for expansion in the smaller villages.

Liquidation of capital assets during the previous five years :-

Table 4.15

## Sales

Item	Kasabe Sukene		Mouje Sukene		Oney	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
1	1150	5.89	-	-	1500	3.61
2	1000	5.12	-	-	-	-
3	17350	88.99	11000	91.66	40500	96.39
4	-	-	1000	8.34	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19500</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>42000</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 4.15 shows that sales of capital assets were confined mostly to the sales of land. It is further

seen that the receipts from sale of land were greater in smaller villages than in the larger villages at Kasabe Sukene. The figures quoted above do not correspond to the figures relating to purchases of land, houses, etc. but this is obviously due to misreporting on the part of the respondents.

Table 4.16

Income Group		% of total expenditure incurred on all items.			Sales % of total		
		Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
951-1000	A	1.57	.05	.00	-	-	-
1001-2000	A1	17.55	4.84	2.64	9.23	8.33	12.97
2001-3000	A2	25.38	32.20	3.68	9.23	44.17	29.15
3001-and above	A3	44.34	55.64	92.49	47.17	35.00	45.93
		88.84	92.73	98.81	65.6	87.5	88.05

Table 4.16 gives the expenditure made on capital goods and the receipts obtained from the sale of these groups items by different income groups, <sup>from Rs 951 & above</sup> It can be seen that the total expenditure was confined to the income groups from A1 to A3 i.e. those earning above Rs. 1000. Nearly 89% of the total expenditure made on the six items listed previously was incurred by people coming under income groups A to A3 in Kasabe Sukene. The relevant figures

regarding Mouje Sukene and Oney were 93 per cent and 99 per cent. The rest of the expenditure in these villages was shared by the income groups coming under Rs. 1000 limit. It can be further seen that in Oney, the smallest of the three villages, namely 92 per cent of the total expenditure was made by income group A3 alone. In Mouje Sukene, which is a village bigger in size than Oney, nearly 89 per cent of the expenditure was incurred by A2 and A3, while in Kasabe Sukene, which is the biggest village, nearly 89 per cent of the total expenditure was shared by the groups A1, A2 and A3. This was because nearly 50 per cent incustars in Oney belonged to group A3 while the relevant percentages in Mouje Sukene and Kasabe Sukene were 20% and 19% respectively.

:CHAPTER V:

LAND UTILISATION.

In this chapter we deal with land utilisation and the related topics like crop pattern, farming technique and practices etc. The information given here is based mainly on the plotwise survey which was carried on as a part of the village inquiry. A special schedule was used for collecting the required data. A sample of 250 plots from all the three villages was selected by the random method and the schedules in respect of these plots were filled by the investigator during the course of the four visits which he had paid during the survey period. In all there were 2762 plots in all the three selected villages and every 11th plot was selected for the purposes of our inquiry. There were 130 plots from Kasabe Sukene, 75 from <sup>uj</sup>Mange Sukene and 30 from Oney. While selecting this sample we came across some plots which were notionally subdivided into two or more plots. In such cases only the plot belonging to the original khatedar was selected and the subdivided plots were neglected. Similarly also there were some plots in the sample whose owners were residing outside the village and, therefore, could not be contacted for taking down the required information. Such cases were neglected and in the place of each such plot the next adjacent plot was selected. Such a process is not likely to affect the estimations derived from the sample data as the number of such cases was very small.

Besides the information based on the plotwise inquiry, the data available from the sources like the village records and the general Family Survey has also been utilised in this Chapter.

### 5.1 Land and its utilisation:

The area of Kasabe Sukene was about 5317 acres of which 5002 acres of land was reported as cultivable. Out of this nearly 245 acres was regarded as waste land - most of which was cultivable waste. Mange Sukene measured about 2650 acres of which 2395 acres was cultivable land. The cultivable land included 31 acres of waste land. In the case of Oney 794 acres out of the total of 856 acres was cultivable and it included 13 acres of waste land. The village records for the year 1954-55 gave the following figures.

	Kasabe Sukene	Mange Sukene	Mange Oney
Gross cultivated area	4758- 1	2537-16	954-32
Double cropped area	7-38	173- 6	173-11
Net cultivated area	4750- 3	2364-10	781-21
Cultivable land	5002-26	2395-10	794-23

It will be noticed that the recorded area of the double cropped land in the case of Kasabe Sukene was grossly underestimated. The net cultivated area should,

therefore, have been much less than that recorded in the village records. The figures regarding the gross cultivated area were somewhat higher than the estimations derived from the General Family Schedules which also relate to the year 1954-55. According to this source the gross cultivated area in the case of Kasabe Sukene, Mange Sukene and Oney was 4310, 2286 and 1101 acres respectively. These acreages also include some land which was cultivated outside the village because the information regarding the respondent's total cultivated holding was taken into consideration. But such land is likely to be very small and therefore the figures quoted above broadly represent the village acreages. These acreages, however, represent the gross cultivated area in the respective villages. The estimations arrived at on the basis of the plotwise survey also give some idea about the net cultivated area. These figures arrived at on the basis of the plotwise survey are 3377 acres, 1804 acres and 418 acres in Kasabe Sukene, Mange Sukene and Oney respectively. These figures do not tally with the figures in the village record because of the underestimated figures relating to the double cropped area. The acreage under the double cropped area in the village records of the surveyed villages was 7 acres and 38 gunthas in Kasabe Sukene, 173 acres and 6 gunthas in Mange Sukene and 173 acres and 11 gunthas in Oney. These figures do not sound authentic in view of the fact that extensive irrigation facilities were available to these villages. In comparison with

**TABLE 5.1:**

Comparison of cropped area derived from various sources.									
Area	Village Records			Estimations from Samples			Data in the Family Schedules		
	Kasabe Suktene	Mauje Suktene	Oney	Kasabe Suktene	Mauje Suktene	Mauje Oney	Kasabe Suktene	Mauje Suktene	Mauje Oney
Double Cropped	7-38	173-3	173-11	935	410	193	-	-	-
Net Cropped	4750-3	2361-10	781-21	<del>1221</del> 3377	<del>412</del> 1804	418	-	-	-
Gross Cropped	4758-1	2537-16	951-32	4312	2214	611	4310	2286	1101
Total cultivated Holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-	4283	2159	928

the estimations arrived at on the basis of the plotwise survey also these figures seem to have been grossly underestimated. The double cropped area derived from this survey came to about 935 acres in Kasabe Sukene, 410 acres in Manje Sukene and 193 acres in Oney. It can be thus observed that the double cropped area as noted in the village records was underestimated. It may be further noted that from the table 5.1 that these figures when added to the net cultivated areas in the respective villages (as derived on the basis of the plotwise survey) give the gross cultivated areas which compare very favourably with the gross cultivated acreages derived from the family schedules, except in the case of Oney. As was pointed out earlier this extensive practice of double cropping in these villages was facilitated by the sources of irrigation available to this tract. Out of the three villages Manje Sukene and Oney enjoyed the benefit of the first class irrigation and nearly 500 to 600 acres of land in these two villages was watered by the Palkhed canal - fed by the Kadva river. Kasabe Sukene enjoyed the second class irrigation facilities. It drew its irrigation water from a private canal built and maintained by the villagers. The reservoir which fed this canal was built by a former Jahagirdar of Kasabe Sukene at Dixi - a village four to five miles away from Kasabe Sukene. This reservoir was built on the river Banganga - the river which passed through the selected villages.



This canal irrigated nearly 600 acres of land in Kasabe Sukene. A patkari - the traditional village servant - looked after the maintenance and management of this private canal. His duty was to see that every farmer in the irrigated tract received his due share of the irrigation water. There were thirtytwo outlets to the canal and water was let out only from one door at a time. Patkari had to supervise this outlet and guard it against any misappropriation or encroachment by other farmers. In case there was any such encroachment, it was his duty to inform the village panchs regarding the happening. Each outlet was operated for nearly eight to nine hours. Accordingly, each farmer coming under the range of every outlet got his turn after thirtytwo days. In the meanwhile the farmers had to depend on the well irrigation. There were nearly 123 wells in the bagayat lands of the village, most of which supplimented the area under canal irrigation. There are, however, good prospects of this village coming under the first class irrigation facilities within a couple of years when it will be possible for the village to draw upon the Kadva canal which skirts the northern boundries of the village jirayat lands. At present, Kasabe Sukene does not get the advantage of this canal but it will be possible for Kasabe Sukene to draw upon this canal after the completion of the Gangapur project, due to which the capacity of the canal will be raised considerably. As in the case of Kasabe Sukene,

in Mange Sukene and Oney also well irrigation was extensively practised side by side with the canal irrigation. This was necessitated by the irregularity and insufficiency of canal water supply which was mainly due to the location of these villages at the tail end of the canal. There were 64 wells in Mange Sukene and 25 wells in Oney which were used for the irrigation purposes.

5.2 General description of the soil:

As pointed out in the first chapter the region of the surveyed villages lies in the great trap region of the Deccan which consists of successive flows of basalt. The soil of this region, therefore, consists of fertile black soil. It can be seen from the table 5.2 that the majority of the plots had black soil.

Distribution of the sampled plots according to soil types.

TABLE 5.2

Type of soil	Kasabe Sukene	Mange Sukene	Mange Oney	Total	As % of the Grand Total
Superior Black	57	48	39	144	57.4
Inferior Black	63	18	5	76	30.2
Very Inferior Varieties	20	9	2	31	12.4
Total:	130	75	46	251	100.0

Thus nearly 57% of the plots in the three surveyed villages belonged to Superior black soil, 30% of the plots

Percentage distribution of the sampled plots according to the extent erosion.  
TABLE 5.3

	2/3	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	1/6	1/11 or 1/12	Blank	Total
Kasabe Sukene	.8	13.0	5.4	21.5	16.9	.8	.8	40.8	100
Mauje Sukene	-	5.3	5.3	17.3	6.8	1.3	-	64.0	100
Mauje Oney	-	4.3	2.2	4.4	2.2	-	-	86.9	100
All Villages	.4	9.2	4.8	17.1	11.1	.8	.4	56.2	100

were of inferior black soil and the rest were of very inferior type of soil.

### 5.3 Soil erosion:

Table No. 5.3 brings out the extent of the soil erosion problem in the surveyed villages.

This table brings out that the problem of soil erosion was not very important in Oney when nearly 87% of the plots were quite safe from erosion. In the case of Mange Sukene 64% of the plots did not face any erosion problem but out of the remaining which were under erosion 17% of the plots had 1/4th part under erosion. The problem of soil erosion was comparatively grave in the case of Kasabe Sukene where only 40% of the plots were safe from erosion. 13% of the plots had 1/2 part of their land under erosion and nearly 21% of the plots had 1/4th of their land under erosion. There were, however, no cases where plots had to be kept fallow because of soil erosion.

### 5.4 Bunding etc:

We have seen that the problem of soil erosion was comparatively graver in Kasabe Sukene than in the other two villages. In spite of this being the case sufficient efforts were not made in the village for eradicating this evil. Though 60% of the plots in Kasabe Sukane were

under soil erosion only 18% of the plots had some protection in the form of bunding. These plots in Kasabe Sukene had earthen bunds and 7% had more than one earthen bund. In Mange Sukene nearly 36% of the plots had faced the problem of soil erosion and nearly 23% of the plots had some bunding arrangement. All of these plots had earthen bunds and 8% of the plots had more than one earthen bunds. In Oney only 9% of the plots had bunds and half of them had more than one earthen bund.

Out of the 24 plots on which bunds were reported in Kasabe Sukene nine reported construction within the two years prior to the date of survey, another nine reported construction 2 to 4 years before the survey period, 2 reported construction 6 years before the survey period, one reported construction before some 16 years and the information regarding the remaining 3 plots was not available. In the case of Mange Sukene, out of the 17 plots on which bunds were reported information regarding two-plot the period of construction of the bunds was not available regarding two plots. Construction period prior to the date of survey regarding the bunds was two years in the case of 6 plots, two to four years in respect of 3 plots, 6 years in respect of 4 plots, 10 years in respect of one plot and 12 years in respect of the remaining plot. In Oney, construction of bunds was reported only in four cases and the year of construction was two years prior to the survey date in the case of one plot, six years in the case of 2 plots and 10 years in the

case of the remaining plot. The respondents were asked to report the expenditure incurred on the construction of bunds. Out of the 24 cultivators in Kasabe Sukene who had reported construction of bunds on their plots seven reported expenditure below Rs. 25, two reported expenditure varying between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, another two reported expenditure between Rs. 50 and 75, one reported expenditure between Rs. 225 and 250, nine reported expenditure between Rs. 250 and 275, one reported expenditure between Rs. 275 and 300. Information on this point was not available in two cases. In Mange Sukene out of the 17 cultivators who reported bunds on their plots 13 gave information regarding the expenditure incurred on them. Four reported expenditure below Rs. 25 and one each reported to have expended respectively <sup>from</sup> between Rs. 25 and to 50, Rs. 75 to 100, Rs. 100 to 125 and Rs. 125 to 150. In Oney four cultivators reported expenditure on bunds, and of these two had reported expenditure less than Rs. 25 and the remaining two had reported expenditure between Rs. 50 <sup>and</sup> to 75.

### 5.5 Prices of lands:

There was very wide variation in the per acre prices of agricultural lands in Kasabe Sukene. This variation was generally due to the existence of irrigation. Irrigated land was generally of good quality soil but the prices of irrigated lands also showed a wide divergence depending upon whether the land was under canal

irrigation or both. The per acre price of the land which was both under canal and well irrigation ranged from Rs. 1200 upwards. Lands which were purely under well irrigation were within the range of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000. The lands under canal irrigation were priced about Rs. 600 or so. These lands were not so highly valued because of the peculiar nature of the canal irrigation. In the other two villages which were under first class canal irrigation the prices of lands under canal irrigation were comparatively very high. Thus in Mange<sup>v/c</sup> Sukene and Oney the prices of such lands varied between Rs. 1200<sup>and</sup> to 1600 or so. The land which was under the canal as well as well irrigation was priced between Rs. 1600<sup>and</sup> to Rs. 2000 per acre. The land under purely well irrigation was priced between Rs. 1000<sup>and</sup> to Rs. 1200 per acre. The prices of all kinds of lands were generally higher in these two villages than in Kasabe Sukene. And between the two villages themselves the prices in Oney were higher than those in Mange Sukene. Thus in the case of Jirayat lands the prices per acre for good jirayat lands were Rs. 400 or so in Kasabe Sukene, about Rs. 800 in Mange Sukene and nearly Rs. 1000 in Oney. For the jirayat land of medium quality the price per acre was Rs. 200 in Kasabe Sukene, Rs. 600 both in Mange Sukene and Oney. For the jirayat land of inferior quality the prices per acre ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80 in Kasabe Sukene and Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 in Mange Sukene and Oney. The table No. 5.4 shows the frequency distribution of the sample plots according to their prices per acre.

TABLE NO. 5.4

Percentage distribution of the plots according to per acre value.

	Kasabe Sukene	Mange Sukene	Oney
1 Below Rs. 100	3.1	-	-
2 101 - 200	43.9	2.6	-
3 201 - 300	1.5	-	-
4 301 - 400	6.1	1.3	2.2
5 401 - 500	1.5	2.6	2.2
6 501 - 600	3.8	21.5	4.3
7 601 - 700	3.1	4.0	-
8 701 - 800	8.5	6.6	2.2
9 801 - 900	.8	9.3	2.2
10 901 - 1000	-	16.0	8.7
11 1001 - 1500	26.9	21.5	6.5
12 1501 - 2000	-	14.6	36.9
13 2001 & above	-	-	32.6
14 Blank	.8	-	2.2
TOTAL:	100	100	100

It can be seen from the above table that in Kasabe Sukene the plots have been clustered in two frequency groups showing a very wide gap in between. Thus nearly 44% of the plots were in the frequency group of Rs. 101 to Rs. 200 and nearly 27% of the plots were in the frequency group of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 1500. The remaining plots were spread in the <sup>rest</sup> of the frequency groups except the last two groups showing the price range above Rs. 1500



and the 10th group of price frequency between Rs. 901 and to 1000. There were very few plots in the first three frequency groups in the case of the rest of the two villages. Nearly 50% of the plots in Mange Sukene were in the 10th, 11th and 12th frequency groups showing a price range between Rs. 901 <sup>and</sup> to Rs. 2000. Another prominent group consisting of 21% of plots was in the frequency group of Rs. 501 to 600. Most of the plots in Mange Oney were in the frequency groups of Rs. 801 to 900 and onwards.

Nearly 69% of the plots were in the frequency group of Rs. 1501-2000 and Rs. 2001 to Rs. 3000.

#### Land Sales:

A special inquiry was conducted for collecting the data regarding the sales and purchases of land in the three surveyed villages. A special questionnaire was used in which detailed questions were asked so as to elicit such information regarding the occupation and residence of the transacting parties, the purpose for which the land was sold, the position of the tenants, if any, as affected by the transaction etc. The questionnaire was filled in after interviewing both the sellers as well as the buyers. In cases where the buyer was other than the tenant, tenants were also interviewed for filling the schedule. All the transactions which had taken place in the five years preceeding the date of survey have been covered by this inquiry.

TABLE NO. 5.4 A:

Per Acre prices in respect of Bagayat and Jirayat lands as obtained from the data on land sales

Period	Kasabe Sukene				Mauje Sukene				Mauje Oney			
	Total Acreage		Per Acre Prices		Total Acreage		Per Acre Prices		Total Acreage		Per Acre Prices	
	Jira-yat	Baga-yat	Jira-yat	Baga-yat	Jira-yat	Baga-yat	Jira-yat	Baga-yat	Jira-yat	Baga-yat	Jira-yat	Baga-yat
1950	41-20	4-17	149.4	1211.1	2-39	2-11	266.7	1321.6	0-36	2-22	777.8	843.13
1951	52-4	5-24	223.5	908.0	16-23	41-32½	181.1	497.6	8-12	8-8	78.3	1207.3
1952	17-4	8-39½	146.2	1326.9	2-36	0-15	400.0	1333.0	-	15-3	-	909.0
1953	30-21	6-32	203.9	2247.2	51-16	59-17	541.0	778.4	4-24	9-13	815.2	933.5
1954	46-29	6-36	246.0	1444.4	-	0-30	-	1200.0	1-32	21-7½	444.4	1412.4
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0-24	-	833.3
	187-38	39-12½	202.5	1329.9	73-34	104-25½	444.3	682.9	15-24	56-37½	378.2	939.31

There were in all 58 transactions in Kasabe Sukene which had taken place during the period 1950 to 1954. In Mange Sukene there were 36 transactions which had taken place during the same period. In Oney there were 53 sale and purchase transactions which had spread over a period of six years extending from 1950 to 55. The total amount of land covered by these transactions was 217 acres and 10-1/2 gunthas in Kasabe Sukene, 178 acres and 19-1/2 gunthas in Mange Sukene and 73 acres and 21-1/2 gunthas in Oney. Of this 13.5% in Kasabe Sukene, 58.62% in Mange Sukene and 78.48% in Oney was irrigated land.

The following tables<sup>5.4A</sup> summarises the above observations while giving average per acre prices for the both types of land for different years. No comments can be made on the variations in the per acre average prices as between different periods or as between different villages because no data is available regarding the quality of the plots sold.

Out of the 58 transactions that had taken place in Kasabe Sukene 14 each had taken place in the years 1952 and 1953, nine each had taken place in the years 1954 and 1952 while the rest i.e. 12 had taken place in the year 1950. Nothing can be said regarding the tendency to dispose of land in any particular year. However, there was a <sup>distinct</sup> ~~distinct~~ trend as far as the passing of the land from the persons in the nonagricultural occupations to the persons in the agricultural<sup>ural</sup> occupations was concerned.

In nearly 40% of the transactions or in 23 cases the sellers belonged to non-agricultural class and in all of these cases the land had passed in to hands of agriculturists. In 10 out of these 23 cases the owner or the seller was moneylender and as much as nine transactions were entered into by one and the same moneylender who resided in Nasik. In the remaining case agricultural labourers figured in as much as five cases while others belonged to such professions as cobblers, tailors, Gowali Joshis etc. Many of these owners were outsiders i.e. not residing in Kasabe Sukene. In 18 cases out of the 58 the seller of the land was residing outside the village.

Among the cases of the sales reported, repayment of the outstanding debt had figured very prominently occurring in as much as 18 cases. In 14 cases the causes of sale could not be ascertained as the owner was residing outside the village. In most of the remaining cases the land sales were not of the genuine character in the sense that their sale deeds required of the buyer to resell it to the original owner after a specific period and/or on the fulfilment of a stipulated condition. These land sales were, in fact, in the form of mortgages against which sums were taken on advance. Such transactions which were not genuine sales were reported in two forms (1) where the sale of land amounted to pledge (2) and where the land was redeemed by repurchase. Out of the

ten such cases seven belonged to the second category while three belonged to the first category. It must, however, be remembered that such transactions were not necessarily confined to the class of moneylenders.

In only two cases the land was sold to persons belonging to nonagricultural occupations. In the rest of the cases the buyers were agriculturists of which 7 were the original owners of the land purchased and 12 were tenants. In 23 out of the 58 cases the land was cultivated by the tenants of which only 6 were protected tenants while the rest were ordinary tenants. Four out of the 6 protected tenants had purchased the land themselves while, of the remaining two one was evicted and the other continued as a tenant after the sale transaction. All the tenants who had not purchased the land had given their prior approval while 'inability to purchase' was the cause forwarded in all such cases for their failure to buy the land themselves. Out of the total buyers only three were residing outside the village.

#### Manje Sukener

There were 36 cases of land sales transaction in this village of which 4 had taken place in 1950, 15 had taken place in 1951, 3, 13 and 1 had taken place in 1952, 1953 and 1954 respectively. In 13 cases the sellers were those belonging to the non-agricultural occupations, the majority of them being labourers. The same moneylender

of Nasik who had figured so prominently in the sales transaction in Kasabe Sukene had also played a prominent part here i.e. he was the seller in as much as five cases. In 11 out of the 36 transactions the owner was residing outside the village, while in most cases the land had passed in to the hands of cultivators, in <sup>four cases</sup> purchases it had passed in to the hands of noncultivators. The purchasers of the land were mostly the local cultivators, except in the four cases where the purchaser belonged to the adjacent villages.

There were 15 sale transactions which were not of genuine character. In 8 cases out of these 15, the land was resold to the original owner while in the remaining cases the transaction was conditional i.e. requiring the buyer to resell it to the original owner. In twenty cases the actual tiller of the land was a tenant and out of these in as many as nine cases the purchaser of the land was the tenant himself. In the rest of the cases the tenant either did not want to buy due to his inability or was not given a choice, which happened mostly in those cases where the land was resold to the original owner of the land. Out of the 11 tenants who had not purchased the land due to either of the reasons six had lost their tenancy rights due to the land sale while the remaining continued to be tenants. All of these tenants were ordinary tenants.

Repayment of the older debt was the most prominent reported cause leading to land sales in this village also. We have already seen that the land was resold to the original owner in 15 transactions. Out of the remaining 21 cases information regarding 9 cases was not available as the sellers in these cases were residing outside the village and, therefore, could not be contacted. Six in the remaining cases stated 'repayments' as the purpose of the sale of their land. In the rest of the cases the causes of sale includes such causes as the "ceremonial expenditure", "sinking of well", "Medicinal expenditure" etc.

#### Oney:

In Oney there were 53 transactions of sales during the six year period from 1950 to 55. In the overwhelming majority of cases the land sales were not genuine; representing nearly 64% of the total transactions. The <sup>One</sup> person in particular who was a prominent agriculturist in the village had an important role in these transactions for he had figured in nearly 12 out of the 34 such transactions. The moneylender - landowner from Nasik who had a number of such transactions to his credit in Kasabe Sukene and Mang'e Sukene had also sold some lands in this village. Out of the 34 fictitious sale transactions in not less than 13 transactions the land was purchased back by the original owners. In all these cases the purchasers themselves were the cultivators of

the land whether in the capacity of a tenant or otherwise. There were instances where the original owner of the land continued to cultivate it without becoming a tenant. In such cases the original owner paid only the interest charges presumably for the sum borrowed on the security of the land. This evidently shows that the sales were <sup>of</sup> fictitious nature meant to garb the real act of mortgaging. As the purchaser in such cases was either a tenant or a defacto owner of the land there were no instances in these cases where the eviction of the tenants had taken place. The purchasers in the above cases were necessarily the local cultivators but in the case of the sellers there were five instances where the sellers hailed from places out of the village mostly from Nasik. Almost all the sellers were cultivators with the exception of the moneylender from Nasik.

In the 19 cases which differ from the cases mentioned above as far as the genuine character of the deal is concerned, only in four cases had the tenants purchased the land themselves. There were only two tenants who had not purchased the land and both had been evicted as the result of the land sale. All the purchasers were the local cultivators and among the sellers there were only two persons who did not belong to the village. It was not possible to know the purpose of sale of land in these two cases but in the 9 out of the 17 remaining cases 'repayment of the old debt' was given as the cause of sale. In the rest of the cases causes like 'ceremonial expenditure' 'Medicinal expenditure' were important.



### 5.6 Sizes of the plots:

The table 5.5 brings out the percentage distribution of plots in the different frequency groups arranged according to their sizes.

TABLE 5.5

Percentage distribution of the plots according to size groups.

<u>Size group</u>	<u>Kasabe Sukene</u>	<u>Mauje Sukene</u>	<u>Mauje Oney</u>
Fallow	.8	1.4	-
Below one acre	30.8	31.0	67.4
1-1 - 2-0	25.4	18.9	21.7
2-1 - 5-0	28.4	38.7	8.7
5-1 - 10-0	8.5	8.1	2.2
10-1 - 15-0	3.8	1.4	-
15-1 - 20	1.5	1.4	-
20-1 - 30	-	-	-
30-1 - 40	-	-	-
40-1 - 50	.8	-	-
TOTAL:	100.0 (130)	100.0 (75)	100.0 (30)

It will be seen from the table that the sizes of the plots were very small in all the villages. In Oney, especially, the number of plots which were under one acre in size formed nearly 67% of the total plots. The ~~relevant~~ same percentage in case of Mauje Sukene and Kasabe Sukene was nearly 31. were 31% and 30% respectively. Nearly 97% of the plots

in Oney, 89% of the plots in Mauje Sukene and 85% of the plots in Kasabe Sukene were under 5 acres in size. In Oney there was not a single plot which was more than 10 acres in size. It is thus clear that in Oney the sizes of the plots were comparatively smaller and their prices higher than in the rest of the two villages.

#### 5.7 System of land tenures:

Two types of tenure systems prevailed in the surveyed villages: (1) share renting (2) cash renting. The system of share renting was more popular than the system of cash renting. Nearly 21% of the plots in Kasabe Sukene were under share renting tenure while only 8% of the plots were under the system of cash tenure. The remaining i.e. 71% of the plots were owner cultivated. In Mauje Sukene nearly 22% of the plots were under the former system while only 10% plots were under the latter system. In Oney the relevant percentages were 8 and 2 respectively. Under the system of share renting the tenant contributed the whole of the bullock labour but in the rest of the operations he contributed equally with the landlord. Thus the expenses regarding water-bags, seeds and manures, etc. were divided equally between the tenant and the landlord. The landlord had also to contribute equally in the operations that required <sup>and</sup> required human labour inputs. The land revenue and irrigation cess were also shared equally by the two parties. When the bullock labour was contributed

TABLE 5.6

Data regarding the plots under the two types of tenure systems.

Name of the village	SHARE RENT					CASH RENT					
	Share Given to land-lord	Jirayat		Irrigated		Jirayat		Total Rent per acre	Irrigated		Rent per Acre.
		No Plots	Acrage	No Plots	Acrage	Plots	Acrage		Plots	Acrage	
								Rs.			Rs.
Kasabe Sukene	1/2	14	52-7	12	17-11	6	38-8	289	6	19-0	635
	3/5	2	0-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	16	52-36	12	17-11	6	38-8	7-5-0	6	19-0	33-6-0
Mauje Sukene	1/2			4	6-37	5	18-24	375	3	9-31	245½
	2/3	5	8-12	7	16-0						
	1/4	1	10-24								
	Total	6	18-36	11	22-31	5	18-24	20-4-0	3	9-31	25-5-0
Oney	1/2	-	-	4	2-23	1	0-30	50	66-10-0 per acre.		

solely by the tenant, he had a right to all the fodder that the plot yielded. The share of the tenant in the produce of the land varied from the village to village. In Kasabe Sukene the majority of agreements gave  $1/2$  share to the tenants while a few gave  $2/5$  of share to the tenants. In Mauje Sukene a very large percentage of the agreements gave  $1/3$ rd share to the tenants in the total produce while the rest gave equal shares to both the parties. In Oney  $1/2$  share of the tenant was the basis in all the cases. Under the cash rent system a land was leased to a tenant for a specified amount of rent under an agreement which lasted for a stipulated period. The agreement was subject to revision after the end of the period at the option of the parties concerned. The amount of rent depended upon the fertility of the land and the extent of irrigation. The following table 5.6 brings out the nature of agreements under both the systems in the sampled plots. There were cases where the plots were leased under the share renting system only for a particular crop or season. We also came across a case where a plot was taken on cash rent for a particular season and leased out in the same season for share rent. The practice of cash renting by taking 5 to 10 year's cash rent in advance also prevailed particularly in Mauje Sukene and Oney.

It will be seen from table 5.6 that in Kasabe Sukene, Mauje Sukene and Oney plots under share cropping system were more in number than the plots under cash rent

system. However, the area leased in per tenant cultivator was more under cash rent system than under share cropping system and as indicated in table 5.7 was more still in the case of jirayat lands than in the case of irrigated lands. The acreage leased in per tenant was 2.13 in the case of share cropped plots and 9 acres 23 gunthas in the case of cash rented plots. In the case of jirayat plots leased in under share rent the acreage per tenant was 3-10 while in the case of the irrigated plots it was 1-23 per tenant. Similarly in the case of the jirayat plots leased in under cash rent the acreage per tenant was 4-32 and in the case of irrigated land the acreage was 3-8. It can be seen here that even if we keep the distinction between the jirayat and the irrigated plots, the land leased in per tenant was more under cash rent than under share rent system.

TABLE 5.7

	Per tenant Acreage.		
	Jirayat	Bagayat	Overall figures
Share rent	3-10	1-23	2-13
Cash rent	4-32	3-8	9-23

The table 5.6 also brings out that the system under which share cropping was practised differed from village to village. In Kasabe Sukene 1/2 share for the tenant was a general practice irrespective of the nature and extent of irrigation facilities available on the plot.

There were jirayat plots leased out under the share cropping basis where the share <sup>of</sup> the tenant was 2/5 and the share of the landlord was 3/5. In Mauje Sukene and Oney, however, the share cropping agreements giving equal share to both parties in the produce were confined only to irrigated plots. In Mauje Sukene the majority <sup>of</sup> agreements reserved 2/3 share for the landlords and 1/3 share for the tenant. This system prevailed in respect of jirayat as well as bagayat plots but was more popular in the case of bagayat plots. The cash rent differed from plot to plot depending upon the soil type and the extent of irrigation. In Kasabe Sukene the cash rent per acre of the jirayat plots varied <sup>from</sup> Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 while in Mauje Sukene it varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per acre there was one single case in the sample of plots in Oney where a jirayat plot measuring 30 gunthas was leased in for a cash rent of Rs. 50 or nearly Rs. 66 per acre. In the case of the irrigated land the cash rent per acre varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 90 in the case of Mauje Sukene and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 70 in the case of Kasabe Sukene. Generally the cash rent was lower for the plots which were purely under well irrigation and higher for the plots which were under canal and well irrigation. The average cash rent per acre for the jirayat plots was Rs. 7 in Kasabe Sukene, Rs. 20 in Mauje Sukene and Rs. 50 in Oney. The average rent per acre for the irrigated plots was Rs. 33 in Kasabe Sukene and Rs. 25 in Mauje Sukene.

TABLE 5.8

Distribution of the leased-in Plots according to size group and tenure.

		Kasabe Sukene			Mauje Sukene			Oney			Grand
		Jira- yat	Irriga- ted	Total	Jira- yat	Irri- gated	Total	Jira- yat	Irri- gated	Total	Total
Share Rented	Below 1 Acre	4	7	11	1	4	5	-	3	3	19
	1 - 5	8	5	13	4	6	10	-	1	1	24
	5-1 - 10	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
	10-1 - 15	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
	15-1 - 20	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Grand Total:	16	12	28	6	11	17	-	4	4	49
Cash Rented	Below 1 Acre	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	5
	1 - 5	2	3	5	4	2	6	-	-	-	11
	5-1 - 10	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	10-1 - 15	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	15-1 - 20	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Grand Total:	6	6	12	5	3	8	1	-	1	21
<b>T o t a l:</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70</b>

The table 5.8 brings out the distribution of the plots leased in under the two systems of tenancy according to their sizes. Generally the sizes of the plots were below 5 acres in all the villages. Plots of more than 5 acres in size were proportionately more in the case of cash rented plots than in the case of share rented lands. Small sized plots were comparatively more numerous in case of the irrigated plots leased out under either of the two systems. The number of tenants in Kasabe Sukene was 40 or 31% of the total of 130 cultivators and the land cultivated by them was 32% of the total acreage of 395 under cultivation. The percentage of tenant cultivators in Mauje Sukene was 34% and the land under cultivation was 36% of the total land cultivated by the 75 cultivators. The percentage of tenants to the total cultivators as well as the percentage of land under tenant cultivation was very small in Oney i.e. 6% and 11% respectively. Out of the total leased in area 55% in Kasabe Sukene, 59% in Mauje Sukene and 76% in Oney was share rented while remaining was cash rented. Table 5.9 brings out the distribution of tenants according to the period of tenancy.

		-----			-----		
		Period	Kasabe Sukene	Mauje Sukene	Oney	g	
		-----			-----		
TABLE 5.9	' 1 year & less	3	1	-			
	' 1-1 to 5	2	6	1			
	' 5-1 to 10	15	9	3			
	' 10-1 to 15	9	2	-			
	' 15-1 to 20	2	-	1			
	' 20 and above	5	5	-			
	' Blank	4	2	-			
	' Total	40	25	5			
		-----			-----		
		Protected Tenants	7	7	-		
		-----			-----		



It can be seen from this table that most of the tenants had their tenancy period which was more than 5 years. Whose tenancy period was between 5 to 10 years were prominent as a single group. The number of protected tenants was proportionately less in Kasabe Sukene than in Mauje Sukene and there was not a single protected tenant in Oney.

#### 5.8 Building on Farms:

Information was collected through the schedules used for the plotwise survey regarding the buildings on the farms, their approximate prices and date of construction etc. Nine cultivators in Kasabe sukene reported the existence of buildings on their farms and<sup>4</sup> out of these four were used for residential purposes, three were used as cattle sheds, one was used for housing a pumping set, and the remaining one was used partly for residential purposes and partly for housing the cattle. In Mauje Sukene 11 farm buildings were reported, of which nine were used for residential purposes, one was used as a store-room, and the remaining served for residential and go-down purposes. In Oney there was only one farm building which was used for housing the cattle as well as for godown purposes. Thus 21 plots out of the sample of 251 possessed farm buildings which were used for various purposes as stated above. Out of these 21 farm buildings eight were built only within the two years prior to the date of survey, two were between 2 to 4 years old, three were built between the period of 6 to 10 years period

prior to the survey period, two were built 16 years ago, four were built more than 20 years ago and information regarding the remaining two was not available. Most of the buildings that were built within the last five years prior to our survey period were built for serving as cattle sheds. In fact the majority of the structures that were built on the farm lands were used for housing the cattle. Details regarding the material used for these structures are also available in the plotwise survey schedules. Seven buildings were built at of stone masonry of which three possessed tiled roofs, one possessed a roof of galvanised iron sheets and the roof of the remaining one was thatched. There was only one building which was built with bricks and possessed a tiled roof. The walls of the remaining eleven structures were of wattle screen and most of them had thatched roofs. Information on this point regarding two buildings was not available. As many of these structures were built for housing the cattle the expenditure made on them did not exceed Rs. 150 or so. The value of 10 buildings out of the 21 was between Rs. 50 and Rs.150. The value of another three buildings was below Rs. 50 and one structure was constructed merely out of family labour and <sup>farm</sup> ~~from~~ material. There were only three buildings whose value ranged from Rs. 950 to Rs. 3000. The value of the remaining two buildings varied from Rs. 350 to Rs. 450.

### 5.9 Fencings:

Fifty-two cultivators reported some sort of fencing on their plots. Most of these fences were of 'sher' or some other shrubs like plants and therefore did not require any cash expenditure. Thus out of the 52, 49 were shrub fences and the remaining three were of barbed wire. The barbed wire fencing was of the value exceeding Rs.200 or so. Out of the rest only 9 reported the value of the fencing as varying between Rs. 200 <sup>and</sup> to Rs. 50. The remaining had not incurred any expenditure. The barbed wire fencings were very old, dating back to more than 18 years prior to the survey period. The other fences were mostly 2 to 10 years old. Most of these fences did not ex<sup>n</sup>pose the plot fully and were used merely for demarking the boundaries of the plots. The length of the fence in many of the cases was, therefore, very small. Thus, the length in 25 cases did not exceed 50 feet or so. In 10 cases the length varied <sup>from</sup> between 50 to 150 feet. In the case of only two cases was the length more than 700 feet while in remaining cases the length varied from 200 to 700 feet.

### 5.10 Irrigation:

Twentyfive percent of the land in Kasabe Sukene was under irrigation. The land purely under canal irrigation was negligible i.e. accounting for 3% of the total land under the sampled plots. The land purely under well irrigation constituted nearly 10% of the total land covered by 130 selected plots. Most of the land under canal

TABLE 5.10

Distribution of the irrigated plots according to the type of irrigation and size groups.

Size	Well Irrigation			Canal Irrigation			Canal-Well Irrigation		
	Kasabe Sukene	Mauje Sukene	Oney	Kasabe Sukene	Mauje Sukene	Oney	Kasabe Sukene	Mauje Sukene	Oney
Below 1 Acre	7	5	-	1	5	11	19	9	15
1-1 - 2	4	2	-	4	3	5	7	2	3
2-1 - 3	2	3	-	1	3	-	5	1	-
3-1 - 4	1	1	-	-	3	1	3	2	-
4-1 - 5	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5-1 - 7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
7-1 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9-1 - 11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	<del>17</del> 12	12	-	<del>6</del> 12	<del>15</del> 12	<del>17</del> 22	<del>35</del> 12	14	18
Total Irrigated Area	39.35	21.60	-	9.30	31.75	17.35	49.25	17.70	12.90

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irrigation was supplemented by well irrigation and the land under canal-cum-well irrigation constituted 12% of the total area. Out of the total of 130 plots 13% of the plots were purely under well irrigation, 5% of the plots were purely under the canal irrigation and nearly 27% of the plots were under the combined well and canal irrigation. The land under irrigation in Mauje Sukene and Oney was comparatively more i.e. 40% in the case of the former village and 59% in the case of the latter village. There was no land which was purely under the well irrigation in the case of Oney while the land purely under well irrigation in Mauje Sukene accounted for 12% of the total land. Land purely under the canal irrigation accounted for 18% and 34% respectively of the total area covered by the sampled plots in Mauje Sukene and Oney. This was natural in view of the first class irrigation facilities available to these two villages. Land under combined irrigation facilities accounted for 10% and 25% of land respectively in the case of Mauje Sukene and Oney. The number of plots which had only well irrigation facilities constituted 15% of the total plots in Mauje Sukene. The number of plots which were purely under canal irrigation accounted for 20% and 37% of the total plots respectively in Mauje Sukene and Oney. Plots which had both type of the irrigation numbered 20% and 33% of the total plots in Mauje Sukene and Oney respectively. Table 5.10 presents the distribution of these plots according to their sizes.

We have already observed the predominance of smaller sized plots in Oney as compared to the other two villages.

The table brings out that in Kasabe Sukene the bigger sized plots were comparatively more numerous under well irrigation than they were under the combined type of irrigation. In Mauje Sukene proportionately more plots of bigger size were under canal irrigation than either under well irrigation or under well and canal irrigation. In Oney bigger plots were comparatively more under canal irrigation than under the joint type of irrigation.

#### 5.11 Crop Rotation:

Rotation practices varied according to the type of soil, availability of irrigation and the type of crop. In some cases rotation was not practiced because the soil was so rich as to yield the same crop without any change or rest. On the other hand sugarcane crop exhausted the soil so much that it could not be resown unless a gap of two to three years had passed. In Bagayat land no particular system of rotation was followed. In the jirayat lands Bajri, groundnut, etc. kharif season crops usually followed by wheat or gram in the rabbi season. Many a times one or more seasons allowed to intervene between a kharif and a rabbi crop by keeping the land fallow. Generalisation about the rotation systems in the irrigated farms is very difficult because of the existence of divergent practices. Onion was often taken after the kharif crop of Bajri or groundnut. Some times the land was allowed to rest for two seasons before it was sown for onion. The following types of rotation practices were observed in case of onions wheat and Bajri.

**TABLE 5.11**

Crop pattern in the surveyed villages as derived from the three sources.

Crop	Kasabe Sukene			Mauje Sukene			Mauje Oney		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Bajri	37.34	40.9	49.72	27.26	25.8	24.73	37.09	38.7	32.87
Wheat	27.24	32.7	28.11	43.31	37.0	44.22	11.09	23.3	21.35
Other Cereals	6.28	4.9	2.40	3.13	5.5	4.55	3.27	3.0	2.49
<b>Total Cereals:</b>	<b>70.86</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>80.23</b>	<b>73.50</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>73.50</b>	<b>51.45</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>56.71</b>
Onion	6.95	5.1	.81	7.29	9.2	3.98	13.40	11.5	16.51
Sugarcane	1.15	.9	.84	6.03	4.8	4.88	4.27	2.4	3.32
Groundnut	7.76	6.3	5.92	1.25	3.5	4.90	7.63	4.0	4.35
Pulses	5.38	3.9	6.63	7.29	8.3	8.27	7.99	7.2	12.78
Vegetables & Fruits	4.76	3.3	1.75	1.50	3.3	2.18	8.72	6.0	3.14
Fodder & Fiber Crops	3.13	2.0	3.84	3.14	2.6	2.29	6.54	3.9	3.19
<b>T O T A L:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- 1 Data from the Plotwise Survey 1955-56
- 2 " " " Family Schedules 1954-55
- 3 " " " Village Records 1955-56

Kharif	Rabbi	Kharif	Rabbi	Kharif	Rabbi	Kharif
	Onion	fallow		Bajri	Gram	Bajri
Bajri	fallow	Onion	fallow			
Onion	fallow	Bajri	fallow			
Onion	fallow	Groundnut	'Ghas'	'Ghas'		
	Onion	Bajri	Onion	Bajri		
fallow	Onion	Bajri	Onion	fallow		
Bajri	fallow	Groundnut	Fallow	Onion		
Bajri	fallow	Groundnut	fallow	Bajri		
Bajri	fallow		Wheat	Bajri		
	Wheat	Bajri	fallow	fallow	Wheat	
	Wheat	fallow	Gram	fallow	Wheat	

### 5.12 Crop patterns

The data <sup>presented</sup> ~~prescribed~~ in table 5.11 brings out the crop pattern in the selected villages. As already pointed out earlier the data is derived from three sources namely, the village records, the General family questionnaire and the plotwise survey. The data from all the three sources is given in table 5.11 for the sake of comparison.

The table giving the percentage distribution of the area denoted to different types of crops. The first column relating to each village gives the data from the plotwise survey, the second column gives the data from the family schedules and the last column gives the data from the village records. The data obtained from the family schedules and from the village records relates to the year 1954-55 while the plotwise survey data



relates to year 1955-56. As the crop pattern which emerges from the data drawn from the three sources is broadly the same. We shall confine our comments to the survey period only i.e. 1955-56.

In Kasabe Sukene nearly 71% of the total cropped area was devoted to the cultivation of cereals among which Bajri and wheat occupied a very important place. Nearly 65% of the total cropped acreage was devoted to these two crops. Among the rest of the remaining crops were groundnut, onion, gram and vegetables in the order of their importance as far as the acreage devoted to them is concerned. The cereals grouped together as 'other cereals' consisted as SAL (rice), SHALU, RALA, etc. The vegetables consisted of European as well as Indian vegetables such as tomato, brinjals, lady's fingers etc. Groundnut was the only important oilseed in the village though other oilseeds were also grown. Among the pulses 'udid' 'Hulga' 'Mung' were grown but gram was the only important crop among them. Fodder and fiber crops included such crops like "Ghas", "Mathi", "carrots", "kadawal" and hemp. Hemp was mainly grown to serve as a green manure. Amongst these crops 'ghas' was the important crop. Fruits have been grouped under 'vegetables' and they include such fruits as grapes and guavas.

More or less similar pattern was found in Mauje Sukene where cereals occupied a predominant position accounting for as much as 73% of the total cropped area. Almost all

of this area was devoted to Bajri and Wheat. Onion, Sugarcane and Gram each accounted for 6 to 7 percent of the cropped area. While in the rest of the cultivated land was grown oil-seeds, vegetables and fodder crops.

In Oney cereals had claimed only 52% of the total cultivated area while the land devoted to Onion was relatively more as compared to the land devoted to the rest of the crops. Groundnuts, Gram and vegetables had occupied more or less similar positions and the area claimed by each of them constituted 7 to 8 percent of the total cropped area. Thus comparatively smaller area of the total cultivated land was devoted to cereals in Oney than in the rest of the two villages while the land devoted to onion was proportionately far greater in Oney than in the remaining villages. The land devoted to vegetables, fruits and fodder crops was also relatively higher in Oney than in Kasabe Sukene and Mauje Sukene.

Crop pattern according to different size groups of plots and irrigation facilities:

An attempt is made in this section to analyse the variations in the crop pattern found in relation to the different size groups of plots and the existence or otherwise of the irrigation facilities available to them. The data, in this relation is incorporated in the tables No. 5.12 & 5.13. The first table gives the percentage distribution of the area devoted to the various crops during the kharif, rabbi seasons. The perennial

TABLE 5.12: Crop pattern according to size groups (upto 5 acres).

	K H A R I F							R A B B I							Irrigation		
	Culti- vable Area	Bajri	Onion	Ground- nut	Other	Total under Kharif crop	Current fallow	Wheat	Onion	Gram	Other	Total under Rabbi crop	Current fallow	Summer crops	Other	% of irri- gable plots	Total plots
Kasabe Sukene	25-7	46.27	1.19	3.87	15.78	90.84	23.73	23.93	23.53	1.98	6.25	55.69	31.67	3.06	17.26	65	40
Mauje Sukene	11-6	33.18	-	-	14.12	47.30	29.82	15.02	14.79	17.93	12.10	59.24	28.47	-	25.11	69	23
Mauje Oney	14.17	49.23	.68	11.92	17.20	79.03	15.16	8.68	18.39	10.90	3.91	41.88	48.21	-	12.60	71	28
<b>Size Group upto 1 Acre:</b>																	
Kasabe Sukene	42-2	35.13	.05	5.23	17.53	57.94	37.89	37.57	11.65	15.16	9.13	71.51	24.25	1.30	4.81	41	29
Mauje Sukene	22-2	53.40	10.31	-	5.32	69.03	27.21	35.26	4.98	8.50	-	48.74	48.52	-	2.72	36	14
Mauje Oney	12-27	48.91	-	14.00	8.28	62.91	19.32	19.32	27.61	6.31	11.83	65.07	25.44	-	9.43	89	9
<b>Size Group 1-1 to 2 Acres:</b>																	
Kasabe Sukene	45-34	23.33	1.25	19.62	6.54	74.73	18.53	22.08	8.99	8.88	5.45	45.40	44.00	1.63	14.76	44	18
Mauje Sukene	40-5	53.76	.62	5.29	5.54	65.21	18.25	36.63	14.57	1.23	-	57.43	39.50	-	15.25	62	16
Mauje Oney	2-11	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	1
<b>Size Group 2-1 to 3 Acres:</b>																	
Kasabe Sukene	43-5	54.72	3.13	3.36	13.68	74.89	26.26	28.66	7.13	3.76	3.65	45.20	31.42	-	4.81	23	13
Mauje Sukene	35-1	14.78	8.99	-	8.89	32.66	46.65	23.66	6.19	11.98	-	51.83	40.25	-	24.26	57	7
Mauje Oney	10-17	63.30	-	-	-	63.30	36.39	36.39	11.75	-	-	-	32.37	-	19.18	33	3
<b>Size Group 3-1 to 4 Acres:</b>																	
Kasabe Sukene	27-15	39.72	-	9.22	-	48.94	48.76	41.82	10.50	-	44.47	-	-	-	3.19	16	6
Mauje Sukene	18-14	19.89	-	-	.27	20.16	74.79	52.17	-	25.34	-	77.51	17.43	-	.95	50	4
Mauje Oney	5-0	50	5	10	20	1.4	-	-	25	40	-	-	30	-	15	100	1
<b>Size Group 4-1 to 5 Acres</b>																	

crops, like sugarcane and 'ghas' which cannot be classified as belonging to any particular season are treated separately. The distribution of area among these crops is given only in relation to five size groups namely: up to one acre in size, between one <sup>and</sup> to two acres, between two to three acres, between three <sup>and</sup> to four acres and between one-to-two- <sup>and</sup> four to five acres. This detailed classification of the size groups seems to be advisable because the majority of the plots belonged to these size-groups. However, the percentage distribution of the area devoted to different crops has also been dealt with in the second table <sup>(5.13)</sup> where the size groups have been classified in more broader manner. These size groups have been classified as follows: Upto 5 acres, between 6 <sup>and</sup> to 10 acres, between 10 <sup>and</sup> to 15 acres and between 16 and 20 acres. The three villages have been treated separately.

It can be observed from the table 5.12 that proportionately more number of plots were endowed with irrigation facilities in the lower size groups than in the higher size groups thus accounting for greater degree of intensity of the farming in the lower size groups. The degree of intensity of farming is indicated by the area left as current fallow. It can broadly be stated that the area under current fallow over the kharif and rabbi seasons was proportionately less in the first size group than in the rest of the size groups. These facts have an important bearing on the crop pattern in different size groups.

In all the villages Bajri was the most important crop among the kharif crops irrespective of the size group considerations. Its importance was greater in the 4th and 5th size groups as the area devoted to other crops in these groups was either non-existent or negligible. Kharif onion was not important in either Kasabe Sukene or in Mauje Oney though it was of some importance in 2nd and 4th groups relating to Mauje Sukene. Groundnut was important in the case of Kasabe Sukene, in the 3rd size group while in the case of Oney it was important in the first and the second size groups. It did not occupy any position of importance in any of the size groups in the case of Mauje Sukene. The remaining rabbi crops grouped under 'other crops' included cereals like 'sale' 'shalu' and vegetable and fiber crops. These crops were largely occupied confined to the first two size groups in all the three villages.

Wheat was an important Rabbi crop in the villages but it was more important in the larger size groups than in the first group. Onion was as the crop next <sup>in</sup> importance and the percentage of land devoted to this crop was almost equal to that of wheat in the first size group. In the case of Oney onion was the most important crop in the first two size groups. Gram, the third important rabbi crop, was mainly confined to second and third size groups in case of the remaining size groups. The remaining rabbi crops, which consisted, mostly, of vegetables were of minor importance and were confined to the first size groups only.



Sugarcane and Ghas, among the perennial crops, existed in all the five size groups in all the three villages, but the former crop was more prominent in the higher size-groups than in the smaller size groups.

Most of the remarks made above are also applicable to table 5.13 where broader size groups are considered. Firstly, irrigation was confined to the first group where the cultivation was also of more intensive character. Bajri, wheat, groundnut and gram were the only crops grown in the last two groups while the rest of the crops were confined only to the first two groups in all the villages. Sugarcane and 'Ghas' was also confined mostly to the first size group. In Oney cultivation was confined to plots which were below the size of five acres.

#### 5.13 Farming techniques and practices:

In this section we deal with the general description of agricultural operations carried on with respect to some important crops of the village namely, wheat, Bajri, onions, <sup>m</sup>sugarcane and grapes. This information will be subsequently followed by the statistical data regarding the inputs given to these crops. Emphasis will, however, be given on the agricultural practices rather than on the input-output data for the following reasons:

Input-output data, presented here, was not the result of a farm business study and, therefore, does not give an authentic picture of the costs involved and the returns obtained. Secondly, though it is true that

economic change must ultimately reflect in changes in quantitative data, it is doubtful whether there will be sufficient change so as to be demonstratable by means of a resurvey after five years. It would be more relevant, therefore, to emphasise secondary forms of manifestation of economic change like changes in agricultural practices and techniques.

Information presented here is based on the plotwise survey and is supplemented by the intensive studies carried on by us.

BAJRI: Bajri was an important Kharif crop of the villages and the area under it accounted for nearly 37% of the total cropped area both in Kasabe sukene and Mauje Oney and nearly 27% in Mauje Sukene. It was grown in the irrigated as well as in the non irrigated lands. Bajri was never sown alone as it was often mixed with either Tur, udid, Hulga or some other pulse. The land was usually ploughed in the month of May or June. Ploughing was given either by wooden plough or by iron plough. In most of the cases the first ploughing was given with the help of an iron plough and the second ploughing, which is done, either immediately after the first ploughing or after a period of 15 days to 1 month, was given with the help of a wooden plough. Iron plough was driven by two pairs of bullocks and the wooden plough by one pair of bullocks.



Out of the 123 plots on which were sown to Bajri information regarding the type of plough used was available in 79 cases. 59 out of these 79 plots or nearly 67% of the total reporting cases used iron as well as wooden ploughs driven by two pairs of bullocks and one pair of bullocks respectively. Nearly 20% of the total reporting cases used wooden plough driven by one pair of bullocks. Ploughing was in the majority of cases done across the slope. Only 28% of the total reporting cases reported to have ploughed along the slope. The depth of ploughing in most cases i.e. in 60% of the cases was 7 inches while in the case of 40% it was 8 inches.

It was a general practice to plough land for Bajri every year before sowing; though, in some cases, ploughing took place only in alternate year. Thus nearly 60% of the plots were ploughed in the current year while the most of the remaining were ploughed in the previous year. The plots which were not ploughed in the current season had received the harrowing and for greater number of times than the plots which were ploughed in the current season. Harrowing follows the ploughing operation after an interval of nearly one month or less during which the land is allowed to remain exposed to the sun. The second and subsequent harrowings were given after a month or so of the first harrowing i.e. often in the month of July. The number of harrowings given varied from two to seven times. But the majority of cases had received harrowings for 3 to 4 times. Land

becomes quite fit for sowing after these operations and sowing was usually done in the month of August with the help of a seed-drill. The seed of the subsidiary crop was also sown at the same time with the help of a seed-drill and every 4th or 8th row as denoted to it. Preserved seed was used in most of the cases but it was also purchased in some cases. In 78% of the cases preserved seeds were used, while in the rest of the cases the seed was purchased either locally from the farmers or in the village market.

The rate varied from 8 to 12 annas per acre. After sowing the land was covered with the help of a small harrow. Distance between the rows varied between 10 to 12 inches. The crop of Bajri was seldom manured but there were a few cases in the sampled plots which reported some expenditure on manures.

Two to three weeks after sowing i.e. during September when the plants had started growing, intercultivation operations began. Hoeing was done with the <sup>help</sup> of a bullock hoe and one or at the most, two weedings were given. Weeding was usually done by the female labourers. Nothing was done afterwards, except scaring the birds and watching, until the crop was ready for harvest. There were a few instances when a watering was given during this period. The crop becomes ready for harvest during October. The crop was harvested by female labour who were often paid in kind usually at the rate of 5 bundles for every 100 harvested bundles. Some times the whole

operation was done on contract basis. The harvested crop was then taken over to the thrashing floor where the heads were removed from the stem and then thrashed. The usual method of thrashing was by treading the bullocks. Nearly 80% cases reported thrashing under the feet of bullocks while most of the remaining had done it by beating. These operations were over in the month of November. The harvesting of the subsidiary crop usually came in February and it was usually thrashed in the month of March. The thrashing of the subsidiary crop was done by beating.

Wheat: Wheat was an important Rabbi crop in the selected villages. Nearly 27% of the total cropped area in Kasabe Sukene, 43% of the cropped area in Mauje Sukene and 11% of the cropped area in Oney was under wheat. Wheat was always grown singly and no subsidiary crop was raised along with wheat. Wheat was grown both in the irrigated tract as well as in jirayat tracts. 21% of the total plots under wheat were irrigated according to sample. The varieties of wheat numbered three in kind namely, Bansi Wheat, Bodkha Wheat, Gavathi Wheat. The first two of these were confined only to the irrigated plots while the last variety was grown in irrigated as well as in the nonirrigated plots.

The <sup>so</sup>pressing operations consisted of ploughing and harrowing and they mostly began some time in August. The land was usually ploughed with wooden plough driven by two bullocks. In nearly 76% of the reporting cases a

wooden plough was used while only in very few cases the use of an iron plough was made. There were some cases where the land was not ploughed but, was merely treated with a 'Triphan'. The land was ploughed for two times and the second ploughing was given immediately after the first. The ploughing was usually 7 inches deep and, in <sup>the</sup> majority of the cases, along the slope. 55% of the total reporting cases ploughed along the slope while the rest ploughed across the slope. No manuring was done after the ploughing and the land was immediately harrowed in the month of September. The number of times a land was harrowed varied from two to five times. 15% of the plots were given two harrowings, 16% were given three harrowings, 35% were given four harrowings and 17% were given 5 harrowings. The seed was sown in the month of October.

The price of seed was generally uniform for all varieties of wheat and varies between two to three rupees per seer. Preserved seed was used in most of the cases but as much as 45% of the reporting cases had purchased the seed, mostly from the local farmers. The seed was sown with the help of a seed drill and the distance between two rows was usually 12 inches. A small harrow was then worked up for covering the seed. The crop did not require much attention after sowing as no inter-cultural operations were carried out. The plots in the irrigated tracts, however, received occasional waterings.

19 out of the total 86 plots which were under wheat had received irrigation water for one or two times. Watching of the crops began in the month of February, but did not continue for a long time as the crop was immediately harvested in the same month. Harvesting was done by cutting the plants with the help of a sickle and, soon after harvesting, the <sup>sheaves</sup> ~~sheaves~~ were taken to the threshing floor for threshing. Threshing was done as usual under the feet of bullocks. There was, however, one case in the sampled plots where the threshing was done with help of a tractor.

Sugarcane: Land under sugarcane was considerable in Mauje Sukene as compared to the land under sugarcane in the other two villages. 6% of the cropped land in Mauje Sukene, 4% of the cropped land in Oney and 1% of the cropped land in Kasabe Sukene was under the sugarcane cultivation. Though the land under sugarcane in Kasabe Sukene was not much significant, it is expected to increase in the coming few years in view of the better irrigation facilities that are to be made available to this village, as indicated in the first chapter. The prospects of a sugarcane factory being installed in this area is another factor which will, in the immediate future, influence favourably the acreage under sugarcane. Under these circumstances sugarcane cultivation is likely to grow in its importance <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ the technique of sugarcane cultivation is also likely to undergo some change under the forthcoming alterations in the circumstances. The study of the present cultivation practice is, therefore, of some value.

Sugarcane is an heavily irrigated crop and is, therefore, grown where water is available in plenty. In Kasabe Sukene it was inevitably grown under well irrigation while in the rest of the two villages it was grown either under the canal irrigation or well irrigation. Some farmers had installed pumping sets on their wells for irrigation purposes.

There were two or ~~me~~ three varieties of sugarcane which were grown in these villages. The indigenous variety called Pundya was seldom cultivated in Mauje Sukene or Oney though it was still grown in Kasabe Sukene. This variety requires greater frequency ~~at~~ of irrigation and besides being a shy yielder, contains lower degree of sugar content. Another disadvantage of this variety is that it does not yield ratoon crop. It is for these reasons that this variety was <sup>not</sup> in favour of the cultivators. 'Pundya' variety was grown extensively before 1922-23 but its cultivation waned after this period because of the introduction <sup>of</sup> new varieties which were superior to it. The new varieties were introduced by the Agricultural Department with the help of intensive propaganda. These varieties are called 419, 518, 475 etc. and besides being high yielders, they can be grown even on the medium quality soil. Ratoon crops, which save the expenditure on presowing and sowing operations, can also be taken on these varieties for one to two times.

Sugarcane can be cultivated in any season but, generally, it was cultivated in this region in the period covering the months of January to February. Ploughing was usually undertaken during this period and it was done in most of the cases with the help of the iron plough. The clods were then crushed and the land properly leveled with the help of the 'phak'. The land was again ploughed for a number of times. Some times along with ploughing or immediately after ploughing, farm yard manure was mixed with the soil. This dose of the manure varied anywhere <sup>from</sup> between 10 to 40 cartloads per acre. After nearly a month of the first ploughing i.e. in the month of March or so the land was harrowed for two times. Furrows were then prepared for planting the sugarcane. Standing sugarcane crop was either purchased or preserved for obtaining stems for propagation purposes. For planting the sugarcane over one acre two to three gunthas of standing crop was required. One guntha of standing crop could be purchased for 20 to 30 rupees. In most of the cases a portion of the previous crop was preserved. The canes were cut into sets which were then pressed into the wet furrows. The sets measured about 1' to 1½' long with 3 to 4 eye buds. About 20000 such sets were required to plant one acre. The distance between the two furrows was 2½ to 3 feet. This spacing was less before 10 and 15 years (nearly 12 inches or so); but had now increased due to the propaganda of the Agricultural Department. The land was watered two to three times after planting and was then manured in the month of

July or August. In most of the cases fertilizers were used but the use of farm yard manure or groundnut cake was also prevalent. The dose of the fertilizer consisted of one to two bags (a bag consisted of 110 seers) of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate per acre. In the case of farm yard manure a dose of nearly 20 cartloads per acre was given. In the case of groundnut cake the usual dose consisted of 12 bags or so per acre. Soon after this the entire earthing up operation took place. This operation was done by hand and mostly on contract basis by female workers. In some cases, however, it was also done with the help of a plough. The land received its first weeding after a month or so after planting. The second weeding was usually given one month after the first weeding. The crop was watered twice or thrice in a month until its harvesting period. Nothing else was done until the cane become ripe for harvest. The crop was harvested during December or January and was immediately taken for crushing. Inferior quality of sugarcane was often used as fodder. The harvesting was done by male labour. Ratoon crops were taken for one to two times on this crop.

Sugarcane was seldom marketed in this region. It was mostly transformed into jaggery which was ultimately marketed. One acre of sugarcane plantation yielded about 25 to 30 boilings and one boiling produced 7 to 8 blocks of jaggery weighing 18 to 20 seers. Thus one acre of land yielded about 4800 seers of jaggery. Crushing of the sugarcane was in most cases done on iron crusher. Wooden



crushers were in vogue some 20 years before when Pundya variety was being cultivated. The new varieties are too hard to be crushed by the wooden crushers. The percentage of juice extracted by the wooden crusher is also less than that crushed by iron crusher. The wooden crusher, further, is operated with the help of bullocks and therefore, the speed of crushing is less than that of the iron crusher which is operated by steam engine. The iron crushers have displaced the wooden ones because of these reasons but in Kasabe Sukene the latter type of crushers were still in use. Those who did not own crushers get their sugarcane crushed from the owners of crushers in the village. The rate was charged on the basis of boilings done. Generally the charge was 10 rupees per boiling which included all the labour charges plus the material used and the rent of the crusher.

The jaggery produced in this region was not of a very high quality and could not be preserved for a long time. It was reported that due to the insufficiency of irrigation water the sugarcane crop produced in this region was of an inferior variety. The inferior quality of jaggery was, therefore, ascribed to the inferiority of the sugarcane.

#### 5.14 Input data regarding important crops:

Input data regarding different types of costs such as human and bullock labour, manures and seeds etc. of some important crops like Onion, Wheat, Bajri and Sugarcane have been dealt with in this section. No attempt is, however,

made at estimating the cost of production in respect of these crops as the inquiry was not oriented towards that end. All the input data have been reduced to per acre averages for different individual operations that are undertaken during the presowing, sowing and the post sowing period. All the three villages have been treated together as it is believed that the technique of production in these villages did not significantly differ.

The human and bullock inputs are calculated on the basis of man or woman days and bullock days respectively, one man or woman day or a bullock day being equal to 8 working hours in respective cases. In the case of certain operations which were usually got done by contractual labour the human or bullock inputs are expressed in money terms instead of in physical quantities. This was found necessary because the physical inputs in cases of contractual work were not available. The inputs regarding the hired labour, however, were available separately and these are calculated along with the family labour. Hired bullock inputs were very rare but they are also given in physical terms. Expenditure regarding seed and manures are mostly expressed in money terms but whenever possible, they are also given in physical terms. Actual rates paid, in cases of purchased material, taken into consideration while calculating the money equivalent of these inputs, but in the case of material which was farm produced the prevailing market rates are charged. Lastly, the actual cash expenditure incurred for each operation on such items as

hired or contractual labour, materials purchased etc. has also been calculated separately in terms of per acre average.

An attempt is also made to bring out the relation between the quantity of per acre bullock inputs and the different size groups of the plots. No similar attempt is made in the case of manures and seed inputs because they are believed not to vary with the scale of production farming due to divisibility. Human labour inputs which are indivisible and which are, therefore, likely to vary with the scale of farming, are also neglected, mainly, because no definite trend is expected to exist.

Wheat: Only <sup>male</sup> man and bullock labour was used for ploughing and hired inputs were not reported for this operation. The average inputs had come to 3-10 man days and 6.62 bullock days per acre. This was the most important operation as far as the inputs are concerned, because the inputs in regards to other operations were considerably less except in the case of harrowing where the inputs in the respective cases were 2.78 and 5.59 per acre. The only other operations where the contribution of male labour was of some importance were watering and threshing. The per acre averages in these cases were 2.38 and 1.13 respectively. In the case of other operations the per acre input <sup>of</sup> male labour have varied from .04 man days in the case of watching to .61 man days in the case of sowing. It must

TABLE 5.14

Dispersion of average bullock labour impulses [wheat]

	Ploughing	Ploughing	Harrowing	Harrowing	Sowing
0 - 1	2.31	3.78	4.06	2.86	2.36
1.1 - 2	3.54	4.13	3.68	2.49	1.30
2.1 - 3	2.55	1.9	3.10	2.24	1.08
3.1 - 4	3.61	3.38	3.66	2.66	1.07
4.1 - 5	2.95	5.41	4.38	2.57	1.47
Upto 5	3.13	3.84	3.70	2.55	1.37
5.1 - 10	3.4	4.12	3.47	3.22	1.23
10.1 - 15	8.0	4.0	5.71	2.85	.95
15.1 - 20	2.52	2.52	8.42	.42	.94

be noted that there were no hired male labour inputs while whatever hired labour inputs that were reported were in regards to the female labour only. Female labour was contributed for such operations as watching the crop, harvesting and threshing. The per acre female inputs in terms of working days, for these operations were .58, .82 and .85. Watching and harvesting of wheat was mainly done by female workers. All the physical inputs of female workers for these operations could not be obtained due to wide spread practice of getting these operations done on contractual basis. The wages paid to labourers for both these operations whether on hired or on contractual basis, were paid in kind. No specific rate can be noticed from the wages paid for watching operation while in the case of harvesting the rate usually followed was five stalks for every 100 stalks harvested. In addition to the physical inputs mentioned above the in kind wages paid to contractual labour for the two operations amounted to Rs. 2.4 per acre in the case of harvesting and Rs. 1.26 per acre in the case of watching. Contractual female labour was not reported in the case of threshing operation. Hired female labour was reported only in few cases and the payments were made in kind. Most of the labour employed for this operation was family labour.

Bullock labour, as we have already noted, was most important in ploughing and harrowing operations. Other operations/<sup>where</sup> bullock labour was involved were sowing, watering and threshing for which 1.23, 3.02 and 2.65

bullock days per acre respectively were required on an average. There was one case where threshing was done with the help of a tractor. This was the largest plot in Mauje Sukene and measured about 19 acres. The tractor was employed for one day and the charges paid had amounted to Rs. 40.

The only material on which cash expenditure had to be made was seed. The seed rate amounted to 1/2 maund per acre and the average inputs in money terms came to Rs. 8.4 per acre. About 39% of this cost was in actual money terms while the rest was in kind - i.e. the seed was mostly farm produced.

Actual cash expenditure had to be incurred in case of seeds and hired or contractua l labour. This expenditure was made during the sowing, watching, harvesting and threshing operations. The money cost in the respective cases was Rs. 2.6, Rs. 1.26, Rs. 2.8 and Rs. 2.4 per acre.

Table 5.14 gives the average per acre bullock labour inputs in relation to plots in different size groups for various operations. It will be noted that no definite relationship exists between the per acre inputs and the size of plots.

All the plots were classified according to different size groups and average bullock labour inputs were calculated for various operations for which bullock inputs were required. Five size groups were made for the plots measuring upto 15 acres in size and then four broad quinquennial

size groups were considered. As pointed out above no definite relationship between the variations in the bullock inputs and the size <sup>of</sup> ~~at~~ the plots can be established.

Onion: Onion was grown during both the seasons and calculations for them were made separately. The total acreage under kharif onion was considerably less than the acreage under a rabbi season. We shall first deal with the inputs regarding the rabbi season and then compare them with those of kharif season. [General cultivation practices etc. have been dealt in a special note attached to this chapter]

Male labour: Man labour was required for almost all the operations except that of weeding. Its contribution was, however, most important in the case of watering operation when the per acre input was 58.61 man days. In the rest of the operations, ploughing, harrowing and laying of the beds were the operations where the <sup>contribution</sup> combination of male labour was important and the average inputs for these operations were 5.12, 3.46 and 3.25 man days per acre. In the remaining operations the contribution of male labour was either relatively small or was of supplementary character such as in the case of transplanting and harvesting operations which were mainly done by the female labour. The inputs in case of the operation of laying of beds for transplanting were somewhat higher than those indicated above, as they do not include figures regarding the physical inputs of the contractual labour employed on some of the plots. The money equivalent of this contractual work had come to Rs. 1.28 per acre on an average. The inputs

regarding the watering operation were similarly underestimated and the inputs in forms of contractual work came to Rs.1.5 per acre. Total physical male labour inputs for all operations had come to 83.45 man days per acre.

Female Labour: Female labour was required for such operation as manuring, weeding, transplanting and harvesting. Of these the last three operations were mainly dependent upon the female labour and the contribution of this labour for these operations was respectively 33.30, 40.41 and 21.22 working days per acre as against the male labour inputs for the last two operations, namely transplanting and harvesting, of 5.30 and 1.18 working days on an average per acre. Most of the female labour was hired and the contribution of this hired labour was nearly 75% of the total female labour required for all the operations. Contractual labour was employed for harvesting of onion and the rate of payment was usually Rs. 24 per acre. Out of the total wages paid for this operation nearly 47% was paid to the contractual labour and the average expenditure in money terms came to Rs. 6.68 per acre. Total physical inputs of female labour came to 99.23 working days.

Bullock Labour: Bullock labour was required for most of the operations except such operations like weeding and harvesting which are done solely by human labour. As onion is heavily irrigated crop human as well as bullock inputs were highest for watering operation. The average bullock labour inputs for this operation were 105.70



bullock days per acre. Bullock labour is also essential for transplanting operation <sup>when</sup> the field has to be watered for establishing the seedlings. The bullock inputs for this operation were 7.58 per acre. Among the remaining operations, harrowing and ploughing required respectively 6.97 and 10.99 bullock days per acre. Total bullock inputs for all operations together came to 146.10 bullock days.

Material required: Material required for the cultivation of onion was manures, fertilizers and seedlings. Most of the manures and seedlings were farm produced while the fertilizers were purchased either locally or from Nasik. The average input of farmyard manure was 5.2 cartloads per acre and its money equivalent was Rs. 39.26 per acre. Cash expenditure incurred on manure was 6.12 Rs. Expenditure on fertilizers was more than that of manures which was nearly 83 Rs. per acre. Seedlings required were of the value of Rs. 50.82 per acre.

Actual Cash Expenditure: Cash expenditure was incurred on such items as manures, fertilizers, seedlings and wages. The average per acre expenditure incurred on these items was Rs. 6.12, 80.6, 4.95 and 59.00 respectively. Thus fertilizers and wage payments were the most important items of cash expenditure. Average value of the materials used for all operations had come to Rs. 173.1 and the average cash expenditure for all operations had come to Rs. 150.76. Out of the total inputs of the required

material actual expenditure was made on 53% of the inputs while the rest were farm produced. Out of the total cash expenditure nearly 40% of the amount was spent on wage payments.

Kharif Onion: The accompanying table brings out the comparative per acre inputs for different operations undertaken during both the seasons. Male labour and bullock labour inputs <sup>will</sup> are almost the same for the two season. It must, however, be remembered that in addition to ploughing the rabbi season plots had also received drilling  $\longleftrightarrow$  for which the bullock and human labour inputs were respectively 2.42 and 4.85. The operation of drilling is sometimes substituted for ploughing and these inputs must be considered together with the inputs of ploughing for the sake of comparison. If such a course is followed, it will be seen that the inputs for most of the operations, excepting the weeding operation, were comparatively more during the rabbi season than during the kharif season. This probably indicates that, after making proper allowance for the differences concerned caused by physical and climatic variations during the two years, the onion cultivation during the rabbi season is more intensive, than the onion cultivation during the kharif season. The variations in inputs caused by the physical and climatic variations during the two seasons are most visible in the case of operations like transplanting of seedlings, watering of the crops, and weeding. The inputs for weeding in the

kharif season were considerably more i.e. 60.43 female days as against 33.30 female days per acre during the rabbi season. On the other hand the human as well as bullock inputs were considerably lower during the kharif season. For the operation of transplanting the bullock inputs were totally absent and for watering operation they were nearly 72% less than those required for that operation during the rabbi season. It can be seen that the expenditure incurred on manures and fertilizers was considerably less for the kharif season crop. This expenditure for the kharif season was Rs. 42.46 per acre as against Rs. 122.27 per acre made during the rabbi season. The inputs regarding the seedlings was, however, more or less the same for both the seasons, though the cash expenditure made on them was more during the kharif season.

Dispersion of average bullock inputs:

	Plough- ing	Plough- ing	Harrow- ing	Harrow- ing	Water- ing
0-1	6.04	5.84 4.	4.34	2.56	160.05
1.1-2	6.78	4.42	3.59	2.96	129.82
2.1-3	8.34	4.70	4.17	4.17	-

Onion cultivation, being of an intensive type, was confined to only small plots and therefore any variation <sup>in</sup> inputs according to size of plots is not expected.

Sugarcane: Next to onion, sugarcane was the most important commercial crop in the villages, especially in those villages where first class irrigation was available. It will be noticed that this crop was even more intensively cultivated than onion.

Male labour: Male labour was required for almost all operations, though its contribution was insignificant for weeding operation. In fact weeding for this crop as in the cases of the rest of the crops, is only done by the female labour and the male labour inputs shown against this operation do not exactly relate to the operation of weeding but, for the operation of stirring at the soil. The per acre inputs required for watering were the highest i.e. 34.52. The bullock inputs for the same operation were 56 bullock days per acre. It will be noticed that these inputs were considerably lower than the similar inputs in respect of onion. This<sup>was</sup> mainly because the waterings were <sup>m</sup> mostly <sup>canal</sup> given not by well but by canal irrigation which required less human and bullock labour inputs. Sugarcane crop in Kasabe Sukene, was, however, dependent on well irrigation and of the total bullock labour required for watering nearly 77% ~~of it~~ was reported in Kasabe Sukene. Ploughing was the next operation for which male as well as bullock labour was high i.e. 9.34 and 18.78 respectively. These inputs were highest for the operation as compared to similar inputs in respect of other crops. It must be mentioned here that the inputs given against the operation of harvesting included the inputs

of other operations like carrying the crop to the crushing shed, crushing the cane and processing the juice for producing gur. Separate inputs for the harvesting operation cannot, be given because all the above operations were, in many cases, got done by a single contract.

Female labour: Female labour was required for such operations like manuring, planting, weeding and harvesting. However, the contribution of female labour was highest for weeding i.e. 31.05 female days/ <sup>per acre.</sup> These inputs will have to be considered together with contractual wages paid i.e. Rs. 12.22 per acre. For the other operations the inputs were 4.15 female days per acre for planting and 11.19 for manuring.

Bullock Labour: We have already noted the contribution of bullock labour for certain important operations while considering the inputs of the male labour. The other operations for which the bullock labour was required were harrowing manuring and planting ~~for~~ ~~in fact,~~ ~~no~~ bullock labour for which the inputs were 5.39, 3.97 and 1.26 respectively, <sup>in fact no bullock labour</sup> was directly required for the last two operations but the labour required for carting the manures in the case of manuring operation and the bullock labour required for watering <sup>at</sup> ~~of~~ the time of planting have <sup>st</sup> been shown again/these respective operations. Similarly the inputs shown against the operation of harvesting are mainly those required for crushing of the sugarcane.

Materials required: The materials required were stems for planting purposes and manures, fertilizers etc. The quantity of such stems required per acre could not be ascertained because these were obtained by purchasing the standing crop. The money equivalent of these inputs had come to Rs. 72.3 per acre on an average. Manures used were farmyard manure and chemical fertilizers. Average inputs of farmyard manure were 10.4 cartloads per acre or Rs. 39.37 per acre. The value of fertilizers used came to Rs. 158.45 per acre.

Cash Expenditure: Cash expenditure had to be incurred for such operations as manuring, planting, weeding, stirring ( ) and harvesting. We shall neglect the operation of harvesting for the reasons already considered above. In the rest of the operations there were only two items of expenditure, namely wages and manures. The cash expenditure on farmyard manure was Rs. 13.77 per acre while on fertilizers it was Rs. 158.45 per acre. Contractual wages were paid for weeding and digging operations for which the wages disbursed were respectively Rs. 12.25 and Rs. 12.22 per acre. Wages paid to hired labour amounted to Rs. 4.18, Rs. .37 and Rs. 5.76 respectively for the operations of manuring, weeding and digging.

Bairi: We have seen above that the inputs in respect of the above mentioned crops have shown wide divergences from operation to operation depending upon the intensity of cultivation, necessity of irrigation and

seasonal variations in physical conditions. The crop of Bajri introduces a new factor which must be taken into account while taking into consideration the per acre average inputs. Bajri is often sown along with a mixed crop like Tur, Hulga etc. and the inputs on bajri will have to be divided proportionately on these mixed crops. But due to the practical difficulties involved in splitting up the total inputs and apportioning it to different subsidiary crops we have treated Bajri along with its subsidiary crop as a single crop. It will have to be remembered, therefore, that the inputs shown in the table relate to bajri as well as to the subsidiary crop taken along with it.

Male Labour: Male labour was required for all the operations except that of weeding. Ploughing and harrowings, however, were the two operations where the contribution of male labour was higher than that required for other operations. The inputs for the respective operations were 3.95 and 2.19. In the remaining operations except in the case of hoeing and sowing the contribution of male labour was of a supplementing<sup>ary</sup> nature as the main work was done by the female labour. The inputs for hoeing and sowing were respectively .94 and .85 man days per acre.

Female Labour: Female labour was required for such operations like harrowing, sowing, weeding, watching, harvesting and threshing. It was not a general practice

to employ female labour for harrowing and the reported inputs were also very insignificant. Female labour employed on sowing operation was only at of a subsidiary nature. As in the other cases weeding was wholly done by female labour for which the inputs were 102.88 female days per acre. Watching of the crop was also mainly done by female labour, which was partly contractual and partly family labour. In addition to the physical inputs of 2.56 female days per acre required for this operation, the contractual wages paid were Rs. .4. Most of the contractual labour was paid in kind while in the case of hired labour the payment was paid in cash as well as in kind. Female days required for harvesting and threshing were 5.09 bullock days while the contractual payments made were Rs. 2.19 per acre.

Bullock Labour: Bullock labour was used for ploughing, harrowing, sowing, hoeing and threshing for which the bullock inputs were respectively 8.12, 4.39, 1.88, .90 and 1.22.

Material required: The only expenditure on materials was in respect of seeds. The seed rate was 2.82 seers per acre in case of bajri and 2.6 seers per acre in case of subsidiary crops. In the money terms the inputs were 1.18 rupees per acre in respect of bajri seed and .6 rupees in case of subsidiary crops.



Dispersion of average bullock inputs : Bajzi

TABLE 5.15

Acreage	Ploughing I	Ploughing II	Harrowing I	Harrowing II	Sowing	Hoeing
0 - 1	6.03	3.60	2.52	3.41	2.37	.99
1.1 - 2	6.24	3.29	1.60	3.00	1.95	1.06
2.1 - 3	5.00	4.26	1.69	3.29	1.76	1.07
3.1 - 4	6.51	2.61	1.50	2.26	1.86	1.13
4.1 - 5	4.0	2.0	1.32	1.94	1.94	.90
Upto 5	5.81	3.63	1.78	2.91	1.98	1.04
5.1 - 10	2.85	1.94	1.32	1.89	1.60	.82

Cash Expenditure: Cash expenditure was required whenever hired or contractual labour was paid and for the seeds purchased. The <sup>per acre</sup> expenditure in the case of seeds was .24 rupees indicating that most of the seed was farm produced. Hired labour was paid in cash or in kind or both but contractual labour was mostly paid in kind. Some payment to hired labour was reported for such operations as ploughing and sowing but they were negligible. These operations were usually done by the family labour and no outside labour was required. Outside labour was mostly employed on such operations as weeding, watching, harvesting and threshing. Payment made to the hired labour employed for weeding was entirely in cash and had amounted to Rs. 2.86. Payment made for the contractual labour employed for watching the crop was made in kind and the money value of it was Rs. .4. Payment made in cash was very negligible, and was made to hired labour. Total wage payments made for harvesting and threshing operations amounted to Rs. 4.18 per acre of which nearly 82% were made in kind and the rest were made in cash. The average actual expenditure per acre for all the operations together came to Rs.46.16. It must be noted here that the payments made in kind have been regarded as equivalent to cash expenditure.

Table 5.15 gives the dispersion for average bullock inputs on different size groups.

This table brings out a distinct tendency between the <sup>variation</sup> ~~ratio~~ of bullock inputs and the size of the plots

sown to bajri. It will be noted that the peracre average inputs are smaller for the plots which are between the size of 5.1 to 10 acres than those required for the plots which are below 5 acres. Thus the average bullock inputs for the first ploughing were 5.81 for the plots which were up to 5 acres and 2.85 for the plots which were between 5 <sup>and</sup> 10 acres. The same is the case with the rest of the operation, <sup>though the range of variation between the two size groups differs from one operation</sup> to other. Thus the range of variation in the inputs as between two size groups was highest in the case of first ploughing and lowest in the case of hoeing. It will also be noted that though the advantages of the scale of operation were obvious as between the two quinquennial groups they were totally absent or, when they were present, were not so marked, in the five size groups below the acreage of 5 acres. In fact, the average inputs for the first five groups did not show any wide dispersion. However, even among these five groups the inputs for the first size group i.e. below one acre were definitely higher than those required for the fifth size group i.e. covering the plots of sizes between 4.1 to 5 acres.

#### 5.15 Employment in Agriculture:

Persons engaged in the agricultural sector consisted of cultivators of mainly owned land as well as the cultivators of the mainly unowned land, the rent receivers, the herdsmen and the farm labourers including the attached agricultural labourers. The importance of these

various groups will be <sup>considered</sup> in Chapter VII. The earners engaged in agricultural sector ~~consist~~ constituted 80.95% in Kasabe Sukene, 83.95% in Mauje Sukene and 86.67% in Mauje Oney while the incomes earned by them contributed nearly 72%, 87% and 85% at the total income of the villagers in the respective villages. In view of the importance of this sector from the employment aspect we deal with such details as the extent of the employment available, the method of employing labourers, wage rates and total wages received by labourers during the survey period, seasonality and other related topics.

Terms of employment for agricultural labourers:

There were two categories of agricultural labourers.

(1) Attached agricultural labourers (2) Casual labourers.

The attached agricultural labourers were locally known as saldars and the basis of their employment was a contract covering a period of one or more years. There was also some contractual labour which was employed on monthly basis but such labour formed an insignificant portion of the total number of attached agricultural labourers. The saldars were paid yearly cash wages with or without board together with certain perquisites such as a pair of chappals or a blanket etc.

In contrast to the attached agricultural labourers the casual labourers got only a seasonal employment and were paid piece as well as time wage basis. The wages paid at the time of harvest, for example, were piece

Monthwise Distribution of Human Labour Impulses On Selected Plants.

TABLE 5.16

MONTHS	Total Man Days	Of which by hired workers	(3) as per cent of (2)	Total Woman Days	Of which by hired worker	(6) as per cent of (5)	Total wage payment	(8) as per cent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
April	235.00 (1.85%)	7.00 (1.92)	2.97	343.50 (2.27)	207.00 (2.47)	60.26	356- 0-0	3.49
May	650.84 (5.13%)	17.00 (4.67)	1.31	1004.37 (6.69)	799.00 (9.55)	79.55	1176-11-0	11.49
June	411.73 (3.25)	8.00 (2.20)	1.94	166.90 (1.10)	104.00 (1.24)	62.31	62- 0-0	.61
July	404.27 (3.19)	-	-	205.73 (1.36)	138.83 (1.65)	67.48	162- 8-0	1.58
August	858.29 (6.51)	6.00 (1.65)	.70	798.65 (5.28)	539.05 (6.79)	71.25	428-10-9	4.18
September	851.44 (6.72)	9.00 (2.47)	1.06	1953.86 (12.91)	1203.86 (14.39)	61.61	667-15-11	6.52
October	731.48 (5.77)	11.50 (3.16)	1.57	1779.50 (11.76)	790.20 (9.44)	44.40	1027- 4-4	10.03
November	702.32 (5.54)	30.00 (8.25)	4.27	804.75 (5.32)	437.00 (5.22)	54.30	614-14-0	6.00
December	461.63 (3.64)	71.00 (19.53)	15.38	1978.50 (13.07)	1386.00 (16.55)	70.05	1421- 0-0	13.89
January	638.88 (5.04)	41.00 (11.28)	6.42	1811.00 (11.97)	1300.00 (15.54)	71.78	929-14-0	9.08
February	400.09 (3.16)	14.00 (3.85)	3.50	1399.50 (9.25)	673.25 (8.04)	48.10	1729.14-0	16.93
March	530.10 (4.18)	2.00 (.55)	.38	668.25 (4.42)	197.00 (2.35)	29.48	1109- 8-0	10.83
Not Specified:	5794.42 (46.02)	147.00 (40.47)	2.54	2216.37 (14.65)	533.40 (6.75)	25.42	550- 5-9	5.36
TOTAL:	12670.49 (100.00)	363.50 (100.00)		15130.88 (100.00)	8368.59 (100.00)		10236- 9-9	100.00

wages as they depended on the number of bundles harvested by each worker. Some times the work was done on contract basis. Thus weeding and the work regarding the scaring away of birds etc. was mostly performed on contract basis and was paid either in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. There were also the jobs which were exclusively done by the female labour which specialised in all sorts of light work such as sorting and cleaning the onions, picking the grapes, weeding etc. Specialisation on technical grounds did not exist among agricultural labourers except perhaps in such jobs as the pruning and spraying of the vine yards.

Monthwise distribution of work and wages: Table 5.16 brings out the monthwise distribution of human labour inputs in the selected plots during 1955-56 and of wages paid to hired and contractual labour.

We have already noted in the previous sections the various operations regarding some important crops and the seasons during which they are carried out. It may be noted here that there were certain operations which were spread over a number of months. For example, the operations regarding watering and watching the crops were spread over a number of months. Such operations could not be indicated as belonging to any particular month and are, therefore, included under the head 'not specified'. It may also be remembered that the inputs as indicated in the table do not include the inputs put in by contractual labour. As already explained in Section 5.14, such inputs

are expressed in money terms instead of in physical terms.

It may be noted from table 5.16 that the male labour inputs were not concentrated in particular months and they were, to some extent, regularly spread over the whole of the agricultural year. Relatively, however, male labour inputs were largest in the months from August to November. These were the months when the harvesting etc. regarding to the Kharif crops and the presowing operations regarding rabbi crops took place. Concentration of female labour inputs in particular months was more prominent. Thus female labour inputs were distinctly concentrated during September, October and December, January, February. These were the months when the female labour was engaged in such operations as weeding, watching and harvesting of the kharif and rabbi crops.

To some extent the table itself is incomplete in so far as a large portion of male as well as female labour inputs has been included under the category of 'unspecified months'. As has been already pointed out above much of the male labour inputs, which were relatively very large in this category as compared to the female labour inputs, consisted of the inputs required for the watering purposes. A very insignificant portion of this input was contributed by the ~~kharif~~ hired labour. In fact, contribution of the hired male labour was only 3% of the total inputs by male labour i.e. 12670 man days. The largest proportionate share of male wage worker in any one month was 15.38 per cent and that was in the month of December.

The inputs of female labour were larger than the total male labour inputs i.e. 15130 working days. Of this nearly 55 per cent of the inputs were by the hired female labour. Thus the employment available to female wage earners was considerably larger as compared to that available to the male wage earner.

Wage payment: The total wage payment made to hired employees came to Rs. 10236 or Rs. 15.77 per acre (gross cropped). Nearly 50 per cent of this wage payment was made during the months <sup>from December to March - Wage payments during the months</sup> of May and October was also significant accounting for 11 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of the total wage payment. Though the exact share of the female labour in the total wage payment cannot be indicated it may be pointed out that, since the contribution of male wage labour was insignificant, a very large portion of this payment must have gone to the female hired labour.

Of the total wage payment of Rs. 10236, the payment made to the labourers as time wages amounted to Rs. 5512 or 54% of the total payment and the payment made to contractual labour amounted to Rs. 4725 or 46% of the total. It is, thus evident that the system of contractual payment was very widely prevalent in the surveyed villages. Further, out of the total payment made to time wage earners 83% was made in cash while payment made in cash in the case of the contractual labour was 70%. Thus in-kind wages were relatively more common among the contractual labour than among the earners on the time wage basis.



- CHAPTER V -

Special Crop Study: ONION:

As onion was an important commercial crop<sup>m</sup> at the villages under investigation, a special study was made regarding the cultivation practices and techniques followed in<sup>the</sup> production, the marketing methods and the related aspects of this crop. A special questionnaire was devised for the collection of this information and this note is based mainly on the data collected through it. Out of the 250 plots which were selected for the plot-wise survey by random sample, the owners of those plots who had devoted some part of their land for onion cultivation were selected for this purpose. There were 47 such cultivators and all of them were covered by this inquiry. The statistical data regarding the inputs required for different operations etc. is however based on the schedules which were used for the Plotwise Survey'. This data is supplemented by the information obtained through the interviews of the cultivators and onion traders.

Onion cultivation in this region has acquired its present importance only during the course at of the last 30 to 40 years. The older cultivators in the village testify to this. According to them hardly a guntha or so <sup>of</sup> a plot used to be devoted to the onion cultivation before the

first World War. Onion cultivation spread in this region thereafter and the availability <sup>of</sup> at the irrigation water facilitated the process. The acreage under this crop is still increasing in the Nasik District though it is fluctuating as far as the Niphad Taluka is concerned. It will be

Acreage in	51-52	52-53	53-54'	
The District	11900	12000	13800'	noted from this table that the area under onion in Niphad is a little above 40% <sup>of</sup> at the
The Taluka	5642	5228	5759'	
As % at the District Acreage	47.4	43.5	41.7'	

total acreage <sup>in</sup> in the District. Niphad and the adjoining Chandwad taluka both together have about 6000 acres under this crop and both together produce nearly 1500000 maunds of onions annually. The acreage <sup>under</sup> under onions in the selected villages is nearly 224 acres in Kasabe Sukene, 220 in Mange Sukene and 45 in Oney, i.e. 5%, 9% and 11% of the total cropped area in the respective villages of Kasabe Sukene, Mange Sukene and Oney. Kasabe Sukene, which is also a railway station, is the main centre through which the produce in these villages is mainly exported. Onion is also exported by trucks to Bombay or other <sup>markets</sup> centres. The Kharif onion which is <sup>us</sup> annually not sent to distant places is mainly sent to Lasalgaon [which is one of the biggest regulated markets in the State] or to places like Ozar, Sayakheda etc. which have the sub offices <sup>of</sup> at the Lasalgaon Marketing Committee.

The following figures will give some idea regarding the onion export from Kasabe Sukene Rail-Station. These figures, however, relate only to the railway export.

Year	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54
Maunds	94,120	50,772	99,086	28,942

It seems that the exports have fluctuated extremely from year to year. Figures were also collected regarding the onion export from the Kasabe Sukene Railway Station to various Indian markets during the year 1955-56. (Table V.1 A)

Thus the major portion of the onion export is consigned to distant markets like Nagpur, Shalimar, Kanpur, Lucknow etc. The other markets which are not included in the table separately, include such places as Waltair, Bilaspur, New Delhi, Bhaga, Hinganghat etc. In all, there were 39 markets — mostly belonging to the places out of the Bombay State, — to which onion was despatched during the above period. It will be noticed that certain markets were favoured during a particular period. Generally the large portion of export was made during July, August and September. The export made during these months accounted for nearly 60% of the total exports from the Sukene Station.

Cultivation of onion requires rich black or medium quality of soil with adequate irrigation facilities. The

TABLE V. 1 B

Markets	1956					1955					TOTAL		As % of the Grand Total	
	Janu-ary	Febru-ary	March	April	May	June	July	Augu-st	Sept-ember	Octo-ber	Novem-ber	Decem-ber		Mds. Srs.
Nagpur	-	1605-0	1216-10	1562-27	-	1628-8	2461-0	2033-20	4880-20	3378-0	793-10	-	19558-15	23.1
Shalimar	-	401-10	802-20	-	-	1206-10	5617-20	1605-0	1605-0	-	-	-	11237-20	13.3
Wadibundur (Bombay)	-	-	447-0	250-0	-	1697-20	1262-20	4254-35	-	801-20	-	-	8713-15	10.4
Vizianagaram	401-10	-	401-10	401-10	-	-	1203-30	2809-20	802-20	-	-	-	6019-20	7.0
Kanpur	802-20	401-10	401-10	-	-	-	802-20	802-20	2006-20	401-10	-	-	5617-30	6.6
Naini	-	1605-0	1261-10	-	-	-	802-20	-	802-10	-	-	-	4471-00	5.2
Lucknow	-	1605-0	802-20	-	-	-	807-20	-	401-10	802-20	-	-	4418-30	5.2
Other Markets	1253-30	3210-0	1605-0	1231-10	2413-4 21	-	3210-0	2407-30	7221-30	2006-00	-	-	24804-34	29.2
TOTAL:	2457-20	8827-20	6937-0	3445-7	2413-4	4531-38	16167-10	13913-5	17719-30	7389-20	793-10	250	84844-4	
% of the Grand Total:	2.9	10.5	8.1	4.0	2.8	5.3	16.5	19.0	20.9	8.8	.9	.3	100	

land in the selected villages is endowed with these circumstances and therefore the cultivation of this crop is being practised on a wider scale.

Farmers who were interviewed showed a willing attitude for extending the cultivation of onion provided better irrigation facilities are made available to them. It has already been observed that the irrigation facilities available to these villages were not adequate. The bagayat lands in Kasabe Sukene receive canal water only once in 32 days. The crop of onion has to be watered four to six times in a month and, therefore, the cultivations<sup>ors</sup> in this village have necessarily to depend on the well irrigation. It has also been pointed out<sup>earlier</sup> that the irrigation facilities available to this village are likely to undergo a drastic change with the coming of the first class canal. This might increase the acre<sup>age</sup> under onion considerably in the near future. The other two remaining villages are already getting the advantage of the government canal but, as was stated earlier, the water supply from the canal is irregular and insufficient. This is firstly, because the villages are situated at the tail end of the canal and secondly, because of the reported inefficiency in the administration of the canal which gives scope for misappropriation of canal water by those who are favourably situated. There were nearly 11 cultivators from Oney who were covered by our inquiry and all of them complained about the irregularity and insufficiency of the water supply. In fact the

damage claimed by all of them due to this inadequacy ranged from 20% to 40%, though this might be an exaggerated account. Though the complaint against the canal facilities was unanimous in Oney, not many from Mange Sukene - complained about it - though this village is at the farther end <sup>of</sup> at the canal than Oney. This might be due to the existence of richer cultivators in Oney who are more and more taking to onion cultivation and on larger scale. The following table presents the figures indicating the number of those who have diminished or increased the acreage under this crop. This data is based on the special questionnaire:-

Acreage	Those who have increased Acreage			Those who have reduced acreage		
	Kasabe Sukene	Mange Sukene	Oney	Kasabe Sukene	Mange Sukene	Oney
0 - 10 Gunthas	3	-	1	4	-	1
11 - 30 Gunthas	4	2	1	4	4	2
21 - 40 Gunthas	1					
1-1 - 1-20	1		1			
1-21 - 2-00						
2-1 - 2-20		1	3			
2-21 - 3-00			1			
3-1 & above		1				
	9	4	7	8	4	3

Though the number of those who have increased their acreage approximately balances with the number of those who have

reduced their acreage in the case of Kasabe Sukene and Mange Sukene there was a net increase in the acreage of about 3 acres 25 gunthas in the case of the former and 4 acres and 22 gunthas in the case of the latter. The acreage that has increased during the course of the last five years was 6 acres and 10 gunthas in the case of Kasabe Sukene and 6 acres 32 gunthas in the case of Mange Sukene as against the reduction in acreage of about 2 acres and 25 gunthas and 2 acres and 10 gunthas respectively in the case of Kasabe Sukene and Mange Sukene. The net increase in the acreage in the case of Oney was 10 acres which was higher as compared to the net increase in the case of other two villages. Most of those who have increased the acreage under the crop have increased it due to the availability of increased irrigation facilities, either because of new wells were sunk or because pumping sets were installed on the existing wells or canal water was made available. Another reason forwarded was the purchase of new land or leasing in of more land which has facilitated the increase in the acreage under this crop. Those who have diminished the acreage under this crop have done so because of curtailment in the available irrigation facilities or because of sale of land or of the non-availability of capital. None has given price fall as a reason for diminishing the acreage under onion though prices have been fluctuating considerably during the last few years.

Onion is mainly a cold season crop but where the rainfall is not heavy it can also be grown as a rain fed crop.

In the villages under survey onion is grown both as a Kharif season and as a Rabi season crop. This is mainly due to the favourable rainfall conditions in this region. The rainfall in this region is scanty and does not exceed more than 15 to 20 inches in a year. The distribution of rainfall in this region is given in the table <sup>in chapter I</sup> attached at the close of this chapter. The onion which is grown during the Kharif season is known locally as "Pol Kanda" and the onion which is grown in the Rabi season is known as the "Unhal Kanda". The Kharif season crop was known to the local cultivators even before 40 to 45 but rabi season crop was rather an innovation to them. Some thirty years ago a Parsee trader who dealt in the nearby onion markets like Kherwadi and Ozar introduced this innovation. Until then the cultivators used to produce some onion for family consumption only during the Kharif season. The Parsee trader distributed an improved variety <sup>of</sup> seeds to the cultivators in this region and stimulated the cultivation <sup>of</sup> the rabi crop on commercial scale. The rabi onion grew in its popularity because of its superiority over the Kharif crop <sup>in respect of its</sup> ~~which has poor keep-~~ ing qualities <sup>and</sup> ~~therefore, cannot be stored.~~ <sup>The kharif crop</sup> It also loses its weight rapidly in excess heat and is inferior in taste. In spite of this onion is grown in both the seasons because of its importance as a cash crop. The difference in prices of the two varieties does not vary much and the two varieties seldom compete with each other. The Kharif



crop comes in the market from November to February while the Rabbi crop is harvested in April or May and ~~it~~ continues coming in the market upto October. The rabbi season crop is mainly stored and it can last for 4 to 5 months after the harvest. Thus the marketing seasons <sup>of</sup> ~~at~~ the two varieties are distinctly separate and, therefore, do not interfere with each other as far as the competition between them is concerned.

There are three varieties of onion, one white, other called Lonand and the third, an indiginous variety. The white variety is a Kharif crop and is inferior as far as the keeping qualities are concerned. It does not find a ready market and fetches a slightly lower price. This variety can be grown in this region and is, in fact, extensively grown in the adjoining Chandwad taluka. Lonand is also grown as a Kharif season crop. It is reddish in colour and commands a good price. The growing period is shorter but it does not have good keeping qualities. Lonand variety was introduced in this region before five to six years but has not proved so popular with the local cultivators. The third variety which is an indiginous variety is extensively cultivated in this region. It is superior to the other varieties as far as the taste and keeping qualities are concerned. In appearance it is pinkish and is inferior to the Lonand variety. But due to its better keeping quality it is highly demanded for exports. It is also in demand in the foreign markets like Singapore, Colombo etc.


The Agriculture Department helps the cultivators in their problems when the need arises. It warns the cultivators against the diseases and pests if their spread is anticipated and suggests the preventive steps. The department informs the cultivators regarding the type of fertilizer to be used for the crop and the method of using it. During the period of our survey a demonstration was given by this department as to the results achieved by the use of different types of fertilizers. Under this experiment 16 plots measuring 4 gunthas were selected out of which four were controlled and other were treated with different doses of various types of fertilizers. All the plots were given the farm yard manure while the uncontrolled plots were treated with a specified dose of fertilizer. ~~The results obtained are enlisted at the close of this chapter.~~ The demonstration was meant for bringing out the relative advantages of different types of fertilizers. The use of artificial fertilizer was prevalent in this region since the Nineteen Thirties but the practise has become more widespread after the years which followed the Second World War. The cultivators took to these fertilizers readily due to the paucity of farm yard manure. Generally the cultivators still prefer farm yard manure because though the fertilizers influence the yield favourably the keeping quality of the onions is affected considerably according to most of the cultivators who were interviewed by us.

We shall now turn <sup>to</sup> at the cultivation practices and techniques which are followed in the cultivation of this crop.

The onion crop is established with the help of seed and seed is obtained by planting onion bulbs. Thus the crop of onion is established with the help of seeds if bulbs are to be obtained and with the help of the bulbs if the seed is to be obtained. Seed is thus produced by the farmers on their own farms but it is also purchased, mostly locally, from the other farmers. Thus in the majority of the cases the seed that is purchased is for supplementing the seed that is home produced. The seed required for cultivation of onion on one acre plot varies from 4 to 5 seers (measure). For the cultivation of Kharif crop the seed required is half of this. This is because during the rabbi season much of the seed fails to germinate while in the case of the Kharif season germination takes place easily. For producing four to five seers of seed the area required is about one to two gunthas depending on the quality of the soil and the dose of manure given. If a fallow land is used one guntha of land will produce three to four seers of seed. On the double cropped area the seed produced is less<sup>i.e.</sup> nearly half of the produce obtained on the fallow land. The number of bulbs required for two gunthas of land vary from two to three maunds. The bulbs are selected at the time of the rabbi harvest and bulbs which are the best from the point of view of colour, shape, volume and which are free from doubles, bottle-necks or splits are preserved<sup>erved</sup> for seed purposes. These bulbs are planted in the month of October. The bulbs are often planted on small plots which are ploughed and harrowed as usual but

but in some cases, if the requirement of the farmer is small, they are even planted on the furrows of the garden crops. While planting the upper tuft <sup>of</sup> the bulb is cut out so as to ~~augment~~ the process of germination. But this practice is going out of use nowadays and the whole bulbs are planted. Some times if the land is double cropped a dose of one cartload of farm yard manure per guntha is given. The bulbs flower by the month of February. When the seed becomes ripe it turns black and the flowers are ripped at this time. The flowers are then dried in the sun and the seed is extracted by beating or by trembling under the feet. The seed thus obtained is then exposed to the sun twice and thrice and then it is ready for use. It can be used for both the seasons and it lasts in a good condition for nearly 12 months or so. Some times the seed for the Kharif season is specially produced - especially in the case of Lonanda variety - <sup>by planting</sup> the selected bulbs of the ~~previous~~ Kharif season are planted in January. The seeds are obtained from these bulbs in May <sup>and</sup> which is immediately ~~for~~ used for the Kharif season.

In both the seasons onion is established by transplanting the seedlings. For the rabbi season the seeds are sown in the month of October. We have noted above that for establishing the onion crop over an acre 4 seers of seeds (<sup>measured</sup>) are required. For preparing seedlings this seed has to <sup>be</sup> sown on an area of about five gunthas. This area is ploughed for one to two times and then harrowed for an equal number of times. The land is then

laid out in to flat  beds after mixing half a cartload of farm yard manure in the soil. The seed is then sown on the beds thus prepared. The beds are watered immediately afterwards and the <sup>further</sup> three to four waterings are given every alternate days and then after a fortnight when the beds are ~~a~~ weeded. A dose of <sup>ammonium sulphate</sup> ammonia or nitrate ~~at~~ about 8 to 10 pounds is then given and the beds are again watered at this time. After this it is watered on the fourth and the eighth day. The seedlings become ready for transplantation in the month of January. The seeds for the Kharif season are sown ~~in~~ in the month of June and the seedlings are transplanted in the month of July or August.

The pretransplanting operations consist of preparation of the soil by giving two to three ploughings followed by one to two times of harrowings. About 40% of the plots in the sample which were under the crop in either of the seasons were ploughed with a wooden plough driven by two bullocks and about 46% of the plots were ploughed ~~both~~ with a wooden plough as well as <sup>with</sup> an iron plough. The iron ploughs are driven by two pairs of bullocks. 10% of the plots in the case of the rabbi season plots were merely treated with a ~~harrow~~ harrow. In nearly 86% of the cases the depth of the ploughing was 6 to 7 inches and nearly 23% of the plots were ploughed along the slope. The number of times a plot was harrowed varied from two to seven but 67% of the plots were harrowed for 4 times.

In these villages the crop of onion is taken in most of the cases on the double cropped area. Before the second World War it was a general practice <sup>to</sup> take the crop on a fallow land and this practice is still prevalent in the region surrounding the surveyed villages. If onion is taken as a second crop the yield is lesser as compared to that taken as a single crop. But this practice of taking this crop as a second crop <sup>&</sup> <sup>might have spread due to the rise in prices <sup>when</sup> and the <sup>the</sup> <sup>of onion</sup> <sup>availability</sup> <sup>of</sup> limited acreage under irrigation.</sup> <sup>As</sup> the crop is taken as a second crop in the rabbi season the land is strewn with clods which are raised at the time of ploughing. When the land is ploughed for the Kharif season very few clods are raised due to the moisture in the land. The existence of clods makes it necessary to follow a different method of transplantation <sup>during the rabbi season</sup> than that followed at the time of Kharif crop. At the time of the transplantation of rabbi crop the land is first made wet before the crop is transplanted. The clods get dissolved due to the water and the process of transplanting is facilitated. The disadvantage of this process is that the seedlings are often too sparsely or too thickly planted which ultimately results in a the lower yield. But, at the same time, the labour charges required under this operation are less because transplanting can be done more speedily when the soil is wet. For the Kharif season crop the transplanting is done without watering the plot, firstly, because of the absence of clods and secondly, because of the existence of moisture in the land.

Under this system transplanting takes place more systematically (as the land is not submerged under the water, proper spacing of the seedlings can be easily managed). Secondly the plants do not go too deep in the soil and the bulb matures earlier, which ultimately results in some economy on the number of waterings given. This process, however, requires more labour inputs as the time taken is more than the time taken in the first one described above. But if the seedlings for the Kharif crop are transplanted in the standing water the bulbs go deeper in the soil which ultimately affects the size and shape of the bulb unfavourably. A bulb which is deeper in the soil becomes elongated and it also takes longer time to mature. Such bulbs do not fetch a good price in the market.

The seedlings are transplanted in the month of July or August in the Kharif season and in the month of December or January in the rabbi season. The spacing between the two rows is 6 inches while the distance between two plants is 4 inches. The planting is done in the beds which measure 5' x 15'. These beds are with ridges and furrows but sometimes the planting is done on flat beds also. The crop is irrigated by flooding the furrows. In the case of a flat bed the whole bed is flooded and the crop is merged under the water. The first watering is given immediately after transplanting and the second watering is given 12 days after transplanting. A dose of farm yard manure is then

given which varies from 10 to 16 cartloads per acre. But this is not a common practice as very few can afford it. Generally a top dressing to the extent of one to two bags (2-3/4 maunds per bag), at fertilizer per acre is given after third or fourth waterings. Thereafter the watering is given every 8th day during winter or every 6th day if it is a hot season. The period of growth is generally 5 to 6 months after transplantation. It is generally believed that the growing season of the kharif crop is longer than the rabbi crop. But it seems from the data obtained from the plotwise survey that there is not much difference in the growing period of the two varieties. The number of waterings given during this period varies from 10 to 24 in the case of the rabbi crop and from 5 to 8 in case of the kharif crop. Generally if the waterings are given with the help of a water lift the number of waterings required are more than those given from irrigation canal. Secondly the crop under well irrigation is considered superior to that grown under the canal irrigation. This difference is supposed to exist due to the regularity and adequacy of waterings which are given to a crop under the well irrigation. The crop produced at Kasabe Sukene was watered by well irrigation while the crop produced in the other two villages was watered by canal irrigation as well as by well irrigation. The number of waterings given to the crop in Oney were more than those given in Kasabe Sukene or Mange Sukene. This can be seen from the following data.



	Village	Kasabe Sukene	Mange Sukene	Oney	Total
No. of water- ings given	10-15 times	16	7	3	26
	16-20 "	9	1	-	10
	21-25 "	-	-	4	4
	26 & above	-	2	3	5
	Blank	1	-	1	2
	Total:	26	10	11	47

The frequencies given in the above table relate to the number of times the waterings were given. The table gives the distribution of/sample of farmers in the three villages according to the number of times the waterings were given.

The first weeding is given one month after the transplanting operation. Generally not more than two weedings are given for the rabbi crop. For the kharif crop, however, the number of weedings required is twice as much as that required for the rabbi crop. Nothing is done after this until the crop becomes ready for harvest. Some times the tops of the plants or flowers are ripped in order to invigorate the growth of the bulb. Occasionally, for hastening the process of growth, a small rod or a yoke is rolled on the crop in order to break the necks of the tops. It is believed that by this process the energies of the plant are diverted towards the growth of the bulb instead of the tops.

This operation is not very general and is practised only in the case of the kharif crop which is supposed to take a longer time to mature. The necking operation is not much favoured by the cultivators because all the bulbs are, often, not in the same stage of growth and the bulbs which <sup>are</sup> not mature are unfavourably affected due to the necking. When the crop matures their tops turn yellow and fall on the soil. The bulbs are allowed to remain in the soil for one or two weeks more after which they are harvested. The harvesting is done by pulling out the bulbs. If the bulbs are hard to pull then harvesting is done by digging. If the harvesting is done by digging then some damage is likely to be done to the crop and the cultivators, therefore, prefer pulling the bulbs by hand. There is no difference in the harvesting methods for the rabi and kharif crops. The time required for harvesting of the kharif crop is slightly more than that required for the harvesting of the rabi crop due to the existence of moisture in the soil at the kharif harvesting.

Most of the operations, except those relating to the ploughing, harrowing and watering, are done by the female labour. The transplanting, weeding and harvesting are done by the female labour for which they are paid in cash. Wages at the time of the harvesting operation are, however, paid in cash as well as in kind. Some times the whole harvesting is done on contract basis on the charges varying from 24 to 30 rupees per acre. During the harvest time of the various

crops the villages experience acute shortage in its labour supply. Outside labour, mainly from the Konkan areas, (tal. Igatpuri, Dindori etc.) migrates to these villages during the harvesting seasons. The labourers from the neighbouring areas also work in these villages. Though Accurate estimations cannot be made regarding to the strength of this outside labour. Roughly 200 to 300 families migrate to these villages and seek work as agricultural labourers on vineyard and sugarcane plantations etc. The watching of vineyard plantations is done on contract basis by these families. The work relating to sugarcane crushing and preparing jaggery is also done by these migrant families who are mainly Varlies, Katkadis, Kolis etc. This work is done also on contract basis. Others seek work at the time of the harvesting of wheat, onion, etc. These families usually come during December and stay upto March or May. Those who get contracts on sugarcane plantations or vineyards live on the farms themselves. Others live in huts raised near the bagayat lands.

Harvesting, dressing and selecting of onion is done by the local as well as the migrant labour. The crop is either sold immediately after the harvest or stored. The kharif crop is invariably sold immediately after harvest but even most of the rabbi crop is also sold immediately after the harvest. Usually the produce is sold on the farm itself. The harvested crop is left on the farm in the form of small heaps and the bulbs are allowed to dry for some days. The

onion traders go from field to field<sup>e</sup> for transacting the purchases. The crop is bought on the field itself. Those who do not sell their produce on the farm remove it either to their houses or to the storage chawl. The charges for transporting the produce from the farm to the village gaon than is usually 6 annas per cartload. If onions are sold on the farms the rabi produce is not weighed and the rate obtained is on the basis of the total number of bags sold. This measure is definitely a defective measure as one bag accommodated anything between 2 to 2-1/2 maunds. Usually the farmer is at a disadvantage because of the defective measure and the marketing committee of Lasalgaon has therefore, stipulated that the produce must be weighed and the rate should be paid on the basis of per maund sold instead of per baggage. In spite of the regulation the sale on the farm based on per bag rate continues to go on. But it is hoped that the market committee regulation will be strictly enforced during a period of one to two years or so. If the regulation is enforced the practice of selling the produce on the farm itself will come to an end and the cultivator will have to take his produce to the trader's godowns. The produce which is stored in the chawls is usually sold on per maund basis.

The onion is sorted before it is stored in the storage chawls. The inferior quality bulbs such as raw bulbs, bulbs having bottlenecks or splits or doubles, deformed or damaged ones are weeded out as they cannot be stored for a long time. Gradation is done according to size of the bulbs.

Usually there are two gradations, the bigger size and the medium size. Medium size onion is demanded in the Bombay and Calcutta markets due to its durability. It is usually the medium size onion which is exported to the foreign countries. The bigger size onion is demanded in the north Indian markets. The smaller size onion is regarded as inferior and is sold along with the other inferior quality produce. The size of the bulb usually depends on the spacing of the plants. If the spacing is too <sup>wide</sup> much the size of the bulbs becomes bigger and there is a possibility of the bulb developing a split. Such type of spacing is disadvantageous both from the point of quality and the quantity of the produce. The cultivators, therefore, keep the spacing between two plants in such a way as to obtain medium sized bulbs. The white onion is separated at the time of grading because of its poor keeping quality. This onion is sold immediately after the harvest and is highly demanded in the markets of Madhya Pradesh. After the onions are graded they are cleaned and dressed before they are stored in the chawls. This work is done, mainly, by the female labour.

There were about 50 to 60 storage chawls in Kasabe Sukene and an equal number of chawls in the other two villages. The total storage capacity of all these chawls is near about 50000 bags of onions. These chawls belong to the traders, big cultivators and the co-operative Society. A chawl varies in its size but it is generally built lengthwise facing East-West. This East-West position of the chawl along

with its wattle screen walls facilitate free circulation of air. Onion deteriorate very quickly in unventilated atmosphere and, therefore, the storage chawls have to be constructed so as <sup>to</sup> facilitate good ventilation. The chawls are either covered with thatched roofs or corrugated iron sheets. A structure measuring 55' x 16' with corrugated iron roof and wattle screen walls usually costs about 1000 rupees or so. In the case of a similar chawl with thatched roof the cost is as much as half of the above sum. The inside of the chawl is divided into three length-wise sections. The middle section serves as a passage while the sections on the either side of the passage serve as storage space. The storage space is again subdivided with the help of wattle screens, in to 10 to 15 parts in which onions are accommodated. A chawl measuring 55' x 16' accommodates as much as 500 to 600 bags of onions. Storage charges depend on the number of bags stored irrespective of the period of storage and the rate usually varies between 12 to 14 annas per bag. Storage period depends on the market prices and the weather conditions. In a bad weather with excessive moisture or heat onion deteriorates very speedily and has to be disposed of irrespective of the market conditions. A good quality onion is stored for a long time if a price rise is anticipated. Generally the cultivators try to store the onion as long as it does not deteriorate. No efforts are made to prevent the spread <sup>of</sup> any pests or diseases once the onion is put in the storage chawl. Generally 10 to 20% of the

produce is lost due to deterioration during the storage period. The storage period extends to 5 or 6 months after the harvest and the stored onion is, in any case, disposed of before the kharif crop comes in the market.

Onions are again sorted at the time when they are taken out of the storage chawls and the deteriorated bulbs are weeded out. The sorted onion is then weighed and packed in the jute bags; usually such bags accommodate 2-1/4 to 2-1/2 maunds of onions. If the onion is to be exported to distant markets it is packed in to Kaltani bags which are very thin and allow for ventilation. These packages are very small and accommodate only 1-1/4 maunds of onions.

We have estimated the total acreage under onion in the surveyed villages to be nearly 490 acres. The average yield per acre varies from 120 to 160 bags depending upon the quality of the soil, the nature of inputs, the weather conditions etc. A good crop yields as much as 200 bags per acre. Taking the average yield to be 150 bags per acre the total production of onion in the three villages comes to about 73 to 74 thousand bags. However, according to our survey, the reported production was 12085 bags and the reported acreage under onion was 116 acres. On this basis the per acre production amounted to 104 bags. Taking this to be the average yield the total production in the villages comes to nearly 51000 bags. The two estimations give us a rough idea about the actual production in the three villages.

Most of the produce is sold locally and mostly goes in the hands of the local or itinerant dealers. Storage is also undertaken ~~to~~ mainly by the dealers as it involves a great deal of risk due to the loss involved in storage period and the market fluctuation. Secondly most of the cultivators are hard pressed for cash and they are in urgent need of money for the kharif season. Some rich farmers <sup>who</sup> possess some insight in to the market trends and who can afford to store their produce sell their produce on their own. They either take their produce in truck loads to the important markets personally and transact the business in the market through some agent or send their produce in wagon load and sell through the commission agents.

Most of the produce passes in the hands of the local dealers who either immediately dispatch the consignments to other centers if it is a kharif crop or store it in the storage chawls if it is a rabbi crop. The ruling market prices, of course, influence the local prices which differ from the Bombay price by <sup>a</sup> margin of 2 to 2-1/2 rupees per bag. This is especially so in the case of the kharif crop which has to be immediately sold in the market. In the case of the rabbi crop the prevailing market prices do not matter so much because the crop has to be stored for some period. The dealers who store <sup>the crop</sup> are more of a nature of speculators and factors like the <sup>a</sup> acreage under cultivation, expectation regarding the supply that is likely to come in the market, and the general market trends, are taken in to account by them while making purchases. Figures regarding



these are readily available with the commission Agents in the Bombay market who have widespread contacts in the onion cultivating tracts.

The Commission Agents through whom the local dealers sell their onions charge either on the basis of per maund of onion sold or as some percentage of the price obtained. If it is on the basis of the quantity sold the commission amounts to two to four annas per maund and if it is on the basis of the value realised the commission varies from one to half an anna per rupee. Some times the transactions are done on contract basis following the usual proposal acceptance method. Wholesaler from big markets make inquiries with the local traders who inform them about the <sup>rate</sup> ~~rate~~ at which they are ready to offer their stock or part of their stock and the bargain is struck if the wholesalers approve. The telephone facilities available at the Kasabe Sukene station come very handy in such transactions.

The mode of transport is a bullock cart if the destination is nearby but in other cases the produce is sent either by trucks or by railway wagons. A bullock cart accommodates 6 bags, a truck accommodates about 80 bags and a railway wagon accommodates 200 bags. Generally the transport charges, if the commodity is despatched by means of a truckload, amount to Re. 1 per mile for every 120 maunds carried. The railway charges differ according to <sup>the</sup> distance of <sup>a</sup> the market. They vary from 1 to 2 rupees per maund for distant Indian

markets. The bullock cart charges for carting one wagon-load of onion from the village gaonthan to the station vary between 10 to 20 rupees. The difference between the Bombay price and the local price usually cover the transport and handling charges, the commission of the intermediaries etc. This difference is between 2 to 2-1/2 rupees per bag of onion. The difference between the <sup>local</sup> rates prevailing immediately after the rabbi harvest and the ~~market~~ rates in the distant Indian markets <sup>of</sup> which the stored crop is later sold is as large as six to seven fold.

The following <sup>table</sup> ~~chart~~ will give some idea about the price fluctuations in the Lasalgaon market. The rates are on per maund basis.

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
September	1- 6-9	6-12-0	3- 0-0	9-0 -0
October	1- 8-0	8-15-6	3- 8-0	9- 8-0
November	1- 3-9	9- 5-6	4- 0-0	8-12-0
December	1- 7-6	7- 8-0	3- 6-0	7-15-6
January	2-15-0	6-13-0	3- 8-0	5- 1-0
February	2- 4-6	3- 6-0	3- 3-0	3- 0-0
March	3- 2-6	2-10-6	3- 8-0	2-12-0
April	3- 6-0	2- 0-0	3-13-0	1-12-0
May	3- 5-0	1-15-0	4- 2-0	1-10-0
June	3- 1-0	2- 8-0	6- 3-0	1-13-0
July	5- 0-0	2-12-0	8- 0-0	2- 0-0
August	6- 0-0	4- 2-0	7- 8-0	1-14-0

It can be seen from the table that prices rise very high normally during September to November and follow a downward trend from December onwards when the kharif crop starts coming in the market. The prices reach their bottom level during the months of April and May when the rabbi crop comes in to the market. It is during this season that the dealers and the speculators purchase their stocks for storage purposes. The stored stock comes in the market when the prices are at their peak i.e. during the months of October or November. We have already noted in the beginning that the onion exported from Kasabe Sukene station in 1955-56 during this period accounted for nearly 60% of the total quantity dispatched by railway wagons. The arrival of onion in the Lasalgaon market is very meagre at this time. The peak period of arrival in this market is during December to February when the kharif crop comes in the market. Very little quantity of kharif onion is exported to the distant markets due to the deteriorating quality of this product.

The above table also brings out the price trends at Lasalgaon market over a period of the past four years. The prices were very low in the later half of 1950. They began to rise during the beginning of 1951 and were at their peak during the latter half of that year. This was probably due to the Korean war boom. Prices had come down slightly during the following year and were stable during most of this period.

They again began their upward trend in 1953 when the rabbit crop of that season had started coming in the market and attained the 1952 peak level during the latter half of the year. The prices dropped to the 1950 level during the course of the following year. Thus the price level of this crop is very susceptible to the influences in the market and fluctuate widely from year to year and during different seasons in the course of a year.

There is a co-operative Sales and Purchase Society in this area but it is almost dormant in its functioning. During the period which followed the second World War it had made a good start by transacting sales on behalf of the cultivators. It had also engaged itself in the distribution of seed, manure etc. to the cultivators but soon it deteriorated in its standard of management and these functions came to a standstill. The society was given an export permit for exporting the onions of its members to foreign countries but these <sup>facilities</sup> ~~facilities~~ were misused during 1953-54. A consignment of 2000 bags of onions belonging to the members was exported by this Co-operative Society in 1955 through the Niphad Taluka Development Association but the whole transaction proved unsuccessful due to the losses incurred on account of the deterioration of the commodity while in transit. During 1955 another consignment of 490 bags (each consisting of 2 maunds) was exported to Colombo through the District Potato and Onion growers Association. The following are the details of this transaction.

Total proceeds obtained on 490 Bags: - Rs. 14100

Share of the farmers in the above amount Rs. 7840  
or Rs. 16/- per bag.

The remaining amount consisted of transport and handling charges and the commission of the society. The local rate was about 2 to 3 rupees per maund and the rate obtained in the foreign market was Rs. 8 per maund.

Another thirteen cultivators, seven from Oney and six from Sukene had exported some 7927 maunds of onion to Colombo and Singapore through the District Potato and Onion growers Association in 1955. The consignments were dispatched at various dates and detailed account was available only regarding the export of 4297 maunds. The net proceeds from the sales in the two ports amounted to Rs. 42279-6-0 or Rs. 9-8-0 per maund. The expenditure incurred on transport, warehousing, insurance etc. amounted to Rs. 23990-6-0. Out of this expenditure 58% of the amount was spent on transport, 20% on the warehousing, packing etc., 8% as commission charges, 1% on insurance and 13% as commission of the Association. The net receipts were Rs. 18288 or the rate realised was Rs. 4-2 per maund exported. The local rates had varied between Rs. 1-8-0 and 4-12-0 on the various dates of consignment. The rate obtained by individual consignments varied from Rs. 2 in the minimum to Rs. 6-4-0 in the maximum.

Thus the cultivators who export their produce to foreign country definitely benefit to some extent. But

these facilities are not available to all the cultivators and only the rich cultivators who wield some influence with the Co-operative Society or the Association can benefit. In the above transaction nearly 55% of the exported onions belonged to one single individual who was a responsible worker of the Sale and Purchase Society. Another difficulty experienced by the onion cultivator is regarding the transport facilities. The railway wagons are at times not made available in time and considerable losses have to be incurred if the commodity does not reach its destination at the proper time. Another common complaint of the cultivators was regarding the inadequacy of irrigation water and the exorbitant irrigation charges. The irrigation charges have gone mounting higher since the last ten years. The present charges were Rs. 43 per acre for kharif onion and Rs. 64 per acre for rabbi crop. In addition to this the irrigation cess charges per acre came to Rs. 8.

The following section deals with the results of the special study made about the onion cultivation and trade practices.

As referred to in the beginning 26 cultivators from Kasabe Sukene, 10 cultivators from Mange Sukene and 11 cultivators from Oney were selected for this special survey. The 47 cultivators together cultivated a total of 1095 acres of which 10.6% or 116 acres were under onion. The following table gives the distribution of the 47 cultivators according to the percentage of land devoted to onion out of their total cultivated holdings.

% of land under onion	Kasabe Sukene	Mange Sukene	Oney	Total	%
Upto 5%	8	1	-	9	19.2
5 to 10%	9	4	1	14	29.8
10 to 15%	6	-	3	9	19.2
15 to 20%	3	2	3	8	17.0
20 to 25%	-	3	1	4	8.5
25 to 30%	-	-	2	2	4.2
Above 30%	-	-	1	1	2.1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It can be seen from the above table that most of the cultivators had devoted upto 15% of the total cultivated area for this crop. In Oney, however, those having devoted more than 15% of the cultivated area to onion were in the majority. It is thus evident that onion cultivation was practised on a wider scale in Oney than in the other two villages. The total cultivated area of the 11 farmers in Oney was 189 acres of which nearly 19% was devoted to onion. The relevant percentages in the remaining two villages were 7% and 13% respectively in Kasabe Sukene and Mange Sukene. The lower percentage in the case of Kasabe Sukene is, perhaps, due to the nonavailability of the first class irrigation facilities. The following table brings out the area under onion cultivation belonging to various types of irrigation facilities.

Villages	Culti- vated Area	Canal Irri- gation		Well Irri- gation		Canal-Well Irrigation		Total Area		Under Both	As % of the total culti- vated area.
		Kharif	Rabbi	Kharif	Rabbi	Kharif	Rabbi	Under	Under		
								Kharif	Rabbi		
Kasabe Sukene	688-38	-	-	1-32	14-22	7-7	26-36	8-39	41-18	50-17	7.2%
Mange Sukene	216-20	6-0	3-32	4-35	14-29	-	-	10-35	18-21	19-16	13.4%
Oney	189-25	10-8	15-15	0-18	8-30	0-34	1-0	11-20	25-5	36-25	19.4%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1095- 3</b>	<b>16-8</b>	<b>19- 7</b>	<b>7- 5</b>	<b>38- 1</b>	<b>8- 1</b>	<b>27-36</b>	<b>31-14</b>	<b>85- 4</b>	<b>116-18</b>	<b>10.6%</b>

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It can be seen from the above table that in the case of Kasabe Sukene nearly 82% of the total land under onion was devoted ~~for~~<sup>to</sup> the rabbi season crop while in the case of Mange Sukene and Oney the relevant percentages were only 65 and 67% respectively. Thus the kharif crop was not given much importance in Kasabe Sukene as in the other two cases. Out of the total area under onion of all the 47 cultivators 73% of the area was under the rabbi season and 27% was under the kharif season. Out of the total acreage under onion 30% was under canal irrigation, 38% was under well irrigation and the remaining was under canal and well irrigation. All the land which was purely under canal irrigation belonged to Mange Sukene and Oney and most of the land which was under the joint irrigation facilities belonged to Kasabe Sukene. Rabbi season crop was more popular in the land watered ~~by~~ purely by well irrigation. The land under canal-well irrigation can for all practical purposes be regarded as the land under well irrigation for the most of the land under this category belonged to Kasabe Sukene when the canal water was available only once in 32 days. Out of the total land under these two categories 18.5% was under the kharif crop and the rest was under the rabbi crop. In the case of the land under the canal irrigation the proportion of the land under onion during both the seasons was roughly equal.

Seed: The seed required for the cultivation of the crop at both the seasons was nearly 16 maunds or 5-4 seers per acre. The ~~average~~ average seed rate for the kharif crop

was 3.7 seers per acre and for the rabbi crop it was 3.0 seers. Most of the seed was produced on the farm. Of the total seed utilised, 23% was purchased from other cultivators. Most of the purchases were local but in some cases the purchases were made from the farmers in the surrounding village. Only one cultivator reported to have purchased LonaVal seed while others were of the opinion that the seed produced on the farm yields more. The rate of the kharif season seed was Rs. 5 per seer and the rate for the rabbi season seed was Rs. 2-9-0 per seer. Most of the seed that was produced on farm was utilised for the rabbi season crop. Very few people reported production of seed for the kharif season. On the other hand most of the seed which was purchased was used for the kharif season crop. There were four cases which reported purchase of seedlings instead of the seed. These were mostly purchased for the kharif season crop and the rate usually was 30 rupees per acre.

The area utilised for the production of seed varied from 1/2 guntha in the minimum to 20 gunthas in the maximum. The total acreage under cultivation for seed purposes was 3 acres and 31 gunthas which gave an average produce of 3 seers per guntha. The following table gives the data regarding the size of plot used for seed purposes and the seed obtained per guntha.

## Per Guntha Produce in Seers

Area	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	Grand Total
1/2 Guntha	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 "	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	9
2 "	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	12
3 "	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	6
4 "	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
5 "	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	7
6 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
9 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
20 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Total:	14	11	11	3	4	1	-	1	45

The majority of the plots yielded below 4 seers per guntha. No definite relation can be established regarding the size of the plot and the seed produced as the latter depends on various other factors like type of the soil, quantities of manures given etc.

Manures: Almost all the plots were treated with some kind of manure. Only one plot was not treated with any sort of manure because of deficiency of capital. The types of manures used were the chemical fertilizers, oil cakes and

and the farm yard manure. Chemical fertilizers accounted for the major portion of the expenditure made on manures. Out of the total expenditure on manures for the kharif crop 85% was made on chemical fertilizers, 12% was made on groundnut cake and the remaining was made on the farm yard manure. The per acre expenditure on manures amounted to Rs. 56 for the kharif season and Rs. 81 for the rabbi season. Out of the total expenditure made on the manures for the rabbi season crop 52% was made on the artificial fertilizers, 25% was made on oil cakes and the remaining was made on the Farm yard Manure. The greater expenditure made on the Farm Yard Manure for the rabbi season crop, as compared to that made on kharif crop was, probably, due to the belief that chemical fertilizers alone unfavourably affect the keeping qualities of the crop. The kharif crop is sold immediately after harvest and, unlike the rabbi crop, is not stored. The use of fertilizers, therefore, does not have any harmful effect on the crop because it is not valued for its durability. It is, therefore, due to this difference that proportionately greater expenditure was being made on the artificial fertilizers than on other varieties of manures during the kharif season. Onion plots were usually treated with more than one variety of manures. Kharif crop was usually treated with Nitrate and Sulphate but rabbi crop was usually treated with chemical as well as organic manures. The following table summarises the above statements and gives the per acre expenditure on different types of manures.

Type of Manure	Kharif Reported Expenditure Rs.	% of the total	Per acre crop Rs.	Rabbi Reported Expenditure Rs.	% of the total	Per Acre crop Rs.
Farm Yard Manure	44	2.5	1.4	1606	23%	18.8
Oil Cake	210	12.0	6.7	1676	24%	19.7
Fertilizers	1495	85.5	48.2	3599	53%	50.9
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1749</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>6881</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80.9</b>

Among the artificial fertilizers, ammonium nitrate was the most <sup>commonly</sup> used fertilizer. Out of the total quantity of fertilizers used 56.5% was Nitrate, 25.5% was Ammonium Sulphate and 19% was manure mixture. The following <sup>table on the</sup> ~~table~~ <sup>page</sup> gives the information regarding the various quantities of manures used by the three selected farmers in the three villages during the two seasons. The table also gives the per acre inputs of the various types of manure.

It is clear from the following table that the per acre inputs of manures were highest in Oney than in the other two villages as far as the use of fertilizers and oil cakes was concerned. The use of the Farm Yard Manure was more in vogue in Kasabe Sukene as evidenced by the fact that the per acre inputs of Farm Yard Manure were highest in that village. The quantity of the Farm Yard Manure used for the kharif crop was insignificant in all the villages. Oil cake was used by the farmers in all the

Per Acre Inputs of Manures and Fertilizers of different types.

(Quantities in Seers)

Type of Manure	Kharif			Rabbi			Total
	Kasabe Sukene	Mange Sukene	Oney	Kasabe Sukene	Mange Sukene	Oney	
Nitrate	804	840	700	3472	504	1736	8056
Sulphate	209	110	715	946	668	990	3638
Mixture	50	100	740	250	1050	350	2540
<b>Total</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>2155</b>	<b>4668</b>	<b>2222</b>	<b>3076</b>	<b>14234</b>
Per Acre inputs	118	96	187	113	120	123	122
Oil cake	-	-	1120	480	1200	8720	10400
Per Acre inputs	-	-	97	11	65	348	122
Farm Yard Manure (in cart loads)	5	6	1	236	71	97	404
Per Acre inputs	<i>insignificant</i>			5.6	3.8	3.8	4.7

~~three~~ ~~it-is-clear~~ villages but its use for the kharif crop was reported only by the cultivators in Oney. Even for the rabbi crop the inputs per acre of the oil cake was considerably less in Kasabe Sukene and Mange Sukene than in Oney. Same was the case with the per acre input of fertilizers used for the kharif crop, though the per acre inputs for the rabbi crop were roughly the same in the three villages.

The rates at which the manures were purchased were as follows:- One bag of Nitrate accommodating 56 seers costed between Rs. 22 to 23. One bag of sulphate accommodating

110 seers was usually purchased for a price of Rs. 35. One bag of manure mixture was purchased for Rs. 10 to 11. The price of one bag of oil cake i.e. 80 seers varied between Rs. 12 to 13. Most of the manure was purchased locally either from the co-operative purchase and sales society or from the local dealer. Few cases reported the purchase of manure from such places as Bombay, Pimpalgaon and Ozar. Farm yard manure usually came from the cultivators own farm. In some cases when it was purchased the purchases were made locally. The price of one cartload of the Farm yard Manure which accommodated nearly 800 <sup>lbs</sup> ~~seers~~ varied from Rs. 4 to Rs.5.

Production:- Per acre produce varied from village to village and also between the two seasons. Total produce of the 47 cultivators was 9276-1/2 bags i.e. 109 bags per acre, for the rabbi season. The production of the kharif season crop amounted to 2809 bags i.e. 91 bags per acre. Thus the reported per acre produce was less during the kharif season than during the rabbi season. Per acre produce in Oney was the highest for the rabbi season. It was 115 bags per acre for the rabbi season and 90 bags for the kharif season. In Mange Sukene per acre produce was 100 bags for the kharif season and 113 bags for the rabbi season. Per acre produce in Kasabe Sukene was 84 bags for the kharif season and 106 bags for the rabbi season.

Out of the total produce of the kharif season almost all the crop was sold and a very insignificant portion was retained for home consumption. Storing of the kharif crop

was not reported at all. In the case of the rabbi season crop nearly 24.5% of the produce was sold while the rest accounting for nearly 71% of the produce was mostly stored. Nearly 1.5% of the produce was retained for home consumption, 1.9% went as a baluta payment, .8% accounted for the wastage and the rest was given as wages. The following <sup>table on the page</sup> table presents per acre produce of the plots in different frequency groups.

No definite relation can be established between the size of the plots and the yield per acre. The above table shows that the plots which were largest in size i.e. above five acres have yielded larger crop per acre than others and the plots which were below 20 gunthas have yielded distinctly lower yield per acre than the other plots. The yield varied for the plots of the intermediate sizes.

Sales:- Almost all the rabbi crop that was sold was disposed of locally and on the farm itself. In the case of the kharif crop 31% of the total sales were sold locally while the rest were sold outside the village. Most of the local sales took place on the farm immediately after the harvest. Out of the total sales which took place outside the village 65% of the sales took place at places like Bombay, Nagpur, Colombo and Singapur while the remaining sales took place in the adjoining markets like Sayakheda, Ozar, and Pimpalgaon which had sub offices at the Lasalgaon Marketing Committee.



Per Acre Produce (in terms of Bags)

Average	Acreage	40-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	101-110	111-120	121-130	131-140	Above 140	Total
125 Bags	5-1 to 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
102 "	4-1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
111 "	3-1 to 4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	5
104 "	2-1 to 3	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	2	8
96 "	1-21 to 2	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
100 "	1-1 to 1-20	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	2	1	1	2	12
109 "	0-21 to 1-0	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	1	8
80 "	Below-20	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	6
TOTAL:		1	1	2	4	6	13	3	3	4	4	6	47

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The total receipts from the kharif crop amounted to Rs. 26801 or Rs. 9.5 per bag sold. Receipts per acre amounted to Rs. 864. The per bag receipts obtained from the local sales amounted to Rs. 9.5 while in the case of the sales outside the village they amounted to Rs. 9.6 per bag. The net receipts after deducting the export and handling charges etc. amounted to Rs. 7.6 in the case of the sales outside the village. In the case of the rabbi crop the receipts per bag sold were Rs. 9.5. It is not possible to calculate the per acre receipts because 71% of the crop had been stored and the total receipts were not obtained during the period of our inquiry. For the same reason the storage expenses including the wastage during the storage period cannot be calculated. The rent for the storage space was usually 12 annas per bag.

Most of those who had transacted their sales outside the village had done so through commission agents. Those who had sold a part of their produce in foreign countries like Singapore and Cylone had done so through the Potato and Onion Growers' Association, Nasik.

CHAPTER V:

Special Crop Study: Grape Vines.

The Nasik District is considered as the most important centre in India where the grapes are grown on a considerable scale. Grape growing is in vogue in this region since very old times and Nasik grapes are famous in all the important Indian Markets. The soil and the climatic conditions of this region favour grape vine cultivation to a large extent. However, inspite of the congenial climatic and other conditions available at the villages under survey vine cultivation did not seem to have thrived much. There were only a couple of dozen vine yards in these villages and most of them were concentrated in Kasabe Sukene. The acreage under vineyards was just one and a half acre in Oney, two and a half acres in Mouje Sukene and a little over 16 acres in Kasabe Sukene. However, farmers were showing a greater interest in grape growing recently. Out of the total of nearly 20 vine yards nearly 10 were laid only within the last four or five years. Our interviews with some of the farmers brought out that more and more farmers were inclined to devote a small plot of irrigated land for vineyard cultivation mainly for spreading and the risks involved in the unstable prices in respect of sugar cane and onions - the two important commercial crops in these villages. It will not be, therefore, unrealistic to expect a considerable

increase in the acreage under vineyards in the near future. In view of the growing popularity of vineyard cultivation we undertook a special study of grape vine cultivation practices inputs etc. prevalent in this region. The schedules used for plotwise survey were adapted for collecting information on these practices. These schedules were used for making case studies of the farmers who were growing grapes. Four case studies were made of the vineyards which were then only recently laid i.e. those who had completed their first year. The studies were made for calculating the initial costs involved in laying a vineyard and for studying the prevalent technique adopted for laying a vineyard. Another set of case studies using a similar schedule was made for observing the input-output data and the cultivation practices of vineyards which have already started yielding. We shall first deal with the new vineyards not in the fruit yielding stage.

The following paragraphs give the technique of laying a vineyard as practised in Kasabe Sukene. Propagation of the vines is usually done by means of cuttings which are taken from the vines when they are pruned in August-September. These cuttings are then planted in pairs in well prepared beds. Some times the soil of the ant hill is used for preparing these beds. Small pits are dug in the bed which are filled with this soil and cuttings are then planted into them. Ant hill soil renders the transplanting operation easier because it sticks to the roots of the plant and thus, protects them from any injury likely to cause at the time

of the transplanting operation. (The plants are transplanted with the soil attached to their roots.) The size of the bed and the number of cuttings vary with the individual requirements. Generally for a vine of one acre a bed has to be enough big as to accommodate 1000 pairs of cuttings. The cuttings are planted in furrows which are nine inches apart. The bed is watered immediately after planting and then it is watered once a week for the next two months. The plants are ready for transplantation during December-January. By this time the land which is to be used for laying out the vineyard is ploughed and kept ready. The land is generally given two ploughings of iron plough, two ploughings of wooden plough and is harrowed once or twice afterwards. Vines are generally planted on the square system i.e. by keeping the distance between the rows and the vines. This distance is generally 8 feet which is convenient for intercultural operations and allows for free circulation of air. Parallel lines eight feet apart are drawn along and across and at the crossings are dug pits which are one foot deep and about the same in width. The pits are then filled with well seasoned manure. In an area of one acre as many as 800 pits can be accommodated and manure required for these pits comes to about 5 to 6 cart loads of farm yard manure. The rooted cuttings are then transferred to these pits in the month of December or January. The first watering is given immediately after planting and thereafter watering is given every 5th or 6th day for another two months. During this period vines are given liberal doses of artificial

artificial fertilisers for three to four times. Weeding also is undertaken once in a week or once in two weeks. The young vines show vigorous growth by the month of February-March when they are supported by thin canes of Karvi. Karvi canes are generally priced <sup>at</sup> ~~at~~ about 1 rupee per hundred canes. As many canes have to be purchased as the number of vines planted. The shoots grow, at the rate of 6 inches in a week and they have to be tied to these Karvi supports from time to time. The shoots are allowed to attain a highest of 4 to 4½ feet when Karvi canes are replaced by Pangara posts. This stage generally comes five months after the transplanting of the rooted cuttings i.e. in the months of April-May. Pangara posts take root very easily and do not have to be replaced from time to time. This plant is supposed to protect the vines from excessive heat. The plant is not allowed to grow beyond a certain height (7 to 8 feet) and the leaves are cut from time to time which serve as fodder. The disadvantage of using a Pangara post for support is that it takes its share in the manure which is given to the vines and thus deprives the vine of its manure to that extent. The Pangara posts are obtained at the price of Rs. 50 or so for one hundred posts. For one acre of vineyard, consisting of about 800 vines Pangara posts costing Rs. 400 are required. Once the vines have been trained on the Pangara posts the vine yard requires very little attention for another period of five months after which the vine yard is pruned for the first time. This first pruning takes place after the vines have yielded their first fruit in August-September. The fruit borne at this time does not ripen and is very small in yield. The taste is also sour

and this crop is, therefore, known as khatta bar. The expenditure involved upto this stage can be regarded as the initial expenditure for laying out a vineyard. The vineyard starts bearing good quality fruits after this stage.

We shall now consider the cost involved in all these initial operations. As was pointed out earlier the calculations in this respect are based on the 4 case studies made of the newly laid vineyards. The owners of these four vineyards were farmers and most of them belonged to the Mali caste. The reported annual incomes had varied from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1200. All of them had laid the vineyard on their own, without the help of any partner. Two of them had laid the vineyard measuring about one acre each and the remaining two had  $3/4$  acre and  $1/4$  acre of plots under their respective vineyards. Table 1 brings out the total cost in terms of the number of man days and bullock days required and the material used. The wage rates used for calculating the labour charges are as follows: One rupee for one man-day - As. 8 for one woman-day as well as for one bullock day. One working day consists of 8 hours. It will be seen from the table that the per acre expenditure in these four cases varied markedly. These wide variations <sup>was</sup> are obviously due to variations in the inputs and these in turn depend upon the individual's ability to make the required expenditure. Generally such variations <sup>was</sup> are the result of the number of ploughings, number of waterings, number of manurings, number of weedings, number of sprayings etc. given to the vineyard.

TABLE 1: 1954-55

Case study No. Area under the vineyard	1 1/4 Acre						2 One Acre						3 3/4 Acre						4 One Acre						
	1st Sept.	2nd Nov.	3rd Jan.	4th Feb.	5th March	Total	1st Sept.	2nd Nov.	3rd Jan.	4th Feb. March	5th March April	Total	1st Aug.	2nd Nov.	3rd Jan.	4th Feb.- Apr.	5th April May	Total	1st Aug.	2nd Oct.	3rd Nov.	4th Dec.- Apr.	5th Apr.- June	Total	
Operation number	8																								
Man days	9-1/8	5	7 1/2	35	15	71-5/8	6-1/3	11	13 1/2	61	36	127-5/6	10	26	14	116	44	210	6 1/2	10	20	73	47	156 1/2	
Woman days	-	-	3	6	3	12	2/3	-	11	27	8	46-2/3	1	-	8	42	1	52	1 1/2	-	14	48	4	67 1/2	
Contractual labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	15.00	-	-	12.00	-	-	12.00	-	-	19.00	175.00	4.00	198.00	
Bullock days	16	11	1	12	12	52	6-2/3	28	7	48	16	105 1/2	10	60	3	96	48	217	6-1/6	32	6	128	56	228-1/6	
Total Human Labour Charges	9.12	5.00	9.00	38.00	16.50	77.62	6.62	11.00	34.00	74.50	40.00	166.12	10.50	26.00	30.00	137.00	44.50	248.00	3.06	16.00	3.00	64.00	28.00	114.06	
Material used	1) Cuttings	-	Coir rope	Fer-ti-liser	Pan-gara stalks	-	Cutt-ing	-	F.Y. M.	Fer-tili-ser	Pan-gara stalks	-	Cutt-ings	-	F.Y. M.	Fer-tili-ser	Pan-gara stalks	-	Cutt-ing	-	Coir rope	Fer-ti-liser	Pan-gara stalks	-	
	2) -	-	F.Y. M.	Karvi sticks	Spray	-	Spray	-	-	Karvi sticks	Spray	-	-	-	-	Karvi sticks	Spray	-	Spray	-	F.Y. M.	Karvi sticks	Spray	-	
Value	1) 2.25	-	.62	2.00	100.00	104.87	5.00	-	35.00	12.00	280.00	332.00	8.00	-	20.00	33.00	250.00	311.00	14.00	-	1.25	65.00	400.00	481.25	
	2) <del>2.25</del>	<del>2.25</del>	9.00	2.00	3.00	14.00	.50	-	-	10.00	4.00	14.50	-	-	-	6.00	5.00	11.00	3.00	-	24.00	8.00	10.00	45.00	
Total costs	19.37	10.50	19.12	48.00	125.50	222.49	15.43	25.00	72.50	120.50	332.00	565.43	23.50	56.00	51.50	224.00	323.50	678.50	27.31	26.00	74.25	410.00	491.00	1028.56	
Cost per Acre	77.48	42.00	76.50	192.00	502.00	890.00	15.43	25.00	72.50	120.50	332.00	565.43	31.33	74.66	68.66	298.66	431.33	904.66	27.31	26.00	74.25	410.00	491.00	1028.56	
Number of ploughings	-	1 Iron 1 Wooden	-	-	-	2	-	2 Iron 1 Wooden	-	-	-	3	-	2 Iron 2 Wooden	-	-	-	4	-	2 Iron 2 Wooden	-	-	-	4	
No. of Harrowings	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	2	
No. of weedings	-	-	-	3	-	4	2	-	-	3	-	5	3	-	-	4	-	7	3	-	-	4	-	7	
No. of waterings	8	-	-	6	-	14	10	-	-	12	4	26	8	-	-	12	6	26	8	-	-	16	7	31	



The whole process of laying a vineyard has been treated in five separate parts. The first step is of preparing the beds for cuttings, the second is preparation of the soil, the third is laying out the vineyard and the last two steps consist of training of the vines. Of these the earlier step consists of training the vine on Karavi stalks and the second latter one consists of training the vine on the <sup>pangara</sup> posts.

The expenditure for the first operation varied from Rs. 15.43 per acre in the minimum to Rs. 77.48 per acre in the maximum. These variations were the result, mainly, of the number of cuttings planted and their value, the inputs in terms of man hours and bullock hours required for the total number of weeding, waterings, sprayings etc. given. The expenditure required for the second operation varied from 25 rupees to 74 rupees per acre. The variations in this case was mainly the result of labour inputs which varied with the number of ploughings, and harrowings given to the land. The number of ploughings given varied from two (one iron ploughing and one wooden) in the minimum to four (two iron and two wooden) in the maximum. The number of harrowings given varied from one to two. The expenditure required for the third operation varied from Rs. 69 per acre to Rs. 76 per acre. The expenditure at this stage varied with the quantity of farmyard manure given and the number of vines planted per acre. The number of vines planted per acre varied from 640 in the minimum to 800 in the maximum and the manure given to the vines varied from 6 cartloads to 12 cartloads per acre. There was also slight variation in the

reported price of per cartload of farm yard manure. It varied <sup>from</sup> between Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per cartload. The expenditure involved in the 4th operation ranged from Rs. 120 per acre to Rs. 410 per acre. Variations in the number of waterings, and weeding given, the intensity of the dose of fertilizer given and the number of Karvi stakes used per acre was the reason for the variations in the amount of expenditure. The per acre expenditure for the final stage varied from Rs. 332 in the minimum to Rs. 502 in the maximum. The number of Pangara stakes used per acre and their prices was the main variant. The number of Pangara stalks used varied with the number of vines. The reported price of Pangara stalks ranged between Rs. 57 <sup>and</sup> to Rs. 40 per 100 stalks. The total expenditure for laying a one acre vineyard varied from Rs. 535 in the minimum to Rs. 1029 in the maximum. The average expenditure for all the four vineyards was Rs. 847 per acre.

This, however, does not represent the actual cash expenditure made by the farmers. The items on which cash has to be incurred are Karvi and Pangara stalks, fertilizers and manures, cuttings, bordeaux mixture. Bullock labour does not require cash expenditure as the farmers themselves own them. Cash is required for the hired human labour. The first two operations are generally managed by the family labour and hired labour can be dispensed with. Our four case studies also show that only the last three operations require the help of hired labour. Generally, the work of digging the pits for planting the vines is done by the hired

labour on contract basis. Three out of the four farmers reported that this work was done by contractual labour. The rate of the payment for such work was two to three rupees for digging 100 pits. Contractual labour was also employed for tying the growing shoots of the vines to Karvi stalks or Pangara posts. Out of the four farmers one had given the work of tying 640 vines to the Karavi support for Rs. 175. Besides the contractual labour non family labour is also employed for the operations like weeding, ploughing etc. Leaving aside the contractual labour, the percentage of labour inputs of hired labour out of the total labour inputs varied from 20% in the minimum to 76% in the maximum. Taking into consideration the combined labour inputs of all the labour four cases the percentage of the labour inputs of the hired labour was 54%. It will be clear from these observations that the actual expenditure incurred by a vine cultivator is much less than what is estimated above. The reduction in the costs obtained by neglecting the cost of the family and the bullock labour varies between 18% to 37% in the four cases or 25% on an average for each case.

We have noted that the vines yield some inferior quality fruits in the month of September which is called Khatta bar. The vines complete their first year of this stage because the cuttings were planted in the month of September or so for propagation purposes. Though the vine start bearing good fruits after this stage they do not get into regular bearing until they become 5 to 6 years old. The yield usually goes on increasing during these years. But the expenditure involved during all these further stages cannot be regarded

as the initial expenditure for ~~our~~ <sup>the</sup> purposes, <sup>of our study</sup> The operations given to the vineyard in the initial period of its growth differ distinctly with the operations given to the vineyard of the later stages. The treatment given to vineyard of all ages after this initial stage is the same and hence, for our purposes, we shall treat the vines of all ages beyond the first age on par.

The major operation after the first year of ~~a vine~~ is pruning. Some branches are removed from the vine in order to ensure a vigorous and concentrated growth ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> few points. Pruning, is, thus done for obtaining better yield. If the vines are not pruned the energy of the vine is diverted into innumerable weak shoots many of which do not yield at all. A particular system is generally followed for pruning a vine. Pruning is done in this region for two times in the year. The first pruning is called the October pruning and the second pruning is called the summer pruning. Summer pruning is meant for preparing the foundation spurs. The small portion of the canes - one half to one inch or so in length - which are left behind after this pruning are called foundation spurs - so called because it is on these spurs that the fruit bearing shoots grow after the October pruning. At the time of the October pruning canes which shoot forth from the foundation spurs are again ~~i.e. about five inches in~~ length pruned back but the spurs left behind are greater than those which are left behind at the time of the summer pruning. The spurs left behind contain three to four buds out which give new growth of fruit bearing capacity. Due to this the spurs left behind at the time of the October pruning are

called fruiting spurs. The main crop is taken on these fruiting spurs. The foundation spurs do bear a certain amount of crop and it is known as Khatta bar which is not of any marketable value. The October spruning is locally known as 'Chatani' and the summer pruning is known as 'Kharadkhachi'.

The vine receives its first pruning i.e. October pruning after it has borne its first fruits in September. After pruning the intercultivation of the vineyard begins. The plantation is ploughed for a number of times by a wooden plough. In the case studies which were made the number of times the ploughings were given varied from two to six. Usually the vineyard is given three ploughings, vertically, horizontally and diagonically. The vineyard is then harrowed for two times. Basins and channels are then made for watering the plants. The whole vine is then smoked and heated with the help of a kerosene tource as a preventive against an attack of a small beetle called "Udadya". Immediately after this operation the vines are treated with some insecticide. Formerly i.e. some <sup>ten</sup> years ago a different method was being used for getting rid of the Udadya insect. This insect cannot stand heat or cold and to take the advantage of this weakness, cultivators used to tie small cups of banana leaves to the vines in which the insects used to take shelter. The cups were then removed and the insects destroyed.

The vine blossoms 20 days after the first pruning i.e. in the month of November. The vines are then spread with Bordeaux mixture as a preventive against mildew. The fruits

ripens in the month of April or March. Waterings are given on every 12th day during this period. The soil in the basin is stirred two to three times in a month. The crop has to be watched during the last three months and ~~mostly~~ <sup>mostly</sup> this operation is done on a contract basis. Migrant labour from the Igatpuri, Dindori etc. hilside talukas is usually entrusted with this job. The crop is harvested early in the morning when. The vineyard is being harvested the waterings are given daily so long as the operation lasts. The contract with the watch keepers usually includes all these services on the part of the watchkeepers - i.e. watching, watering and picking the fruits during harvesting. Harvesting is done by hands and no instruments of any kind are used.

The vines receive their first summer pruning after the harvest. Before this the vines, which are bear of any leaves, are allowed to remain exposed to the sun for a period of 15 days or so. The vineyard is then ploughed and harrowed after pruning. The vines ~~leave~~ <sup>have</sup> to be pruned before Akshaya-tritiya i.e. in the first week of May. If the vines are not pruned before this date due to delayed harvest then ~~the vine~~ <sup>they</sup> does not receive summer pruning, <sup>at all</sup>. The crop received only on the October pruning is called ratoon crop which is often lower in yield. The number of ploughings and harrowings given vary from two to four times. After ploughings the basins and channels are rearranged. The dried skin on the stemp of the vines are completely removed because, otherwise, it proved as a good shelter for the 'Udadya' beetle. Usual insecticide is dusted or sprayed as a preventive, on the vines. The vines are watered for the first time a

fortnight after pruning and are given a small dose of fertilizer. The further waterings are given every 10th or 12th day till the onset of monsoons. When the basins<sup>n</sup> are being prepared the vines are given farmyard<sup>o</sup> manure or night soil. The dose of the manure varies from 15 to 20, cartloads per acre. The basins are given stirrings<sup>1m2A</sup> twice a week or so. Nothing is required until the October pruning. In October the vines are pruned again and the further operations follow as has already been described above.

As was pointed out in the beginning seven case studies were made for studying the cultivation practices and techniques followed in the case of vines which were more than one year old. Out of the seven cases, two had just completed their first year, the age of the vineyard in four cases varied between three and nine years and the remaining vineyard was nearly 30 years old. Two of these vineyards were operated on partnership basis while the remaining were independently owned. The main occupation of all of them was agriculture while the annual incomes reported by them varied from Rs. 900 to Rs. 5000. Those in higher income groups had larger acreage under vineyard. Thus those whose income was above Rs. 3000 had an acreage under the vineyard varying between 1 to two acres. The acreage under the remaining vineyard varied from 13 ga to 30 gunthas. Four out of the seven intended to increase the acreage under their vines in the coming one or two years and one had already added 20 gunthas to his old vineyard of 15 gunthas.

The variety grown was mostly Bhokari, - the most popular variety which is grown for commercial purposes in

TABLE II - A

Nature of the operation	Period	Man-days	Woman days	Bullock days	Contract work charges	Total Labour charges		Materials used		Total expenditure	Per Acre Expenditure		
						Human Labour	Bullock labour	1	2				
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
<b>Case No. 1:</b>													
1st	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3rd	-	62	10	100	20.00	87.00	50.00	FYM	F	40.00	8.00	195.00	260.00
TOTAL:	-	62	10	100	20.00	87.00	50.00	-	-	40.00	8.00	195.00	260.00
<b>Case No. 2:</b>													
1st	Apr. May	24.50	14	20	-	31.50	10.00	C	FYM	3.75	50.00	95.25	254.00
2nd	Sept. Dec.	57.50	42	13.50	24.00	102.50	6.75	CS	FYM	35.56	45.00	189.81	507.00
3rd	Feb. March	8.50	-	12	80.00	88.50	6.00	-	-	-	-	94.50	252.00
TOTAL:		90.50	56	45.50	104.00	222.50	22.75	-	-	39.31	95.00	379.56	1012.00
<b>Case No. 3:</b>													
1st	March-May	57	30	36	-	72.00	18.00	C	F	27.00	23.50	140.5	225.00
2nd	Sept. Jan.	70	43	44	-	91.50	22.00	FYM	S	72.00	28.75	214.25	342.00
3rd	Feb.-March	26	-	40	60.00	86.00	20.00	-	-	-	-	106.00	170.00
TOTAL:		153	73	120	60.00	249.50	60.00	-	-	99.00	52.25	460.72	737.00
<b>Case No. 4:</b>													
1st	March. Aug.	171	196	162	-	269.00	81.00	C	S	220.00	112.00	682.00	248.00
2nd	Sept. Jan.	246	84	126	-	288.00	63.00	FYM	C	27.00	372.00	750.00	272.00
3rd	Feb. March	144	48	180	288.00	456.00	80.00	-	-	-	-	536.00	195.00
TOTAL:		561	328	448	288.00	1013.00	224.00	-	-	247.00	484.00	1968.00	716.00
<b>Case No. 5:</b>													
1st	Apr. Sept.	10.75	2.50	12	12.00	24.00	6.00	C	F	3.00	19.50	52.50	161.00
2nd	Sept. Oct.	17.50	14.50	4	4.00	28.75	2.00	S	-	25.50	-	56.25	173.00
3rd	Nov. March	36.50	-	32	15.00	51.50	16.00	-	-	-	-	67.50	208.00
TOTAL:		64.75	17	48	31.00	104.25	24.00	-	-	28.50	19.50	176.25	543.00
<b>Case No. 6:</b>													
1st	March-July	27.50	19	23	-	37.00	11.50	F	S	42.25	15.62	106.37	283.00
2nd	Sept. Jan.	40.25	20.75	18	-	50.62	9.00	FYM	C	1.88	33.00	94.50	252.00
3rd	Feb-March	22.50	1.50	32	38.00	64.25	16.00	-	-	-	-	80.25	214.00
TOTAL:		90.25	47.25	73	38.00	151.87	36.50	-	-	44.13	48.62	528.12	750.00
<b>Case No. 7:</b>													
1st	March-July	55	58	32	60.00	145.00	16.00	C	FYM	22.00	200.00	383.00	255.00
2nd	Oct.-Dec.	186	60	40	18.00	234.00	20.00	S	-	165.00	-	419.00	279.00
3rd	Jan.-Apr.	22	4	88	360.00	384.00	44.00	F	-	36.00	-	464.00	309.00
TOTAL:		264	122	160	438.00	763.00	80.00	-	-	223.00	200.00	1266.00	844.00

FYM = Farm Yard Manure. S = Spray. F = Fertilizer. C = Coir rope.



TABLE IV - 8

Nature of the Operation	Period	No. of ploughing	No. of Harrowing	No. of water-ings (Canal Irrigation)	Well irrigation	No. of weed-ings etc.	No. of spray-ings.
<b>Case No. 1:</b>							
1st	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
TOTAL:		-	-	-	12	2	-
<b>Case No. 2:</b>							
1st	April-May	2 Wooden	2	2	1	1	-
2nd	September-December	2 Wooden	2	3	1	2	5
3rd	February-March	-	-	2	3	-	-
TOTAL:		4	4	12	3	3	5
<b>Case No. 3:</b>							
1st	March-May	4 Wooden	2	-	4	3	-
2nd	September-January	4 Wooden	2	-	4	-	4
3rd	February-March	-	-	-	5	-	-
TOTAL:		8	4	13	3	3	4
<b>Case No. 4:</b>							
1st	March-August	2 Iron 4 Wooden	2	1	3	4	2
2nd	September-January	4 Wooden	2	-	4	-	7
3rd	February-March	-	-	-	8	-	-
TOTAL:		10	4	16	4	4	9
<b>Case No. 5:</b>							
1st	April-September	2 Wooden	2	1	2	-	-
2nd	September-October	-	-	-	-	-	13
3rd	November-March	-	-	2	8	10	-
TOTAL:		2	2	13	12	10	13
<b>Case No. 6:</b>							
1st	March-July	3 Wooden	4	-	3	1	2
2nd	September-January	2 Wooden	3	-	3	3	10
3rd	February-March	-	-	-	8	2	-
TOTAL:		5	7	14	6	6	12
<b>Case No. 7:</b>							
1st	March-July	4 Wooden	4	-	-	1	-
2nd	October-December	4 Wooden	4	-	4	-	10
3rd	January-April	-	-	-	11	3	-
TOTAL:		8	8	15	4	4	10

this region. The other varieties which were grown along with Bhokari were Phakadi, Jambhali, Kali, Sahebi etc. These ~~were~~ are never grown on large scale but a few vines belonging to these vines ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> mixed along the Bhokari. These varieties are superior to the Bhokari variety but are not grown extensively because they are shy bearers and require more attention as they are more prone to fall an easy victim to insects and pests. Bhokari is superior to other varieties as far as its keeping qualities and bearing capacities are concerned. It is, therefore, more profitable to grow Bhokari than the other varieties from the commercial point of view.

The annual treatment given to the vineyards has been already described. For calculating the inputs required for these various operations we shall divide the whole treatment into three operations. The first operation will include the summer pruning, ploughing and harrowing, making of the channels and a few waterings. The second operation will include the October pruning and the subsequent operations as included in the first operation. The third operation will include the watching, watering and harvesting of the crop.

It will be seen from Table 2 that the expenditure per acre for the first operation varied from Rs. 161 in the minimum to Rs. 283 in the maximum. The main varients were the inputs regarding the manures and the number of ploughings and harrowings given. The number of ploughings given varied from two to six and the number of harrowings given varied from two to four. Out of the six cases, four were given a dose of farm yard manure and it varied from

14 cartloads per acre to 26 cartloads per acre. The expenditure for the second operation varied from Rs.173 in the minimum to Rs. 507 in the maximum. The variable factors were the same as indicated above. Expenditure on spraying was the only extra expenditure. Farm yard manure was used only in the three cases. The number of ploughings and harrowings varied from 2 to 4 times. The number of sprayings varied from 5 in the minimum to 13 in the maximum. The expenditure on spraying varies with the number of vines in the vineyard, <sup>and age</sup> so that a small vineyard having a greater number of vines requires more expenditure than a larger vineyard having a smaller number of vines per acre. The number of sprayings also depends on the frequency of the attacks of fungoid diseases and the expenditure on spraying increases with the number of sprayings given. The initial sprayings require less amount of the <sup>Bordeaux</sup> ~~Bordeaux~~ mixture than the latter sprayings. As the vines grew and enlarge in shape and as they bear fruit the quantity of the mixture, and consequently the expenditure on it, goes on increasing. The expenditure on the third operation varied from Rs. 170 to Rs. 309. The expenditure varied with the number of waterings given and the contract charges given for watching the crop. The number of waterings given varied from 5 in the minimum to 11 in the maximum. In the calculation of the total inputs we shall neglect the first vineyard as it had undertaken only the last operation. This vineyard had only just completed its first year and, therefore, the first two operations were a part of the capital expenditure.

The total expenditure for all the operations in the remaining six cases varied from Rs. 543 to Rs. 1012 per acre. The average expenditure for all the six cases was Rs. 754 per acre. It may be remembered here that for calculating the above cost the wage rate for male labour and female labour has been assumed to be Re. 1 and Re. 1/2 respectively for one labour day consisting of 8 hours working day. The value of the bullock labour has also been regarded as Re. 0-8-0 per bullock day. Most of the cultivators had contributed their family labour and hired labour had been employed only on those operations where it could not be dispensed with on account of the nature of the operation. Watching operation had been done by the hired labour in all the cases. Generally this task was entrusted to the immigrant families who stayed on the vineyards and watched the crop. These families were paid on contract basis and the charges varied from 50 to 200 rupees per acre. The average charges in this respect, for the seven vineyards was Rs. 125 per acre. The rate per watchman was irrespective of the acreage of the vineyard and it varied between 5 to 6 rupees per week per head. The number of watchmen varied with the size of the vineyard. Another operation which was usually done by the contract labour was the stirring of the soil in the basins and their construction. Pruning of the vines was done by the skilled labour and the charges per labourer were a bit higher for this operation - varying between 1-4-0 to 1-8-0 rupees.

Considering only the cash expenditure made by the cultivators on human labour, and material used etc. the

per acre expenditure on a vineyard gets considerably reduced. In the seven cases discussed above two had employed only the hired labour while in the remaining cases there was a considerable contribution <sup>by</sup> of the family labour. Barring the cost of the family <sup>labour</sup> and bullock labour, the actual cash expenditure amounted, on an average, to Rs. 403 per acre which is 46% lower than the per acre average cost calculated above. Actual cash expenditure per acre varied from Rs. 243 in the minimum to Rs. 844 in the maximum.

The per acre produce varied considerably in the case of the seven vineyards. This variation was due to the number of factors like the age of the vineyard, methods of pruning, diseases, number of vines. The yield varied from 320 seers per acre to 5877 seers per acre as is indicated by Table III. The vineyard which yielded the lowest crop was only in the initial stages of its growth. In the remaining cases the average yield per acre was 3577 seers. The yield per vine in these cases varied between 3 <sup>and</sup> 8 seers. The average yield per vine was 4.3 seers.

All the vineyard owners had sold their crop. Six out of the seven owners had sold the standing crop while one (7th case) had marketed his crop in the Bombay market through a commission agent. Generally, two methods are followed for selling the standing crop. In one case the whole vineyard is sold for a lumpsum amount. The purchaser - takes or the dealer takes into account the expected yield, its quality and the time <sup>at</sup> of which the crop will be due for harvest while making his offer. When the standing crop is

TABLE III

Case Study No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Main Occupation	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture
Annual Income	1200 Rs.	2000 Rs.	900 Rs.	5000 Rs.	3000 Rs.	1500 Rs.	63000 Rs.
Age of the Vine Yard	1 year	29 years	3 years	7 years	4 years	9 years	1 year
Acreage	3/4 Acre	3/8 Acre	5/8 Acre	2-3/4 Acre	13/40 Acre	3/8 Acre	1-1/2 Acre
No. of Vines	517	340	500	2500	251	300	1050
Yield	2 Pallas	11 P.	14 P.	70 P.	15-1/2 P.	10 P.	50 P.
Yield per Vine	.5 seers	3.8 srs.	3.3 srs.	3.3 srs.	78 srs.	4 srs.	57 srs.
Rate of Sale	55.00 per palla	61.00 per palla	65.00 per palla	49.00 per palla	Standing crop sold for Rs.961	50.00 per palla	65.00 & 50.00 per palla
Per acre receipts	Rs.146.00	Rs.1789	Rs.1456	Rs.1247	Rs.2957	Rs.1333	Rs.1742

1 Palla = 120 seers.

sold by this method the owner is relieved of his responsibility of looking after the vineyard. The watching and harvesting of the crop is done by the dealer after the sale has been given effect to. The watering of the crop, however, is done by the owner even after the crop is sold.

In the second method the bargain is settled in terms of quantity of produce obtained. The price is fixed at the time of the transaction and the owner is paid according to the total quantity harvested. The time <sup>at</sup> which the crop <sup>becomes</sup> ~~will be~~ ready is the main factor which influences the rate of purchase. When the crop is thus sold on the unit of quantity harvested the grower has to attend to watching and harvesting operations. This system was more popular in this region than the first one described above. Five out of the six cases had sold their crop by this method and only in the remaining case (case No. 5) the sale was effected by the first method. In this case the whole crop was sold for a lump sum amount of Rs. 961. The vineyard was of 13 gunthas having 261 vines. The yield was 15½ pallas or 1860 seers. The remaining five vineyards were sold on palla (120 seers) basis and the rate obtained (*per palla*) varied from Rs. 49 in the minimum to Rs. 65 in the maximum. The average rate per palla obtained by these five owners was Rs. 52.7 per palla. The remaining owner (case No. 7) had sold his crop partly in the Bombay market and partly in the local market. Out of the total yield of 50 pallas 41-2/3 pallas were marketed in Bombay at the rates of 65 & 50 rupees per palla. The gross receipts from

these sales had amounted to Rs. 2383. The rate obtained in the local market was Rs. 65 per palla and the receipts obtained were Rs. 520. The total receipts were Rs. 2903.

The per acre receipts, barring the case where the vineyard was in the initial year of its growth, varied from Rs. 1247 in the minimum to Rs. 2957 in the maximum.



CHAPTER VI:

Production System for Non-Agricultural Activity.

In this chapter we present the information regarding the production system for non-agricultural activity. This information was gathered as a part of our house to house inquiry which was carried on with the help of a detailed questionnaire. Whenever possible, it is also supplemented with the information obtained through special case studies.

We have already noted above that the information presented in this chapter was gathered as a part of our house to house inquiry carried on with the help of a General Family Questionnaire. Pages 9 & 10 of this schedule give the relevant data regarding the number of persons working in the occupation, their period of experience etc.; investment in equipment, annual production, sales etc.; baluta receipts and number of clients; wages disbursed etc. Page No. 11 gives the information regarding family history. All the aggregates quoted in the present chapter have been calculated on the basis of this data which was supplemented, wherever possible, by the special case studies carried by us.

The time period referred to in this chapter related to the 12 months preceding the date on which the family schedules were filled. Since the Family schedules were

filled at different points of time during the period of survey the different aggregates do not refer to one and the same period. The period covered by these schedules roughly corresponds to the period 1954-55.

The total family income of a family was calculated by adding all the earnings of all the family members working in different occupations plus the value of milk and eggs obtained and remittances received during the relevant year.

In all nearly 13 categories of non agricultural production were reported. The following is the detailed description of each type of non-agricultural production activity.

#### 6.1 Cobblers:

There were in all nine cobbler families in the nuclear village who were carrying on their traditional calling of a shoe maker. All these establishments were small concerns and the home and the shop in them was a combined unit. They were all family concerns giving a full time employment to about 13 persons and a partial employment to about 12 persons of which 10 were females and 2 were males. Out of the 9 six were one man concerns while the rest employed less than four persons. None of them engaged any external help while in almost all the concerns the female members in the family had helped their menfolk in their occupation. Most of the female members also worked as casual agricultural labourers for supplementing the family income. Out of the nine families mentioned above eight families reported this

as their subsidiary occupation while only one claimed agriculture as the subsidiary occupation. The total family incomes in these nine cases ranged from Rs. 480 to 3190, seven families earned less than thousand rupees per annum. Of the two who earned more than Rs. 1000, one earned Rs. 1275 while the other earned Rs. 3190. The total family income of the whole group came to Rs. 9435 of which nearly 77% was contributed by the main occupation. The average income per family (from the main occupation) was Rs. 906.25 while the average income per adult family member working in the occupation came to Rs. 558. The income contributed by the subsidiary occupation came to 21.14% of the total family income earned by the whole group. The family claiming the highest income i.e. 3190 Rs. was the only case where the secondary occupation, - agriculture, had made a substantial contribution to the family income.

The educational status of the workers was quite low. Of the thirteen members working for full time in this occupation 6 were illiterate while 5 had received education below 5th standard of the primary education. Of the remaining two cases one had received his education upto the 7th standard while the other had received upto the 6th standard. None had received any special training in the trade, all being apprenticed in their homes since their childhood. Most of them had a fairly long period of experience. Out of the thirteen 10 had put up above ten years record of experience while other two were fresh entrants and the remaining one had 6 years experience. Out of the ten who had more than 10 years experience six were in the trade for more than 20 years.

All the above family concerns mainly manufactured chappals and the requirements of the agriculturists i. e. thongs, whips etc. Chappals were made mostly for marketing in the surrounding weekly bazaars like Sayakheda, Pimpalgaon, Ozar etc. Thongs, whips etc. were made only for the baluta work. Out of the nine concerns 6 produced chappals to order worth Rs. 200 to 250, while of the remaining 3 concerns one did not produce to order at all, one produced worth Rs. 70 and the remaining one produced worth Rs. 50 only. All the nine concerns devoted much of their time in manufacturing chappals for market, five produced worth Rs. 1000 to 1500 while the remaining produced below Rs. 1000 and above 300 in value. Only two persons undertook the manufacture of water-lifts and that too not for market but to order. One had produced 3 waterlifts worth Rs. 105 while the other had produced two worth Rs. 50. Tanning was undertaken only by the highest income earner who <sup>had</sup> produced tanned leather worth Rs. 600 for the weekly markets. Production for baluta was comparatively insignificant though baluta receipts had substantially contributed to the total incomes at least in some individual cases. The production for baluta of the whole group of the nine cobblers amounted to below 6% of the total production while in at least four cases the baluta receipts had constituted more than 45% of the income from the main occupation. There were in all eight balutedars and baluta receipts in their cases constituted nearly 48.20% of their incomes from the main occupation. The eight balutedar families together had

196 clients<sup>or</sup>, an average of 24.5 clients per balutedar family. Out of the nine shoe-making concerns five had 15 or less than 15 baluta clients while the remaining four had clients ranging in number from 20 to 50. The baluta receipts per balutedar family came to Rs. 419 while the receipts per baluta client came to Rs. 17.

As described in the earlier chapter the cobbler balutedar's duty is to supply slings, thongs and whips of various description. This material is supplied according to a fixed rate. One whip, 2 ploughman's whips, one phadashi, two janave and one sting on every two pairs of bullocks each year. A cobbler balutedar has also to undertake repairing work of this material from time to time. A baluta payment is similarly determined on the basis of a pair of bullocks. He gets 28 seers of grains on every pair of bullock, one bag of onions on every two pairs of bullocks plus jaggery and vegetables etc. produced by the clients.

As pointed previously, non baluta work accounted for the most of the total production. The raw materials i.e. hides etc. required for preparing chappals were purchased from Nasik or Dhulia. Hides were also purchased from the village mahars. Rainy season was the most active season because chappals were prepared and stocked during this season for marketing them in the surrounding weekly markets after the harvesting season. The marketing of the chappals was done by the producers themselves. The footwears were sold at the following rates.

For men's chappals	4 to 4½	Rupees per pair
For children's "	1 to 2	" "
For women's "	3 to 3½	" "

The tools of the trade were not costly and consisted of a pair of scrapers, iron spikes, anvils, hammers, pincers etc. Only in one case, that of the highest income earner, did we come across the equipment which was costlier (coming to Rs. 96 or so) but it was because it included the tanning equipment. In rest of the cases the present value of one set of implements varied between Rs. 5 to Rs. 33. Sewing machines were not used in any of the concerns. The average value of the equipment in this occupation came to Rs. 24 or so.

## 6.2 Dhors:

Dhors are the tanners by caste and were concentrated in Mouje Oney. There were 11 Dhors families who were carrying on their hereditary occupation on a very small scale. They comprised a small colony situated on the banks of the river Banganga. In all the cases home and the workshop was a combined unit and none of the establishments had a separate space for the work. All of them were family concerns but a few had employed workers on piece wages.

The Dhors of Oney did not undertake flaying work. They purchased the raw hides from such places as Barhanpur, Dhulia etc. and themselves processed them into hides. The following is the description of the tanning process as adopted by them.

The raw hides are first soaked into water contained in a small tank measuring about 6' x 4' in dimensions with a capacity to accommodate about 20 hides. The hides are taken out after 24 hours and are again immersed into water after being applied with lime on the fleshy side. They are then kept in such condition for another fifteen days and then taken out for scrapping the adhering hair or flesh. The hides are then washed with clean water and are again soaked in the tanning solution. This solution is prepared from a mixture of water with Hirda and pounded bark of babhul and lime. The hides are allowed to remain in this solution for a period varying from four to eight days. After this the hides are taken out and stitched to form bags which are then filled with the tanning solution. These bags, filled with the solution, are then suspended on a horizontal pole which is fixed above a tank of 10" x 4" x 3" dimensions in which the dripping solution accumulates. The bags are replenished from time to time with the solution water accumulated in this tank called 'Hal'. The bags are kept in this position for a period of six days during which their position is turned upside down from time to time to ensure the application of the solution at the both ends. After this process the stitches are taken away and the hides are then allowed to dry.

The whole process of tanning a hide thus requires almost a full month. It is a bit difficult to calculate the labour costs involved in the whole process. Some of the tanners get their hides tanned on contract basis. One

khandi of hides (20 hides) are tanned for Rs. 30 - and the tanning solution is provided by the owner himself. This contractual price can be regarded as the nearest approximation of the labour costs involved in the process. The cost of tanning material varies according to the financial capacity of the tanner. Generally, the following is the cost of the tanning material required for the process.

1 to 1½ bullock cart of Babhul bark costing about Rs. 30 to 35

1 to 2 maunds of Hirda costing about Rs. 18 to 28

2 cans of lime (about 32 seers) costing about Rs. 7 to 8

Thus the whole cost of tanning material varies from 55 to 71 rupees. The prices of the raw hides reported by the tanners varied from <sup>Rs.</sup> 200 to 400 rupee per khandi. The cost of transport varied from 10 to 15 rupees per khandi if the hides are brought from Barhanpur or Dhulia etc. Thus the total cost of the tanned hides must have varied between Rs. 265 and Rs. 485. Now from one khandi of hides usually 18 waterlifts are produced. The reported rates of the water lifts ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. A khandi of hides thus fetched Rs. 360 to Rs. 540 or so. The Dhors of Oney sold their products in the surrounding area of 10 miles. The marketing costs, therefore, were not of much significance. Net earnings on one khandi of hides thus came to about Rs. 55 to 95 - or Rs. 3 to 5 on per water lift sold.

There were eleven Dher families in Oney who were engaged in the tanning work and in all about 20 souls



found employment in this occupation. Besides these twenty persons actually engaged in the occupation, there were 16 females and one male who helped their working family members by doing casual work. Female members did not participate in the production of water lifts, except in such minor work as pounding the Babhul bark <sup>and</sup> preparing the tanning solution etc.

Out of the eleven families seven claimed tanning as their main occupation while four have reported it as their subsidiary occupation - wage earning being the main occupation in all these four cases. These four families who claimed tanning as their subsidiary occupation belonged to the lowest income group i.e. below Rs. 1000 range. Though they have reported tanning as their subsidiary occupation they did not undertake the production of mats. They only produced minor products like whips, thongs etc. for selling them in the markets. The total value of their products in each case did not exceed Rs. 200. Out of these four only two worked as balutedars. Even the equipment possessed by them was meagre - not exceeding Rs. 10 in each case. Out of these four two were one man establishments while the other two had two persons working in each of them.

The comparatively bigger size establishments had greater strength both in terms of man power and capital equipment. Out of the seven establishments who carried on tanning as their main occupation, four had an annual income of Rs. 3000 and upwards while of the remaining three only

one had below one thousand rupees as annual income. The total income of all of them who reported tanning as their main occupation was 95% of their total family incomes. The total family income of the whole group including those who carried on tanning as their subsidiary occupation was Rs. 21661. The income of all the eleven families from tanning only came to Rs. 18450 or Rs. 1677 on an average per establishment. The income from tanning per family member working in the occupation came to Rs. 923. The income from tanning including that of those who claimed it as their subsidiary occupation constituted 85% of the total family income.

Those who reported tanning as their subsidiary occupation have reported working on wages as their main occupation. They usually got employment during the busy season and were paid Re. 1 per day or Rs. 2 per waterlift stitched. During the slack season they concentrated on their subsidiary occupation. Their total income by way of wages came to Rs. 2150 or 73% of their total family income.

Outside help was sought only by the first two families in the highest income group. However, the workers were employed on a purely temporary basis for two to three months during the busy season i.e. from November to January. One worker could stitch one waterlift in two days and was paid Rs. 2 for the work. The total wages paid by these two employers came to about Rs. 500. (There is obviously an under statement in this respect; since the four persons who worked on wages in the same locality have reported Rs.2150 as their earnings.)

All the eleven families were Dhors by caste and were carrying on their hereditary occupation. Out of these, however, three families had migrated to their village from the neighbouring talukas with the help of their relatives. Out of these three, two had come to this village quite recently while the remaining one had migrated to this village before 40 years.

Out of the twenty workers in occupation eight were totally illiterate while only one had reached the 5th standard. Of the remaining 11 persons, 5 were educated upto 3rd standard while three each had received education up to the 2nd and the 4th standards. None of the workers in this occupation had received any specialised training and all were apprenticed in the trade in their homes. Out of the twenty persons five were in the occupation for 30 or above years -

five	"	"	20 to 30 years
five	"	"	10 to 20 years

while the remaining five had less than 10 years experience. Most of the tanners produced water lifts though 4 persons, who claimed tanning as their subsidiary occupation, did not produce any. In all 2376 metes worth Rs. 72860 were produced - i.e. 95.5% of the total production in money terms. The value of the metes produced for markets amounted to Rs. 66800 or 83% of the total value of metes produced. Mets were not given in Baluta system. The value of the production for baluta purposes was 2.96% of the total production and the baluta receipts accounted for only 3.38% of the total income of the whole group. Baluta income had

accounted for nearly 8% of the total incomes derived by the balutedars in this occupation. It is thus obvious that the major portion of the income of the community is drawn from Mot production.

Under the baluta system the Dhors are responsible for the repairs to the mots and the supply of slings, thongs etc. material to the clients. This work is similar to the baluta work carried on by the cobblers of Kasabe Sukene. But the Dhors do not undertake repairs to the chappals as they consider it below their dignity. The baluta payment depends on the pair of bullocks a client possesses. Usually the rate is 15 seers of grains per pair of bullocks. The seven Dhor balutedars together possessed 32 clients and the average receipts per client amounted to Rs. 28-12-0.

The total production of all the eleven families comes to Rs. 76271 of which marketed produce amounted to Rs.47604 i.e. 62% of the total production. The marketing places in most of the cases were only the surrounding villages i.e. Sayakheda, Ozar, Pipalas, though few had sold their produce at Lasalgaon. Marketing is undertaken by the family members themselves and does not involve much expenditure if it is a nearby village. The season from October to December is a peak season. Tanning cannot be carried on during the rainy season as the leather deteriorates very quickly in monsoon weather. The demand for Mots also does not exist during the rainy season. The Dhors, therefore, concentrate on such minor produce like whips, slings etc.

which they sell in the village markets. During the remaining eight months the concentration is mainly on the production of Mots.

Out of the eleven establishments five possessed equipment worth not more than Rs. 15. A complete set of the tools required for production of mots consisted of a Rapi, a couple of scrapers, one 'kharpe', one 'hasti' and kolamba, etc. - and costs Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Much more equipment is required for the tanning of hides. It usually consists of a 'kunda' for keeping the hides in the water or tanning solution - a 'Hal' <sup>a horizontal bar</sup> on which the hides are suspended - and one or two small tanks. This equipment costs from Rs. 150 to 200 Rs. Only four establishments in Oney possess such a complete set of tanning equipment. The group of eleven establishments as a whole possessed a total equipment worth Rs. 909 or Rs. 88 on an average.

### 6.3 Carpenters:

There were twelve carpenter families in all the three villages and of these eight were in the nuclear village, three were in Mouje Sukene and the remaining one was in Oney. Almost all of them were local residents except the three - one each from the three villages - who had migrated to these villages some twenty to thirty years ago. All the families were carpenters by caste and were pursuing the traditional occupation as their main occupation. Only six families reported a subsidiary occupation but of these six

three in Kasabe Sukene had reported carpentry on wage basis either inside or outside the village as their subsidiary occupation. They had earned Rs. 500 on an average in the whole year from such work. The remaining three who reported some subsidiary occupation were from Mouje Sukene and the subsidiary occupation carried on by all of them was Blacksmithy. None of the three villages had a blacksmith and, therefore, their services were utilised by the farmers of the neighbouring villages also. They together had earned an yearly income of Rs. 900 from this side business.

None of the carpenters worked as a casual agricultural labourer but in one case - the lowest income earner - a female member of the family had supplemented the family income by working as a casual agricultural labourer. One family had two of its adult members working on urban establishments who had earned an income of Rupees 2150. The total income from the subsidiary occupations of the whole group constitutes 15.34% of the total family incomes of all which amounted to Rs. 15639 or Rs. 1303 per family. Out of the 12 families six had an annual income of Rupees 1200 or above. Of these six only two had an annual income of rupees 2500 or above. Of the remaining six families who had an annual family income below one thousand only three had an income of Rs. 500 or above. Nine were one man establishments and the remaining had two family members each working in them. All these three belonged to the higher income group.

Out of the 15 persons employed in the occupation all were adult males and all of them were literates. Six persons had received the school education up to the 7th std. while out of the remaining 4 were educated upto 6th std., another 4 persons up to 4th standard and one person up to the 5th standard. None of the workers had received any specialised training and almost all of them were apprenticed at home. The period of experience which each person had varied from two to forty years the majority of workers having more than twenty years experience. Five had an experience of 10 years or below, six had an experience varying from 10 to 20 years, while the remaining had an experience of 30 years or more.

Ten out of the twelve families worked as balutedars and 58% of the total income from the main occupation came from the Baluta work. The balutedar families together had a clientele of 256 cultivators or 25.6 on an average. Average Baluta receipts average per balutedar were Rs. 615 or Rs. 24 per client. Three carpenters wholly depended on baluta work and baluta payments constituted the only source of the income <sup>fr</sup> ~~in~~ all of them. They had 30 or more than thirty clients each. Out of the seven remaining balutedars three had a clientile of 30 or more cultivators while the rest had a patronage ranging from 7 to 25 farmers.

Agricultural implements were constructed on cash basis also. The rate usually was Rs. 10 for a plough, and Rs. 4 for a harrow but these implements were usually produced only for order. Only one out of the 12 carpenter

establishments in the three villages reported production for market and the rest produced either for order or for the baluta work. Production for baluta work amounted to nearly 53% of the total reported production. Construction of chairs, cupboards, tables etc. mainly constituted the items of production for order. Out of the twelve only five had reported production for order. Five reported work on contract basis. This work usually consisted of contracts in relation to construction of residential houses etc.

The tools of the trade consisted of a couple of saws, an axe, a hammer, a drill etc. Average value of such a set was about thirty to forty rupees. The present value of the equipment possessed by the whole group as such came to Rs. 1384 or Rs. 115 on an average. Out of the twelve, seven establishments had the tools worth less than Rs. 50 in value. The remaining five possessed an equipment worth more than rupees hundred in value. All of them belonged to the higher income group - i.e. those having more than one thousand rupees annual income. Out of these five, four claimed to have undertook work on contract basis. The three carpenters from Meuje Sukene who reported blacksmithy as their subsidiary occupation were amongst these five who were better equipped. Of these one possessed an equipment worth Rs. 439, another one possessed an equipment worth Rs. 281 and the remaining one had Rs. 182 worth of equipment. It must, however, be noted here that these tools also include those that were required for blacksmithy. Out of these three carpenters two has employed outside labour. One had paid Rs. 200 and the other employed a permanent worker on 15 rupees and full board.



#### 6.4 Kumbhars:

There were ten Kumbhar families all of whom were the residents of Kasabe Sukene who carried on their hereditary calling of a potter. Three had migrated to Kasabe Sukene some 10 years ago but could now be considered to have permanently settled there. All the ten families were engaged in producing earthenware like pots and pans used in a rural household. Almost all of them served as balutedars except the two of the three <sup>immigrants</sup> outsiders. Only one of these outsiders had managed to secure some clients. We have already noted elsewhere the duties of a Kumbhar balutedars. The material generally supplied to the clients is (1) Small and big earthen vessels for storing water, (2) small earthenware vessels (3) 'Kolambe' (4) 'Pantya' (5) bullock effigies etc. But baluta work did not occupy much of the time of these Kumbhars. The bulk of the production consisted of manufacture of Bricks. The most busy season was from January to June. Potters did not work during the rainy season because the earthen vessels and pots do not get properly dried. The method of doing the work was the traditional one. Potter's wheel constituted the major item of equipment and the vessels were shaped on this wheel. The raw vessels are then baked in a kiln which was generally located in the backyard of the house. Earth was the major raw material required for the trade and could be obtained free of charge from the waste land. The fuel required for baking was also obtained free of charge from

the farmers and consisted of waste fodder, hay, dried leaves and other rubbish. The production of bricks was most active during March and June. The earth required for the production of bricks was obtained either from the river bank or from the waste land of a villager. In case of the earth obtained from the river bank, a charge of three annas per cart had to be paid in addition to the tax of ten annas. In case of the earth obtained from a farmer or a villager, he had to be compensated for it in terms of manufactured bricks. The quantity of bricks to be given in exchange of earth depended on the amount of cart loads taken. In a case study which was made of a petter, D reported to have manufactured 1½ lakhs of bricks for which he required 200 cart loads of earth. He obtained this earth from a farmer by giving him five thousand bricks in return. There were no transport costs because the waste land from which he had obtained the earth was very near to the kiln. He had maintained three donkeys who did the work of moving the earth.

After the soil had been obtained it was <sup>k</sup> kneaded into clay and mixed with ash for giving the brick the quality of durability. This mixture was then cast into a mould and raw bricks were thus prepared. These were then dried in the sun for three days and put in the kiln on the fourth day for baking. This process <sup>of</sup> baking lasted for four months.

The duration of this process depends upon the size of the kiln. This prolonged process of baking is due to the type of fuel the petters in Sukene use for the kiln. If the kiln is operated on coal instead of on a rubbish

material then the process is considerably quickened. There is no permanent structure of the kiln and the dimensions vary according to the number of bricks to be manufactured. A bed of the rubbish material is first spread on the ground on which the structure of the kiln is then erected. This structure is nothing but different layers of raw bricks arranged upon one another so as to form a rectangular block. The rubbish material which constitutes the fuel is sandwiched between these different layers of raw bricks. The top surface of the kiln slightly slopes downwards from east to west so as to facilitate the ventilation between the different layers which are kept constantly smouldering. When one layer is baked and the bricks become red hot the upper layer of the fuel is kindled, thus giving a sort of chain reaction. The first layers on the western side become baked within a period of <sup>ten</sup> less days or so and they are ready for sale. The remaining layers are then removed from time to time as they become baked. Usually some tiles are also manufactured with the bricks.

When the baking is going on the kiln requires constant attention. The total number of labourers required for all these processes varies according to the requirement. In the case study mentioned above, D. had employed three labourers for four months on daily wages. He <sup>had</sup> paid Rs. 3-8-0 per day for all the three workers. In addition to this he himself together with three other family members had worked on the kiln. The total cost of fuel had come to about Rs. 400.

Balance Sheet:	Cost of soil	Rs. 80	(Cost of five thousand Bricks).
	Cost of hired labour	Rs. 390	
	Cost of fuel	Rs. 400	
		=====	
		<u>Rs. 870</u>	

Allowing 10% margin for the breakage and other waste the total receipts, calculated at the average rate of Rs. 16 per thousand, came to about Rs. 2160. This gave D. a gross receipt of Rs. 1290 or Rs. 9½ per thousand of bricks.

There was a good deal of demand for bricks from outside the village as there were no brick kilns in the surrounding area of ten miles. Besides the use of bricks for buildings and similar construction they were used for well construction on a large scale. Almost all the Kumbhars in Kasabe Sukene reported the production of bricks.

All the ten Kumbhar families claimed pottery and manufacture of bricks as their main occupation. Though no subsidiary occupation as such was carried on by any of them in five cases the female workers in the family had worked as casual agricultural labourers. Of these five cases two had received Rs. 70 each, another two had received Rs. 50 each while the remaining had received Rs. 100 by way of such work which is not a major contribution.

Most of the female members helped their menfolk in the trade. Out of the twenty persons who were engaged in the occupation 15 were females and the remaining were males. Four families had earned an income varying between Rs. 75 to 200 by giving the Donkeys on hire. The services of the

denkeys were demanded by these Kumbhars who did not own any or were deficient. The number of family members engaged in the occupation was greater in this trade. Four establishments had at least three persons working in them, five had each two persons working in the trade while the remaining one was a one man establishment. Besides this most of the establishments had sought outside help by employing temporary workers. The existence of greater number of workers in these establishments was due to the very nature of work involved. Men usually did the harder type of work like transporting the earth and rubbish, looking after the kiln etc. Female members did the lighter work like shaping the vessels on the potters wheel, moulding the raw bricks, kneading the mud etc. Outside help was sought for doing the work in connection with the brick kilns.

The income from the main occupation of the whole group came to about Rs. 5380 which constituted nearly 95% of the total family income of the whole group. The income from the main occupation varied between Rs. 350 <sup>and</sup> Rs. 850. Out of the ten only two had an income above Rs. 800 while out of the remaining eight, three had an income ranging from Rs. 500 to 550, four had an income varying between 400 to <sup>and</sup> 500 and one had an income below Rs. 400. The average annual income per family came to Rs. 538.

We have already noted that the bulk of the production consisted of bricks. Bricks constituted nearly 84.5% of the total value of all the reported production. Bricks

were produced both for market and to order, though they were not supplied in Baluta. The total production of bricks came to about 535000 worth Rs. 9751. The rate per thousand varies from Rs. 15 to 18. per thousand. Production for baluta was negligible, <sup>i.e.</sup> a bit more than 7% of the total reported production. Production for market accounted for 52% of the total production. Production to order was confined to bricks. The products marketed, were earthen vessels of various descriptions, earthen stones, pans and saucers etc. These were marketed in the neighbouring weekly bazaars.

Most of the local Kumbhars were balutedars. The number of clients which each petter had varied from 10 to 40. Out of the eight balutedars, two had 40 clients each, another two had thirty clients each, three had clients varying between 20 to 30 and the remaining one had only 10 clients. In all eight balutedars had 115 clients or 14.37 on an average per balutedar. The average Baluta receipts amounted to 159.37 per balutedar. They varied from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250 and came to little more than rupees eleven per patron.

The equipment possessed by the pettermen consisted of one ancestral pettermans wheel, pickaxes and a hoe, siene and some pans, brick moulds etc. The total value of the equipment <sup>ess</sup> possessed by the whole group of the Kumbhars came to about Rs. 245 or Rs. 24.5 per establishment.

### 6.5 Barbers:

There were in all seven families who were barbers by caste and out of these four resided in Kasabe Sukene and the remaining three resided in Mouje Sukene. Out of the four barber families of Kasabe Sukene two owned hair cutting saloons in the village. Almost all of them were the local residents except one who had come to the village very recently and ran a hair cutting saloon. Except this outsider all the rest were balutedars catering to the needs of the villagers from Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene, Oney and Godegaon. One out of the six entirely depended on baluta income, while in the cases of another three barbers the baluta income constituted more than 50% of the total incomes from the occupation. Barbers from Mouje Sukene were those who mostly depended on baluta income since all of them had earned a more than substantial portion of their income from Baluta work. They also had a greater number of baluta clients than those belonging to Kasabe Sukene. Out of the reported 181 clients the barbers from Mouje Sukene had showed 135 or nearly 75% of the total clientele. The average number of clients <sup>which</sup> each barber in Mouje Sukene possessed came to 45 while the same average in Kasabe Sukene was 15. The total baluta receipts of the whole group came to Rs. 2800 or 15.46 rupees per patron. The average baluta receipts of the barber balutedars in Kasabe Sukene was much lower than that earned by the balutedars of Mouje Sukene i.e. Rs. 317 as against Rs. 617, though the rate per patron was much higher in Kasabe Sukene than in Mouje Sukene. The annual baluta payment of each balutedar depends on the

number of males in the family of a client. He gets fourteen seers of grains for each adult male head shod in a family and in case of male children, he gets seven seers of grains per head shod.

Five out of the seven barbers had some subsidiary occupation. Two families in Mouje Sukene had reported tailoring as their subsidiary occupation which had fetched them a considerable amount of income i.e. Rs. 400 each annually. The remaining three families who had some subsidiary occupation were from Kasabe Sukene and leaf dishes making, agriculture and working as casual agricultural labour were the subsidiary occupations in which they were occupied. The contribution of the income from subsidiary occupations to the total family income was not significant as it amounted to less than 17% of the total family income. If the barbers from Mouje Sukene mostly depended on baluta income for their livelihood the barbers in Kasabe Sukene almost entirely depended on cash income for their living. We have already noted that two out of four had owned hair cutting saloons. One of them entirely depended on his income from the saloon. Out of the remaining three who were balutedars two had more than 60% of their earnings from the main occupation coming from the work on cash basis. The total family income of all the seven families came to Rs. 930 on the average. Out of the seven, three had an annual income ranging from one thousand to two thousand rupees. The remaining four had an income ranging from 500 to one thousand rupees annually.



In all there were ten persons working in the occupation. Five out of the seven families had each only one man working in the trade. The subsidiary occupations in all the cases, were looked after by other members of the family. All the ten working members were literate. Out of the ten three were educated up to 2nd standard, another three were educated up to 4th standard and the rest four were educated up to 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th standard. The period of experience which they had varied from one to thirty years. Out of the ten five had 10 or below ten year's experience while the rest had an experience varying from 20 to 30 years. The value of equipment of those who ran hair-cutting saloons was high, one had worth Rs. 414 and the other had worth Rs. 129. This included the value of Tables, Chairs and other material of decorative value. Usually a set of tools of this trade consists of a looking glass, a pair of hair cutting machines, mirrors, scissors, combs etc. costing not more than 50 to 60 rupees. On an average each barber had a set worth rupees 60.

#### 6.6 Carder Balutedars:

There were four muslim families in Kasabe Sukene who were carrying on the occupation of a carder. Out of these four, three had reported carding as their main occupation while in the remaining case it was claimed as a subsidiary occupation. All the three who claimed carding as their main occupation were balutedars but one was a new entrant

in the occupation. One of them served the whole village of Kasabe Sukene, another served the entire village of Mouje Sukene while the third served a neighbouring village called Pimpalgaon. The duties of a carder balutedar include carding the cotton that is to be stuffed in mattresses or quilts, and stitching these mattresses or quilts when they are thus stuffed. He has also to undertake mending work with regards to old mattresses of the clientele. The clients supply the material required while the carder renders only his services. No fixed rate is adhered to by the clients while paying the baluta dues. The total annual baluta receipts of the three carders had come to Rs. 275. Of this, the one who served Kasabe Sukene alone had earned about Rs. 150, the other two earning rupees 50 & 70 respectively. In all the three cases the baluta income had not contributed substantially to the total family incomes, (baluta receipts constituting less than 80% of the total family income in all the cases).

The one family which claimed carding as a subsidiary occupation worked as casual agricultural labourer and earned an annual income of Rs. 375. The occupation of carding in this case was quite insignificant as the income earned from it only amounted to rupees 5. Of the remaining three, two had engaged themselves in some subsidiary occupation; one who served Kasabe Sukene was running a small poultry which fetched him Rs. 400 annually and the other one earned rupees 80 by working as a casual agricultural labourer. The income from the main occupation itself came to about Rs. 164

per family while in case of the balutedars, the baluta receipts had amounted to nearly Rs. 92 per balutedar. The case study of a carder which we had made revealed that there was not enough work to ensure a full time employment to these village carders. 'A', the carder balutedar whose case study was made, complained about the insufficiency of work both on the baluta as well as the on the cash basis. The work barely engaged him for two to three days in a week. Winter was a comparatively busy season when there was some demand for his services both from within the village and outside. 'A' claimed that during the winter season he undertook a weekly round in the surrounding villages and worked on cash basis. The rate on which 'A' did such non-baluta work was: three annas for carding one seer of cotton and two annas for one dozen stitches given to a mattress. A mattress requires five to seven seers of cotton stuff and four to six dozen stitches depending upon the size of a mattress. Thus 'A' earned  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 rupees per mattress. For quilt work he charged a flat rate of rupees three per quilt. If it involved some amount of embroidery work, then the charge was Rs.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per quilt. 'A' claimed to have prepared 25 mattresses and about 15 quilts in the last year.

The equipment required for this occupation was not very expensive. A carding arch or bow and a mallet were the only major tools of the trade which costs upto 20 to 30 rupees. The cost of equipment possessed by the four carders came to Rs. 24.25 on the average.

This occupation had given a part time employment to five persons in Kasabe Sukene of which two were females and three were males. Both the female members were illiterate while of the three males, two were educated up to 6th standard and the remaining one was educated up to the 7th standard. All of them were in the trade for more than 10 years. Out of the five, two had an experience varying between 10 to 15, another two had an experience varying from 20 to 25 and the remaining one had 40 years experience.

#### 6.7 Butchers:

There were two Butchers in Kasabe Sukene one of whom was a local resident while the other was an outsider. The local butcher was a Muslim who also worked as a Mulani Balutedar. The other one i.e. the outsider, was a Hindu, Dhanager by caste, whose hereditary occupation was one that of a Butcher. Mulani was a new entrant in the trade; and was running the mutton shop for supplementing the baluta income. However, the nature of Mulani job was very akin to that of a butcher. His work was to slaughter hegoats, cocks and hens on the occasions when religious sacrifices were to be made. His services were also demanded when a goat was to be butchered on festal occasions. He had also to render his services to the Hindu butcher, for it was considered sacrilegious for any other than a mulani to slain a goat or a cock. This work did not engage much of Mulani time for the occasions when his services were thus demanded arose only once or twice in a month. There was no fixed rule according to which the Mulani was paid his baluta dues.

He served the whole of Kasabe Sukene and Pimpalgj and received a baluta income of Rs. 150. These meagre baluta income compelled him to start a mutton shop which was mostly looked after by his son. In the case study which was made of this Mulani it was revealed that this shop was not a running concern. The turnover was low, not due to any lack of demand but due to the deficiency of capital. The annual income from this shop amounted to Rs. 150. Because of this insufficient income the other two members in the family were compelled to work as casual farm labourers during the onion harvesting season. They had contributed Rs. 125 by this way to the total family income. Another substantial source of income was the inam land. Mulani reported the possession of an inam land to the extent of 22 acres which he came to possess due to his position of a Mullah in the Muslim community. This land was leased out to three tenants and thus gave him an annual income of about Rs. 300.

The Hindu butcher came to Sukene 20 years ago because, at that time, there was nobody else in the trade. Now the Mulani and one other person from Niphad had whittled away his trade through competition. The person from Niphad visited the village on the weekly market days and did the business. The price of a goat varied from Rs. 9 to 12. The mutton of goat fetched rupees 9 to 14. The skin of a goat usually brought rupees 3 to 4. The total earnings from one goat thus came to Rs. 3 to 6. There was a good deal of demand for mutton even from the neighbouring villages. The equipment possessed by the butchers <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ not very costly.

A knife, a piece of <sup>wooden block</sup> ~~wood~~, a balance and weights were the tools of the trade and costing not more than Rupees ten. The number of persons engaged in the occupation were three, two of which were literates.

#### 6.8 Copper Smith:

There was only one copper smith in the village and ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> that ~~too~~ was an outsider. He was a "Tvasta Kasar" by caste and carried on the ancestral occupation of his family. He had come to Sukene in 1936 for working under a merchant who dealt in copper and brass wares. He worked for this merchant ~~was~~ for nearly ten years on piece wage basis, and afterwards, when the merchant had left the village, started the business on his own. His work consisted of repairs to old utensils and production of new ones. This coppersmith complained that there was not much demand for this work either from within the village or from the neighbouring village. Recently he had obtained a contract from a merchant from Ozar, a neighbouring village which is also a comparatively big market centre, - under which he earned a monthly income of Rs. 100 or so. The merchant under this contract, supplied the raw materials i.e. brass and copper ~~shells~~ which were shaped to form utensils by the coppersmith. The process of production was, of course, nonmechanised and involved the beating process. On an average this copper-smith produced four to five pitchers in a week and certain other types of utensils like Handa, Ghangal, Panchpatra, Tapeli etc. His wage rates for these various copperwares were as follows:

Handa: (Copper) - 12 annas per seer for production of one such vessel from a new brass sheet and one rupee per seer for production of one such vessel from worn out utensils. One Handa required four seers of copper in the minimum and thus gave him a wage of rupees three or more per Handa produced. A pitcher (Ghagar): One rupee per seer if the raw material was brass sheet and Re.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  if the raw material was worn out utensils. Panchpatra: 10 annas and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rupee per seer respectively for new and old raw material. Approximately the same were the rates for other types of vessels and ~~thereas~~ their earnings depended on the size of these vessels. If brass was used instead of copper then the charges were eight to ten annas more. No account can be given of the actual production of this copper smith. He mainly worked as an outworker and never invested anything in the production of utensils. He reported some repair work undertaken by him during the previous year which paid him Rs. 125 or so. He got some work from inside the village and the neighbouring villages during the marriage season and this work fetched him a sum of rupees 200 or so. The annual income of the copper smith amounted to Rs. 1400. There was no other subsidiary occupation carried on by this coppersmith. His work occupied him for 10 to 12 hours a day and no time was, therefore, left for any other activity. His mother worked as a village midwife and supplemented the family income to the extent of 300 rupees annually. He possessed an equipment worth rupees 2000. Most of them were purchased during the

lifetime of his father. The major items in the equipment were hammers of various sizes, anvil, one mechanical fan, several bars called Kharvai used for shaping a vessel - etc. The front portion and a small courtyard of the house <sup>was</sup> used as a workshop and the unit was a one man establishment.

#### 6.9 Goldsmiths:

There were four goldsmith families, out of which two were in Kasabe Sukene and two were in Mouje Sukene. One in Kasabe Sukene was originally a resident of Mouje Sukene but had come to Kasabe Sukene only three years ago. One in Mouje Sukene was also an outsider but had become a resident of the village some 40 years ago. All the four claimed goldsmithy as their main occupation but three of them had reported some income from agriculture. The remaining one who did not report any income from land was the outsider in Mouje Sukene. The one who had migrated to Kasabe Sukene from Mouje Sukene owned land in Mouje Sukene. The local goldsmith of Mouje Sukene claimed agriculture as his subsidiary occupation and possessed 10 acres and 20 gunthas of land yielding an annual income of Rs. 1500, which constituted nearly 63% of the total income of this family. He was the highest income earner in the group both in respect of the income from the main occupation and the total family income. The total family incomes of the whole group was Rs. 4221 of which nearly 57% was contributed by the main occupation. The income from the main occupation on an average came to Rs. 600 per family.



Out of the four, three were <sup>e</sup>on-man establishments while in the remaining cases there were two persons engaged in the trade. Of the total of 5 persons engaged in this occupation four were literates - the range of schooling varying between 2nd standard and 7th standard of primary education. All the five persons were goldsmith by caste and had acquired the know-how of the trade in their homes. The period of experience which each member pressed <sup>ess</sup> varied from one to forty years - majority being <sup>am</sup> experienced above thirty years.

Out of the four goldsmiths nobody reported any income from baluta work. But this was certainly a case of mis-reporting as our case studies show that at least one of them was working as a balutedar. The duties of a balutedar included shaping of golden or silver images of Hindu deities. The rest of the duties include certain functions which he had to perform on the occasion of marriage and other ceremonial functions. The baluta income was not paid according to any fixed rule but it mostly depended upon the whims of the clients. The baluta receipts of this particular balutedar, whose case study was made, amounted to Rs. 75 or so. He complained about the decline in his calling and remarked that the villagers prepared to go to Nasik, the district place, where the goldsmiths could fashion the ornaments to suit the modern tastes. Naturally there was a considerable degree of underemployment in this trade. Our case study shows that this particular balutedar goldsmith worked only once in a week. Only during the marriage season i.e. from March to June, <sup>wal</sup> there ~~was~~ some amount of work which engaged him three to four days in a week. All this work was done

on cash basis and involved no capital investment as the gold or silver was supplied by the customers themselves. The following were the wage rates of this particular godsmith. For various rings worn in hands and legs, and for various bracelets the rate was usually a rupee per ornament. The rate for shaping the neckwears varied with the degree of artistic and engraving work it involved. It usually ranged between 2 to 4 rupees. The same was the rate for making earrings. The rate for shaping the images of deities varied between Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Most of the available work consisted of shaping of the images of <sup>deities</sup> gods, according to this balutedar. He reported the manufacture of nearly 80 such images of which 60 were produced for baluta and the remaining were made to order.

Equipment: The value of the equipment possessed by these goldsmiths varied from Rs. 26 to 239. On an average each possessed an equipment worth Rs. 107-8-0. This equipment consisted of an anvil, two or three hammers, bellows, pincers, moulds of various descriptions, scissors etc. Those having an equipment of greater value usually possessed more than one such set of equipment. Those <sup>e</sup> who only did wage work possessed a smaller equipment. There were two such goldsmiths and the value of their equipment did not exceed Rs. 40 in each case. The remaining two who manufactured gold and silver articles of their own possessed the equipment of more than 126 rupees in value. These two men <sup>were</sup> also the highest income earners.

The total reported production of these two goldsmiths came to Rs. 1618 and this included the production to order

as well as production for market. Only one of these two produced to order. The articles or ornaments produced for market were mostly made of silver while those produced to order were of gold. All the ornaments produced for market were sold in the village itself. (Of the total production of Rs. 1616, the value of the production to order was Rs. 595.)

#### 6.10 Washermen:

There were two washermen families in Kasabe Sukene who were carrying their hereditary calling. One was a local person while the other had come to the village some 16 years ago. Both of them were working as balutedars but the one who was an outsider had comparatively few clients and had to depend mostly on his laundry business. The case study revealed that the baluta dues were not paid according to any fixed rule. The services which a balutedar washerman rendered were confined to the washing of the daily clothes of the clients. Washing of the clothes cost them only their labour because the soap required for washing purposes was to be provided by the clients themselves. These clothes were not given any special treatment except on the ceremonial occasions when the clothes were laundered in a bhatti and ironed afterwards. The baluta receipts in this case amounted to Rs. 150 while in the other case they amounted to Rs. 300. The former had some 10 clients in the baluta basis. The number of clients which the other had is not known but he served the clients from Kasabe Sukene as well as <sup>from</sup> Mouje Sukene. Both of them

worked on cash basis also. The work was similar to that done under the baluta system, namely the washing of the clothes of daily use of the clients. Balutedar washerman did not render their services free of charge to other balutedars. There being no such reciprocal arrangement between the different balutedars, the transactions were carried on on cash basis only. They did not wash polluted clothes such as connected with childbirth or death. No distinction was however, made on the basis of castes and their services are also available to the Harijan clients. The washerman whose case study was made did not complain about baluta overdues. Outstanding dues of one season could be recovered in the next season according to this balutedar. His only complaint was inadequate baluta work and the consequent low baluta income.

The total family income in <sup>two</sup> ~~both~~ the cases was Rs. 1000 and Rs. 510 respectively. The income from the main occupation was Rs. 460 and Rs. 400 respectively. The one who was better off had also his laundry business besides the baluta work. He earned a monthly income of Rs. 15, on an average, from this business. Our case study shows that he laundered the clothes for four to five times in a month. He washed some fifty to sixty clothes at a time and his charges were one and half anna per cloth washed in the bhatti. His total proceeds per bhatti came to about Rs. 6. The ingredients which he used for one bhatti were worth Rs. 3 consisting of 1/2 seer of soda, two bars of sunlight soap, half a maund of fuel, five seers of coal and an indigo worth a few annas.

Thus his total earnings from one bhatti came to Rs. 3. The equipment which he possessed was worth about Rs. 100 and included one iron, a washing pan and a table. There was a good deal of demand for his laundry services from within the village. The neighbouring villages also patronized him due to the absence of any other laundry in the surrounding area. The other washerman mostly depended on his baluta incomes. Both the families had some subsidiary sources of income. The one who owned the laundry possessed some five donkeys which he had purchased seven years ago at the cost of 50 rupees each. He earned some 250 rupees annually by hiring them for road construction. Two family members had contributed another three hundred rupees to the family income by working as farm labourers. The other washerman was the owner of some seven and half acres of land on which he earned Rs. 50 by share renting it to a tenant.

In all, seven persons were engaged in the occupation of which five were females and the rest were males. Mostly the females members did the actual washing work. All the females were illiterate. Out of the two men one, the local person, was educated upto 6th standard of secondary school and the other was educated upto the 3rd standard of primary school. The period of experience varied from one to thirty years.

#### 6.11 Flour Mills:

There were in all four flour mills and all of them were situated in Kasabe Sukene. These four establishments had

given an employment to nearly 11 persons of which 5 were employees who worked on monthly wages basis. Out of these five, two were paid a monthly salary of Rs. 20, another two were paid Rs. 30 each while the remaining <sup>one</sup> received Rs. 55 as his monthly wages. Among the owners of these establishments one was a Brahmin, one was a Maratha and the remaining two were goldsmith by caste. The two persons who were goldsmith by caste had no other occupation and profits from the flour mill was the only source of income. The Brahmin and the Maratha claimed agriculture as their main occupation. The total family income of all the four owners came to Rs. 17665 of which a little more than 40% was contributed by the income from flour mills. The income from the flour mills itself came to Rs. 1775 per family on an average.

Out of the four mills only one <sup>had</sup> was of a long standing while the rest were started only within the last five years. Average investment per establishment came to Rs. 3582-0-0. The Brahmin owner had made the greatest investment which was Rs. 6450. Minimum investment was rupees two thousand. The mechanical equipment consisted of oil engines, grinders, hullers etc. Our case studies give the following accounts:

	Brah- man's Mill (Rs.)	Year of pur- chase	Gold- smith's Mill (Rs.)	Year of purchase
Shade construction	500	1953	150	1949
Foundation fitting	200	1953	150	1949
Oil engine	4500	1953	2850	1949
Grinder	700	1953	125*	1949
Huller	300	1955	200	1952
Water tank, pipes, fan etc.	250	1953	253	1949
	6450		3578	

(\* Second hand)

The yearly replacement charges usually varied between 300 to 400 rupees. The important items in this connection were the grinding stones and the transfer belts used for different purposes. The monthly recurring expenditure in these two mills varied from Rs. 70 to 80. The items of expenditure were mobil oil, crude oil, and grease and roughening of grinding stones.

The rate usually charged was 2 annas for four seers. The goldsmith reported that 56 seers of grain could be grinded within one hour. This meant that a full eight hour's work in a day gave him an amount of Rs. 14 as his gross receipts. The Brahmin claimed that his mill grinded 9.6 maunds of grains per day. This must have earned him Rs. 12 per day as his gross receipts.

The main work done by these mills was that of grinding grain - but both the mills did some rice p<sup>o</sup>unding also. The pounding of rice done in both of these mills varied between 40 to 50 bags of rice. The rate of pounding was Re. 1 per bag of rice.

Two family members of each owner worked in these two mills. Besides them there were three workers employed on monthly wages. The Brahmin had employed only one worker while the goldsmith had employed two, one of whom operated the machine.

The following is the annual balance sheet of these two units:

Brahmin's MillGoldsmith's Mill

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Rs. 4320 (gross receipts calculated at the rate of Rs.12 per day)	Wages 380 Replace- 400 ment charges Recurring 900 expendi- ture (75 per month)	Rs. 5040 (Gross receipts calculated at the rate of Rs. 14 per day)	Wages 900 Replace- 400 ment charges Recurring 900 expend- 900 diture
Rs. 50 (rice pounding)		Rs. 50 (rice pounding)	
----- Total 4370 receipts -----	----- Total 1680 expen- diture -----	----- Total 5090 receipts -----	----- Total 2200 expen- diture -----

Neglecting the depreciation charges etc. in the two cases the net receipts were Rs. 2690 and Rs. 2890 respectively. This is, however, a very rough estimate of the total transactions. It assumes eight hours daily working without any interruptions. Actually the hours of work vary and the fluctuations were from 3 to 18 hours of work according to the pressure of work. During the festival and ceremonial occasions the mills worked for longer hours and performed double the amount of usual work. The months from February to May were very brisk. The goldsmith was the only person in the field before some five years and was running the mill in this monopolistic situation for nearly 25 years. According to him the tendency among the villagers of getting the corn grinded in the mills increased during the second world war and the competition in the trade also increased during the same time. No under cutting of rates was reported and the rate of grinding was uniform. The four mills did not get enough works all the year round though there were no flour mills in the neighbouring villages.



6.12 Mangs:

There were three Mang families of which two were in Kasabe Sukene and one was in Mouje Sukene. One Mang in Kasabe Sukene, whose case study was made, reported that there were ten to 15 Mang families residing in Kasabe Sukene some 40 years ago. Most of them had migrated to the neighbouring villages in search of work. Even the two families in Kasabe Sukene did not get sufficient work and both of them had taken to Basket Making. One of them has reported Basket Making as his main occupation while the other has claimed it as his subsidiary occupation. The one belonging to Mouje Sukene also has claimed Basket Making as his subsidiary occupation. All the three Mang families worked as balutedars. Mangs are the traditional rope makers and they prepare thongs and ropes etc. from the aloe fiber supplied by the clients. Their baluta duties included weaving the wooden cots used in the lying-in-rooms, castration of bullocks, blowing the trumpet on the occasion of Dasara festival or village fairs etc. They received their remuneration in the form of stalks but not according to any fixed rate. One Mang family in Kasabe Sukene served half ~~the~~ <sup>of this</sup> village/<sup>and</sup> Pimpalaj while the other family served only the remaining half of the village. The Mang family from Mouje Sukene served the whole village of Mouje Sukene. The one who served only half the village of Sukene received Rs. 100 as the baluta receipts while the remaining two balutedars (the remaining one from Kasabe Sukene and one from Mouje Sukene) received Rs. 300 each as their baluta incomes. Baluta income constituted approximately 14%, 37% and 72% of the total family incomes in respective cases.

Only one of these three families carried on rope making on cash basis. The aloe or hemp fiber required for rope making was purchased either in the weekly bazaars or from the government. Aloe was generally cultivated on the <sup>f</sup>inges of irrigation canals and it was available at a rate of nine to ten rupees per furlong. Our case study reveals that this particular Mang had purchased Aloe worth Rs. 75 during the course of a year. He produced different thongs and ropes of rupees 275 in value. He thus made a gross profits of Rs. 200 in that particular year. His rates for different items were: Made - 4 Rs.; Sander - Re. 1; Kasare - 4 annas.

The equipment required for rope making was simple and very cheap. It consisted of one Jantar costing Rs. 2 and one Khapri which was worth only a few annas.

Rope making was carried on only during the winter and the summer seasons. The produce was sold either in the weekly market or to the itinerant traders who purchased from these village manufacturers. The tendency among the agriculturists to purchase the readymade ropes and thongs in the market was increasing according to one balutedar and, in his opinion, this tendency will leave no scope for the baluta work in the future. The other Mang families were unable to do the work on cash basis because it required some amount of capital for purchasing the Aloe fiber or Aloe shrubs.

We have already noted that all the three Mang families had taken to basket making and one had claimed it as the main occupation of the family. This particular family was

the lowest baluta income earner while it was the highest income earner as far as the basket making was concerned. The highest income from basket making was Rs. 400 and the lowest was Rs. 75; the remaining one had earned Rs. 250.

The production was mostly for market and only one person had produced to order. Out of the total production of Rs. 807 nearly 70% was produced by the person who carried on basket making as the main occupation. Out of the total production reported the total sales had amounted to Rs. 330 or nearly 41% of the total production. The items of produce were mainly articles for household use such as baskets of various sizes, mats etc. These articles were sold at the neighbouring weekly markets like Ozar, Sayakheda, Pimpalgaon etc. All these articles are made from split bamboo strips. Bamboos were purchased at the Sayakheda weekly market. In the case study which we made the person concerned had purchased nearly 400 bamboos costing rupees 200 and had produced articles which fetched him Rs. 400 or so. The rates of the baskets of different sizes varied from ~~ix ix~~ two to eight annas. The rate for making mats was 10 to 12 annas per  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot.

The equipment necessary for making these articles consisted of a sickle, a knife and a block of wood. The cost of such a set of tools did not exceed five to six rupees.

Almost all the adult working family members worked in the occupation. In all there were 12 persons and all of them took part in the main as well as <sup>in the</sup> subsidiary occupations.

Basket making was carried on during the rainy season while rope making was carried on during the rest of the seasons. As the two trades were carried on in different seasons it was quite possible for the same persons to get themselves employed in different occupations. Out of the 12 persons thus employed 8 were males and the remaining were females. All but one were illiterates. The one literate was educated upto 6th standard of a primary school. The period of experience which each had varied from 2 to 50 years - the majority having an experience upto 20 years.

#### 6.13 Tailors:

There were in all eighteen tailors in the three villages and of these 13 were in Kasabe Sukene, four were in Mouje Sukene and one was from Oney. Out of these 18, only one was an outsider who had come to Kasabe Sukene some 25 years ago from Nasik with the help of his relatives. Twelve of these establishments were owned by persons who were tailors by caste and among the remaining, two were barbers by caste <sup>and</sup> one each was from Brahmin, Goldsmith, Kasar and Mahar castes. This Brahmin took to tailoring as a subsidiary occupation before some 20 years because of the insufficiency of income from Agriculture which he claimed as his main occupation. The two barbers, both of whom were from Mouje Sukene claimed tailoring as their subsidiary occupation and had entered the trade some five to six years ago for supplementing the income from their hereditary occupation. Out of the six families who did not follow

tailoring as their hereditary occupation these three claimed it as a subsidiary occupation and the remaining three reported it as their main occupation. The Kasar and the goldsmith had entered the trade before some fifteen years while the Mahar was comparatively a fresh entrant.

Out of the twelve who followed tailoring as the main occupation seven families had some source of income besides that of tailoring. Thus two had augmented their family incomes by working as casual agricultural labourers. Mostly the female members of the family had done this work. Out of the remaining five, two were owner cultivators, one dealt in ready made garments, one vended blouse pieces and the remaining one, the Kasar, followed his hereditary occupation of a bangle dealer.

Total income from tailoring of the whole group as such came to ~~Rs.~~ Rs. 9170 or Rs. 509 on an average. Income earned from tailoring as a subsidiary or independent occupation had come approximately to 19% of the above total. The maximum individual income from tailoring was Rs. 1000 while the minimum was Rs. 50. Out of the eighteen, eleven families had an income of Rs. 500 and ~~or~~ below. Only two of the remaining seven had an income above <sup>inpees</sup> eight hundred. The total of the family incomes of the 18 families came to Rs. 18025 of which a little more than 50% was contributed by tailoring. In the case of those who followed tailoring as a subsidiary or independent occupation, the contribution from tailoring to the total family income came to a little more than 21%.

The eighteen establishments together gave an employment to 27 persons of which only two were females. Besides these 27 persons, ten persons - all females - claimed to have worked in the trade. These had mostly assisted in sundry jobs. Eleven of the total establishments were one man establishments, five were two-men establishments and the remaining two establishments had each three persons working in them. Those establishments where tailoring was a side activity were all one man establishments. Annual earnings, however, were not related to the number of workers per establishments.

There were only two illiterates among the total of 27 employed in the trade. Out of the 25 literates 12 were educated above the 6th standard. The period of experience varied from one to forty years, the majority had an experience below 10 years.

Six establishments dealt in readymade clothes and out of these, four did only the business of trading the readymade garments. Tailoring to order was not undertaken in these establishments. The average income per establishment was greater in those cases which dealt in readymade garments than those which only undertook tailoring to order. The total production of the readymade garments amounted to Rs. 7893 of which nearly 90% was marketed. (This figure seems to be an underestimation. Persons claiming to have earned an annual income of Rs. 500 to 600 have reported an annual production varying between Rs. 200 <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ 460 only).

The readymade clothes were sold in such places of weekly markets as Sayakheda, Pimpalgaon, Niphad, Ozar etc.

The clothes to be marketed were taken on head loads or in bullock cart. Our case studies indicate that the cloth required for making these readymade clothes was purchased from the cloth merchants in the surrounding bigger villages or in Nasik on credit basis. The readymade clothes of men were in greater demand than those of women.

The following items were usually sold for the prices indicated below:

<u>Mens' Clothes</u>		<u>Womens' Clothes</u>	
Shirts	Re.0-12-0 to 1-4-0	Petticoats	Re.0-12-0 to 1-4-0
Half Pants	0-12-0	Blouses	0-8-0 to 0-12-0
'Kopari'	1-0-0 to 1-4-0	Frocks	0-8-0 to 0-12-0
'Pairan'	1-8-0 to 1-12-0		

The business was slack during the rainy season but production of garments usually went on even during this season. The brisk season was Diwali and Shingra. A good deal of sale was effected during the village fairs held during this season.

We have already noted that there were twelve establishments which did tailoring only to order. Our casestudy reveals that a daily collection of tailoring charges used varied to vary between Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-0-0. The number of customers usually increased on the second day of the weekly market. The patronage of the tailors in these villages extended to many of the neighbouring villages such as Oney,

Pimpalaj, Thergaon, Vadali etc. The charges were claimed in cash as well as in kind. Long standing credit dues were usually recovered in kind i.e. in the form of grains, vegetables etc. were-claimed. The tailoring charges varied with different tailors. Customers were discriminated according to their paying capacities. A tailor whose case study was made gave the following as his charges:

<u>Mens' Clothes</u>		<u>Womens' Clothes</u>	
Full Shirt	Re. 0-12-0	Blouse	Re. 0- 6-0
Half Shirt	0- 8-0	Frocks	0- 8-0
Nehru Shirt	0-10-0	Petticoats	0- 4-0
Coat	2- 8-0		
Payajama	0-12-0		
Pant	1- 8-0		

The equipment of these tailors consisted of one or two sewing machines, pair of scissors, tape etc. The largest portion of the investment was, of course, taken up by sewing machines. Out of the 18 establishments only four had two machines each while the rest had only one machine per establishment. The present value of equipment per establishment had come to Rs. 363 on an average.

#### 6.14 Conclusions:

We have considered production system for 13 non-agricultural activities in all. The data regarding this is summarised in table 6.1. Out of these thirteen 11 were purely rural occupations and two were urban occupations. Out of



TABLE NO. 6.1:

Income, Production, sale and other details regarding the non-agricultural occupations.													
	Carpenters	Potters	Coppers	Tanners	Tailors	Barbers	Goldsmiths	Carvers	Butchers	Mangs	Washermen	Flour-mill owner	Coppersmith
1	Income from occupation concerned												
	Total	5380	7250	18450	9170	5310	2400	655	700	850	850	7700	600
	Per family	538	906.25	1877.27	509.44	758.57	600	133.75	350	283.33	425	1540	600
	Per adult working member	215.20	557.69	922.50	339.62	531	480	131	233.3	70.83	121.42	1100	200
2	If balutedar, % of baluta receipts of the above total												
		27.53	48.20	7.56	-	59.44	-	40.30	50	82.35	52.94	-	-
3	No. of Baluta clients												
	Total	115	196	32	-	181	-	Whole villages		-	-	-	-
	Per balutedar	14.37	24.5	4.5	-	30.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total Baluta Receipts												
	Total	1275	3350	900	-	2800	-	275	150	700	450	-	-
	Average per Balutedar	159.37	418.75	128.57	-	466.66	-	91.66	150	233.33	225	-	-
	Average per client	11.08	17.09	28.12	-	15.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	% of families following other occupations												
	Total	50%	100%	63.63	72.22	57.14	25%	75%	100%	100%	100%	60%	-
	% of income from other occupation to total family income	5.95	21.14	14.54	46.38	18.43	-	57.18	16.26	37.76	39.73	67.08	-
6	Total family income average per establishment												
	Total	571	1048	1969	1001	930	1055	400	615	640	755	5033	1080
7	% of income from occupation concerned to the total family income												
	Total	94.22	76.84	85.17	50.87	81.56	56.85	40.	56.91	44.27	56.29	30.66	55.55
8	Total No. of family members employed												
	Total	25	13	20	27	10	5	5	3	12	7	7	3
	Average per establishment	2.50	1.44	1.81	1.50	1.42	1.25	1.25	1.5	4	3.5	1.4	3
	Proportion of males to females	100:150	-	-	100:8	-	-	100:66	-	100:50	100:250	-	-
9	No. of persons partially employed												
	Total	-	12	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	No. of servants (Permanent)												
	Total	350	-	500	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	2100	-
	Wage disbursement	1330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Mobility												
	Total	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Outsiders												
	Total	3	7	12	25	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
13	Literacy												
	Total	9	7	12	25	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	total family members (%)	36	54	60	92	100	80	60	67	8	29	86	100
15	Total production												
	Total	11539	11714	7627	7893	-	1616	-	-	807	-	-	-
	Average per establishment	1153.9	1301.55	6933.72	1315.50	-	808	-	-	289	-	-	-
16	% of production to order												
	Total	40.55	13.12	8.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% of production to market	51.98	78.53	91.51	100	-	63.18	-	-	84.38	-	-	-
	% of production to Baluta	-	-	.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	% of sales out of total production												
	Total	100%	74.69	62.41	89.45	-	100%	-	-	40.89	-	-	-
18	Total equipment												
	Total	244-12-0	219-11-0	909	6542	803	430	97	12-8-0	17	90	14178	2500
	Average per establishment	24.4	24.33	82.63	363.44	114.72	107.5	24.24	6.55	5.66	-	3544.5 for four	2500
19	Total No. of families												
	Total	10	9	11	18	7	4	4	2	3	2	5	1
	Of this in Kasabe Sukene	10	9	-	13	4	2	4	2	3	2	4	1
	Mouje Sukene	-	-	-	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oney	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Of this balutedars	8	8	7	-	6	-	3	1	3	2	-	-
	Outsiders absorbed in baluta system	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

the 11 rural occupations 9 were working under the baluta system. There were (1) Carpenters (2) Potters (3) Cobblers (4) Dhors (5) Barbers (6) Carders (7) Mulani (8) Rope - makers (9) Washermen. There were in all 60 families who were carrying on the above occupations but out of these only 48 were engaged in the baluta work and the rest were merely working on cash basis. The thirteen occupations together gave an employment to 152 persons belonging to 88 families. The majority of the establishments were located at Kasabe Sukene and most of them catered for the needs of the surrounding villages. Out of the total 88 families occupied in all the 13 different trades 62 were in Kasabe Sukene, twelve were in Mouje Sukene and 14 were in Oney. It must be remembered that out of the 14 families in Oney eleven were occupied in only one occupation i.e., tanning. The potters, the cobblers, the carders, the mulani, the rope makers and the washermen exclusively belonged to Kasabe Sukene and the other villagers were dependent on it for their needs. Oney had only two balutedar categories i.e. a carpenters and Dhors. The Dhor balutedars in Oney almost performed the functions of a cobbler balutedar. For the other types of balutedars it depended on the neighbouring villages. Mouje Sukene also had only two categories of balutedars i.e. a carpenters and a barbers. It depended on Kasabe Sukene for the rest of the baluta services. Tailors were present in all the three villages while the flour mills <sup>existed</sup> present only in Kasabe Sukene and Oney. There <sup>N/A</sup> is one flour mill in Mouje Sukene but family schedules fail to report about it, perhaps, due to its owner being an outsider.

Out of the thirteen occupations ten had absorbed one or more immigrants. The total number of immigrants were 17. Most of them had come from the neighbouring talukas with the help of their relatives who resided in the <sup>surveyed</sup> selected villages. Secondly, most of them were rural artisans and some were even absorbed in the village baluta system. Those who had comparatively recently migrated did not find place in the baluta system. Out of the 17 families who were the immigrants the 12 families belonged to those occupations which worked in the baluta system in these villages and out of these 12 artisans 4 got absorbed in the system while the remaining earned their living by working on cash payments.

The rural occupations were followed in the traditional manner and no where did we come across any modern method being introduced in to them. Exception can be made, however, in the cases where the balutedars were responsible for certain services and where production of any kind was totally absent. The barber and the washerman are the instances in point. Starting a hair dressing saloons or a laundry business can be regarded as a departure from traditional mode of occupation. (Carpenters who were engaged in the furniture work or construction work also possessed some modern tools). The rest of the artisans followed the indigenous methods of production with the help of the traditional equipment as described in the previous paragraphs. The present value of the equipment average per establishment was lowest in the case of butchers and rope makers. This is obviously because of the very nature of requirements of the trade. Similarly the highest investment in equipment was in the occupations which were urban in character, such as the flour mill and

the tailoring shops. The average investment in the former was Rs. 3544 while in the latter it was Rs. 363. The next group in the order consisted of establishments such as carpenters, barbers and goldsmiths. In ~~all~~ these three categories of establishments the value of the equipment average per establishment was Rs. 115, 114 and 107 respectively. Ordinarily the cost of a set of tools required for these trades did not exceed Rs. 50 or so but the averages which we have obtained in these cases were much higher because of the existence of a few establishments in these trades which operated on somewhat larger scales or on commercial basis (non baluta basis). In the case of cobblers, potters and carders the cost of equipment average per establishment was nearly Rs. 25. In case of the Dhors, however, it was a little more than Rs. 80 but it was due to the greater amount of investment required <sup>for</sup> in the tanning equipment. In the case of <sup>the two</sup> washermen, one did not possess any equipment whatsoever because he did only the baluta work while the other person, who also <sup>had</sup> engaged himself in the laundry business, possessed an equipment worth Rs. 90. There was only one copper-smith and he possessed an equipment worth Rs. 2500 in value.

In almost all the cases the emphasis was on the production for market. In the case of carpenters, however, the reported production for baluta amounted to a little more than 50% of the total <sup>value of</sup> production. In case of the potters the production for baluta amounted to less than 10% of the total <sup>value of</sup> production while production for market and to order accounted for 52% and 40% respectively. In the case of the cobblers

production for market accounted for more than 75% of the total <sup>value of</sup> production. Similar was the case with Dhors and Rope makers. In the case of the goldsmiths only two out of the four produced on their own and 63% of their total production of ~~Rs. 898~~ was for market. The highest production both in the absolute terms as well as average per establishment was in the tanning concerns. The average <sup>production</sup> per establishment ~~production~~ came to Rs. 6932. These cobblers, the potters and the readymade garment producers came next in the order and their averages were in the vicinity of 11 to 13 hundred or so. The rope makers, the goldsmiths and the carpenters were in the lowest group whose production per establishment ranged from 200 to 800 rupees. The carpenters mainly did baluta work and there was not much demand for furnitures etc. In most of the cases whatever was produced had been marketed, especially was so in the cases of carpenters, potters and goldsmiths. In the case of the cobblers, the tanners and the readymade garment dealers the percentage of sales to the total production was 75%, 62%, 89% respectively. The percentage was quite low in the case of the rope makers (40%). All these concerns were family establishments and very few had employed external help. The flour mills were the only concerns which had employed permanent workers. There were 5 such workers, all of them non-technical, who were employed on monthly salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. Other trades which had engaged outside labourers were those of carpenters, potters and tanners. Carpenters did not generally require outside help. There were two carpenters, however, in Mouje Sukene who carried on blacksmithy jointly

with carpentry and it was they who had employed outside labour on temporary basis. The total wages paid by them amounted to Rs. 350. All the tanning establishments were also family concerns but a few establishments which operated on a comparatively bigger scale had employed outside workers on temporary basis. (Some degree of misreporting is suspected in this respect as there were four Dhor families who claimed wage work as their main occupation. The reported amount of total wages paid by the concerns which had employed wageearners does not tally with the incomes received by the families who claimed wage earning <sup>in the village itself</sup> as their main source of livelihood). The nature of potters' work in Sukene was such that external help was essential. We have noted that most of the potters had engaged themselves in the production of bricks which required greater number of workers. Consequently potter's trade was the only occupation in the artisan class which had employed the greatest number of family members and in which wage disbursement was the highest. The total number of family members engaged in the occupation was 25 or 2.5 per establishment. The wage payments came to Rs. 1330 or Rs. 133 per establishment. In case of the goldsmiths only one Goldsmith had engaged outside labour and his total wage payments had come to Rs. 50 only. We have already noted that the 13 occupations together had employed 152 family members. Out of this 72 or nearly 47% were engaged in three occupations i.e. the potters, the tanners and the tailors'. The number of family members employed per establishment was highest in the case of rope makers (4 persons per establishment). The washermen came next in the order, having employed 3.5 persons per establishment.

Potters came third in order and had employed 2.5 persons on an average per establishment. In the rest of the cases the figures ranged from 1.25 to 1.81. Out of the total 152 persons engaged in the 13 occupations, 28 were female family members who had taken part in the non-agricultural production activity. These female members were engaged in 5 of the 13 occupations which are (1) potters' (2) tailors' (3) carders' (4) rope makers' (5) washermans'. The proportion of females to males was overwhelming in the potter's and washerman's occupations. It was 150:100 and 250:100 respectively. The proportion of females to males was considerable in the rope-maker's and the carders occupation (50:100 and 66:100 respectively). In the case of cobblers and tanners the female members did not actually take part in the occupations concerned but had rendered only a casual help in the processes.

Most of the groups were homogeneous social groups, as the village artisans belonged to the respective traditional castes. The tailoring was the only occupation, besides the flour mill, where persons belonging to different castes such as Brahmins, Sonars, Kasars, Barbers and even Mahars were engaged. Shimpis, the traditional caste of tailors, of course constituted a fairly large majority amongst them. Of the four owners of the flour mills one was a Brahmin, another was a Maratha while the remaining two were Sonars by caste. Four mills were owned by the persons belonging to the higher income groups in the community and were run in three out of four cases as a subsidiary source of income.

Literacy was fairly high in the following occupations in the case of carpenters, barbers, and the coppersmiths/ all the family members working in their respective occupations were literate. In the case of cobblers, Dhors, goldsmiths, carders and butchers the percentage of literates varied from 50 to 90 out of the total family members employed. The flour mill owners was a heterogeneous group consisting of different higher castes and the proportion of literates was as high as 86%. The proportion of literates was quite low amongst the potters, the washermen and the rope makers i.e. 36%, 29% and 8% respectively.

We have already noted that out of the 13 occupations studied 9 consisted of baluta artisans. The total number of balutedars in these eight occupations were 48. The number of clients shared by these balutedars can not be ascertained because seven of them were not attached to any definite number of clients and had to serve the whole of the villages allotted to them. These three occupations were those of a carder, a mulani and a rope maker. The rest of the balutedars were attached to definite number of clients. The number of clients per baluta artisan was highest in case of barbers i.e. 30.16. In the case of carpenters and the cobblers the number of baluta client per family was 25.6 and 24.5 respectively. The number of baluta clients per baluta artisan was lowest in the case of Dhors when it came to 4.5. The potters had 14.37 clients per baluta family. The baluta receipts obtained by each balutedar on an average were highest in the case of carpenters and lowest in the case of carders. Generally carpenters, cobblers, and barbers were found to be better off. The average Baluta



income in these cases was Rs. 615, Rs. 419, Rs. 466 respectively. Baluta receipts per baluta artisan were lowest in the case of carders i.e. Rs. 92. In the rest of the cases the receipts per baluta artisan ranged from Rs. 125 to 225. The baluta receipts per baluta client were highest in the case of Dhors and lowest in the case of potters. In the former case they were Rs. 29 while in the latter they were Rs. 11. The carpenters, the cobblers and the barbers received Rs. 24, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15 respectively per baluta client. The percentage of the baluta receipts out of the total income from the occupation concerned indicates the degree of dependence on the baluta work. It was highest in the case of the rope makers where it constituted 82% of the income from the rope making. The carpenters came next in the order in whose case baluta income constituted 72% of the income from carpentry. The dependence on the baluta work was least in the case of tanners because the baluta receipts constituted only 8% of the income from tanning. This proportion was in the vicinity of 50% in the case of the cobblers, the washermen and the butchers. Of the two butchers who were running mutton shops in Kasabe Sukene one was a mulani and he had derived 50% of his income from his functions of a mulani balutedar. In the case of the Barbers, the carders and the potters the proportion of baluta receipts to the income derived from their respective occupations was 59%, 40% and 28% respectively. On the whole the Dhors and the potters seemed to have depended on the baluta income to a lesser extent than the others.

All the thirteen occupations noted previously were not carried on as main occupations. The cobblers, the carpenters, the barbers, the potters, the coppersmiths, the goldsmiths, the butchers and the washermen were the only castes which followed their respective occupations as their main sources of income. In all these cases the income from the main occupation constituted more than 50% of the total family incomes. The percentages in this respect show the degree of dependence of the earners on their income from the main occupations. This dependence was greatest in the case of potters for the income from their main occupation constituted 94% of their total family incomes. In the cases of the carpenters, the barbers, and the cobblers also the degree of such dependence was quite high because the relevant percentages in these cases were 67%, 82%, and 77% respectively. In the case of the carders and rope makers, the relevant percentages were 40% and 44%. In the case of the flour mills also their owners had derived only 30% of the total family incomes from the profits obtained from operating them. This was because the income from these occupations (flour mills, carding and rope making) was not the only source of the income of the persons concerned. Tailoring also was one of the occupations which was not followed by all as their main occupation. The earnings from tailoring constituted 51% of the total family earnings. In the case of the tanners the proportion of income derived from tanning to the total family income was as high as 85%.

Families following two or more than two occupations were present in almost all the occupations. The chambhars, the butchers, the rope makers and the washermen were all engaged

in some sort of subsidiary occupations. However, the income derived by these classes from these subsidiary occupations were not quite substantial. The cobblers had derived 21% of their total family incomes from the subsidiary sources of incomes while the washermen, the rope makers and the butchers had contributed 40%, 38% and 16% respectively to their total family incomes. The flour mill owners had two or more than two occupations and these sources of incomes had contributed 67% to their total family incomes. Fifty percent of carpenters and potters and nearly 60% of Tanners and barbers had some subsidiary source of income but in all these cases the earnings from subsidiary occupations did not exceed 20% of their total family incomes. In the case of the tailors and carders, again, nearly 75% from each category had worked in some sort of subsidiary occupations which had made 46% and 57% contribution to their total family incomes.

On the whole the tanners, as a class, were better off than any other non agricultural producers. The average income from tanning per family working in the trade had come to Rs. 1677. None of the non-agricultural producers, (excepting the owners of the flour mills, who do not constitute a comparable class as many of them had other substantial sources of incomes), had come anywhere near this figure. The average per family income in the case of the flourmill owners was Rs. 1540. In the rest of the cases the average per family incomes were below Rs. 1000. In these remaining cases the comparatively better off class <sup>were those</sup> ~~was one~~ of the carpenters, the cobblers and the barbers. The income per

family establishment ranged from Rs. 700 to Rs. 900 or so. The potters, the tailors, the washermen and the coppersmith came next in order and their incomes per family in the respective trades ranged from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. The carders, the butchers and the rope makers belonged to the lowest range of the ladder. The relevant figures in these cases were Rs. 164, Rs. 350 and Rs. 283 respectively. The order more or less remains the same if we consider these classes from the point of view of the total family incomes earned by them. The carders, the butchers and the rope makers formed the lowest group while the tanners and the flour mill owners belong to the highest income groups.

## Chapter VII

### LABOUR STRUCTURE & CIVIL CONDITIONS

We present in this chapter information regarding the labour supply at the surveyed villages and the related topics. The data obtained from the survey has been compared with the 1951 census data wherever necessary. Immigration and out-migration at the selected villages has also been considered towards the end of the chapter. A section on Family Budget is also given at the end of the chapter. We shall begin with the introductory sections which deal with such topics as age and sex composition of the population, literary, marital status, etc. and then discuss earner classification and the distribution of earners in different occupations, etc.

#### 7.1 Population of the selected villages at the previous

censuses :- The density of population in the selected villages as indicated <sup>by</sup> in the 1951 census data was greater than the density of the population of the district as well as of the taluka. The density <sup>of population</sup> in ~~Kasabe~~ <sup>in Kasabe Sukene</sup> Sukene per square mile was 320, in Mouje Sukene it was 433 and in Oney 520, while the district and taluka figures were 238 and 299 respectively. Among the three villages the density was thus greatest in the smallest village.

The 1941 and 1951 census population and the population as obtained from the survey was as follows :-

Village	Census		Percentage increase or decrease over 1941 popula- tion	Survey data 1955-56	Percentage increase or decrease over 1951 popula- tion.
	1941	1951			
Kasabe Sukene	2338	2662	+ 13.8	2920	+ 9.7
Mouje Sukene	1593	1760	+ 10.5	1503	-14.6
Mouje Oney	565	677	+ 19.8	774	+14.3

From these figures it will be seen that though Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Oney have recorded an increase in the population of about 9.7 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively over the 1951 population, Mouje Sukene has shown a marked decrease of about 14.6 per cent in its population. This, however, can not be accounted for in the light of the available information on the outmigration collected through the General Family Schedule also fails to give any explanation for this discrepancy. It must, however be mentioned here that this information is incomplete in certain respects and, therefore, cannot be completely relied upon. It has been mentioned elsewhere that a number of labourer families migrate to these villages to work as casual agricultural labourers during the harvesting, etc. seasons. Such temporary inmigrants were left out of consideration in our survey. It is possible that such families were counted in the census data. In that case, however, all the surveyed villages should have recorded a decrease in their population because seasonal immigration takes place in all these villages.

7.2 Age and Sex :- In this section we deal with the population of the selected villages according to Age and Sex.

The population of the villages is divided into the following four groups :- (1) Adult males, (2) Non-Adult males, (3) Adult females and (4) non-adult females. Those below the age of 13 are regarded as non-adults. The total population of Kasabe Sukene was 2920 which was distributed in the above four groups in the following manner: 30.47 per cent of the total population was in the first group, 19.38 per cent of the population was in the second group while the relevant percentages in the third and the fourth groups were 31.40 and 18.75 respectively. In the case of Mouje Sukene, of the total population of 1503, 30.80 per cent was in the first group, 20.03 per cent was in the second group, 30.08 per cent was in the third group and 19.09 per cent was in the last group. In the case of Oney, the total population was 774 and the relevant figures in the four groups were 33.07 per cent, 17.44 per cent, 31.65 per cent and 17.83 per cent respectively. The proportions in these four groups were nearly the same in all the three villages.

Males constituted 49.86 per cent of the total population of Kasabe Sukene, 50.83 per cent of the total population of Mouje Sukene and 50.51 per cent of the total population of Oney. The sex ratio in these villages was 100.54 females for every hundred males in Kasabe Sukene, 96.72 per cent females for 100 males in Mouje Sukene and 97.95 per cent females for hundred males in Oney. It will be seen that the number of females exceeds the number of males in Kasabe Sukene

while in the other two villages the number of females is less than that of the males. The 1951 census figures also conform the same pattern. The percentage of males in Kasabe Sukene was 48.49, in Mouje Sukene it was 50.79 and in Oney it was 50.51. The percentage of the male population out of the total population in the last two villages was quite close to the taluka figure which was 50.29 per cent. The relevant percentage for the whole district was 51.11.

The sex ratio among <sup>the</sup> adults was 103.03, 97.36 and 95.70 females to every hundred males in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. The sex ratio among the non-adult population, however, gave quite different figures. This ratio was 96:64 females to 100 males in Kasabe Sukene, 95.34 females to 100 males in Mouje Sukene and 102.22 females to every 100 males in Oney.

### 7.3 Sex and Age Composition in different caste groups:-

Out of the total males who constituted 49.86 per cent of the total population in Kasabe Sukene 61.12 per cent were adults while the remaining were non-adults. Similarly, out of the total females who constituted 50.14 per cent of the total population in the village, 62.63 per cent were adults. Thus the proportion of adults to nonadults was near-about the same in both the sexes. The percentage of adults in the total population irrespective of sex, was 61.88 in Kasabe Sukene. Among the Brahmins the percentage of males out of the total population was 48.35 per cent while in the



TABLE NO. 7.1

Age frequencies	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age.											
	Kasabe Sukene				Kauje Sukene				Oney			
	Males		Females		Male		Females		Males		Females	
	Adults	Non-Adults	Adults	Non-Adults	Adults	Non-Adults	Adults	Non-Adults	Adults	Non-Adults	Adults	Non-Adults
0 - 4	-	43.81	-	40.96	-	33.83	-	43.21	-	37.03	-	42.08
5 - 9	-	35.52	-	37.47	-	38.21	-	36.58	-	35.55	-	37.68
10 - 14	3.14	20.67	3.05	21.57	4.11	27.91	4.86	20.21	7.42	27.42	1.53	20.24
15 - 19	12.69	-	12.86	-	14.47	-	7.53	-	9.76	-	14.28	-
20 - 24	13.82	-	13.52	-	9.28	-	14.38	-	12.89	-	13.87	-
25 - 29	16.43	-	12.64	-	15.55	-	12.62	-	15.63	-	8.67	-
30 - 34	11.13	-	10.25	-	9.52	-	9.95	-	10.93	-	15.93	-
35 - 39	8.43	-	8.52	-	9.28	-	9.29	-	7.82	-	9.79	-
40 - 44	6.63	-	8.06	-	7.55	-	9.73	-	11.32	-	6.53	-
45 - 49	6.96	-	8.84	-	7.77	-	7.96	-	6.25	-	7.34	-
50 - 54	8.08	-	6.51	-	7.34	-	7.74	-	6.25	-	5.74	-
55 and above	12.69	-	13.75	-	15.13	-	15.94	-	11.73	-	16.32	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	890	566	917	547	463	301	452	287	256	135	245	138

case of Marathas it was 51.77 per cent. This percentage for the Marathas and allied castes was 50.94 per cent. The percentage of males was lower in Advanced Hindus, Intermediate castes 1 and 2, and the Backward classes where it varied from 39 to 49 per cent of the total population in the respective communities.

Out of the total male population in Mouje Sukene Adult males constituted nearly 60.60 per cent. The proportion of the adult females out of the total female population of Mouje Sukene was 61.16. Adult population both male and female - formed 60.37 per cent. Marathas and the allied castes was the only prominent caste group in the village and the percentages of males and adults in this caste group were approximately the same as the village figures.

Out of the total males in Mouje Oney which numbered 391, 65.47 per cent were male adults. Similarly out of the total female population of 383 nearly 64 per cent were female adults. Total adults belonging to both the sexes formed 64.72 per cent of the population. Thus these percentages were quite higher than those obtained in the villages at Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene.

7.4 Distribution of Population by Age :- Table 7.1 brings out the distribution of the population in the three villages -in different age frequencies.

It will be seen from the table that in Kasabe Sukene

nearly 30 per cent of the male adult population was in the age group of 20 to 29 years and nearly 64 per cent of the male adults were in the age group coming between 15 <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ 35 years. Male adults who were above 55 years of age formed 12.69 per cent of the total number of adult males. In the case of non-adults 43.81 per cent of the total non-adult males were in the first frequency group i.e. below the age of 4 years. In the case of female adults nearly 16 per cent of the total female adults were below the age of 20, nearly 45 per cent were between the age of 20 <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ 40 and nearly 45 per cent were between the age of 20 <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ 40 and only 13.74 per cent were above the age of 55 years.

Out of the total female nonadults in the village 40.95 per cent were ~~in~~ below the age of 4.

In the case of Mouje Sukene nearly 19 per cent of the total male adults were below the age of 20, 44 per cent were between the years 20 <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ 40 and 15.11 per cent were above the age of 55. The percentage of the non-adult males below the age of 4 years was 33.88. In the case of female adults nearly 12 per cent were below the age of 20, 46 per cent were between the age 20 <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ 40 and nearly 16 per cent were above the age 55. In the case of female non-adults nearly 43 per cent of the total female non-adults were below the age of 4.

Out of the total adult males in Cney 15 per cent were below the age of 20, 43.62 per cent were between the age 20 <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ 40 and 10.81 per cent were above the age of 55. In the

TABLE NO. 7.2

Distribution of Male and Female Population into Age-Groups.

Age	Kasabe Sukono			Maujo Sukono			Cney		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Below 13	38.89	38.38	38.14	39.39	38.85	39.12	34.54	36.05	35.28
13 - 24	18.13	18.44	18.28	16.88	16.37	16.63	19.69	19.05	19.38
25 - 39	21.97	18.67	20.82	20.81	19.48	20.15	22.50	21.93	22.22
40 - 54	13.25	15.91	14.58	13.74	15.56	14.63	15.60	12.53	14.08
55 and above	7.76	8.60	8.18	9.16	9.74	9.44	7.67	10.44	9.04
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

case of male non-adults 37 per cent of the total nonadult males were below the age of 4. 48 per cent of the female adults were between the age of 20 <sup>and</sup> to 40, nearly 16 per cent were below the age of 20 and 16 per cent were above the age of 55. 42 per cent of the total female non-adults were below the age of 4.

The same data is given in Table 7.2 without differentiating between adults and non-adults in the two sexes.

It will be seen that the first group <sup>b</sup> redominates over the rest of the groups in all the three villages and the percentages regarding the males and females in the group more or less confirm with the overall percentages. The first group consisting of persons below 13 years of age, constitutes round about 40 per cent of the population in the respective villages. The second group consisting of persons who are between 13 <sup>and</sup> to 24 years constitute nearly 16 to 19 per cent of the total population in the respective villages. The third group constitutes nearly 20 to 22 per cent of the population in the respective villages. The fourth group constitutes round about 14 per cent and the fifth group constitutes 8 to 9 per cent of the population in the respective villages. Thus the pattern is almost the same in all the three villages. The distribution of males and females in five groups also conforms to the above in the above pattern with minor exceptions. Roughly 55 per cent of the population is below 25 years of age while about 9 per cent of the population is above 55 years of age in all the three villages.

7.5 Marital Status :- The following table brings out the distribution of total population in the three villages according to marital status :-

Marital status	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
Unmarried	44.39	46.97	40.30
Married	46.10	43.65	49.09
Widowed	9.35	9.38	9.56
Separated	.03	-	-
Not given	.03	-	1.05
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentage of the married persons is highest in Oney and least in Mouje Sukene i.e. 49 per cent and 44 per cent respectively. The proportion of widowed persons was almost the same in all the three villages. There was only one case of separation in Kasabe Sukene while the remaining two villages did not report any case of separation.

7.6 Distribution of Male Adults, Male non-adults, female adults and female non-adults according to Marital status :- It can be seen from table 7.3 that in all the three villages the percentage of widows in the Adult female population is unproportionately larger than the percentage of widowers in the Adult male population. The former percentage was 24.20 in Kasabe Sukene, 24.66 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 23.26 per cent in Oney, while the relevant figures in the case of Adult males were 5.6 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 6.5 per cent in Mouje Sukene

TABLE NO. 7.3

Distribution of Village Population by Marital Status within the Adult and Non-Adult Groups of either Sex.

Marital status	Kasabe Sukene				Hauje Sukene				Oney			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Adults	Non-Adults	Adults	Non-Adults	Adults	Non-Adults	Adults	Non-Adults	Adult	Non-Adult	Adult	Non-Adult
Unmarried	18.87	99.82	3.05	97.60	22.68	99.66	3.98	98.60	17.96	97.03	1.22	95.67
Married	75.50	0.18	72.73	2.02	70.84	0.34	71.55	1.40	75.00	0.75	75.52	1.44
Widowed/ widows	5.63	-	24.20	0.18	6.48	-	24.46	-	6.64	-	23.26	-
Separated	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	2.22	-	2.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

and 6.6% in

Oney. Another point is that the percentage of unmarried female adults in the total number of adult females <sup>was</sup> is between 1 <sup>and</sup> to 4 per cent while the unmarried adult males constitute 17 to 22 per cent of the adult male population in the respective villages. The percentage of the married among the nonadults <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>more</sup> insignificant in all the villages but was greater in the case of females than in the case of males i.e. child marriages in ~~Kasabe Sukene 4 cases~~ were more prevalent in the case of females than in the case of males. There were 11 cases of female child marriages in Kasabe Sukene 4 cases in Mouje Sukene and 2 cases in Oney or 2.02 per cent, 1.40 per cent and 1.44 per cent of the total female non-adult population in the respective villages. Out of the 11 cases of child marriages in Kasabe Sukene seven were from the Marathas and allied caste groups and one each from the intermediate Hindus, the backward classes, the depressed classes and the Muslims. In the case of Mouje Sukene 3 out of the 4 cases were from the Marathas and the allied caste group and one from the depressed classes. In the case of Oney where there were 2 cases of female child marriage, one was from the Intermediate Hindus and the other was from the depressed castes. There were only three cases of child marriage among male non-adults, one in each village. In Kasabe Sukene and in Mouje Sukene they were from the Marathas and allied caste group while the remaining case in Oney belonged to backward classes. There <sup>was</sup> were only one case of a non-adult female widow which belonged to a backward caste family in Kasabe Sukene. Similarly there was only one



Table No. 7.4

Educa- tional status	Percentage Distribution of Population into Educands and Literates.															
	Kasabe Sukena				Mauje Sukena				Oney				All the three village			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Adult	Non-adult	Adult	Non-Adult	Adult	Non-adult	Adult	Non-adult	Adult	Non-adult	Adult	Non-adult	Adult	Non-adult	Total	Total
Educands	4.04	36.39	0.33	23.58	12.8	4.9	38.5	0.2	21.6	13.5	11.3	40.7	21.8	14.7	13.3	
Non-Educands	51.13	2.29	12.22	3.12	20.4	52.9	4.0	10.9	3.2	20.9	46.5	-	4.9	3.6	17.6	21.2
Illiterate	44.83	11.14	27.24	28.88	48.6	42.2	17.6	88.7	25.4	48.0	42.2	17.0	95.1	26.1	51.7	47.0
Not of school going age	-	50.18	0.21	44.42	16.2	-	39.9	0.2	49.8	17.6	-	42.3	-	48.5	16.0	18.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	290	566	917	547		463	301	452	237		252	135	245	138		

340  
347

case of separation in the female non-adult population and it belonged to a family in Kasabe Sukene belonging to the Marathas and the allied castes group.

7.8 Literary and Educational Attainments :- The following table (7.4) gives the distribution of adults and non-adults in both the sexes according to their educational status.

Educands and non-educands together give us the percentage of literates in the population. Illiterates include both adults as well as the non-adults. Persons coming under "Not of school-going age" are persons who have not completed the sixth year of their age. Entries coming under this head in case of adult females in Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene indicate the number in whose case information was not reported.

It will be seen from the above table that the percentage of educands vary<sup>ied</sup> from 13 in Kasabe Sukene and Mourje Sukene to 15 in Oney. Non-Educands vary<sup>ied</sup> from 20 per cent in the first two villages to 18 per cent in Oney. The illiterates vary<sup>ied</sup> from 48 per cent in Mouje Sukene to 51 per cent of the population in Oney. The percentage of persons who <sup>are</sup> below school-going age varied from 44 per cent in Kasabe Sukene to 49.8 per cent in Mouje Sukene. The proportion of educands, non-educands, illiterates and those who <sup>are</sup> not of school going age form respectively 13%, 21%, 47% and 18% of the aggregate population of all the three villages. The village figures, <sup>thus</sup> though, approximately tally with the overall figures relating to the aggregate population of the three villages.

Educands among adult males varied from 4 to 5 per cent in Kasabe and Mouje Sukene to 11.3 per cent in Oney. The percentage of educands among adult males thus diverged very widely in the case of Oney as compared to the figures relating to the first two villages. Educands among adult females were .33% in Kasabe Sukene and .2% in Mouje Sukene. Educands among adult females were totally absent in Oney which perhaps shows the greater bias of the people in that village against the schooling of the girls who are above the 13 years of age. Educands among non-adult males varied from 36.4% in Kasabe Sukene to 41 per cent in Oney. Educands among nonadult females were 21.6 per cent in Mouje Sukene, 21.8 per cent in Oney and 23.58 per cent in Kasabe Sukene. Wider divergence was evidence in the proportion of noneducand female adults in the three villages. In Kasabe Sukene the percentage of non-educands among female adults was 12 per cent, in Mouje Sukene this percentage was 11 while it was only 5 per cent in Oney. This low percent<sup>age</sup> in Oney was obviously due to proportionately greater degree of illiteracy prevailing among the females in this village as compared to that in the other two villages. Illiterates among the female adults in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney were 87 per cent, 89 per cent and 95 per cent respectively. Non-educands among adult males were 51.13 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 53 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 46 per cent in Oney. The percentage of non-educands among non-adults was more in the female sex than in the male population in Kasabe Sukene and in Oney. In Mouje Sukene however the proportion of non-educands was slightly

greater among males than among females. Illiterates among adult males constituted 45 per cent in Kasabe Sukene and 42 per cent in the villages of Mouje Sukene and Oney. Illiterates among non-adult males were 11 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 18 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 17 per cent in Oney while among the non-adult females the relevant percentages in the three villages were 29 per cent, 25 per cent, and 26 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively.

Generally, it can be stated that in all the three villages, the proportion of educand males was greater than the proportion of educand females. Similarly the proportion of non-educands among male adults was considerably more than the proportion of non-educands among female adults or, in other words, the proportion of illiterates among male adults was considerably less than that of the female adults in all the three villages. Another tendency which emerges <sup>from</sup> out of the above data is the greater prevalence of literacy among the newer generations than the older generations. This can be proved by the comparison of proportions of educands in the case of non-adults with the proportions of non-educands in the case of adults in both the sexes. It will be seen from the table below that the proportion of educands among the non-adults belonging to both the sexes is higher than the proportion of non-educands among the adult males and adult females. It means that the proportion of the population in the new generation which is receiving education is greater than the proportion of population in the older generation which had

received education.

	Adult male	Non-adult male	Adult female	Non-adult female
Educands	4.04	93.06	6.33	42.43
Non-Educands	51.13	4.60	12.22	5.59
Illiterates	44.83	22.34	87.25	51.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

( This table relates to Kasabe Sukene and in calculating proportions in respect of non-adults children below the school-going age are neglected. The same pattern is found in the rest of the two villages).

#### 7.9 Literacy and Educational attainments in castes :-

The data which was dealt with in the above section is given in this section from the point of view of caste.

Kasabe Sukene :- The proportion of illiterates to the total adult male members in different communities varied from 4 per cent in the minimum to 89 per cent in the maximum. Broadly, the proportion of illiterates was greater in the Narathas and the allied castes, Backward classes, depressed classes and Muslims. Illiteracy was less prevalent among the Brahmins, the advanced Hindus and the Intermediate castes. The proportion of illiterate adults in the total male adult population in these communities was 20 per cent in all the cases while the relevant proportions in the rest of the communities varied from 31 per cent to 89 per cent. Adult

males who were studying below the 4th standard in the primary school were reported by the Marathas and the allied communities but their proportion to the total adult male members in the respective communities was very small. Many of the non-educands in most of the communities had received education below the 4th standard. The proportion of non-educands who had received education above the 4th standard was greater only among the Brahmins, the advanced Hindus and the intermediate Hindus, I. Non-educands who had received their education up to matriculation or above were reported only by the Brahmins and the Marathas and the allied caste group.

In most of the castes the male non-adults who were below the school going age formed nearly 40 to 50 per cent of the total non-adult population in the respective communities. Illiterates among the non-adult male school going population were reported by almost all the castes except the Brahmins. Non-educands among the non-adult males were reported by the Marathas and the allied caste, Intermediate Hindus II backward castes and the Muslims. Among the non-educands there was only one non-adult male who had received education above 4th standard and he was a Muslim.

Illiterates among the adult female population in Kasabe Sukene varied from 40 to 90 per cent of the total adult female members in the various communities. The percentage of the illiterates was very high among the Marathas and the allied castes, the intermediate Hindus II, the depressed and the

backward castes and the Muslims. In the case of the backward castes all the female adults were reported as illiterates. Educands among the adult females were reported only by the Brahmins and the Marathas. None among the whole nonadult female population had received education upto the matriculation standard. Adult females who had received education above the 4th standard were very few in number but they were reported by most of the communities. Illiterates among the female non-adults were reported by all the castes except the Brahmins and their proportion with the total nonadult female population was higher among the Marathas and the allied castes, the intermediate Hindus II, the backward castes. Noneducands among the female non-adults were reported by all the castes except the Brahmins and the Advanced Hindus. Among the non-educands there was only one female nonadult who had received education above the 4th standard and she belonged to the Maratha caste. Among the Brahmins all the nonadult females who were of school going age were receiving education. Almost the same was the case with the advanced Hindus. In other castes the proportion of those who were receiving education to the total number of school going age was comparatively very low.

Mouje Sukene :- In Mouje Sukene nearly 81 per cent of the population consisted of the Marathas and the allied castes and the castes like Brahmins and Advanced Hindus were almost nonexistent. Other castes like the Intermediate Hindus and

the Backward castes were also very insignificant in number. We shall therefore confine our attention mainly to the Marathas and the allied caste group.

Among the male adults in Mouje Sukene the percentage of illiterates in the Maratha caste was smaller as compared to the relevant percentage relating to the same caste in Kasabe Sukene. It was 36.7 per cent in the former case as contrasted with 47 per cent in the latter case. The percentage of illiterates among the Marathas and the allied caste group as a whole was also lower in Mouje Sukene than that in Kasabe Sukene. It was 44 per cent in Mouje Sukene as compared to 54 per cent in Kasabe Sukene. Among the male adults three out of the total 13 members of Advance Hindu castes, 6 out of 9 backward class members, 9 out of twenty depressed caste members were illiterates. Seven out of the total 19 Muslim souls in the village were illiterates. There were only four persons who had received education upto Matriculation and above. Out of these two were Brahmins, one belonged to the Mahratta and other caste group and the remaining one belonged to the depressed castes. Noneducands constituted 59 per cent and educands constituted 5 per cent of the total male adult Maratha population. The same percentages relating to the whole group of the Marathas and the allied castes were 52 per cent 4 per cent. All the educands among the male adults in this caste group were studying in the classes above the 4th standard. Most



of the noneducands had received education above the 4th standard.

The proportion of illiterates among the Maratha adult females was as high as 89 per cent and considering the whole group of the Marathas and the allied castes, the relevant percentage was 91 per cent. Educands among the adult females were not found in any caste except the Marathas. Non-educands constituted a very small proportion of the total female adult members in almost all the castes.

Illiterates among the non-adult population of school-going age were reported by the Brahmins, the Marathas and the allied castes, the depressed castes, the backward castes and the Muslims. The percentage of illiterates among the non-adult Marathas at school-going age was 26.31 per cent. The same percentage among the whole group of the Marathas and the allied caste was 30 per cent. Noneducands among the nonadults were reported by the Marathas and the allied castes, the backward castes and the depressed castes. Among the female nonadults noneducands were reported by only the Marathas and the Intermediate Hindus I. Illiterates were reported by almost all the castes who had any nonadults of schoolgoing age. The percentage of illiterates among the nonadult female population belonging to the Marathas and the allied caste was nearly 27 per cent. Noneducands and educands in this caste group constituted 3.4 per cent and 20.8 per cent respectively. The remaining population was below the school going age.

Oney :- In Oney the Brahmins, the Advanced Hindus and the Muslims were totally absent. The Marathas and the allied castes, and the Vanjaris in the Backward class formed together nearly 83 per cent of the total population of the village. Another important caste group was the depressed castes who formed 13.5 per cent of the total village population. There were only 4 families belonging to the Intermediate Hindus. We shall, therefore, consider the main castes only.

Among the Maratha Male adults 26 per cent were illiterates. 57 per cent were non-educands and the remaining were educands. Among the allied castes 19 out of 20 were illiterates while the remaining one had received education below the 4th standard. Among the Vanjaris 41 per cent of the total 133 male adults were illiterates, 34.5 per cent were non-educands and the remaining were educands. Among the depressed castes 26 per cent were illiterates 64.5 per cent were noneducands and 10 per cent were educands. In all the castes the proportion of non-educands who had received education below the 4th standard was higher than the proportion of those who had received education above the 4th std. Educands were nearly equally distributed in the above two categories, i.e. those receiving education below the 4th standard and those receiving education above the 4th standard. Among the female adults there were no educands to be found in any of the caste groups. The proportion of illiterates was very high among all the castes. It was 89 per cent

among the Marathas, 100 per cent among the allied castes, 97 per cent among the backward castes and 69 per cent among the depressed castes. Consequently, the proportion of non-educand female adults was very low among these castes. There were only two female adults in the whole village who had received education above the 4th standard and they belonged to the Maratha caste. Among the male nonadults noneducands were not reported by any of the caste groups. Out of this total non-adult male population of school going age among the different communities 22.7 per cent among the Marathas, 85.5 per cent among the allied castes, 24.3 per cent among the depressed castes were illiterates. Among the female nonadults there were only five non-educands and all of them belonged to the backward classes. Among the total non-adult female population of school going age in each of the communities, 65 per cent among the Marathas, 100 per cent among the allied castes 37 per cent among the backward classes were illiterates.

7.10 A note on the educational facilities available at the centre:- Kasabe Sukene :- There was a basic school in Kasabe Sukene which was called 'Sheti Koolodyog' school. The school was established in 1845 and was taken over by the Local Board under its management in 1924. The school owns<sup>ed</sup> its own building which was built some 80 years ago. The school started imparting knowledge about Agriculture in 1927. It has <sup>land in</sup> ~~taken some~~ 5 acres of land on cash rent basis for agricultural demonstrations to the students. The students in the first 4 classes receive only practical education while the students from 5th to 7th stds. receive both the practical as well as theoretical education.

The advanced .....

students are also instructed in practical carpentry and they are made responsible for the maintenance and repairs to the agricultural tools possessed by the school. The school receives an annual grant amounting to Rs. 550 for the upkeep of the farm maintained by the school. The school owns agricultural implements worth Rs. 150 or so.

The school instructs upto the 7th standard i.e. vernacular final. There were in all 10 divisions, the first and the second standards having three and two sub-divisions respectively.

	Boys	Girls	Total
1st standard	86	66	152
2nd "	46	31	77
3rd "	40	13	53
4th "	30	15	45
5th "	20	9	29
6th "	16	3	19
7th "	22	1	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>398</b>

Number of students in each class according to the school records:- There were in all 398 students in the school. The number of educands according to our tabulated data was : 242 boys and 132 girls totalling 374. The dis-

-crepancy between the two figures can be accounted for by the fact that a number of students from the neighbouring villages were attending this school. Out of the total of 398 students 260 were boys and 138 were girls and the ratio between the two sexes was nearly 53 girls to every 100 boys. The same ratio up to the 4th standard was 100:61.8 and above the 4th standard it was 100:22.41. Out of the total of 398 students 113 belonged to the backward classes and out of these 113 nearly sixty were Harijans.

The students were taught Marathi, Arithmetic, General knowledge, agriculture (practicals and theory), hygiene, physical training, etc. The standards from 5th to the 7th were taught carpentry and Hindi. The working hours were divided into the morning session, i.e. 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and the afternoon session held between 2-30 P.M. and 5-30 P.M.

The staff attached to the school consisted of 11 teachers or one teacher for every 36 students. Ten out of the eleven teachers were trained teachers and five had received training in agriculture. In all seven teachers had received qualifications in Hindi and three were trained in Physical Training.

All the teachers paid attention to adult education in the village. The literary classes were conducted since 1952 but they were held only for 3 to 4 months during the monsoons.

The following table gives the results of vernacular Final students.

Year	Approved		Passed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1952	3	-	2	-
1953	16	-	9	-
1954	14	-	7	-

Mouje Sukene :- There was one primary and middle school up to the 7th standard which was established in 1914. The school ~~is at present~~<sup>was</sup> housed in a building which was formerly used as a village chawdi. The school was started only with one class and upto 1927 added another three classes i.e. upto the 4th standard. The fifth and the sixth standards were added in 1935 and 1936 respectively and the seventh standard was included in the following year. The number of teachers also went on increasing with the expansion of the school. Upto 1928 the teaching staff consisted only of two teachers and the number increased to four in 1946. At ~~the time of~~<sup>the survey</sup> present the staff consisted of six teachers.

The school was under the control of the Local Board Management since its inception. Since it ~~is~~<sup>was</sup> under the same management as the school at Kasabe Sukene, it ~~is~~<sup>was</sup> governed by the same regulations. The hours of work, the subjects and fees ~~are~~<sup>were</sup> the same for all the schools in the three villages.

The following table gives the number of educands in the school in 1955-56:

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
1	45	30	75
2	30	20	50
3	20	8	28
4	16	7	23
5	18	1	19
6	15	4	19
7	10	-	11
Total	155	70	225

There were in all 225 students of which 155 were male students and 70 were female students. The total number of educands according to our survey data comes to 202 of which 139 were males and 63 were females. The discrepancy between the two sets of figures might be due either to inaccurate reporting or due to a number of students from the neighbouring villages <sup>who</sup> attending <sup>ed</sup> this school. Considering the total number of boys and girls in the school we find that there were nearly 45 girls for every 100 boys. This ratio was low as compared to that obtained for the school in Kasabe Sukene. The sex ratio among the students in the standards -from the fifth upwards was very low as compared to that obtained for the school in Kasabe Sukene (11 girls for 100 boys as against 22 girls for 100 boys in Kasabe Sukene). Out of the total 225 students 42 boys and eight girls belonged to the backward classes. The number of Harijans in the total number of backward classes was 22.

As pointed out in the beginning the staff of the school consisted of six teachers of one teacher for every 37 students. Five teachers had received training in the teachers' training school while the remaining was trained in physical instruction. Two teachers were educated upto S.S.C. while most of the others had done their Vernacular Final. Almost all the teachers except the P.T. instructor had possessed some qualifications in Hindi. All the teachers took interest in the adult education by conducting literary classes. The classes <sup>were</sup> ~~are~~ conducted during 8 to 10 P.M. every night in the rainy season.

The school has maintained a small library for the benefit of its students. It has also started a scout unit very recently under the guidance of some of the staff members.

The result of the V.F. during 1952-55.

1955	Students appeared	11 boys + 0 girls	-	Passed	5 boys + 0 girls.
1954	"	9 boys + 2 girls	- "		1 boy + 1 girl.
1953	"	12 boys + 0 girl	- "		nil
1952	"	14 boys + 0 girl	- "		2 boys + 0 girl

Oney :- In Oney also there was one primary middle school conducted by the Local Board. This school was started in 1921 due to the initiative taken by the villagers. At present the school instructs the students only upto the 5th standard. The 5th standard was added to the school in 1925 and consequently the number of teachers was increased from



one to two. There were in all 110 students in the school during the period of our survey. The distribution of these students in different standards was like following :-

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
1	12	32	54
2	10	9	19
3	12	2	14
4	12	2	14
5	6	3	9
Total	62	48	110

The tabulated data from our survey gives us the following figures : 84 boys + 30 girls = 114.

The school did not provide facilities for the instructions for the 6th and 9th standards. But according to our tabulated data the number of educands who were studying in the standards from 5th to 7th were 26 (23 males and 3 females). The students studying in the 6th and 9th standards were attending the school either at Kasabe Sukene or Mouje Sukene, both of which were equidistant from Oney. At the same time it might be also possible that some students from the adjoining villages used to attend this school for their education in the lower classes. Otherwise the greater number of girl students in the school as compared to the reported number of female educands can only be due to misreporting.

The sex ratio between the students of two sexes was

quite high in this village as compared to that obtained for the <sup>two</sup> schools in Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene. This ratio comes to about 77 girls for every hundred boys. The number of girls actually exceeded the number of boys in the first standard. Out of the total students 80 or nearly 73 per cent were belonging to the backward classes. Harijans numbered 15. This large percentage of the students belonging to the backward and depressed classes was mainly due to the prominent group of Vanjaris who constituted nearly 49 per cent of the total village population.

Both the teachers attached to the school were trained teachers and possessed some qualifications in Hindi. Both of them were trained physical instructors. As in the case of teachers in the two schools of Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene, these teachers also took interest in adult education by conducting literacy classes during the rainy season.

7.11 Size of the family :- There were 531 families in Kasabe Sukene, 275 families in Mouje Sukene and 131 families in Oney. Considering the total population in the respective villages the average number of family members per family came to be 5.49 in Kasabe Sukene, 5.46 in Mouje Sukene, and 5.90 in Oney. According to the census figures the average family size works out to be 5.2 in Kasabe Sukene, 6.0 in Mouje Sukene and 5.5 in Oney. The average family size seems to have increased in Kasabe Sukene and in Oney while it has decreased in Mouje Sukene since the last census.

Table No. 7.5

Caste Group	Average Family Size in Various Caste Groups.			Average Family Size in Various Caste Groups.			Average Family Size in Various Caste Groups.		
	Kasabe	Sukene	Average size	Mauje	Sukene	Average size	Oney	Members	Average size
	No. of Families	Members		No. of families	Members		No. of families	Members	
1	14	91	6.50	2	12	6	-	-	-
2	12	58	4.83	2	10	5	-	-	-
3 1	169	1099	6.49	154	926	6.01	30	183	6.10
3 Total	333	1806	5.66	222	1229	5.53	46	258	5.60
4	39	209	5.30	9	48	5.33	2	13	6.5
5	38	189	4.97	4	23	5.64	2	5	2.5
6	27	114	4.22	7	29	4.14	57	384	6.73
7 1	26	150	5.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Total	40	238	5.95	20	90	4.5	22	105	4.77
8	26	124	4.76	8	53	6.62	-	-	-
9	1	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blank	1	4	4	1	9	9	2	9	4.5
Total	531	2920	5.49	275	1503	5.46	131	774	5.90

Table 7.5 brings out the average family size of the different communities in the three villages.

Kasabe Sukene :- It will be seen from the table that in Kasabe Sukene the Brahmins had the largest number of members (6.50) per family as compared to the number of members per family in the other communities. The average size of the family among the Marathas comes very close to the average family size among the Brahmins (6.49). (Communities having only a few families are neglected while comparing the average family sizes in the different communities). However, the average family size for the whole group of the Marathas and the allied castes as such was 5.66. The average number of family members per family among the Intermediate Hindus I, the Mahars and the depressed castes as a whole was 5.30, 5.76 and 5.95 respectively. Among the Advanced Hindus, the intermediate castes II, the backward castes and the Muslims the relevant figures were 4.83, 4.97<sup>4.22</sup> and 4.76 respectively.

Mouje Sukehe :- In Mouje Sukehe the Marathas and the Muslims had the average number of family members which exceeded six persons per family. Among the Marathas the average size of the family was 6.01 and among the Muslims it was 6.62. The average number of persons per family for the whole group of the Marathas and the allied castes was 5.53. Average number of persons per household among the Intermediate Hindus I, and the Intermediate Hindus II, was

5.33 and 5.64 respectively. Among the Backward castes and the Depressed castes the average size of family consisted of 4.14 and 4.50 persons respectively.

Oney :- In Oney the Brahmins, the advanced Hindus and the Muslims were nonexistent. There were only 4 families belonging to intermediate Hindu castes. Therefore the Karathas and the allied castes, the depressed castes and the backward castes are the only caste worth consideration. The average family size among these castes consisted of 6.10, 5.60, 4.77 and 6.73 persons respectively.

Table 7.6 brings out the distribution of the total number of families in the three villages according to different family sizes.

The percentage of unimember-families was greater in Kasabe Sukene than in the other two villages. It will be seen that the bulk of the families in the three villages consisted of two to six family members. The <sup>proportion</sup> percentage of families coming between these family sizes constituted nearly 60<sup>7</sup> percent of the total families in Kasabe Sukene, 64 per cent of the families in Mouje Sukene and 64 per cent of the families in Oney. In Oney the percentage of families consisting of five to <sup>seven</sup> six members was greater than the other two villages. This percentage was 43.5 in the case of Oney, 37.7 in the case of Mouje Sukene and 29.6 per cent in the case of Kasabe Sukene. Thus we find that, in the case of the above three villages, the smaller the village

Table No. 7.6

Percentage Distribution of Families according to Family Size.										
Family members	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Kasabe Sukene</u>										
% of families	9.2	10.5	11.7	15.8	11.7	10.4	7.5	5.6	5.2	4.1
<u>Mauje Sukene</u>										
% of families	5.8	9.8	13.1	13.1	16.6	11.6	9.5	8.7	4.6	2.5
<u>Oney:</u>										
% of families	6.9	5.3	15.2	12.2	15.3	16.0	12.2	1.5	2.3	0.8
-----										
Family members	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 & above Total
<u>Kasabe Sukene</u>										
% of families	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7 100
<u>Mauje Sukene</u>										
% of families	1.4	1.1	0.4	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	0.4 100
<u>Oney</u>										
% of families	1.5	3.0	0.8	0.8	3.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.8 100

the greater the percentage of families having five to seven family members. It will also be seen that the percentage of families consisting of 11 and above members is greater in Oney than in the other two villages. These percentages were 12.3, 4.7 and 8.3 in the case of Oney, Mouje Sukene and Kasabe Sukene respectively. Families having eight to ten family members were proportionately greater in number in Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene than in Oney. Such families formed 14.9 per cent of the total families in Kasabe Sukene and 15.2 per cent of the total families in Mouje Sukene while the relevant percentage <sup>the</sup> in/case of Oney was only 4.6.

7.12 Family Type :- Table 7.7 brings out the distribution of families according to various family types. There were 13 family types and they are enlisted in table 7.7.

There were 2.26 per cent, 3.99 per cent and 1.52 per cent unimember male families in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. The unimember female families in the above three villages were 6.77 per cent, 2.18 per cent and 3.81 per cent respectively. The majority of families consisted of married male with or without wife/children, male and married children with family and male with parents, and or brothers and sisters with their families. These types of families together constituted 78 per cent of the total families in Kasabe Sukene, 72 per cent of the families in Mouje Sukene and 80 per cent of the families in Oney.

TABLE 7.7

Percentage Distribution of Families By Family Types.

Family type	% of families out of the total families		
	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
1 Unimember Male	2.26	3.99	1.50
2 Married Male with/without wife/children	36.74	37.09	35.17
3 Male & married children with family	16.19	15.29	16.03
4 Male with Parents &/or brothers & sisters with their families	24.85	19.99	28.24
5 Male with other Paternal relations	.18	1.09	2.29
6 Male with other maternal relations	.79	.36	1.52
7 Male and wife's relations	2.44	1.49	2.29
8 Male and other relations	3.96	13.09	3.05
9 Female only	6.77	2.18	3.81
10 Female with husband and children	4.51	3.99	6.10
11 (10) & relations of husband	.75	.72	-
12 (10) and parents of their relations	.56	-	-
13 Females & other relations	-	.36	-
14 Blank	-	.36	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



Purely biological families constituted the largest single group in all the villages. Such families constituted 36.7 per cent, 37 per cent and 35.8 per cent of the total families in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. The next largest single group constituted of family type having a male with parents and/or brothers and sisters with their families. The percentage of such families was 24.85 in Kasabe Sukene, 19.99 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 28.24 per cent in Oney. The family type comprising a male and married children with family came next in importance and the percentage of such families in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney was 16.19 per cent, 15.27 per cent and 16.03 per cent respectively. Family types consisting of male with other paternal relations, male with other maternal relations, male and wife's relations and male and other relations accounted for 7.32 per cent, 15.99 per cent and 9.15 per cent of the total number of families in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. The family type consisting of a female with husband and children accounted for 4.51 per cent, 3.99 per cent and 6.10 per cent of the total families in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. The other remaining family types were insignificant in number and were totally absent in Oney.

7.13. Distribution of family types according to different income groups :- In Table 7.8 various income groups have been consolidated under three classes, the higher income

Table No. 7.8

Distribution of Family Types by Income Groups.

<u>F. Type</u> <u>Income</u> <u>Group</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Blk.
<u>Kasabe Sukene</u>														
Lower	8	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	33	13	1	2	-	-
Middle	3	147	30	58	1	1	6	1	1	9	2	-	-	-
Higher	1	35	55	72	-	3	7	20	2	2	1	1	-	-
<u>Total</u>	12	195	86	132	1	4	13	21	36	24	4	3	-	-
<u>Mauje Sukene</u>														
Lower	8	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Middle	3	53	16	20	2	1	4	4	1	6	2	-	-	1
Higher	-	41	26	33	1	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Total</u>	11	102	42	55	3	1	4	36	6	11	2	-	1	1
<u>One</u>														
Lower	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
Middle	1	23	2	10	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Higher	-	23	19	27	3	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	2	47	21	37	3	1	3	4	5	8	-	-	-	-

groups, the middle income groups and the lower income groups. The first class consists of income groups earning Rs. 950 or above. The middle class consists of income groups between Rs. 350 and 950. Groups earning Rs. 350/- or less are included in the third class i.e. lower income groups.

Table 7.8 brings out that most of the unimember male (1) families and unimember female families (2) in all the three villages belonged to the lower income groups. The unitary families with male as head mostly belonged to the middle income groups in Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene. In Oney an equal number of such families belonged to the middle and higher income groups. In Kasabe Sukene the percentage of the unitary families belonging to the middle income groups was 75 per cent and the same percentage in case of Mouje Sukene was nearly 52 per cent. The majority of the families consisting of males and married children with family (3) belonged to the higher income groups. The percentage of such families belonging to the higher income groups was 64 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 62 per cent in Mouje Sukene and nearly 90 per cent in Oney. Similarly the families consisting of male with parents and/or brothers and sisters with their families (4) belonged to the higher income groups in all the villages. In Kasabe Sukene such families which belonged to the higher income groups accounted for 55 per cent of all such families in the village. In Mouje Sukene and in Oney also the percentage of such families

belonging to the higher income groups was respectively 60 per cent and 73 per cent of the total number of such families. The number of these two family types belonging to the lower income groups was negligible but the number of such families belonging to the middle income groups was quite considerable; at least in Kasabe Sukene and in Mouje Sukene. Most of the remaining family types belonged either to the middle income groups or higher income groups. Only in respect of the unitary families with female as head of the family (10) do we find that such families belonging to the lower income groups constituted 54 per cent, 45 per cent and 22 per cent of the total number of such families in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively.

7.14 Births and Deaths :- The Questions were asked in the General Questionnaire regarding births and deaths in the respondent's family during the period of five years preceding the date of visit. The following data is obtained through the General Questionnaire.

In Kasabe Sukene the number of births reported during the period from 1950 to 1956 May were 655 and the number of deaths reported during the same period was 288. The number of births reported during 1951-56 in Mouje Sukene and Oney was 321 and 152 respectively. The number of deaths reported by these two villages during the same period was 127 and 61 respectively.

Table 7.9 brings out the agewise distribution of the total deaths in the selected villages :-

Table 7.9			
	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
0- 4	169	61	33
5 - 9	12	2	2
10-14	3	2	3
15-19	11	2	2
20-24	8	4	2
25-29	4	3	2
30-34	-	1	1
35-39	4	5	-
40-44	4	4	2
45-49	7	4	-
50-54	11	5	2
55 and above	55	34	12
Total	288	127	61

It will be seen that the deaths were mainly concentrated in the first group consisting of children below the age of 4 and 58.68 per cent of the total deaths in Kasabe Sukene, 48.03 per cent of the total deaths in Mouje Sukene and 54.1 per cent of the deaths in Oney were reported from this age group. The next important age group was that consisting of people above 55 years. This age group accounted for nearly 19.09 per cent, 26.77 per cent and 19.67 per cent of the total deaths in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. The other age groups do not show any marked peculiarity.

Distribution of Total Deaths According to the cause of mortality:  
Table No. 7.10

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Deaths</u>		
	<u>K. Sukene</u>	<u>M. Sukene</u>	<u>Oney</u>
Malaria	12	5	2
Cholera	20	4	1
Stomach Trouble	35	11	8
Fever	29	24	10
Cold etc.	9	1	-
Asthama	10	11	5
T.B.	8	6	2
Allergic Diseases	1	2	-
Dysentery	50	14	10
Unspecified	25	6	3
Oldage	16	7	2
Titanus	2	1	-
Poxes	4	-	-
Other reasons	30	14	6
Accidents	3	3	2
Complications result- ing from Maternity	4	5	2
Small pox	5	1	1
Typhoid	4	2	3
Pneumonia	4	-	-
Cancer	2	-	-
Death by murder etc	1	-	-
Paralysis	1	-	-
Blank	13	10	4
<hr/>			
Total	288	127	61
<hr/>			

7.15 Reasons of Death :- Table 7.10 enlists the reported causes of deaths and illness.

Most of the deaths within the age group below 4 years were caused by either of the following causes: Stomach troubles, fever, Dysentery, and unspecified causes. Nearly 63 per cent of the total deaths in Kasabe Sukene in the above age group were caused by either of these causes. In the case of Mouje Sukene also about 67 per cent of the total deaths within this age group were caused by the above causes. In Oney nearly 84 per cent of the total deaths in this age group were caused by the above reasons. The most common reason <sup>of</sup> death among the persons above the age of 59 was asthma.

In the table mentioned above the most common causes of death were gastric irregularities, fever, dysentery, and the unspecified causes. Deaths caused on account of these reasons accounted for 48 per cent of the total deaths in Kasabe Sukene, 42 per cent of the total deaths in Mouje Sukene and 50 per cent of the deaths in Oney. These causes of deaths can not be regarded as very serious causes. It is possible that the respondents did not really know about the exact causes of deaths, perhaps because of the lack of appropriate and expert medical facilities. Secondly the respondents had to rely entirely on their memory for reporting the causes of deaths and an element of inaccuracy is, therefore, quite likely to have entered in the reporting of these matters.

7.16 Morbidity :- Respondents were asked to report on the number of persons in the family that were affected by any sort of illness during the period of one year preceding the date of inquiry. Minor illnesses lasting for a very few days were, however, neglected. Here also, as in the case of reporting on the causes of deaths, the respondents might have failed to report on the exact causes of illness. The data presented here is, therefore, not very satisfactory.

The incidence of morbidity was highest in Kasabe Sukene and lowest in Oney. Nearly 11.3% in Kasabe Sukene 8.4% in Mouje Sukene and 5.9% in Oney of the total population in the respective villages were affected by one or other kind of illness. The incidence of morbidity among the females was lower than that among the males in all the three villages, 12.70 per cent, 10.20 per cent and 6.13 per cent of the total male population of Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively were reported as ill during the one year period while 10.51 per cent, 6.49 per cent, and 5.74 per cent of the total females in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively were reported as ill during the same period. Considering the adult and non-adult population in both the sexes in the three villages it was found that the incidence of morbidity was lower among nonadults in both the sexes villages except in the case of ~~adult male~~ in all the/male population in Kasabe Sukene where the incidence of morbidity was greater among the non-adults than among the adult and non-adult population in both the sexes. The data



Table No. 7.11

Incidence of Morbidity in the Surveyed Villages.

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Morbidity</u>		
	<u>Oney</u>	<u>M.Sukene</u>	<u>K.Sukene</u>
Malaria	12	27	93
Insanity	-	-	4
Physical Disability	4	25	22
Stomach troubles	1	4	15
Fever	2	14	29
Cold etc.	-	3	12
Asthama	5	13	24
T.B.	-	3	1
Allergic Diseases	-	2	6
Dysentery	1	3	21
Unspecified	-	-	2
Old age	2	11	1
Laprocry	1	2	-
Abscess	-	-	1
Chicken Poxes etc.	1	3	3
Other reasons	4	17	68
Accidents	4	-	4
Complications resulting from Maternity	-	1	3
Small pox	1	1	-
Typhoid	7	7	16
Pneumonia	-	-	1
Diabetis	-	-	1
Phumatism	-	-	1
Piles	-	-	1
Paralysis	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>330</b>

in this respect is summarised below.

Percentages of affected persons in			
	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
Male Adults	11.34	12.95	8.20
Male non-adults	13.25	5.98	2.22
Female adults	11.99	6.85	7.34
Female non-adults	8.04	5.92	2.89

It will be seen from Table 7.11 that malaria as a cause of morbidity was very prominent in all the three villages. 28 per cent of the total persons affected by illnesses of some sort in Kasabe Sukene were reported to have suffered from malaria. The same percentages in Mouje Sukene and in Oney were 21 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. The cause of illness could not be specified in the cases of 20 per cent, 13 per cent and 9 per cent of the total persons who had suffered illness in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. Cold/fever was the cause of suffering in, at least, about 12 to 13 per cent of cases in Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene. Asthama was most common among the older people and the percentage of those who suffered from Asthma varied from 7 per cent in the minimum in Kasabe Sukene to 10 per cent in Mouje Sukene and Oney. The number of persons who had suffered from serious diseases like T.B., paralysis,

leprosy etc. was very insignificant. The incidence of epidemics morbidity caused by the epidemic like small pox, chicken pox, etc. was also very negligible. Typhoid cases were reported from all the three villages, but the percentage of persons who suffered from typhoid was higher in Oney than in the remaining two villages. Dysentery cases were reported mainly in Kasabe Sukene where such cases formed 6 per cent of the total persons who had suffered illness.

7.16 Birth and Death Rates in the three villages :- The following birth and death rates are calculated on the basis of the total number of births and deaths recorded in 1955 as related to the total populations obtained through our survey.

Births recorded per 1000 population in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney were 56.8, 59.2 and 59.4 respectively. Deaths recorded per 1000 population in the above three villages respectively were 21.2, 23.8 and 23.2.

7.17 Earners and non-earners :- Among the male adults in each of the three villages 6.85 per cent in Kasabe, 8.42 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 1.8 per cent in Oney were non-earners. Among the female adults in these villages 171 or 18.69 per cent of the females out of the total of 917 in Kasabe Sukene, 57 or 12.61 per cent of the females out of the total of 452 in Mouje Sukene and 18 or 7.34 per cent of the total number of 245 females in Oney were reported as nonearners. Of the total male non-adults in each of

of these villages 94.8 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 89 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 93 per cent in Oney were reported as non-earners. Among the female nonadults the proportion of the non-earners was 87 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 86 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 89 per cent in Oney. Thus the proportion of non-earners was lesser among the female nonadults than among the male nonadults in all the three villages. But among the adult population the proportion of non-earners was greater among the females than among the males. The term non-earners in this section signifies those who had neither helped in the family's main or subsidiary occupation nor had engaged themselves in any independent occupation on account of either of the following causes :- (1) Education (2) Household work, (3) Oldage, (4) Physical disability or (5) Unworthyness for any job. The following table gives the distribution of non-earners according to the reasons reported for not earning:

Reasons	Male Adults			Female Adults		
	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney	Kasabe sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
1. Education	29	24	9	1	-	1
2. Household work	-	-	-	72	26	2
3. Oldage	11	7	3	38	26	10
4. Physical disability	8	5	1	9	3	1
5. Unworthy	1	-	-	-	-	-
6. Not stated	12	3	8	51	2	4
Total	61	39	21	171	57	18

In Kasabe Sukene 49 out of the total 61 adult male non-earners reported their causes for non<sup>+</sup>earning, 29 out of these 49 gave education as the reason for non<sup>+</sup>earning, 11 stated old age as the cause for not earning, eight adults were not able to earn due to physical disabilities and one did not earn anything because of his unworthiness. In the case of the 39 male adults at Mouje Sukene who were reported as non-earners 36 had given their reasons for not earning. Information was not available regarding the remaining three cases. Out of the 36 adults 24 were not able to earn due as they were receiving their to education, seven were not able to earn due to old age and five were physically disabled. Reasons for not earning were available in the cases of 13 adults out of the 21 non-earning male adults in Oney. Nine were not able to earn due to education, three were not able to earning due to old age and one was prevented from earning due to physical disability.

Among the female adults household work was the most common reason given for not earning. This was at least the case with Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene which had some families of Brahmins and advanced Hindus amongst whom the womenfolk generally do not earn and are mainly engaged in the household work. Among the respectable Marathas also women generally do only the household work. The greater proportion of the non-earning female adults in Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene was mainly due to this reason. In Oney where the Vanjaris and other lower castes predominated the

proportion of nonearning females was obviously lower. Thus 42 per cent of the total female adults who were reported as nonearners in Kasabe Sukene and 45 per cent of the total female adults who were reported as nonearners in Kouje Sukene were engaged merely in household work while in Oney the relevant percentage was only 11. There was one female adult each in Kasabe Sukene and Oney who did not earn due to education. 38 Adult females in Kasabe Sukene, 28 adult females in Kouje Sukene and 10 in Oney were not able to earn due to old age. The number of females who could not work due to physical disability was 9 in Kasabe Sukene, three in Kouje Sukene and one in Oney. Information was not available as to the reasons of not earning in the cases of 51 adult females in Kasabe Sukene, 2 adult females in Kouje Sukene and 4 adult females in Oney.

Among the nonadults of school going age, in both the sexes the common reasons for not earning was education though some females had also reported household work as a reason for not earning.

7.18 Distribution of earners :- <sup>7.12</sup> the following Table shows the distribution of earners into different combinations of occupations. An earner worked either in one of the family occupations or earned on his own by engaging himself in some independent occupation or did both. The earners were, therefore, distributed in the following combinations of occupations as shown in table 7.12.

Table 7.12

Distribution of Earners into different combinations of occupations.

	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
1. Earners in the family main occupation only	78.4	75.9	75.9
2. Earners in the family subsidiary occupation only.	3.8	4.9	3.1
3. Earners in an independent occupation only.	2.8	2.5	3.1
4. Earners in the family main and subsidiary occupations	14.3	15.3	12.1
5. Earners in the family main and independent occupations	2.3	1.2	5.8
6. Earners in the family subsidiary and independent occupation.	0.1	.2	-
7. Earners in the family main, subsidiary and independent occupation	.2	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Thus the percentage of earners engaged only in single occupations in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney was 83 per cent, 83 per cent and 82 per cent respectively. The remaining earners had combined one or more occupations. Out of the total earners 77 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 76 per cent in Mouje Sukene and in Oney were engaged only in the family main occupation. The proportion of earners who were only engaged in the family subsidiary occupation was 4 per cent, 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively in the case of Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney. Those who were engaged only in independent occupations constituted

2.8 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 2.5 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 3.1 per cent in Oney. Earners who worked both in the family main and family subsidiary occupations formed 14 per cent in Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene and 12 per cent in Oney out of the total number of earners in the respective villages. Earners in the family main occupation and in an independent occupation were 23 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 1.2 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 5.8 in Oney. There were very insignificant number of persons in the last two categories.

In Table 7.13 we give the total number of earners working in different categories of occupations. For the purpose of calculating the total number of earners in each type of occupation, a person who worked in two or more occupations has been regarded as two or more persons as the case may be. The total number of persons thus obtained exceeds the actual number of earners. The actual number of earners reported was 1675 in Kasabe Sukene, 889 in Mouje Sukene and 486 in Oney. As against these figures the number of earners obtained by the method mentioned above was 1961 in Kasabe Sukene, 1038 in Mouje Sukene and 573 in Oney. These figures give us the number of persons working in all the occupations or the total of the strength of each occupation.

It will be seen from table 7.13 that the percentage of earners engaged in agriculture and primary industries varied from the 81 per cent in the minimum to 89 per cent



Table 7.13

Occupational Distribution of Earners			
	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
1. Agriculture and primary industries	80.95	88.95	86.67
2. Processing and manufacture	7.07	2.38	7.48
3. Commerce	5.90	2.01	1.20
4. Transport	.35	1.62	.86
5. Construction and utility	.30	.47	.86
6. Health, education, public administration, communication etc. services.	1.93	.75	1.37
7. Other services	3.35	3.25	1.39
8. Unproductive	.05	.09	.17
Not reported	.10	.48	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

~~It will be seen from~~  
 in the maximum in the surveyed villages. Kasabe Sukene, the nucleous village, had obtained the least percentage in this respect as compared to the other two villages. Under agriculture and primary industries have been included cultivators, Attached and casual Agricultural labourers, herdsmen, fishermen, etc. The second category consisted of earners engaged in processing and manufacture of food stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof. This group also included manufactures of metal products, potters

carpenters, etc. The percentage of earners in this second group was the least in Mouje Sukene i.e. 2 per cent and the highest in Kasabe Sukene and Oney i.e. 7 per cent. This was mainly because Mouje Sukene depended on the artisans <sup>at from</sup> Kasabe Sukene for its requirements while in Oney there was a concentration of workers in tanning industry. Under the third group were included all types of retail and wholesale traders, moneylenders, dalals, etc. The percentage of earners coming under this group was naturally higher in Kasabe Sukene than in the other two villages. The number of earners engaged in transport was proportionately greater in Mouje Sukene i.e. 1.62 per cent than <sup>than</sup> in Kasabe Sukene and Oney (i.e. .35 per cent and .86 per cent respectively.) Bullock cart drivers and persons engaged in railway have been mainly included under the group of transport. The railway station and the railway quarters were located within the boundaries of Mouje Sukene and hence the higher percentage in that village in respect of the earners engaged in transport. The earners engaged in construction and utility were insignificant in number in all the three villages. Persons included under this group were those who worked as masons, and workers in irrigation, and road and transport work. The sixth group included persons in health services, educational services, police and postal services, village administration, etc. The percentage of workers engaged in this group of services was higher in Kasabe Sukene than in the other two villages. This was natural because Kasabe Sukene being the nucleus

village, alone possessed the postal and medical facilities. Mouje Sukene, especially was completely dependent on Kasabe Sukene for these services. The seventh group consisted of miscellaneous services like domestic services, launderefs, barbers, hotel and eating houses, etc. The percentage of earners in this group was almost the same for Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene i.e. 3 per cent while it was only 1 per cent in Oney. The last or the unproductive class consisted of pensioners, beggars, prostitutes, persons depending on family remittances, etc. The percentage of those coming under this group was quite insignificant in all the three villages.

#### 7.19 Occupational distribution of earners in Kasabe Sukene:-

There were in all 1961 persons working in different types of occupations as we have seen in the section above. In this section we deal with the distribution of these earners in different occupation in details. Most of these earners were adult and very few were non-adults. Out of the total of 1961 persons engaged in different occupations 973 or 50 per cent were male adults, 883 or 45 per cent were female adults, 30 or 1 per cent were male nonadults and 75 or 4 per cent were female nonadults.

The greatest single group of earners was of the cultivators of land mainly owned who consisted of 592 or 33 per cent of the total earners. Out of the total of 592 earners in this group 307 were males and 280 were females including

the nonadults in both the sexes. Another important single group consisted of casual agricultural labourers numbering about 494 or 25 per cent of the total earners in the village. To this number must be added 75 earners who described themselves simply as "labourers". Since there was not much scope for casual work in the nonagricultural occupations these must be regarded as agricultural labourers. Thus the percentage of earners who worked as agricultural labourers come to 29 per cent or so. All the above three types of earners came under the first category of occupation described in the previous section. Others who were classified under the same group consisted of cultivators of land mainly un-owned forming 1.17 per cent of the total earners, Agricultural rent receivers forming .40 per cent, herdsmen forming 1.53 per cent, Attached agricultural labourers forming 1.17 per cent and sheep rearers forming 1.07 per cent of the total earners.

In the second group which included earners engaged in processing and manufacture work, the tailors and the cobblers were the most prominent. There were nearly 37 persons, or 1.8 per cent in the tailoring business and 25 or 1.2 per cent in the cobblers trade. Amongst the remaining were the following : 6 persons or .3 per cent working in floor mills (these were the owners of floor mills working in their own mills, the employees in the floor mills have been excluded from this group), 3 persons, working as carders, 4 persons

working as rope makers, 3 persons engaged in preparation of blasting powder, another three persons working in precious metals, 19 persons working as potters, 11 persons working in the manufacture of metal products, 5 persons working as carpenters, etc. 10 persons working as basket makers, and 9 persons working in transport equipment making.

Amongst the earners grouped under the head of commerce the most prominent groups were those of general shopkeepers and hawkers or street vendors. There were 29 persons working as the former and 26 working as the latter. Amongst the remaining who were classified under commerce, were five doing retail trade in animals and fish for food, one running a pan-bidi shop, three doing retail trade in textiles, 5 working as sweatmeat dealers, one working as a hawker of bet drinks and foodstuffs, 5 doing a retail in firewood, and another 5 doing some wholesale trade. There was one more prominent group of 31 persons who pursued such occupations as onion trade, dalali, etc.

There were not many persons who worked in transport and only 6 persons reported that they were drivers of bullock cart. As has been mentioned in the Chapter VIII there were 64 persons who reported earnings from bullock cart driving during the season when onions are exported, but most of them have not mentioned this as their occupation. The number of earners in transport will considerably increase if all those who have reported earnings from bullock cart driving are included here.

Only four persons were classified under group V i.e. construction and utility. Of these four persons two were masons and the remaining two were working for supplying water to certain families in the village for domestic purposes.

In the seventh group, which consisted of medical educational etc. services, were included 25 persons or 1.9 per cent of the total earners. Of these three were working in the medical services, 11 were in the educational services, 8 were working as village officers or servants two were in the police service, one was in the postal service and three were other government employees.

Under the seventh group were included 3 domestic servants, 7 barbers, eight dhobies, nine hotel keepers, 14 persons in the religious services, and 5 in other services.

There was only one person in the unproductive class who was a beggar.

Mouje Sukene :- We have already noted that the earners in Agriculture and primary industries constituted nearly 89 per cent of the total earners in the village. The most prominent group in this class consisted of cultivators of land mainly owned which numbered 437. There were another 33 persons who reported agriculture as their occupation. These together formed 45.27 per cent of the total earners. Another conspicuous group was that of casual agricultural

labourers who numbered about 310 or nearly 30 per cent of the total earners in the village. The remaining earners in the group consisted of 8 earners who worked as attached agricultural labourers, 2 persons who were rent receivers; another two persons who were herdsmen, 95 persons or 9.15% of the earners who were cultivators of mainly unowned land, 13 persons who worked as sheep rearers and 22 casual labourers.

There were 25 persons in the second group of those engage in processing and manufacturing. Of these 8 were tailors, 3 were rope makers, another three were goldsmiths, seven were carpenters and four were blacksmiths cum carpenters.

21 persons were classified under commerce and all of these were <sup>re-</sup>tail traders or merchants. Of the 17 persons who were classified under transport 14 were working in railway while the remaining three worked as bullock cart drivers. There were only 5 persons who were classified under construction and utility. Of the 8 persons who were in the educational etc. services, one was a medical practitioner, 3 were teachers, and the remaining 4 were engaged in village administration.

Out of the remaining, one was a domestic servant, two were barbers, 8 were in the hotel business, 10 were in the religious services (Mahanubhav), two were in other services and two were pensioners.

Oney :- As in the case of the above two villages, the largest single group in this village also consisted of cultivators of mainly owned land. There were 317 or 55.32 per cent of the earners in this group. The next prominent group consisted of casual agricultural labourers. Nearly 81 persons reported to have worked as casual agricultural labourers and another 35 reported to have worked as labourers. Here also since there was not much scope for nonagricultural work these will have to be considered as agricultural labourers. These together amounted to 20 per cent of the total earners. One reported to be working as an attached agricultural labourer and 26 were cultivators of mainly un-owned land. 7 were working either as herdsmen or sheep rearers.

Among those who were classified under processing and manufacture the most important group was of tanners. There were 30 people belonging to Dhor caste who were in the tanning industry. Of the remaining persons in the group one was a tailor, 11 were working as cobblers (these were belonging to Dhor caste who worked as cobblers as a subsidiary occupation) and one was a carpenter.

Only three persons were engaged in commerce, of these one was a retail trader and two were hawkers. Four were classified under transport, three of them worked as bullock cart drivers and one worked in the railways, probably as a labourer. 5 persons were engaged in construction and utility and of these, one was a mason, three were Vadars and the remaining one was working on road construction.



Eight persons were classified under the 6th group and its break up was as follows : two teachers, three in the village administration, one practicing indigenous medicine, four working as salaried workers in the grampanchayat or co-operative society.

7.20 Out-migration :- In this section we deal with out-migration. The respondents were asked to report about the family members who were residing outside the village either permanently or temporarily. The relation of the outmigrant with the head of the family to which he belonged was also noted in the schedules. For the purposes of this section we consider only such persons as were closely related to the head of the family like brothers, sons and unmarried daughters. No particulars about the individual family members of these outmigrants have been taken down. Further, there were few in-migrant families who had some of their family members residing outside the village, mostly at the original place of residence. These family members who were thus residing out of the village are left out of consideration in this section. The following data is, <sup>therefore</sup> thus, presented with these reservations:

Kasabe Sukene :- In all 33 families in the village reported a total of 38 out-migrants. Out of these 33 families one was a Brahmin family, four belonged to the Advanced Hindu castes, 10 belonged to the Marathas and the allied groups, 11 belonged to the group of Intermediate Hindus, and the remaining 7 were depressed class families.

The majority of the outmigrants had migrated within the Nasik District. Nearly 26 persons were in the Nasik district itself while the remaining 13 had gone outside their own district. Out of those who had migrated to places within the Nasik district itself 6 were residing at Nasik or Nasik Road proper while the remaining were residing either in the neighbouring villages in Niphad taluka or in the villages of the neighbouring talukas. Out of the 13 persons who had migrated out of the Nasik district nine had migrated to Bombay and the remaining had migrated to the neighbouring districts of Thana and Khandesh.

Most of the out-migrants had gone out for earning their livelihood while some i.e. 9 out of the total 39 had gone for educational purposes. One was taking education in the Nasik college, two were studying in the primary school, five were studying in secondary schools and the remaining one was under training in teachers' college, Nasik. Out of the 30 persons who were earning outside the village 20 had left the village because they had secured employment, two had gone out with the help of their relatives, 7 had left because the income of their respective families was insufficient and one had gone out due to family disputes. The seven persons who had left the village because of their insufficient family income were all doing low paid jobs yielding an annual income varying from 100 to 600 rupees. Out of these seven persons one was a bidi worker, one was a domestic servant, one was an attached agricultural labourer, one was a basket weaver and three

were working as shop or hotel assistants. Most of these were illiterates. Out of the total of 8 illiterate out-migrants 4 belonged to these group of 7 persons. Of the remaining three, two were educated in the middle school, and one in the secondary school. One who had left the village due to home dispute was also an illiterate and worked as a casual labourer. His income was not reported. Of the two persons who had gone out with the help of relatives one was a Brahmin educated upto Marathi Vith std. and who was pursuing the occupation of a temple priest while the other a Mali by caste and educated upto Marathi II std. was working as an agricultural labourer. Most of the 10 persons described above had maintained regular contacts with their original village but only four of them were sending any remittances to their family members in the village.

Of the 20 persons who had left the village because they had secured employment 5 belonged to the Marathas and the allied castes, 1 belonged to the Advanced Hindu group, 8 belonged to the depressed classes and the remaining six belonged to the Intermediate castes. 4 were working as teachers, 4 were in the police service, one was a talathi and the occupation of one person was not reported. Out of the remaining ten eight were working in Bombay. The exact nature of their jobs cannot be stated due to the lack of information on this point. But most of those who were

working in Bombay were comparatively well off than those remaining outmigrants who were earning elsewhere. The annual earnings of these 20 outmigrants had varied from Rs. 300 in the minimum to Rs. 1200 in the maximum. Six persons were earning an annual income which exceeded Rs. 1000 and 5 of them were working in Bombay. Eleven persons had an income varying between Rs. 800 <sup>and</sup> to 1000, 2 persons had an income between Rs. 600 <sup>and</sup> to 800 while there was only one person whose annual earnings were below Rs. 300 or so. Most of these 20 outmigrants were literates: two were illiterates, 16 had received Marathi education and out of these 16 eleven had done their vernacular final examination. The remaining two had received high school education. Almost all of them had maintained regular contacts with their village and those who had maintained this contact were also sending remittances to their families.

Age at Migration :- There were nine students who were taking education outside the village. Of these nine students, three had left the village when they were below the age of 10, another three had left when they were between 11 and 15 years of their age while the remaining had left when they were between 16 <sup>and</sup> to 20 years of their age. Most of these students were residing outside the village for the duration of 5 years.

Out of the thirty employed persons who were residing outside the village, four had left the village when their

age was between 16 to 20 years, nine had left when their age was between 21-25 years, three had left when they were nearing 30 years of their age and two had left when they were above 30 years of age. The period for which they were residing outside their native village varied from one year to twenty years. Twenty two persons were residing outside the village for the period varying between one to five years, four persons had stayed outside the village for a duration of 6 to 10 years, one had stayed outside his native place for a period of 15 years and three had resided outside the village for a period varying between 16 <sup>and</sup> 20 years.

Mouje Sukene :- In all 15 families in the village reported 19 outmigrants. Out of these 19 outmigrants, 6 belonged to Maratha caste, 7 belonged to Harijan caste, one was Bhangi, 3 were Koli families and 2 were Muslim families. Out of the 19 out-migrants 15 had migrated within the Nasik District itself. Out of these 15 persons who had migrated to places within Nasik district nine were residing either at Nasik road or in Nasik. Four persons had migrated outside the Nasik district, <sup>and</sup> two of them had gone to Khandesh district, one to Bombay and the remaining one to Thana.

Out of the 19 outmigrants 7 were educands while the remaining were employed. Of the seven educands 5 (amongst whom was a girl student) belonged to the Maratha caste while 2 belonged to the Harijan community. Two of these educands were teachers under training, another two were college students at Nasik College, one was studying in matric class

while the remaining two were in the sixth standard at the high school.

Out of the 12 persons who had gone out for earning their livelihood 5 belonged to the Harijan caste, three belonged to Koli caste, two were Muslims and one each was a Maratha and a Ehanggi. Four of the 12 employed outmigrants were working in the Fress at Nasik, two were in the Police service, three were working in the Railway, and of the remaining three one was a clerk, one was an attached agricultural labourer and the occupation of the last one was not reported. The annual earnings of these outmigrants varied between Rs. 30 <sup>and</sup> Rs. 2100. One had an income above Rs. 2000, another one had an income about 1600, two had an income varying between Rs. 1000 <sup>and</sup> 1500, seven had an income varying between Rs. 500 <sup>and</sup> 900 and the remaining one was earning Rs. 300. Most of the employed persons were literates except two. Out of the 10 literates, 3 had done their V.F. examination, another three had completed the 6th standard and two each had completed the 5th and the 4th standards of the primary school. All of these outmigrants had maintained regular contacts with the village and had sent remittances to their families except one who could not do so because of his insufficient income.

Age at Migration and duration of stay :- Out of the 7 educands who had outmigrated for educational purposes one had left the village when he was nine years of age, four had left the village when they were between 11 <sup>and</sup> 15

years of their age, and two had left when they were 23 years old. The duration of their stay outside the village was in most of the cases less than five years. There was only one case reporting a duration of stay outside the village which exceeded the period of 5 years.

Out of the 12 employed outmigrants 6 had left the village when they were between 16 and 20 years of their age, three had left when they were between 21 and 25 years of age, two had left when they were nearing 30 years of their age and the remaining had migrated at the age of 33. The period for which they had established their residence outside the native village varied from one year in the minimum to 25 years in the maximum. Majority of the cases had, however, stayed outside the village for a period varying between one to five years. There were 6 persons in this category, then two persons had a stay outside the village lasting between 6 to 10 years, 3 had resided away for a period varying between 11-15 years and one had stayed away for 25 years or so.

Oney :- Seventeen families in Oney reported 26 outmigrants. Sixteen out of these belonged to Vanjari tribes, 6 were Marathas, 3 were Mahars and the remaining was a Koli by caste. Half of the outmigrants had migrated to the places within the Nasik district itself and nine out of them were residing at the district place proper. Twelve out of the remaining thirteen were staying in Bombay and the remaining

one was at Kalyan. Fifteen persons out of the total number of outmigrants i.e. more than half of them had migrated for educational purposes and eight persons were still educands. Of these eight educands four were taking college education, 2 were studying in the high school and another two were in the primary schools. Five of these educands were Vanjaris, two were Marathas and one was a Harijan. Out of the 18 employed outmigrants eleven were Vanjaris, 4 Marathas, 2 Harijans and one a Koli. Four out of these 18 employeds were serving as clerks, three were serving as shop or hotel assistants, 4 were doing business, either as commissioned agent or as a trader, one was in the police service, another one was working as a casual labourer and the remaining five <sup>will</sup> salaried earners whose occupation was not specified. Most of the employed outmigrants were earning comparatively better. Only two of them had an annual earning which amounted to Rs. 300, three had an income varying between Rs. 900 <sup>and</sup> 1000 and rest of them had an income exceeding Rs. 1000. Out of the remaining 13, seven had an income varying between Rs. 1100 and 1500, 5 had an income between Rs. 1600 <sup>and</sup> 2000 and one had an income of about Rs. 2500. Most of these outmigrants were literates and only one was an illiterate. Out of the rest, three had an education upto primary school standard, 12 had an education of the high school standard and two were matriculates. All of them were maintaining regular contacts with their native place and were also sending remittances to their family members.



Out of the 15 persons who had migrated for educational purposes seven had become eventually employed while the rest continued to be educands. All of these 15 persons had left the village when they were between 11 to 15 years of age, another six had left when they were between the age 16 to 20, two had migrated when they were between the age 21 to 25 years and the remaining had left at the age of 28. All of those who had left the village for business or employment had left when they were above 15. Six had left when they were between 16 to 20 years of age, two had left at the age of 21 and the remaining had left when they were 30 or near it.

The period of stay in the case of educands varied from one to 10 years. Five were residing outside the village for a period varying from one to five while the other three were residing outside the village for a period varying between six to ten years. The period of residence outside the village in the case of employeds varied from one year to 15 years in the maximum. Eight were residing out of the village for a period varying between 1 to 5 years, 7 were residing out for a period varying between 6 to 10 years and the remaining were residing outside of the village for a period varying between 11 to 15 years.

7.21 Immigration :- Information was collected regarding the immigrant families who had temporarily or permanently settled in the selected villages. It must be noted in this connection that all the individual immigrants were not covered

by our survey and the cases where the heads of the families had immigrated into the villages have only been considered. Thus an individual immigrant staying permanently or temporarily with a native family is left out of consideration for the purposes of this section. The number of families who had thus in-migrated in Kasabe Sukene was one hundred and twenty nine i.e. 24 per cent of the total families in the village. In Mouje Sukene, the number of immigrant families was 46 or nearly 17 per cent of the total number of families in the village. The immigrant families in Oney were 21 or 16 per cent of the total families in the village. Almost all of these families in all the three villages had immigrated within a period of 40 years prior to the survey period.

Period of immigration :- The following table presents the distribution of immigrants according to the length of the period of their stay in the villages. For calculating the length of their stay the period prior to the date of the visit has been taken into consideration.

Period	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
1 year or less	9	3	2
2 to 4 years	27	4	6
5 to 7 years	14	7	2
8 to 10 years	9	1	2
10 - 20 years	20	7	5
16 - 20 years	26	7	-
21 - 30 years	16	9	3
31 - 40 years	6	7	1
41 - 50 years	1	1	-
51 and over	1	-	-
Total	129	46	21

TABLE NO. 7.14

Caste wise Distribution of the Immigrant Families.										
Caste Group	Kasabe Sukene			Mauje Sukene			Oney			
	No. of families	Family members	Family members	No. of families	Family members	Family members	No. of families	Family members	Family members	
I Brahmins	4	3.08	33	2	4.34	12	-	-	-	
II Advanced Hindus	7	5.38	24	1	2.17	3	-	-	-	
III Marathas	25	19.24	91	11	23.90	41	8	38.09	35	
Kolies	25	19.24	82	14	30.46	66	-	-	-	
Other allied castes	23	17.69	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IV Intermediate Hindus I	7	5.38	27	3	6.52	11	2	9.52	13	
V " II	11	8.46	53	-	-	-	1	4.76	1	
VI Backward Tribes	14	10.77	59	4	8.69	13	6	28.59	22	
VII Depressed castes	5	3.84	28	5	10.87	27	4	19.04	18	
VIII Muslims	7	5.38	27	6	13.04	40	-	-	-	
IX Others	1	0.77	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blank	1	0.77	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	130	100	552	46	100	213	21	100	89	

400

405

It will be seen from the above table that nearly 44 per cent of the total immigrants had come to stay in Kasabe Sukene during the ten years prior to the period of survey. Another 48 per cent of the immigrants in this village had stayed for a period of varying between ten to thirty years. Six immigrants had stayed in the village for a period varying between 30 to 40 years. In Kouje Sukene the majority of immigrants had a length of residence longer than 10 years. Nearly 65 per cent of the immigrants had stayed in the village for a period varying between 10 to 40 years. In the case of Oney there were only 4 immigrant families who had resided in the village for a period exceeding 15 years. The rest of them had come to the village within the fifteen years prior to the period of survey.

Table 7.14 gives the caste-wise distribution of the immigrant families with the total number of family members in each caste group.

It can be seen from the table given above that more than half or 57 per cent of the total immigrants belonged to the Marathas and the allied castes. The Marathas and the Kolis formed the largest individual groups in the total immigrants in Kasabe Sukene and Kouje Sukene. In the case of Oney the two prominent individual groups were those belonging to the Marathas and the Vanjaries. The allied castes in Kasabe Sukene also formed a very prominent group. The immigrant advanced Hindus, mainly consisting of the trading

communities, formed only 5 per cent and 2 per cent of the total immigrant families in Kasabe Sukene and Mouje Sukene respectively. Most of the immigrants belonging to the Marathas and the allied castes seem to have come to these villages for working as casual agricultural labourers. Out of the total immigrants in Kasabe Sukene 44 reported casual agricultural labour as their main occupation and 37 out of these belonged to the Marathas and the allied caste groups. The proportion of persons working as casual agricultural worker was greater among the Kolis. Out of the 25 Kolis nearly 20 worked as casual agricultural labour, and almost all of them had come with the help of their relatives already staying in the village. In Mouje Sukene also out of the total 25 families belonging to the Marathas and allied caste group 11 worked as casual agricultural labourers. There were fourteen in-migrant families in Mouje Sukene of which 13 belonged to Marathas and the allied castes. In the case of Oney there were 13 families who worked as casual agricultural labourers and 12 families belonged to the Marathas and the allied castes and the Vanjari tribes. Thus most of the families belonging to the prominent immigrant caste groups seem to have come to these villages for working as casual agricultural labourers, which is quite natural in view of the all the year round employment opportunities provided by the irrigated farming carried on in the villages.

Most of the immigrant families had come to the village

with the help of their relatives although those who had come in connection with their employment or trade, etc. also formed a prominent group. 46 families in Kasabe Sukene, 20 families in Mouje Sukene and five families in Oney reported employment employment or trade, etc. as their reason for coming to these respective villages. 75 families in Kasabe Sukene, 20 in Mouje Sukene and 13 in Oney reported to have inmigrated with the help ~~or~~ because of their relatives in their respective villages. The rest, i.e. 9 cases in Kasabe Sukene, 6 and 3 cases respectively in Mouje Sukene and Oney, did not report anything. (It must be noted here that the question in this connection asked in the questionnaire was meant to elicit the process by which the inmigrants got themselves stabilized in these villages. The question was misconstrued as to mean the reason for inmigration.

Distribution of inmigrants according to the occupations pursued by them:- It will be seen from table 7.15 that quite a majority of inmigrants were <sup>u</sup>pursuing occupations in the agricultural sector. Nearly 60 per cent of the inmigrants in Kasabe Sukene, 67% in Oney and 48% in Mouje Sukene were working in the agricultural sector. The number of inmigrants engaged in agriculture was less in Mouje Sukene as compared with that in Kasabe Sukene and in Oney. This was because of a number of inmigrants in that village, i.e. 12 out of the total 46 or 26 per cent were railway employees who were classified in the transport sector. A prominent number of those engaged in the agricultural sector reported working

Table 7.15 Occupational Distribution of the Immigrants.

Group	Main occupation	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
I	Agriculture	79	22	14
II	Processing I	3	-	3
III	Processing II	6	2	1
IV	Traders	14	-	-
V	Transport	-	12	-
VI	Construction and utility	2	1	-
VII	Medical etc. services	13	1	3
VIII	Other services and non-farm labour	12	8	-
IX	Unproductive	1	-	-
	Total	130	46	21

as casual agricultural labourers <sup>and</sup> formed 34 per cent, 30 per cent and 62 per cent of the total immigrant families in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. In the case of Kasabe Sukene attached agricultural labourers formed the next important group among those who were in the agricultural sector. The break up of the 79 immigrants who were engaged in this sector was as follows : 6 persons were cultivators at mainly owned land, 11 persons were attached agricultural labourers, six persons were raising

cattle, three were rearing animals, 45 persons worked as casual agricultural labourers, seven were cultivators of unowned land and one was a rent receiver. The similar break-up in the case of the remaining two villages is unimportant because a large proportion of those engaged in agricultural sector were working as casual agricultural labourers (14 out of 22 in Kouje Sukene and 13 out of 14 on Oney). Immigrants who worked as traders existed only in Kasabe Sukene and formed another important group. The third important group consisted of persons who were in the medical, educational, etc. services. These two groups were not very prominent in the remaining two villages. Still another prominent group comprised other services and non-farm labourers. Amongst those who were classified under this head were barbers, launderers, persons in the religious services, persons in regular employment doing inferior jobs and non-farm labourers. This group was prominent in Kasabe Sukene and in Kouje Sukene.

Occupational mobility over two generations amongst the immigrants :- The head of the immigrant family had stated his own occupation as well as the occupation of his father. The data collected in this respect is presented villagewise.

Kasabe Sukene :- Table 7.16 gives the twoway distribution of the heads of the families in the present as well as in the earlier generations in to various occupational



groups. These occupational groups are only broad categories indicating the various sectors of the village economy. These broad groups are the same as referred to in the previous section. (The second and the third have been combined into one group).

*occupational*  
 Table 7.16 : DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRESENT GENERATION IN *of the immigrants*  
 KASABE SUKENE.

*occupational distribution of the earlier generation*

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
I	70	-	4	-	2	7	6	-	89
II	5	9	-	-	-	2	4	1	21
III	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	10
IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	6
VII	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	2
VIII	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Total	79	9	14	-	2	13	12	1	130

In the table the horizontal totals given below at the bottom indicate the <sup>*occupational*</sup> distribution of the heads of the immigrant-families while in the eight vertical cells above each of these in the present generation totals is given the distribution of the earlier generation in to various occupational categories. The totals given on the right hand side of the table <sup>*therefore*</sup> show the occupational distribution of the earlier

generation of the immigrants. Thus 79 families in the present generation were in the first category and 70 reported their father's occupation as also belonging to the same category. The other recruits to the first category had come mainly from groups II and IV. Thus all the diagonically located cells <sup>from left to right direction</sup> represent the number of immigrants who were following their father's occupations. It will be, therefore, seen that 70 out of 79 in the first category i.e. agriculture, followed their hereditary occupation, all the nine immigrants in the second categories i.e. processing and manufacture followed their hereditary occupation, nine out of 14 in the third category of commerce and trade followed their father's occupation, three out of thirteen in the sixth category i.e. medical, educational, village administration, etc. Services followed followed their hereditary occupation; and one only out of 12 in the category VII was following his father's occupation. <sup>The proportion of those following their father's occupation</sup> was greater in the first three categories than in the rest of the categories. Comparing the distribution of the present and the earlier generation ~~into various occupational surveys with those who are following the hereditary occupation~~ we find that proportionately more people in the first two categories than these in the rest of the categories have left their fathers' occupation and switched over to the occupational categories VI and VII. In other words there was a drain out of the Agricultural and processing and manufacturing sectors and

Table No. 7.17

Districution of present generation in to various occupational grades

Distribution of earlier Generation.

	Mauje Sukene								Mauje Oney								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII/VIII	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
I	22			5		1	4	32	13					2			15
II		2	-	6			2	10	1	3				1			5
III			-					-									
IV								-									
V				1	1			2									
VI							1	1									
VII							1	1									
VIII										1							1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>

this was not matched by the influx of new entrants into these sectors. Secondly this drain out of the first two sectors was mainly directed to the occupational categories VI and VII.

Mouje Sukene and Oney :- More or less similar trends are observable regarding the immigrants of Mouje Sukene and Oney as evidenced in Table 7.17. It must be noted here that in the above discussion the term 'hereditary occupation' or 'father's occupation' is applied in a very broad sense. This is to some extent inherent in the broad classification of occupational categories adopted in this section. Thus a son of a cultivator who no longer cultivates but works as a casual agricultural labourer is regarded as following his hereditary occupation because both the occupations come under agricultural sector. The above mentioned tables, therefore, show only the broad changes that have taken place in the occupations' structure over a single generation of the immigrants.

#### Geographical Mobility

Place of origin of the immigrants :- The following table brings out the distribution of the immigrants according to the places of origin.

The respondents were asked to state the place of his father's residence. These places have been classified

Place of origin	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
Niphad taluka	22	9	2
Neighbouring talukas	74	22	18
Nasik district	13	7	-
Neighbouring districts	16	10	1
Other States	5	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>

as those belonging to Niphad taluka, those belonging to the neighbouring talukas, those belonging to the distant <sup>as</sup> plans but within the Nasik district itself, those belonging to the other states. It can be seen from the above table that most of the immigrants had come from the neighbouring talukas. Those coming from the neighbouring talukas amounted to 57 per cent, 47 per cent and 85 per cent of the total immigrants in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively.

7.22 Family Budgets :- In this section we deal with the reported expenditure by different families in the selected villages on certain items. The general family schedule had incorporated a list of items of family budget expenditure and the respondents were asked to report the

expenditure incurred by them on these items. The expenditure thus reported referred to the month preceding the day of visit. The items incorporated in the schedule were selected with a view to acquire the consumption pattern in the rural families belonging to different income occupation and community groups. However, certain important items <sup>of</sup> consumption like foodgrains were excluded from this list because in a rural economy, they do not constitute an item <sup>of</sup> cash expenditure. The items included in the list, therefore, also enable us to get some idea about the cash turnover in relation to them. The following items were included in the questionnaire: (1) Fuel (2) Kerosene (3) Edible Oils (4) vegetable ghee (5) Gur (6) Sugar (7) Tea (8) Coffee (9) Betel leaves and chewing tobacco (10) Bidis, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco (11) Milk and (12) Curds (13) Ghee and Butter (14) Eggs (15) Mutton (16) Fish and Dry fish (17) Vegetables (19) fruits (20) Medicines and medical treatment (21) clothes (22) footwear (23) Soap-toilet and washing (24) Hair oils (25) Newspapers (26) Book and (27) Travel. It must be mentioned here that the expenditure incurred on certain items, such as clothing must have been confined to certain seasons or certain months of a year. It was, therefore, planned to spread the field work over the whole year so as to obtain a representative sample <sup>of</sup> families incurring expenditure on various items in different months. This plan, however, could not be executed due to some practical

difficulties and the work in this connection had to be concentrated in certain months. The following table shows the months for which the expenditure data is available in the selected villages:

Village	Number of family budgets available in										
	August	Sept.	October	Novr.	Decr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Total
K.Sukene	6	121	153	144	99	7				1	531
H.Sukene						9	110	144	11	1	275
Oney								27	104		131

It will be seen from the above table that the field work relating to family schedules in Kasabe Sukene was concentrated between the months at September 1955 and December 1955. In the case of Mauje Sukene and Oney it was concentrated in February - March 1956 and in March - April, 1956 respectively.

Castewise Distribution of : Average monthly expenditure on the selected items:- The table 7.13 shows the castewise distribution of the average monthly expenditure per family in the different communities:

Table 7.18

Average Monthly Expenditure Per Reporting Family in Various Castes

Average monthly expenditure per family in

	Kasabe Sukene	Mauje Sukene	Oney
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brahmins	76.21	89.5	-
Advanced Hindus	93	35	-
Marathas	50.42	59.94	49.03
M & Allied castes	40.20	50.08	38.32
Int. Hindus I	50.02	69.22	41
Int. Hindus II	38.81	44.40	25
Backward Classes	14.43	36.41	53.64
Harifans	28.15	41.50	19.81
Other Depressed castes	29.64	31	45.45
All depressed castes	28.67	40.45	32.63
Muslims	38.38	66.87	-
Others	108	-	-
Blank	108	72	36.50
<b>Average for whole village</b>	<b>40.98</b>	<b>50.32</b>	<b>46.02</b>

All the families in the three selected villages reported some expenditure on one or more items. The average expenditure per family in Kasabe Sukene was Rs.41, and it was Rs.50 and 46 in Mauje Sukene and Oney respectively. (Inter village comparison or inter-community comparisons are not possible due to two factors: (i) firstly the average expenditure per family in a given community is influenced by the strength at the community concerned. Thus wide divergences in the averages might have been caused on account at the number at families existing in the different communities. (ii) Secondly the divergences in average monthly expenditure in the different communities might have been caused, to a certain extent at least, by the time factor. As has been stated earlier the enquiry was not spread over the whole year, neither did it cover all the castes in a particular month.



It so happened that particular castes were covered in a particular month while the idea originally was to cover different families belonging to different strata<sup>n</sup> or caste groups in a particular month. On account of this certain communities were covered in the post-harvest period and others were covered during the pre-harvest period. Thus certain communities might have been covered during the period which synchronised with festive seasons when, generally, more than average expenditure on certain items is incurred. Due to these factors the differences in the average expenditure among various community groups might have been unduly overemphasised in either directions.)

The above table reveals certain broad trends. The average per family expenditure among the Marathas and the allied caste groups in all the villages generally confirms with the all village average. Higher castes have generally reported higher per family expenditure than those belonging to the lower castes. In Oney the backward caste groups have reported the highest figure in this respect but it must be remembered that this class was in the majority in this particular village and was a well-to-do class.

Table 7.19 presents the distribution of total expenditure on the family budget items for the three villages.

Table 7.19

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure on various Budget Items.

Items of expenditure	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of
	Flys. repor- -ting exp.	total exp. -ted,	Flys. repor- -ting exp.	total exp. -ted	Flys. repor- -ting exp.	total exp. -ted
	Kasaba Sukone	Mauje Sukone	Mauje Sukone	Onoy		
Fuel	40	4	23	3	11	1
✓Kerosene	93	3	100	3	93	3
✓Edible oils	97	4	100	5	100	7
Vegetable ghee	36	2	12	-	16	-
Cur	83	2	76	1	95	3
✓Sugar	83	5	94	7	97	8
✓Tea and Coffee	91	4	93	3	100	5
Pan, Tobacco, etc.	70	7	80	6	86	8
Milk, curds, etc.	57	7	49	3	35	3
Mutton, eggs, etc.	42	3	45	2	50	3
Vegetables, fruits	82	3	91	3	93	3
Medicines & treatment	13	3	13	4	11	2
Clothes - men's	42	15	67	19	47	16
- women's	37	14	49	19	27	10
- children	37	6	56	8	30	4
Footwears, and their repairs	14	2	10	2	13	2
Soap	82	2	85	1	92	1
✓Hair oils	98	1	94	1	97	2
Newspapers & books	8	-	7	-	5	-
Travel expenditure	43	12	43	10	58	18
Total expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100

Almost all the families in all the three villages reported expenditure on one or more items. The total expenditure incurred by these families amounted to rupees 21,763 in Kasaba Sukone, Rs.13,840 in Mauje Sukone and Rs.6,029 in Onoy. The average expenditure per family varied from Rs.40.98 in the case of Kasaba Sukone to the maximum of Rs.50 in in the case of Mauje Sukone. The per capita expenditure in Kasaba Sukone was Rs.7.45, in Mauje Sukone Rs.9.20 and in Onoy Rs.7.70. It can be seen from the table that the percentage of families incurring expenditure on certain items is uniform

in all the three villages. Thus in the case of kerosene 100 per cent of the families in Mauje Sukene and 93 per cent of the families in Kasabe Sukene as well as in Oney had reported expenditure. The range of these percentages was similarly very narrow in the case of edible oils, (99% in K. Sukone, 100% in Mauje Sukene and Oney both) medicines and Medical treatment, (13% in both Mauje Sukene and Kasabe Sukene and 11% in Oney) and hair oils (98% in Kasabe Sukene, 94% in Mauje Sukene and 97% in Oney). The expenditure reported on Newspapers and books was very insignificant and the percentage of <sup>families</sup> persons reporting expenditure varied from 5 in the minimum in Oney to 6% in the maximum in Kasabe Sukene. The table also brings out wide divergences as between the nucleus and other villages in the proportion of families reporting expenditure on certain items. Thus wide divergences were observed in the proportion of families reporting expenditure on such items as fuel, vegetable ghee, milk and curries etc. The percentage of families reporting expenditure on fuel was 40 in Kasabe Sukene but 23 and 11 in Mauje Sukene and Oney respectively. In the case of vegetable ghee 36 per cent families in Kasabe Sukene reported expenditure while only 12 per cent and 11 per cent families in Mauje Sukene and Oney respectively reported expenditure on it. It can be generally stated that the percentages <sup>of</sup> families reporting expenditure were uniform in the cases of the commodities which constituted the items of necessity. In such cases the percentages of

families incurring expenditure were above or near about 90 per cent or 80. This uniformity in the proportion of families reporting expenditure was found at the other end also. These percentages were uniform as between the villages in such cases as Book and newspapers, footweares, medicines and medical treatment, etc. But the percentages were conspicuously low i.e. not exceeding above 15 per cent. The divergences between the nucleus and other villages in the proportion of families incurring expenditure on certain items like vegetable ghee, fuel, milk and milk products is probably due to the existence of a certain population with urban habits in the central village. Proportionately more families in the nucleus village have spent on fuel. This might be due to the existence of proportionately greater number of outsiders in the village who have to spend more on fuel than those who own land or can collect fuel from the farm lands, etc. The items on which more than 80 per cent of the families in all the villages reported expenditure were kerosene, edible oils, sugar, tea and coffee, vegetables and fruits, soaps, hair oils. In the case of Ony Jaggery and Pan, tobacco, etc. were the extra items on which more than 80 per cent families reported expenditure. In the other two cases the expenditure on these items varied from 76 per cent to 8.3 per cent. The items of expenditure on which 50 to 80 per cent of the families reported expenditure were clothes, mutton and eggs, and travel; Milk and milk products (with the exception of Ony where the percentage in this case was 35 per cent). In all



total expenditure was made in all the three villages. The expenditure incurred on sugar was also about the same extent but average per family expenditure was lower in the case of sugar than in the case of Pan, bidies, etc. On the rest of the items the percentage of expenditure varied between below one per cent and 5 per cent of the total expenditure in each village. Only in the case of edible oils and Milk and milk products the percentage of expenditure was 7 per cent in both the cases in Oney and Kasabe-Sukens respectively.

## Chapter VIII

### Trading and Transport System

8.1 We present in this chapter the available information regarding different categories of trading, <sup>and</sup> transport activities carried on in the surveyed villages. The basis of the information is the same as described in the introductory paragraph of chapter VI. The information obtained from the general family schedule and the special case studies is supplemented, in some cases, by the data collected through a small questionnaire which aimed at gathering the information from different traders regarding the details about the monthly and annual turnover, stock on hand, places of sales and purchases made. There were nearly fifteen categories of trades whose information is given in the following paragraphs. Information regarding the general trading practices and statistics regarding annual turnover, annual profits etc. relating to each of these categories is given separately. The section on transport mainly deals with the bullock cart owners. The villages were linked with the outside world only by the Central Railway line. Transport of goods in motor vehicles was confined to a particular season and a particular commodity. The only means of inter-village transport, therefore, was the bullock cart. Bullock transport was used on a considerable scale for the movements of goods within the village also.

8.2 Sweetmeat vendors: There were <sup>four</sup> sweetmeat sellers in Kasbe Sukene who supplied the sweetmeats to Sukene and its neighbouring villages. Two, out of the four, were running tea-shops together with sweetmeat shops. One was a hawker and sold

the sweetmeats in nearly 10 of the surrounding villages. All the four sellers also attended the weekly markets for vending their stock which usually consisted of etables like Shev, Chivda, Jilebi, etc. The demand for these etables was slack during the rainy season while it used to increase after the harvest were over. The marriage season was also very brisk season.

None of the four sellers was following his occupation as a hereditary occupation. Out of the four, three were Gosavi by caste whose hereditary occupation was 'Bhikhshuki'. The remaining one was Jain by caste. There were about seven persons in the trade at which four were females. In one shop, which belonged to the Jain, there was no male working member. Females in the trade prepared the sweetmeats while the male members in the family looked after the shop. Women also undertook the hawking at the etables in the village.

All the four families in the trade carried on sweetmeat selling as their main occupation which gave them an annual income of Rs.737 on an average. Only one family reported a subsidiary occupation and that was of a "bhikhshuki" which had given it an income of Rs.10 only. The two families which owned tea-shops along with sweetmeat selling business had a slightly more income than the average given above. The annual turnover reported by these families ranged from Rs.1600 to 4,910. The average annual turnover had come to Rs.2752 which had given a profit margin of nearly 26 per cent.



The raw materials required for preparing the sweet etables were purchased locally. None of the families had employed any permanent servant. The Jain woman had engaged some servant on a temporary basis for which she had paid Rs.50.

The value of the equipment possessed by these families ranged from Rs. 47 to Rs.235 or Rs.153 on an average. This equipment consisted of various frying pans, spoons of various descriptions and other utensils. One family owned a push cart while the two families who ran tea-shops possessed cups and saucers, cubboards, tables, etc.

8.3 Tea Shops: There were nearly eleven tea shops of which five were located in Mauje Sukene and the rest were in Kasbe Sukene. Out of the six tea shops in Kasabe Sukene two are dealt with in the above section and are, therefore, ignored in this section. Out of the nine tea shops which remain to be considered two were run by persons who were 'Koli', by caste, another two were run by families who were 'mali' by caste, one each was run by a Maratha and a Barber and the remaining three were owned by two Muslims - one muslim possessing two tea shops, <sup>of which one</sup> one in Mauje Sukene and the other <sup>was</sup> near the station. Seven out of the eight families running these tea shops carried on the business as their main occupation while one claimed it as a subsidiary occupation, agriculture being the main occupation in this case. Only

three other families had claimed some subsidiary occupations, but they were more or less independent occupations <sup>pursued by</sup> of some of the members in the families. None of the families followed the trade as its hereditary occupation and the business standing which the families had in the trade varied from 5 years to 25 years.

These tea shops generally supplied <sup>like</sup> tea, coffee etc. and some eatables during certain seasons in the year. The charges were 1 anna per single cup of tea and two annas per single cup of coffee. Two shop owners whose case study was made, reported a daily sale of nearly 200 cups of tea. The tea powder, sugar, milk etc. material required for preparing tea was purchased from the local merchants. Both the shop owners claimed that the daily expenditure involved in these purchases came to Rs.5 to Rs.6. Both the owners mentioned above claimed an average daily sales of about 8 to 12 rupees which gave, roughly, a 50 per cent profit margin. (The incomes reported by the teashop owners, however, do not confirm to the above figures obtained through the case studies, and, therefore, must have been grossly under reported.) The annual income from the tea shops ranged from Rs.250 to Rs.1000 or Rs.550 on an average.

Most of the establishments were one man concerns which did not employ any outside labour. Only three concerns had two persons engaged in them each while none had maintained any permanent servant.

The equipment mainly consisted of tables, chairs, crockery and utensils and investment in these items was determined by the size of the establishment. The average

value of the equipment per establishment had come to Rs.87 ~~or 80~~ but four establishment possessed an equipment which exceeded Rs.150 in value. One of them even possessed a radio and a gramophone. Only one or two teashops possessed a kerosene stove or a petromax. All the tea shops had to pay the following annual taxes: License fee Rs.7, Grampanchayat tax Rs.10 and Local Board occupation tax Rs.2 to 4.

8.4 Grocers: There were 14 grocers' shops of which two were in Oney, one in Mauje Sukene and the rest were located in Kasabe Sukene. Nearly half the number of the owners of these shops were Jains while amongst the remaining, three were owned by persons who were Teli by caste, two were owned by Vanjaris one each was owned by a Maratha and a Marvadi. Most of them were carrying on the trade as their main occupation while three claimed it as their subsidiary occupation, agriculture being the main occupation, in all the three cases. Seven out of the 14 had no other occupation except the main occupation and the subsidiary occupations claimed by the rest included such occupations as agriculture, moneylending, fire-woodshop, Bidi agency, etc.

The income derived by the grocers varied from Rs.600 to Rs.3,000. Three had an income below Rs.1,000, seven had an income ranging from Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000; two had an income between two <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ three thousand rupees while the remaining two had an income of Rs.4,000 each. The average income of the whole group had come to Rs.1914. The average turnover for 12 shops for whom the data was available was Rs.16,625 which gave the profit margin of 11 per cent or so.

The stock on hand on the date of visit varied between Rs.400 to Rs.5000 in value. Three shops had stock on hand worth less than Rs.1,000, six shops reported stock on hand ranging between <sup>Rs.</sup>1,000, and <sup>Rs.</sup>2,000 Rs. in value while of the remaining three one had stock on hand worth Rs.5815, another had worth Rs.4700 and the third had worth Rs.2125 in value. The goods sold in three shops were usually bought from Nasik and neighbouring markets like Ozar, Sayakheda, etc. These goods were bought from wholesalers either on cash basis or on credit basis. In case of the latter the payment had to be made within a month or so. These shops dealt not only in 'kirana' but also in stationery, patent medicines, pan, bidi, cigarettes, etc. The villagers from the surrounding villages patronized the shops.

The equipment possessed by these shops varied between <sup>from</sup> Rs.10 to Rs.600 in value depending on the size and get up etc. of the shops. The average value per shops came to Rs.162. In the larger shops decorative settings usually claimed a predominant portion of the total value of the equipment. The equipment of grocers usually consisted of a balance, weights, a few cupboards, glass or tin containers, etc. only.

The fourteen shops together gave an employment to 30 persons out of which only five were working as employees while the rest were family members. The five employees were working as permanent servants and had received 427 rupees on an average as an annual payments.

Most of the shop owners were following the trade as their hereditary occupation. Only four families claimed it as their non-hereditary occupation and out of these four two

were Vanjaris, one a Maratha and the remaining one a Teli by caste. Three out of these four entrants in the trade were pursuing it as a subsidiary occupation, the main occupation in all the three cases being Agriculture. The business standing which the different families had <sup>possessed</sup> varied from three to 25 years. Three out of the 14 had six or below six years standing, another three had a business standing varying from 10 to 16 years while all the rest had above 20 years standing. Five out of the total fourteen families were migrants and had come to Sukene within the last 30 years.

8.5 Firewood sellers: There were three firewood sellers and all of them did the business in Kasabe Sukene. Of the three one was a Koli, another was a Muslim and the third one was a Teli. The Koli was the only person who pursued this trade as his main occupation; the other two followed the trade only as their subsidiary occupation. One of these two followed Agriculture as his main occupation while the other owned a grocer's shop. The Koli, <sup>and</sup> the Muslim each earned an annual income of Rs.500 while the Teli had gained Rs.100 as his annual earnings.

The trade had given an employment to three persons, all the establishments being one-man concerns. None of the three had maintained any servant and the owners themselves looked after the shops.

The firewood came from the surrounding villages in bullock carts. The general practice was to purchase the standing trees which were later cut into smaller blocks of wood or

small sized chips for transportation purposes. Felling of a tree and splitting it into suitable chips was done either on contractual basis or by employing hired labour. A case study was done of the Muslim firewood dealer and it revealed the following information.

He used to purchase the trees from the adjoining villages at a cost which varied from twenty to fifty rupees or even more for each single tree depending upon its size. Trees were felled by hired labour. They were cut in to convenient pieces on the same spot and then brought by a hired cart. We can arrive at this Balance Sheet in the following manner. A Babhul tree which can yield two khandi of firewood would cost something like Rs.35 while a mango tree of the same size would cost about Rs.20/-. The retail prices of which these types of firewood were sold were Rs.30 per khandi in case of Babhul and Rs.25 per khandi in case of Mango wood. This gave him the gross return of twentyfive rupees in case of a babhul tree and thirty rupees in case of a mango tree. If we take into account the other costs - wages and transport costs, etc. - we can get a net gain which he earned from the sale of one khandi of firewood. Of these the transport cost depended upon the distance between the tree felled and the village. On an average this did not exceed four to five rupees per day. Now one cart <sup>could</sup> ~~can~~ accommodate half a khandi of firewood and two khandis of firewood could be transported within one day by making four trips or so. If a cart was engaged for whole day, the cost come to about rupees four. The wages paid for splitting the wood etc. were paid on the

basis of 4 annas per maund of firewood. The wage bill for two khandis (40 maunds) would come to Rs.10. So we arrive at the following figures.

Cost of tree (Babhul)	Rs. 35	(Mango)	Rs. 20
Transport charges	4		4
Wages	10		10
Total costs	49		34
Total proceeds	60 (Rs.30 per khandi)		50 (Rs.25 per khandi)
Net gains on two khandis of fire wood	11		16

The net gains per khandi was Rs.5½ in the case of babhul and Rs.8 in the case of Mango wood. Considering the reported incomes, of the three dealers we can assume a total annual sale of nearly 150 to 160 khandis of firewood or an annual turnover of Rs.4,500 or so.

8.6 Bangle Sellers: Six families reported bangle selling either as their main occupation or as subsidiary one. Out of the six, three were kasar by caste and the remaining three were Muslims. Only two families followed bangle selling as their main occupation and they had no subsidiary occupation. Amongst the other four who pursued bangle selling as their subsidiary occupation, one was a tailor, one was an agriculturist, and the remaining two were petty traders.

The income derived from bangle selling was meagre and did not exceed Rs.150 in all cases except one. In this solitary case the annual income earned was Rs.600. The average income per year of the whole group had come to Rs.193. This trade

had given employment to seven persons out of which five were females and two were males, all of whom were from Kasabe Sukene. All of them, except one, claimed their profession as non-hereditary one. All were family concerns which were carried on without any external help.

None had any bangle shop and they hawked their goods in the surrounding villages and in the weekly markets and annual fairs. They replenished their stock by making purchases either from the merchants in the bigger villages or directly from Nasik. Their stock mainly consisted of glass bangles but a few also dealt in plastic bangles. Five persons reported their annual turnover which varied from Rs.300 to Rs.1,000. The average annual turnover in these five cases had come to Rs. 660. Considering their average annual income which came to Rs.220, the margin of profit which they earned was 33 per cent or so.

8.7 Traders in Buffaloes: Nine persons reported to have engaged themselves in this trade. Out of this nine, seven belonged to gawali joshi caste while amongst the remaining two, one was a Maratha and the other one was a Muslim. All the persons who were Joshis by caste carried the trade as their main occupation while the Maratha and a Muslim claimed Agriculture and vegetable selling as their respective main occupations. Gawali Joshis are the traditional traders in buffaloes who roam from village to village in search of fodder and a financier. Most of the gawali Joshis in Kasabe Sukene were immigrants and had come to this village within the last 10 years. Before coming to this village they had been



living in Mauje Sukene for some years. It was reported that they had come to ~~be~~ Sukene due to some conflict with the moneylender in Mauje Sukene who used to finance their trade. The Maratha who has claimed buffalo trading as his subsidiary occupation was reportedly the financier of all these gawalis who have camped on his plot of land. The terms on which the finance was supplied by this Maratha trader were not quite clear as there was a general disinclination to report on the matter. Broadly speaking the Maratha trader advanced credit to the traders when they wanted to purchase buffaloes, and also supplied them with a plot of land on which they had built temporary structure of mud and wattle screen. This financier also supplied them with grains whenever they were in difficulty. The traders returned the money presumably with a certain amount of interest as soon as the sale of buffaloes was effected. In addition to the interest rate paid to him by the joshis at the time of clearing of the debts, he also profited by the dung manure which he could secure from them as of right. Many a times the sale of buffaloes was effected through this financier and this gives him an additional opportunity of making money at the cost of the traders.

There <sup>was</sup> no particular season for purchasing the buffaloes but generally the joshis purchased the buffaloes from March to June when the dry buffaloes are offered in the market at cheaper prices. Dry buffaloes were purchased in Bombay from the north Indian traders. The joshis used to go to Bombay in groups, lived with the traders and

transacted the business within four to five days after a careful selection. The factors that governed the selection of buffaloes were good breed, age, potential milk yield, absence of any deformity etc. The joshis preferred to purchase pregnant buffaloes for it meant a lesser period of maintenance. But as there was no means of determining the existence of pregnancy the traders mostly depended on their luck. Most of the joshis who were interviewed were prejudiced against the system of medical examination which was the only way of knowing whether a buffalo is pregnant or not. The buffaloes were transported to Sukene in railway wagons from Bombay. The joshis got the buffaloes covered as soon as they were brought to Sukene. If the conception had not already taken place the joshis had to maintain them for a period of 10 months or so. In case of the buffaloes who were already covered the period of maintenance was small varying from 4 to 6 months. The buffaloes were invariably sold before calving. Dairy animals are generally marketed when they are in milk and the factors which govern their prices are the daily milk yield, the stage of lactation and the presence or absence of a calf at-heel. The marketing practices followed by the joshis were peculiar in the sense that the price they obtained did not depend on any of the above factors as the buffaloes were sold before they brought forth their calves. A mother buffalo, in fact, fetched a less price than a carrying buffalo. It was reported that this practice was merely due to tradition and no particular reasons were given in support of the system.

The joshis used to go to Nasik on weekly market days for marketing the buffaloes. The marketing was carried on through commission agents who carefully prevented any direct contact between the <sup>1</sup> sellers and the purchasers. The agents followed the closed auction system which gave them a considerable opportunity for entering into under hand dealing. The agents generally charged a commission of Rs.10 for each buffalo sold. A buffalo once taken to the Nasik Market was not brought back if it was not sold during the market day. Accommodating a buffalo in Nasik for one more week involved some 20 to 25 rupees of expenditure. Joshis, therefore, tried to dispose of their buffaloes even at a lower price for avoiding this expenditure. They had an added reason for this anxiety to sell their buffaloes in their first trip to the market in that the buffaloes fetched a lesser price if, in the mean time, they brought for<sup>th</sup> the their calves. The marketing expenses included the brokarage charges, octroi duties, market fees and feeding charges. No transport charges were involved as the buffaloes were moved to the market place on foot. Much attention was not given to the preparation for the market. However, buffaloes were cleaned and clipped before they were brought to the market place. It cannot be considered as an item of expenditure.

The difference between the purchase price and the sale price constituted the main source of income of the gawali joshis. This difference was roughly as much as

100 per cent or a bit more of the purchase price. But there was a great deal of variation in prices depending upon the factors like breed, age, etc. to warrant any generalisation. Heavy milkers like Surahi Delhi, Mehsana breed fetched a very high price ranging from Rs,300 to Rs,6000. The purchase price in these cases ranged from Rs,150 to Rs,250. The buffaloes had to be reared up for a maximum period of 10 months. This rearing period was short in the case of buffaloes who had already been conceived before the time of purchase. This meant a lesser maintenance cost and a larger profit in a shorter time interval. The timing of the sale i.e. the timing of the calving season with the market demand was also an important factor. The demand for milch cattle was generally high in Nasik region from January to August. The purchaser was often at a disadvantage if the calving season did not coincide with this period. There were certain other risks involved in the trade. Some times the buffaloes did not conceive at all <sup>and</sup> they had to be unnecessarily maintained till they could be resold in the market. Loss through death of a buffalo or abortion were still more factors which added up to the risks of the trade.

The fodder required for rearing the buffaloes was mostly collected free of charge from the edges of irrigated fields or fringes of canals. Some time fodder was also collected in <sup>ex-</sup>change of labour - i.e. by working in the fields of an agriculturists. Fodder was seldom purchased, for it would

have rendered the whole trade uneconomic. However, during the summer months when there was a general paucity of fodder, some expenditure had to be incurred on fodder.

The following case studies will give full details regarding the operation of this trade. The table below gives the figures regarding the purchase and sale of the buffaloes belonging to two gawali joshis during 1955-56.

Breed purchased & with purchase price	Purchasing expenses				Selling expenditure					Cattle
	Travelling Person	Lodging Cattle etc.	Commi- ssion	Price	Tra- vel- ling	Commi- ssion etc.	Lod- ging Per- son			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A 1 Mhasan Rs 200	7	22	14	4,8.0	350	2	10 + 1 duty	4	6	Nasik
2 Mhasan Rs 200	-	-	-	-	350	2	10 + 1 duty	10	15	"
3 Mhasan Rs 125	-	-	-	-	475	2	10 + 1 duty	20	30	"
B 1 Mhasan Rs 150	-	-	-	2.8.0	315	-	8	-	-	Sukene
2 Mhasan Rs 150	-	-	-	2.8.0	350	-	7	-	-	
3 Bhatari Rs 125	2	-	2	---	The buffalo died five months after the purchase.					

The above two cases differ from each other in that the second person had transacted both his purchase and sale in the village itself while the first person had carried on these transactions outside the village.

The following table will give some idea regarding the period of maintenance and maintenance cost etc.

Breed	Period of maintenance	Fodder required		
		Collected Rs.	Purchased Rs.	Obtained in exchange of labour Rs.
A 1 Mhasan	6 months	150	-	-
2 Mhasan	4 months	160	-	-
3 Mhasan	10 months	200	30	-
B 1 Mhasan	9 months	200	30	-
2 Mhasan	9 months	200	30	-
3 Surati	5 months	100	15	-

In this second table we note that most of the fodder was collected free of charge and therefore comparatively little amount was spent on purchase of fodder.

Consolidated table gives the following figures:

1st person	Total expenditure on purchase & sale maintenance, etc.	Sale price obtained	Profit
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A	692-8-0	1,175	382-8-0
2nd person B	524-0-0	665	141-0-0

In this table the value of fodder collected is neglected because it was obtained free of charge. It will be observed how the whole trade becomes uneconomic if the full maintenance cost is taken into account. The above account relates to one transaction which could be followed up to its end. Practically the joshis enter number of

different transactions during the course of a year and have to look after more than three or four buffaloes at a time. Generally not more than two trips to Bombay are made during a year. Our case studies show that in the case of the first person the average profit per buffalo sold came to Rs.127 while in the case of the second person, neglecting the expenditure incurred on the buffalo that died, the average profit per buffalo sold had come to Rs.142. We have not taken into account the interest charges, cost of dung manure given to the financier etc. because of the complications already referred to previously.

We have already stated that there were nine families who were pursuing this trade and out of these nine, seven were Gawali joshis. Out of the nine, seven had reported an annual income ranging from one thousand to one thousand five hundred rupees. Out of the remaining two, one had an income of Rs.300 and the other had an income of Rs.200. The average income per family had come to Rs.1022 per year. There were in all 14 persons engaged in the trade and all of them were males. The female members in the family helped their menfolk in rearing up the animals by collecting the fodder.

8.8 Grass sellers: Six families reported grass selling as an independent occupation in their families. Four of them belonged to Mahar caste while the remaining two claimed to be Kolis. The main occupation in almost all these cases

was wage earning. One reported serving as a village servant as his main occupation. The earnings from sale of grass ranged from Rs.20 to Rs.50; The average income from grass selling amounted to Rs.33. This was only a seasonal occupation because grass was available only during the rainy season. In all six persons, each from one family were engaged in this occupation and all of them were females.

8.9 Dealers: in brass or copper-ware: There were six dealers in this trade and a total of seven persons were engaged in them. No outside hands were engaged by any of the traders. None owned a shop for carrying the business because all of them were, in fact, hawkers who sold their utensils from village to village. Out of the six four were Kasars by caste while the two others were Marathas. One Maratha was a fresh entrant in the trade while the rest claimed it as their hereditary occupation. Only four persons reported trading in utensils as their main occupation and they were all Kasars by caste. The two Marathas had followed the trade as an independent occupation for supplementing the total income of their families derived by agriculture, wage work, etc. The earnings derived from the trade in utensils ranged from Rs.300 to Rs.3000 and the average income per trader had come to Rs.800 per year.

The following case study will give some idea about the nature and method of this trade as carried out in this region. T.S.K. aged 45, a kasar by caste, was in the business for the last twenty years. He travelled from village to



village for selling his utensils. Maintenance of a shop at one place was uneconomic, according to him, because of the lack of sufficient demand. He covered an area of about 20 to 25 surrounding villages. He carried his load of utensils in a bullock cart if the distance to be covered was considerable. When the season was brisk i.e., from January to July, he had to employ an assistant to help him whom he had to pay a monthly wages of Rs.15 to 20. He undertook his rounds during rainy season also even though the business was dull. He also attended weekly markets which are held <sup>at</sup> bigger market places like Niphad and Lasalgaon. Annual fairs also gave him a good opportunity for marketing his goods. His tours lasted for 10 to 15 days after they were once started. The nature of his business was like that of a hawker. He sold new utensils and bought worn out ones which were resold to traders at Nasik or in Bombay. The utensils were sold or bought on the basis of their weights. The rate for new utensils was Rs.5 per seer in case of brassware and Rs.6 per seer in case of copperware. The respective rates for scrap material was Rs. 2 and Rs.3 per seer. His trade stock consisted of all sorts of copper and brass vessels: like utensils, frying pans, pots used for storage of water etc. On the date of our visit he possessed brassware of Rs.600 in value, copperware of Rs.675 in value and frying pans etc. worth 125 rupees in value. He had purchased his utensils from some merchants in Nasik. The purchases were made partly on credit basis and partly on cash basis. The payment was completed as soon as the stock was sold out. The merchants recovered some interest on

the credit at the rate of 12 annas to one rupee per month per hundred rupees. This trader complained about the paucity of capital for want of which the business had to be carried on on a smaller scale. There was no competition in the trade according to this trader and no price cutting was practised even if two or more traders happened to hawk in the same village. At the time of fairs, however, competition had to be faced to a certain extent due to the presence of bigger traders who came from the cities.

The equipment possessed by this trader consisted of a tent, a bullock cart and weights and balance. The bullock cart was worth Rs.300 and the rest of the equipment was Rs.30 in value.

The annual income reported by this trader was Rs.3,000. His annual turnover came to Rs.20,000 of which turnover relating to worn out material was Rs.3000. According to him the profit margin which he obtained came to about 12 to 18 per cent.

Taking this to be a general case we can arrive at a total turnover of all the traders in utensils from the basis of their incomes. This comes roughly to be round about 30,000 to 46,000 rupees worth of annual turnover.

These traders do not have to pay any taxes except those paid to the Gramphanchayats of the various villages for attending the weekly markets and annual fairs. The cost of equipment which the traders possessed generally varied from Rs.10 to Rs.30. The average cost of the equipment reported by these traders came to Rs.21 on an average.

8.10 Traders in vegetables: Ten persons reported vegetable or fruit selling as one of their occupations. Most of them had either Agriculture or wage earning as their main occupation. Four persons followed agriculture as their main occupation while three claimed wage earning as their main source of income. Only <sup>the</sup> remaining three reported vegetable selling as their main occupation and two out of these three reported it as their only occupation. There were in all 11 persons engaged in the trade and out of these, seven were males and four were females. None of these were pursuing the occupation as his hereditary occupation. Out of the eleven persons engaged in the trade four were Marathas, two Rajaputs, and amongst the rest three was one Kili, one Mahar, one Bairagi, one Mali and a Muslim. All of them were petty traders and their incomes ranged from Rs.30 to Rs.300 or Rs.155 on an average. The traders purchased vegetables from local farmers and sold them in the daily market which was held in the central square of the Bazaar street. They also used to attend the weekly market. Some of them were themselves small farmers and used to sell vegetables from their own farms.

8.11 Onion traders: Onion was an important commercial crop in these villages and it was cultivated by almost all the farmers who had an irrigated land. Naturally there was a great deal of export of onions and traders even from outside the village had come to Sukene for transacting the business.

There were six traders of which four were from Kasabe Sukene, and one each from Mauje Sukene and Mauje Oney - who were

engaged in onion trade. (There were a number of outsiders who used to come to these villages during the marketing season. We shall have to neglect them and confine ourselves to the local traders only, because data regarding the outsiders is not available in our general family schedules. However, the methods of marketing etc. as described below also apply to them.) Out of the six, three reported onion trade as their main source of livelihood while the rest followed it only as a subsidiary occupation. Those who followed it as a subsidiary occupation had followed agriculture as their main occupation. Two of those who reported onion trade as their main occupation had substantial other sources of income. The remaining one was a petty trader who had combined onion trade with sale of vegetables. With the exception of this trade all the rest had their total family incomes ranging from Rs.400 to Rs.15000. The income from onion trade as such had varied from Rs.500 to Rs.4000 and the average income per trader came to Rs.1350.

The number of traders as obtained from the Family Schedules seems to be an underestimation and from our observation, we believe that a much more number was engaged in the trade either on a smaller or on a bigger scale. There were at least 15 persons in the three selected villages who had onion storage arrangements and it may be assumed that most of them were engaged in onion trade. Besides these many petty traders used to stock onions in their homes with a view to sell them during brisk season. Some of the grocers in the village also did some business in onion. Thus it is difficult to estimate the total number of traders in the field. However, it can be

definitely stated that the number of those who did the business on a somewhat larger scale did not exceed five or so. These were firstly, the petty traders who purchased onions from some farmers and either sent them to the markets or sold them to local traders. Then there were another category of traders who owned storage chawls; These traders used to purchase onions from the farmers and the petty traders and stock them till the market became brisk. They either sold the onions to bigger traders or marketed the onions in different Indian markets through commission agents. The few bigger traders who did the business on a larger scale used to purchase from the small farmer, petty traders and the owner of storage chawls and marketed the onions in the different Indian markets. In addition to these there were outside traders who used to come to the villages for purchasing the onions directly from the farmers and did the business on still larger a scale.

Onion was cultivated during two seasons; The first season was the kharif season and the second was the rabbi season. The kharif crop was known as Pol Kanda and the rabbi crop was known as Unhal kanda. The kharif crop came in the market from November to February while the Rabbi crop came in the market from May to June. The Kharif crop which was less durable was sold immediately after the harvest. The Rabbi crop comparatively lasted longer and, therefore, was mostly stored for four to five months. However, the cultivator who was hard pressed for cash sold his produce immediately. The stored produce came in the market during September and October.

Thus the marketing of onions was done three times in a year i.e. from November to February, from May to June and from September to October. The traders went to the fields when the crop was being harvested and purchased the produce on the spot. The produce was then collected together and transported either in railway wagons or in motor trucks. The traders took into consideration the prevailing prices in different bigger markets, especially the Bombay Market, while purchasing from the farmers. This was especially so in the case of kharif crop because it had to be sold immediately. In the case of the rabbi crop which was purchased for storage purposes the prevailing market conditions did not weigh so much with the traders due to an element of speculation involved in the storage of the commodity. The acreage under cultivation, general expectations regarding the production, etc. were the basis on which the traders speculated the future market prices and transacted the business with these expected prices in their minds. The figures regarding the acreage under cultivation etc. were always available with the Commission Agents in the Bombay Market who had widespread contacts with the petty traders in the onion producing areas. The local traders keep themselves in constant touch with these commission agents. The farmers also were aware of the conditions prevailing in the Bombay market while selling their produce. The margin of difference existing between the local price and the Bombay price often came to Rs.1-8-0 or Rs.2 per maund which covered the transport

cost, handling charges, commission, etc. The Commission Agents, through whom the local traders sold their onions, charged either on the basis of per maund of onion sold or as some percentage of the price obtained. In the former case the commission amounted to two to four annas per maund sold and in the latter case it varied from one to half an anna in a rupee. The local traders did not require large amount of circulating capital as the purchases were often made on credit. They paid the farmers as soon as they received payments from their commission agents. During the rabbi season, however, when a large amount of onions was purchased for storage purposes some amount of capital investments became necessary. But only bigger traders engaged themselves in such investment. The farmers themselves stored their produce by hiring some spare in storage chawls. These farmers waited till the market became favourable and started disposing of their stock when the prices went high. The bigger farmers themselves marketed their produce while the rest sold their stock to the local or outside traders. It is a bit difficult<sup>to</sup>/estimate the turnover and profit margin of these traders. One or two traders who were interviewed declined to give any data relating to their sale and purchase operations. One local trader who operated on a comparatively larger scale reported a sale of nearly thirty thousand maunds of onions during the period from June 1955 to May 1956. This stock was sold in different Indian markets at different prices and the sale was spread over a whole period of year. August, September, February and March were the months when a large proportion of the stock was sold. The markets in which the onions were sold were the following: Nagpur, Lakhnow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jabbulpore Jallunder, Shalimar, Raypur, Vilaspur, etc. The railway rates

for transporting the commodity to these different markets varied from 14 annas per maund to 1-11-0 rupees per maund. The packing charges, the weighing charges, the bullock cart expenses and handling charges, etc. amounted to annas 12 per maund. Added to these were the brokerage charges which varied from 4 to 6 annas per maund. The commodity was sold at different prices and they ranged from Rs.4 per maund to Rs.13 per maund depending upon the distance of the market, the season in which the commodity was sold and other market conditions. The purchase price in the local market usually varied between Rs.1-8-0 to Rs.2-8-0 per maund. No figures could be obtained regarding the cost of storage and loss involved in storage, etc. This particular trader reported his annual income from onion trade to be round about Rs.4000. Taking this figure for granted we can roughly estimate the profit margin to be 2 to 3 annas per maund of onions sold. Assuming this profit margin to be correct we can estimate a total sale of nearly 60 to 65 thousand of maunds of onions by all the six traders.

8.12 Pan, Bidi and Tobacco shops: There was only one such shop in all the three villages and that was located in the station area of Mauje Sukene. The shop was owned by a Muslim who was a Tamboli balutedar. The shop was housed in a small hut built at the cost of rupees thirty. It was a very simple shop without any decorative furniture like show cases etc. The tamboli stocked betel leaves, bidies and cigarettes, match boxes etc. The initial investment in the shop which was started only recently, had come to Rs.50. It was not a paying



concern according to the owner of this shop and most of the ~~sale~~ <sup>same</sup> was on credit basis. The owner also did not seem very particular about running the shop because he hardly attended it for two to three hours a day and that too quite irregularly. The reported annual income from this shop was Rs.50.

8.13 Cloth Merchants: There was only one cloth merchant in Kasabe Sukene. Some of the grocers also stocked cloth along with their kirana stock but this did not exceed Rs.100 in value. This stock was bought from the wholesalers at Nasik either on cash or on credit basis. The cloth merchant reported the purchase of his stock from the markets in Nasik, Bombay, Sholapur, Dhulia, Malegaon. The wholesalers generally gave a margin of one month's period for the payments of bills and usually charged an interest rate of 12 annas per month, per hundred rupees, if the bills were kept pending after this period. If the stock was purchased from the mill agents or the cloth merchants from Bombay the traders got a commission of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The handloom cloth was usually purchased from the Agents in Bombay who charged  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as their commission. The merchants in Nasik charged  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent more above the original price and this margin included a municipal tax of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent plus their own commission of 3 per cent. There were no local purchases. It was, however, reported that the local weavers used to produce handloom saris before some two decades. This production was stopped due to the migration of the local weavers to the other villages.

The case study of the above mentioned cloth merchant revealed that his annual turnover amounted to Rs.24,000 and he reported his total income to be round 2000 rupees per year.

The figures relating to the different categories of cloth were

Rs. 10,000	Handloom blouse pieces
Rs. 3,000	Handloom saris
Rs. 2,000	Powerloom saris
Rs. 9,000	Mill made cloth

The sale in the month of August 1955 was:

Rs. 400	Handloom blouse pieces
Rs. 200	Handloom saris
Rs. 200	Powerloom saris
Rs. 800	Mill cloth.

The customers were from Ozar, Pimpatas, Oney, Thergaon, Sayakheda, Pimpalgaon, etc. The sale was both on cash and credit basis but nearly 20 per cent of the turnover was sold on credit.

This merchant also sold the handloom blouse pieces in the different villages on the weekly market days. This merchant sold the blouse pieces as a part of his cloth business. There were another two persons who were engaged in the sale of blouse pieces in the surrounding villages. All these persons were tailors by caste and were carrying on the trade as their hereditary occupation. Out of these two one was pursuing the occupation as his main source of income while the other was following it as a subsidiary occupation and their incomes were Rs.900 and Rs.400 respectively. These blouse piece sellers mainly attended the three weekly markets held at Pimpalgaon, Ozar and Sayakheda. The stock was either carried on headloads or in bullock carts. Two out of the three carried the stock in bullock carts. The weekly sales of each of these traders were the following in the respective markets.

Pimpalgaon	Rs. 20 to 25
Ozar	Rs. 50 to 75
Sayakheda	Rs. 60 to 70

The sale was mainly on cash basis though exceptions were made in some cases.

8.14 Dealer in Fertilizers: There was only one shop dealing in artificial fertilizers and it was started some five years ago in Kasabe Sukene. There was a good deal of demand for the fertilizers due to the irrigation facilities existing in these villages. Amonium Sulphate, Nitrate, Calcium nitrate, single super phosphate, manure mixture were the fertilizers that were usually stocked in this shop. Oil cakes were also stocked and they were purchased from the oil mills either at Lasalgaon or at Nasik. The fertilizers were purchased from Bombay stockists. If the stock was purchased on cash basis a certain percentage of concession was given and this was Rs.4 per ton in case of Nitrate and Rs.10 per ton in case of Manure mixture. The purchaser had to forfeit this concession if the business was transacted on credit basis. In view of this consideration all the stock was purchased on cash basis. The annual turnover of this shop amounted to nearly 25000 rupees. This trader had sold the following quantity of fertilizer during the course of one year (i.e. 1954-55). 15 Tons of Super phosphate at the rate of 175 Rs. per ton, Nitrate 25 tons at the rate of Rs.230 per ton and oil cake 40 tons at the rate of Rs.225 per ton. The trader reported an annual income of Rs.2,000 per year which came to about 8 per cent of the annual turnover.

This particular trader sold manure as his subsidiary occupation and did not own any shop as such for selling his stock. The whole stock was housed in a store room in his residential quarters. There was one servant who looked after the customers and did other household work. The business was delt during the rainy season but was brisk from Diwali onwards. Farmers from the neighbouring five to six villages patronized the shop. The stock was sold on cash basis but credit was also given to the customers of good standing.

8.15 Dealer in Fireworks and Blasting Powder: There was one dealer goldsmith by caste, who dealt in fireworks and blasting powder at Kasabe Sukene. He owned a small workshop where the fireworks were prepared. The occupation was hereditary and the dealer had a good patronage in the surrounding villages. no details regarding his operations can be given because the dealer refused to give such type of information. His annual turnover amounted to Rs.22,000 and his stock consisted of Sulphur and coal etc. raw material required for preparing the fireworks. Demand for blasting powder was greater than the demand for fireworks which were mainly sold during the marriage season. Blasting powder was demanded for sinking the wells and consequently the demand for this powder increased after a bad monsoon. There were no permanent employees in his workshop and workers were employed on daily wages. The rate of payment was Re.1 to male workers per head per day and 10 annas for female workers per head per day. He reported an annual disbursement of Rs.400 in the form of wages. The peak season was April and May during which the business was brisk. The annual income reported by this trader was Rs.1000 which seems to be an underestimation when related to this turnover.

8.16 Sale of milk: There were seven persons who reported sale of milk mainly as subsidiary source of livelihood. There were many more persons who sold milk but that was only with a view of disposing of the surplus milk. The seven person mentioned above also did not pursue the sale of milk as a business proposition. ~~as such~~. Each had maintained a buffalo and/or a cow and the number of animals which a person had did not exceed three in any of the seven cases. Out of the seven, three were from Kasabe Sukene, three were from Mauje Sukene and the remaining one was from Oney. Only one claimed milk selling as his main occupation. Out of the seven families four were Maratha by caste while of the remaining two one was a Koli and the other one was a Marwadi. The reported incomes from the sale of milk varied from Rs.200 to Rs.750. Three earned Rs.200 each annually, two earned Rs.400 each annually while of the remaining two one had had earned Rs.350 and the other had earned Rs.750 annually. The milk was sold locally to <sup>private</sup> provide customers or to tea shop owners. The rate varied from annas 8 to annas 14 per seer. The buffaloes and the cows which these persons maintained were mostly home-bred. Only two possessed buffaloes of Mehsana breed.

8.17 Others: There were some individuals who were engaged in minor trades. There was a refugee who was hawking butter biscuits in the villages of Sukene. His annual income was Rs.400 Similarly there was one Mahar who claimed trade in coal as his individual occupation. His annual income from this individual occupation was Rs.100. A muslim reported trade in Tamarind and dried fish as his main occupation from which he derived an annual income of Rs. 200.

8.18 It can be realised from the above discussion that trad-  
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trading activity was mainly concentrated in Kasabe Sukene. Thus incomes earned from trading formed nearly 12% of the total income of the villagers in Kasabe Sukene while the respective percentages were only 1.66 and .96 in Mauje Su-kene and Oney respectively. It may also be pointed out here that Grocers, Retailers and Hawkers formed the most important class in Kasabe Sukene who together had shared nearly 64% of the total income earned by the whole group classified as traders. Trading activity ~~in the remaining two villages~~ was comparatively very negligible in the remaining two villages.<sup>1</sup>

Besides the trading activities discussed in the previous sections another important trading activity carried on in the village was with regards to the agricultural products. We have already dealt with (in Section 8.11) the marketing practices with regards to onion which was an important cash crop in these villages. Similarly we have also dealt with the systems of marketing regarding grapes in Chapter V. Marketing of other agricultural products was mainly undertaken by the cultivators themselves. Many cultivators who had a sizeable marketable surplus went to the regulated markets at Lasalgaon, Sayakheda etc. Thus the sugarcane producers used to produce jaggery<sup>Y</sup> in the village and market it in the Lasalgaon or Ozar markets. The cereals, chillies etc.

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1. for further details refer to Chapter X.

were also marketed by the cultivators themselves in these markets. Besides, there were many petty traders either from the village or from outside the village who used to engage themselves in marketing of these commodities.

The weekly market in the village also provided a marketing outlet for the cultivators in the surveyed as well as in the surrounding villages. This weekly market used to take place on every wednesday when agricultural as well as non-agricultural commodities used to be marketed. The main agricultural commodities which were marketed in this market were cereals like jowar, bajri, wheat; pulses like gram and hulge; cash crops like chillies and groundnuts; and vegetables. Many petty traders used to come to this market for purchasing these commodities. Vegetables ~~mainly~~ were <sup>mainly</sup> transported to Nasik. Many cultivators used to market their vegetables themselves in Nasik. Any attempt at estimation of the quantity marketed through this weekly market is fraught with difficulties. But a brief discussion about the marketable surpluses in the surveyed villages will be attempted in the Chapter X.

We have noted above that marketing of the agricultural products was mainly undertaken by the traders and also by the cultivators themselves. Another marketing agency was the Co-operative Sale and Purchase Society located in Mauje Sukene. A brief note has been attached regarding the working of this society at the end of this chapter.

### 8.19 Transport system:

As described in the first chapter, the selected villages were connected with the outside world only with the rail link. The villages did not get the advantage of the state transport passenger buses due to the absence of motorable roads. Ozar and Niphad, situated at a distance of 6 and 4 miles respectively from Kasabe Sukene, were the places where the state transport bus stops were available. But the villagers preferred the railway route which afforded a direct link with the Nasik Road Station and other stations on the Central Railway line. There were only two trains available in a day for going to either direction and all of them were passenger trains. The railway link also helped the imports into the village and exports from the village to a considerable extent. The main commodities which were exported from these villages were onions, grapes and vegetables. Onions were exported to different market places all over India. Grapes and vegetables were mainly exported to Bombay and Nasik Road. Onions were also exported to Bombay by goods trucks.

None of the residents in the selected villages had owned any motor truck. The truck owners were mainly from Nasik and the big farmers and the traders hire them during the marketing season of onion. A truck usually accommodated 60 to 80 bags of onions and the transport charge upto Bombay varied between Rs. 2 to Rs.2-4-0 per bag.



This motor transport was available during the summer season only and, therefore, railway was the only means of goods transport during the rest of the year. For the nearer distances or for the intervillage transport bullock cart was the only convenient means of transport. They were also used for transporting the onions etc. from fields to the village and from village to the station. Thus the harvesting season and the marketing season of onions was a very busy season for bullock cart owners. There were 64 persons in the three villages who reported some income from operating the bullock carts on hire basis. Carts were also given on hire either with <sup>or</sup> bullocks or without bullocks and in the former case the rate was one rupee per day while in the latter case it was Rs. 4 to 5 per day.

Out of the 64 persons referred to above 35 belonged to Kasabe Sukene, 19 belonged to Mauje Sukene while the remaining ten belonged to Oney. Most of them, that is 41 out of 64, were Maratha by caste. The remaining were Vanjaries, Kolis, Bhils etc. Carting was not reported as the main occupation by anybody though a few claimed it either as subsidiary or independent occupation. Almost all of them were agriculturists. Nearly twenty persons also worked as casual agricultural labourers. The total family income reported by them ranged from Rs. 500 to 2000 annually. The income from carting showing a very wide variation, ranging from Rs. 5 in the minimum to

Rs. 500 in the maximum. Twentynine out of 64 earned an income varying between Rs. 100 <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ 200. All the ten persons from Oney reported an earning below Rs. 100 from carting while most of the carters from Mauje Sukene had earned an income varying between Rs. 100 <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ Rs. 200. Out of the 35 carters belonging to Kasabe Sukene, 18 were in the group whose earnings ranged from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100, 13 were in the group whose earnings ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, 3 earned below Rs. 50 while only one reported an earning exceeding Rs. 200.

All the persons had owned their carts and bullocks. The cost of <sup>a</sup> bullock cart generally varied from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300. The value of a pair of bullocks varied from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600. Most of the cart owners had owned the carts for their own use as all of them were primarily agriculturists.

#### 8.20 A Note on Co-Operative Sale and Purchase Society: SHORT HISTORY:

There was one Co-operative Sale and Purchase Society, located in Mauje Sukene which was registered in 1936. The Society was originally started as Mauje Sukene Seed Supply and Sale Society Ltd., <sup>and</sup> which was later converted into the Sale and Purchase Society in 1943. The Society had made a good start and had earned a good commission by transacting sales of different commodities on behalf of its members. The standard of the general functioning of the society started deteriorating from 1940 onwards

because of mismanagement on the part of the salaried officials and lack of interest on the part of the members and the managing body. The society, however, experienced a short period of prosperity during the war time boom. The turnover and profits increased along with the share capital of the society. During the year 1944-45 control shops were started under the auspices of the society, which helped to maintain the ebb period in respect of turnover. Along with the ration shops, the society also undertook the distribution of fertilizers, galvanised iron sheets, seeds and implements. It also transacted the sale of vegetables, onions, jaggery etc. on behalf of its members and earned commission on this business. The position of the society deteriorated in the following years. The ration shop had to be closed because of the heavy losses which the society suffered on account of corruption and mismanagement. The affairs of the society had totally fallen into the hands of irresponsible salaried officials and the managing body had become ineffective. The amount of overdues went on mounting high and it could not be recovered as the responsible members themselves were defaulters. This work of recovering the overdues remained to be done until the last year.

General functions of the Society: The society undertook two main types of functions.

(1) Providing the members with fertilizers, crude oil for oil engines, seeds etc. and transacting the sale of commodities like vegetables, onions etc. on behalf of

its members. The society made its profits by charging a certain amount as commission on the business thus transacted. The rate of commission on the stock distributed was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  %. The society had practically ceased to transact any business on behalf of its members because the members themselves undertook the marketing of their commodities. A few transactions in this respect which were carried out by the society were mainly confined to the export of onions to foreign countries. The society was affiliated to Nasik district Potato and Onion Growers' Association located at Nasik and it had exported onions to some foreign countries through this association, during the last two years. The society was given an export permit for exporting the onions of its members during 1953-54 but these export permits were misused by the persons who were looking after the society's affairs. In the year 1954 nearly 200 bags of onions were exported to Rangoon through The Niphad Taluka Development Association but had suffered a loss to the extent of Rs. 128. It was reported that the damage done to the commodity during the transit had caused this loss. During 1955 another consignment consisting of 490 bags (each consisting of 2 maunds of onions) was exported to Colombo through the District Potato and Onion growers Association. The following are the details about this transaction:

Total bags exported = 490  
 Total amount obtained by selling 490 bags = Rs. 14100  
 Share of the farmers in the above proceeds = Rs. 7840  
 or Rs. 16/- per bag.

Out of the remaining proceeds of Rs. 6260 the profits obtained after accounting transport etc. charges were Rs. 997. Though it was true that the farmers could earn a good profit by exporting the onions through the society, these facilities were not available to all the members and the influential members were the only persons who benefitted. The activities of the society were confined to a very limited field of operations which was perhaps an indication of the stagnant condition of this co-operative society.

The society still carried on the distribution of fertilizers, crude oils etc. to its members. The following are the figures regarding the goods supplied by the society to its members during the period between 13-8-54 and 30-9-55.

Ammonium Sulphate	=	Rs. 1494
Ammonium Nitrate	=	Rs. 6725
Other fertilizers	=	Rs. 4323
Crude oil	=	Rs. 4187
Super Phosphate	=	Rs. 944
Sun Powder	=	Rs. 565
Gunny bags	=	Rs. 1047
		=====
Total:		Rs.19285
		=====

According to the 19th report of the society submitted on 30-6-55 the society had provided fertilizers, oil, sun power etc. worth Rs. 11389 to its members during the preceeding year. The society also had exported

10 H.W. of red chillies on behalf of its members and had earned a profit of Rs. 150 in the transaction. The report complained about the lack of co-operation on the part of its members. It was reported that the members of the society generally preferred to purchase the manure etc. from the local fertilizer shop instead of purchasing them from the society. The credit etc. facilities available with the trader had usually prompted this preference.

(2) Another important function which the society performed was the provision of credit facilities to its members. The society gave advances against the security of goods. These advances did not exceed 75% of the value of the goods calculated on the basis of the prevailing market rates. Generally the following sums were advanced:

1 bag of wheat (2 maunds 30 seets) Rs. 20, 1 bag of Bajri or Sal (2 Maunds) Rs. 15, 1 bag ground nut (1 maund) Rs. 10 etc. Advances were not given against onions because they were considered as a perishable commodity. However, there were instances when loans were advanced either without any security or with insufficient security. Loans were also advanced on the security of onions. A maximum amount of credit which a member could obtain was Rs. 2000. The amount sanctioned to a member was given in one instalment and was returnable within a period of one year. The rate of interest was 12½ annas per month per one hundred rupees borrowed. The society did not supervise the utilization of the loans given to its members.

The amount of loans advanced by the society during 1954-55 was Rs. 7240 which was distributed to 50 members. The audit report for the period 1954-55 explicitly stated that the loans had remained unrecovered and unless these overdues were recovered together with other amounts which were due to the ex-officials of the society on account of the losses incurred in the Kirana shop business; the financial position of the society will not improve.

The society owned some storage chawls which it hired out to its members who wanted to store onions. These chawls were built in 1938 and they had a storage capacity of nearly 2000 bags. The rent charged for storing one bag of onions was 10 to 12 annas for the whole season. The total rent which the society received annually came to about 1000 to 1500 rupees. But in this respect also the society had suffered a monetary loss due to general mismanagement. The rents due from the members and other persons taking advantage of the storage facilities were not duly recovered by the officials of the society.

General features and financial position:

This co-operative sale and purchase society was affiliated to the Nasik District Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Nasik; Bombay State Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Nasik; District Co-operative Supply and Sale Federation Ltd. The society functioned in the area of about ten miles covering about 30 villages. The membership of

of the society in 1954-55 was 405 of which 108 were from Mauje Sukene, 75 were from Kasabe Sukene and 37 were from Oney. The membership of the society had not increased much in the last five years. The Co-operative Credit Societies of Kasabe Sukene, Mauje Sukene and Thergaon are affiliated to this society.

We have already noted the stagnant condition reached by the society. This is further evidenced by the figures relating to membership, owned capital, deposits, dividend distributed etc. of the last ~~xxxx~~ three years.

	<u>1952-53</u>	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>1954-55</u>
Membership	405	406	405
Owned Capital:Shares	8335	8175	8325
Reserve Fund	14187	14094	14208
Other funds	6263	6263	6261
<u>Borrowed Capital:</u>			
Marketing society	21320	21310	21310
Bombay Provincial Bank	10090	-	-
Deposits	1463	263	1516
Circulating Capital	63207	53675	54935
Profit or loss	- 584	- 8226	- 1061
Dividend distributed	583	21 39	-

It will be noticed that the society was continuously running at a loss. The loss incurred in 1953-54 was heavy because of the deficit involved on account of the Kirana shop which the society was managing from 1952.



There was no provision in the Bye-laws for running such a shop and the permission of the co-operative department was also not obtained for this purpose. The affairs of this shop were inefficiently conducted by the salaried workers of the society and the managing body also allowed them to work without any check or controls. No register was kept for recording the transactions of the shop and the cash was misused by the salaried workers. The shop was closed during 1953-54. The deficit incurred on account of this shop came to Rs. 6036 or so. The ration shops were also closed during this period for the similar reasons. There was no increase in the membership figures for the last three years. The share capital was also decreasing and there was but a little change in the amount of deposits over the period of the last three years. Though more than 50% of the circulating ~~equital~~ capital was owned by the society a considerable amount of it was in the form of unrecovered advances and loans. Overdue loans amount<sup>ed</sup> to a considerable sum which was in the hands of a few influential members. The Bombay Provincial Bank had therefore ceased to give any advances to this society and it now had to work mainly on its own resources. The audit classification of the society was 'C' during 1953-54 but it was given 'B' in the following period taking into consideration the change in the management of the society. The new management had set itself on the task of recovering the overdues and eight cases were referred to the

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Adjudication board during 1955. It is now hoped that the affairs of the Society will soon improve after this change in the management.

## Chapter IX

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE9.1 Borrowings and indebtedness

Information was collected through the family schedules regarding borrowings and indebtedness as reported by the individual families. We shall first deal with the debts of individual families which were outstanding on the date of the investigator's visit and then go on to analyse the data regarding borrowings and repayments made during the course of 12 months preceeding the date of visit.

Table No. 9.1 : Outstanding debts

Village	No. of residential families	Indebted families		Cultivating families reporting	
		Number	% with total residential families	Number	% with total reporting families
K. Sukene	531	274	51.6	144	52.5
M. Sukene	275	133	48.3	90	67.6
Oney	131	75	57.2	51	68.0

It will be seen from table No. 9.1 that 51% of the total families in Kasabe Sukene, 48% of the total families in Mouje Sukene and 57% of the total families in Oney reported to be indebted. Most of the indebted families

were cultivators and they formed 52%, 67% and 68% at the total reporting families respectively in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney. The volume of outstanding debt reported by cultivators formed 65%, 89% and 88% of the total volume of debt in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. Out of the total reporting families in the respective villages 78% in Oney, 65% in Mouje Sukeke and 45% in Kasabe Sukene belonged to income groups having Rs. 1000 and above as their annual income. The reporting families who belonged to the income groups above Rs. 450 and below Rs. 1000 constituted 22%, 25% and 44% of the total indebted families in Oney, Mouje Sukene and Kasabe Sukene respectively.

Table No. 9.2

Villages	Volume of indebtedness	Debt per resi. family	Debt per reptg. family	Volume of interest	% with volume of indebtedness	Average debt per family	Culti- vating	Non- vating
Kasabe Sukene	243256	458	836	19075	7.8	1017	744.7	
Mouje Sukene	163135	593	1226	11167	6.8	1607	428.5	
Oney	122764	937	1636	9396	3.6	2098	657.0	

The volume of indebtedness per reporting family was Rs.836, Rs. 1226 and Rs. 1636 in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively (Table 9.2). While the average

outstanding debt per cultivating family was Rs. 1017, Rs. 1607 and Rs. 2098 respectively in Kasabe Sukene, Kouje Sukene and Onoy. The relevant figures in relation to the noncultivating families were Rs. 745, Rs. 423, and Rs. 657 in the respective villages. Thus in all the villages under consideration the extent of indebtedness was far greater among the agriculturists than among the nonagricultural classes. The average debt among the noncultivators was highest in the nuclear village, obviously due to the existence of greater number of traders, artisans, etc. The relevant figure in Onoy, came very close to this highest figure, mainly because of the <sup>tanners</sup> farmers in this village who finance their trade either by borrowing or by purchasing the raw materials on credit basis. The extent of indebtedness was, thus, highest in the case of Onoy, both in respect of the number of indebted families and the total volume. The percentage of the total amount of interest with the total volume of <sup>indebtedness</sup> debts. <sup>was more or less uniform in all the three villages.\*</sup> Interest free loans were taken mainly from traders and relatives. Table No. 9.3 brings out the percentage distribution of the total volume of debts in the three villages according to the sources. Debts due to moneylenders, traders and sources from which interest free loans were obtained constituted nearly 62 per cent of the total amount of debts, in Kasabe Sukene. Interest free debts were largest in Kasabe than in the remaining villages and they constituted

\* This percentage is, however, unduly underestimated because of the inclusion of the interest free loans in the total volume of debts.

Table No. 9.3 Percentage distribution of total volume of debt according to source.

Vill- -ages	Govt. Socie- ties/ Banks	Coop. Socie- ties/ Banks	Money- lend- -ers	Trad- -ers	Culti- vators	Rela- tives	Misc.	Loans with- out int.
Kasabe Sukene	3.1	7.6	46.3	9.2	3.3	3.6	.7	26.2
Mouje Sukene	6.6	18.7	45.5	10.6	3.4	12.6	1.2	1.4
Oney	12.6	5.2	57.6	4.9	2.2	9.0	.8	7.6

as high as 26 per cent of the total volume of debts. Cooperative organisations, moneylenders, traders and relatives were the important agencies in Mouje Sukene to whom nearly 87 per cent of the total debts were due. Debts due to the cooperative societies or Banks were proportionately very large in this village than in the remaining villages, probably due to the location of the cooperative sale and purchase society and Mouje Sukene Cooperative Credit Society in this village. In Oney, moneylenders, government agencies and relatives constituted the main source from which credits were taken and they together accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the total amount of debts in the village. Loans from the Government agencies and from the moneylenders were proportionately higher in this village than in the other two villages. The debts due to private agencies constituted nearly 90 per cent, 75 per cent and 82 per cent

of the total debts due to the various agencies in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. Debts from government or government sponsored agencies constituted a significant bulk only in Mouje Sukene.

The following table presents the distribution of the indebted families according to the number of sources to which their debts were due.

No. of families in	Sources								Total indebted families
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	
Kasabe Sukene	163	74	31	4	2				274
Mouje Sukene	74	37	12	15	2	2	-	1	133
Oney	42	21	7	2	2	-	-	-	74

The rate of interest payable on the loans taken from various sources are not known. Though the total volume of interest payable to the different agencies is known it does not give any clue to the rate of interest ~~for~~ *because* the period for which the loans were outstanding is not known. In the following table are presented the amount of interest as percentage of the volume of principal taken from each of the sources mentioned above. (Table 9.4 on next page).

It will be noted here that the amount of interest

Table No. 9.4

	Govern- ment agencies	Co-oper. organs.	Money lender	Trader	Culti- vators	Rela- tives
Kasabe Sukene	4.8	9	15.4	4.4	9.5	5.7
Mouje Sukene	1.5	10.6	11.1	1.1	5.4	1.0
Oney	3.3	14.2	11.2	4.6	5.0	5.4

payable to moneylenders was 15 per cent, 11 per cent and 11 per cent of the principal sums taken from that sources in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. Similarly the amount of interest due to co-operative agencies was 9 per cent, 11 per cent and 14 per cent of the principal amount taken from them respectively in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney. In other cases the amounts of interest due were nearly 5 per cent of the principal sums borrowed except in the case of the interest due to cultivator creditors in Kasabe Sukene where it was nearly 9 per cent of the original sum borrowed. The percentage of the amount of interest payable to these sources was at a lower level than that in the cases of moneylenders and cooperative agencies either because of the existence of large numbers of interest free loans or because of the failure on the part of the respondent to report the outstanding amount of interest. Most of the loans taken from the relatives and miscellaneous sources



were interest free. Loans taken from the traders were in the form of commodities for home consumption which were taken on credit basis. It is also possible that due to the misreporting on the part of the respondents, mostly for concealing the nature of the borrowing transactions, the amount of interest free loans has been unduly inflated.

#### 9.2 Loans repaid during the last 12 months

Most of those who reported outstanding debts had made some repayments during the 12 months preceding the date of the investigator's visit. Thus 154 families out of the 274 families in Kasabe Sukene who had reported outstanding debts, 79 families out of the 133 families in Mouje Sukene and 49 families out of the 75 families in Oney who had reported outstanding debts had reported repayments during the last 12 months. In addition to these, 16 families in Kasabe Sukene and two families each in Mouje Sukene and Oney who did not have any outstanding debts <sup>had</sup> also reported repayment of loans. The following table gives the total number of families reporting repayments, total volume of repaid loans with interest, average repayment per reporting family etc. (Table on next page).

Thus the repaying families formed 62 per cent, 61 per cent and 68 per cent of the total indebted

Loans Repaid During The last 12 Months.

Villages	No. of reptg. fami- lies	No. of inde- bted fami- lies	% of re- paying and in- debted families	Amount Re- prin- cipal	Re- paid int.	% of Total int. P+I to prin.	Aver- age repay- ment per re- payment family
Kasabe Sukene	170	274	62.04	52474	5275	10.0	57749 339.7
Mouje Sukene	81	133	60.90	53747	4756	8.8	58503 722.2
Oney	51	75	68.0	43645	6118	14.0	49763 975.7

families in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively.

The amount of interest payable was 10 per cent, 9 per cent and 14 per cent of the total volume <sup>of</sup> principal sums in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively.

As in the case of average debts per reporting family, the average repayment per reporting family was highest in Oney i.e. Rs. 975.7 and lowest in Kasabe Sukene i.e. 339.7.

It will be noted from the table given on next page that in relation to the credit agencies to which the repayments were made almost the same pattern is evidenced as that noted while considering the volume of outstanding loans.

Repayments to government agencies and moneylender were highest in case of Oney and the repayments made to Co-operative agencies and traders were highest in Mouje Sukene. <sup>There</sup> This is, however, a change in the pattern as far as the credit agencies like the cultivators, traders and the sources of interest free loans are

the table that the amount of interest paid on the loans repayed to money lenders formed a higher percentage to the principal sum than in the other cases in all the three villages. These percentages were 16 per cent in Kasabe Sukene, 14 per cent in Houje Sukene and 19 per cent in the case of Gney. Next in importance stand the percentages of the amount interest on the principal sum repaid to co-operative agencies. This pattern more or less conforms with the pattern noticed in the case of the amounts of interest payable on the outstanding debts to various agencies. The remarks made in that context are also applicable here.

### 9.3 Amount of loan desired

The respondents were asked to state the amount of loan desired by them, the purpose for which they were desired, the sources attempted and the reasons for not getting the desired loans from these sources. Only 19 families from Kasabe Sukene reported information ~~on these~~ on these points, while none in the remaining two villages had reported to have made any attempts to secure loans. Out of the 19 families in Kasabe Sukene 2 families wanted loans exceeding Rs. 3,000 for current expenditure on agriculture. Three more families desired loans for the same purpose but the amounts needed by them did not exceed Rs. 250. Six

Villages	Govt. agencies	Co-op. Inst.	Money-lenders	Traders	Cultivators	Relatives	Misc.	Loans without interest
Kasabe Sukene	3.66	9.53	45.95	13.76	11.59	10.04	.84	4.63
Houje Sukene	1.85	22.85	43.31	16.14	5.86	8.88	1.03	.08
Gacy	7.87	7.32	58.73	10.42	7.08	5.57	-	3.01

concerned. Interest free loans which were repaid during the last 12 months were not so significant as they were in the case of outstanding loans in Kasabe Sukene. Instead the credit agencies like cultivators and relatives have figured more prominently.

The volume of interest paid formed nearly 9 per cent, 6 per cent and 12 per cent of the total amount repaid. The following table gives the percentage of the amount of interest paid to the volume of principal sum taken from each source. It will be noted from

	Govt. agencies	Co-op. organization	Money-lender	Trader	Cultivations	Relatives
Kasabe Sukene	7.7	6.7	15.8	6.9	6.3	2.2
Houje Sukene	5.9	12.2	13.7	-	3.8	.9
Gacy	16.1	11.3	19.2	6.7	2.9	2.7

families wanted loans varying from Rs. 151 to 1000 for meeting the needs of non-agricultural occupations. Three families desired loans varying between Rs. 150 to 450 for livestock purchase. Another three families, wanted sums between Rs. 250 and Rs. 450 for meeting the household expenses. Out of the remaining two families one wanted to borrow for capital investment in agriculture but did not state the amount while the other wanted a loan of about Rs. 1000 for making repairs to residential building. Thus most of the families wanted loans for agricultural purposes or for financing the nonagricultural occupations and very few families had attempted to secure loans purely for consumption purposes.

The sources from which the attempts were made to borrow were mostly private agencies like moneylenders, relatives, etc. Only two families had attempted to secure loans from governmental or co-operative agencies. ~~who had attempted to secure loans.~~ These families were not quite specific in giving the reasons for their failure to secure the desired loans. There were only two families who gave specific reasons. <sup>one of these two</sup> They stated that the loan was not granted in view of the already outstanding loan while the other stated that the inability to forward proper security was the reason for the failure to secure the attempted loan.

TABLE NO. 9.4.

Agency	Borrowings During The Last Twelve Months.								
	KASABE SUKENE			MAUJE SUKENE			ONEY		
	No. of loans	Amount	Percentage to total	No. of loans	Amount	Percentage to total	No. of loans	Amount	Percentage to total
Traders	62	27111	56.4	31	12760	37.3	13	5060	39.1
Cultivators	22	5153	10.7	4	480	1.4	6	750	4.9
Money lenders	19	3405	7.1	2	17200	50.3	8	4510	29.5
Government Agencies	5	1270	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-operatives	5	4570	9.7	3	2184	6.4	1	75	.5
Others	2	300	.6	3	625	1.8	3	1230	8.0
Relatives	36	6185	12.9	6	955	2.8	6	2750	18.0
Total:	151	48099	100.0	49	34204	100.0	37	15275	100.0

#### 9.4 Borrowings during the last 12 months.

Detailed information regarding the borrowings during one year prior to the date of visit was collected through the G.F.M. Information was asked about the sources of the credit obtained, nature and purpose of the loans borrowed and the actual disbursement of these loans. Borrowing during this period amounted to Rs. 48099, Rs. 34204, Rs. 15275 respectively in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney. These borrowings were drawn by 121 families in Kasabe Sukene, 49 in Mouje Sukene and 33 in Oney. Most of these families had already some outstanding debt. Only 49 out of the 121 reporting families in Kasabe Sukene, 18 out of 49 families in Mouje Sukene and 9 out of the 33 families in Oney did not have any outstanding debt. The amount borrowed during the 12 months prior to the date of visit formed 19.8 per cent, 21 per cent and 12 per cent of the total volume of debt outstanding in Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney respectively. Table 9.4 gives the amount and proportion to the total loans received from various agencies.

The average size of loan was greatest in Mouje Sukene i.e. Rs. 698 <sup>while</sup> than in the remaining villages of Kasabe Sukene and Oney where it was Rs. 318 and Rs. 413 respectively. The average size of loan was highest in Mouje Sukene because <sup>single</sup> of one individual <sup>in this village</sup> who had borrowed

nearly 58.5 per cent of the total reported borrowings. The important sources of obtaining the loans were the traders the moneylenders and relatives. In Kasabe Sukene nearly 56 per cent of the total borrowings came from the traders most of whom were, perhaps, traders cum moneylenders. The relatives and the cultivators formed the next important sources of credit from whom respectively 13 per cent and 11 per cent of the total borrowing had come. The average size of loan was highest in the case of the borrowings from the co-operatives i.e. Rs. 934. In case of the borrowings coming from traders, cultivators and relatives the average size of loan was Rs. 437, Rs. 234 and Rs. 172 respectively. In the case of Mouje Sukene traders and the moneylenders together accounted for 88 per cent of the borrowings. Almost all the sum borrowed from moneylender was borrowed by a single individual. In the case of traders the average size of the loan was 411.6 rupees. In Oney traders, moneylenders and relatives constituted important sources of credit and the amounts advanced by them formed 39 per cent, 29 per cent and 18 per cent at the total borrowings, respectively. The average size of loan amounted to Rs. 458 in the case of borrowings from traders, Rs. 564 in the case of moneylenders and Rs. 458 in the case of relatives. Cooperative societies have served a very unimportant part as a credit agency in all the three villages.



TABLE 9.5.

Percentage Distribution of Borrowings According To Declared Purpose And Actual Expenditure Incurred

	Kasabe purpose	Sukene Expen- diture	Mauje purpose	Sukene Expen- diture	Mauje Oney purpose	Expenditure
Expenditure on Agriculture	11.6	15.6	81.7	71.8	41.4	41.4
Improvement and purchase of land	10.9	7.1	1.8	3.5	-	-
Purchase of Livestock	11.7	9.3	0.4	1.0	9.7	11.4
Expenditure on Implements	6.3	6.3	0.5	-	-	-
Marriage etc. ceremonial purposes	10.6	10.7	1.2	1.2	15.6	9.7
Medicine	.4	.7	0.3	.9	2.5	4.7
Current Family Consumption	7.6	4.6	8.3	11.4	3.3	4.6
Trading Capital	37.8	40.5	-	3.4	23.2	23.2
Repayment of Debts	1.0	.7	3.5	1.7	-	-
Miscellaneous	2.1	4.5	2.3	5.1	1.3	2.0
-----						
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 9.5 Purpose of drawing loans

Table 9.5 brings out the purposes for which the loans were originally drawn and the purposes for which they were actually utilised.

In the table <sup>mentioned</sup> given above, columns No. 1, 3, 5 show the percentage distribution of the total borrowings according to the purpose for which the sums were borrowed and the remaining columns show the percentage distribution of the actual expenditure according to different items of expenditure. The comparison between these columns shows the difference between the sum borrowed for a declared purpose and the actual expenditure incurred on it.

(a) Kasabe Sukene :- It will be noted that about 38% of the borrowings in the village were drawn for financing the trading activities which is natural due to the importance of the nuclear village as a marketing centre for the surrounding villages. The next important item was agriculture for which nearly 23 per cent of the borrowings were drawn. Of the total amount of borrowings taken for this purpose, half the sum was borrowed for meeting the current expenditure on agriculture and the remaining half was borrowed for financing the capital expenditure on agriculture. Out of the remaining borrowings respectively 12 per cent, 6 per cent, 10 per cent and 7 per cent were obtained for the purpose of purchase of livestock, purchase of equipment, expenditure on ceremonial and

ceremonial and religious purposes, and for family consumption. Most of the sum drawn for purchasing equipment was borrowed by a single individual for installing a pumping set.

(b) Mouje Sukene :- In the case of Mouje Sukene nearly 82 per cent of the total borrowings were drawn for meeting the current expenditure on agriculture while the amount borrowed for capital expenditure in agriculture was very small. The next important item for which nearly 8 per cent of the loans were taken was current family consumption. The sums borrowed for other purposes were insignificant as compared to the sum borrowed for current expenditure on agriculture.

(c) Oney :- In this village also the most important purpose of drawing loans was current agricultural expenditure for which nearly 41 per cent of the total borrowings ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> drawn. Expenditure for financing trade came next in importance and nearly 26 per cent of the total borrowed amount was drawn. Most of these borrowings were taken by the Dhors in the village for financing their tanning business and the amounts were in the form of credit given to them by the dealers in hides and skins. Out of the remaining borrowings nearly 10 per cent and 16 per cent were drawn respectively for the purchase of livestock and for ceremonial expenditure.

It will be observed that the <sup>sums</sup> ~~sums~~ expended on various items usually correspond at least approximately <sup>correspond to</sup> the sums drawn for these items. Broadly, therefore, the amounts borrowed were actually utilised for the declared purposes.

### 9.6 Nature of Debt

Most of the loans did not have any specific duration. Thus nearly 123 out of the total of 151 loans in Kasabe Sukene, 41 out of the total of 49 loans in Kouje Sukene and 31 out of 37 loans in Oney did not have any specific time limit. Considering the total volume of borrowings, 87 per cent of the borrowings in Kasabe Sukene, 38 per cent of the borrowings in Kouje Sukene and 66 per cent of the total borrowings in Oney did not have any duration period. The following table will summarise the figures in this relation:

Duration of loan	Kasabe Sukene		Kouje Sukene		Oney	
	No. of loans	% of total borrowings	No. of loans	% of total borrowings	No. of loans	% of total borrowings
Less than one year	8	2.4	-	-	1	1.9
One year	9	3.4	4	5.3	3	24.9
Two years	-	-	1	2.9	-	-
Three years	2	1.3	1	1.2	-	-
Four years	4	8.2	-	-	-	-
Five years	-	-	1	2.3	2	7.0
Nil	123	84.7	42	88.5	31	66.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Most of these loans were without any interest as they were taken either from the traders in the form of credit or from the relatives and cultivators. There were 19 loans in Kasabe Sukene which were from moneylender and 16 of these were borrowed at the rate of interest <sup>of</sup> 12 per cent per annum. Information regarding one loan was not available and out of the remaining two one loan was taken on the interest of 9 per cent per annum and the other was taken on the interest rate of 7 1/2 per cent per annum. Out of the 62 loans taken from the traders 20 loans were charged interest rates and out of these 19 were charged a rate of Rs. 12 per cent per annum. In the case of government agencies the rate of interest in all cases was 6 per cent per annum. Most of the loans taken from the relatives were interest free, but 5 out of the 36 loans taken from the relatives were charged 12 per cent per annum as interest rate. The rate of interest charged by the co-operative agencies were 9 per cent and 7-1/2 per cent, the former in case of the cooperative credit society and the latter in case of the teachers cooperative society. Out of the 22 loans taken from the cultivators three were taken on 12 per cent interest rate and another three were taken on 24 per cent rate of interest per annum. In the remaining cases interest rate was not charged. In all 61 out of the 151 loans were given against some interest rate and most of them, i.e. 43 were charged 12 per cent rate of interest.

Kouje Sukene :- In Kouje Sukene only 10 out of the total of 49 loans were given against interest. All the loans <sup>taken</sup> <sup>the</sup> fallen from cooperative societies and the money lenders were charged interest rates. Out of the three loans taken from the cooperative agencies one was charged 9 per cent, other was charged 9-1/2 per cent and the remaining was charged 6 per cent. Similarly out of the two loans taken from the moneylenders the interest rate for one was 9 per cent and for the other it was 12 per cent. Only three out of the 31 loans taken from the traders were charged interest rates and the rates were 9 per cent, 12 per cent and 18 per cent. Of the three loans taken from the miscellaneous sources one was interest free and two were taken at the rate of interest of 6 per cent.

Oney :- Out of the 37 loans in the village 14 were charged interest and most of them were taken from moneylenders. Out of the 8 loans taken from moneylenders 7 were taken on 12 per cent interest rate and one was taken on 18 per cent interest. There was only one loan borrowed from the co-operative credit society and it was taken on 9% rate of interest. Out of the 13 loans taken from the traders only one was charged an interest rate and the rate in this case was 12 per cent. Only two out of the 6 loans taken from the cultivators were charged interest and the rate in these cases was also 12 per cent. The remaining two loans on whom interest was charged one was taken from

a relative and the other had come from miscellaneous sources. The rate in the former case was 12 per cent and in the latter case was 54 per cent. Thus out of the 14 loans advanced against interest, 11 were charged 12 per cent rate of interest.

Table 9.6 presents monthwise percentage distribution of the total borrowings and the total number of loans:

Month	K.S.		M.S.		Oney	
	No. of loans	% of total borrowings	No. of loans	% of total	No. of loans	% of total
1	7	6.60	6	2.72	7	13.75
2	2	1.77	8	8.73	8	18.10
3	7	2.46	6	11.40	7	13.98
4	8	2.89	-	-	1	5.24
5	23	13.99	2	3.51	1	5.24
6	15	8.46	1	46.78	1	9.82
7	15	5.72	-	-	1	1.31
8	22	12.47	1	.37	1	6.55
9	13	4.50	9	14.50	1	.65
10	15	25.88	4	1.34	4	15.87
11	9	9.39	6	4.88	5	9.49
12	8	5.24	6	5.77	-	-
M.S.	2	.62				
Total	151	100.00	49	100.00	37	100.00

Kasabe Sukene :- It can be seen from the table that most (i.e. nearly 71%) of the loans in Kasabe Sukene were taken in the five months from May to October and the amount borrowed during this period also formed 71 per cent of the total borrowings. The largest number of loans were taken during the month of May but nearly 50 per cent of the borrowings in this month were for religious and ceremonial purposes. Out of the total borrowings drawn for this purpose nearly 60 per cent of the amount was drawn during the month of May. This is quite natural due to the fact that marriage, etc. ceremonies are mostly concentrated during this period of the year. Borrowings meant for the current expenditure on agriculture formed nearly 15% of the total borrowing drawn during this month. It must, however, be noted that the amount drawn for the above purpose in the month of May formed nearly 18 per cent of the total borrowings drawn for the same purpose. Borrowings drawn for the purchase of livestock formed nearly 18 per cent of the total amount borrowing during May. Thus nearly 81 per cent of the borrowings in the month of May were drawn, in the order of importance, for religious and ceremonial purposes, purchase of livestock and for current agricultural expenditure. Though the number of loans taken were largest in the month of May the borrowings drawn formed only 14 per cent of the total borrowings in the village.



Next in importance from the point of view of the number of loans taken was the month of August when 22 loans or 15 per cent of the total of 151 loans were taken and the sum borrowed amounted to nearly 13 per cent of the total borrowings. Nearly 52 per cent of the total sum borrowed in this month was drawn for financing trading activities while respectively 24 per cent and 14 per cent of the amount was drawn for purchase of livestock and current expenditure on agriculture.

The number of borrowings were nearly the same during June, July, September and October, but the amount borrowed was highest in the month of October which formed 26 per cent of the total borrowings in the village. Of the total borrowings drawn during October as much as 90 per cent of the borrowings were drawn for trading capital. During the months of June, July and September, the most important purposes of borrowing were respectively trading, capital, improvement and purchase of land and current agricultural expenditure for which respectively 34 per cent, 38 per cent and 29 per cent of the total borrowings in the various months were drawn. Out of the total amounts borrowed for different purposes 59 per cent in case of current expenditure on agriculture, 28 per cent in case of purchase and improvement of land, 96 per cent in case of livestock, purchase, 82 per cent in case of religious ceremonies, 100 per cent in case of

medicine, 68 per cent in case of current family consumption, 60 per cent in case of the repayment of debts and 54 per cent in case of miscellaneous purposes was drawn during the five months mentioned above. Thus most of the borrowings drawn for the various purposes stated above were drawn for the various purposes during the period except in the case of the loans drawn for improvement and purchase of land where nearly 81 per cent of the total borrowing for this purpose were concentrated in the month of January.

Mouje Sukene :- We have already noted that out of the total borrowings in Mouje Sukene nearly 82 per cent of the borrowings were drawn for the purpose of current expenditure on agriculture and 8 per cent were drawn for family consumption. The number of loans drawn were very insignificant during the months of April to August and most of loans i.e. 90 per cent of the loans were taken during the remaining months through the amount covered by them constituted only 50 per cent of the total borrowings. This was because of one large loan drawn in the month of June for the purpose of current agri. expenditure which constituted nearly 47 per cent of the total borrowings in the village. The rest of the loans drawn either for current expenditure on agriculture or for family consumption were spread over the period covering the months of September to March.

Oney :- In the case of Oney also nearly 83 per cent of the total number of loans were confined to the period

covering from October to March and the borrowing during this period constituted 71 per cent of the total borrowings in the village. There was no marked concentration of borrowings during in any of these months. Almost all the borrowings drawn for current expenditure on agriculture and purchase of livestock were taken during this period. Loans taken for financing trading activities was the next important purpose for which nearly 26 per cent of the total borrowing were drawn. All of these borrowings were confined to the period from February to May. We have already seen that those who borrowed loans for trading capital were tanners who purchase their stock of hides during above period. Most of the loans drawn for ritual and ceremonial purposes were confined to the months of February and March, but there was one large loan taken in June <sup>which</sup> amounted to 63 per cent of the total borrowing drawn for this purpose.

### 9.7 Nature of Security.

The following table brings out the number of loans in Kasabe Sukene borrowed from various agencies against different types of securities. Only twenty four per cent of the total loans in Kasabe Sukene which covered 26 per cent of the total borrowings were taken against some sort of security. In the rest of the cases, security was either not required at all or was not reported by the

Nature of Loans According To The Source And Type of Security Given

Nature of security	Land		Ornaments		Immovable property		Foodgrains	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Relative					1	400		
Trader			2	2660				
Cultivator	1	200	1	50				
moneylenders			16	3580			1	150
Cooperatives	4	4190						
Government Agencies	4	1150						
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5540</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6290</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150</b>

respondents. Most of the loans i.e. 25 out of 36 loans taken against security were borrowed against the security of ornaments. The loans taken against the security were advanced either by traders or by moneylenders but the loans coming from moneylenders were as much as twice the loans advanced by the traders in this respect. Nearly 50 per cent of the borrowings which were taken against some security were taken by pawning ornaments. Most of the remaining were taken against the security <sup>of</sup> at land. Government and cooperative agencies were the main sources of credit supplied on the security of land. We thus find that the loans were advanced mainly on two forms of securities namely ornaments and lands and moneylenders and

traders were the two important agencies of credit supply in the former case while the co-operative and governmental agencies were the important sources in the latter.

In the case of Kouje Sukene and Cney the loans taken against security were very insignificant. Only 5 loans out of the total of 49 loans were taken against security and the amount covered by them constituted only 4 per cent of the total borrowings. In this case also land and ornaments were the important securities against which loans were borrowed. In the case of Cney only 7 out of the total of 37 loans were taken on basis of some security and the sum covered by these loans constituted 1 per cent of the total borrowings. In this village ornaments was the only important item of security against which most of the amount i.e. nearly 88 per cent of the total borrowings taken against security, was borrowed.

### 9.8 Agencies of the Co-operative Finance

We have already noted in the previous sections that the part played by the cooperative societies as a credit agency was not very significant in the villages, under consideration. This, perhaps, reflects badly on the working of the cooperative societies existing in these villages. In this section, therefore, we give a brief outline <sup>of</sup> at the working of these cooperative societies.

There were two cooperative credit societies and one co-operative sale and purchase society. The co-operative sale and purchase society was located in Kouje Sukene and catered for the population coming in its jurisdiction which included the villages in the surrounding 10 ~~miles~~ miles. Of the two co-operative credit societies one was located in Kasabe Sukene, the other <sup>was</sup> located in Kouje Sukene and each catered for the needs of the respective villages. The third village, Oney, did not have its own cooperative credit society, but had to depend on Thergaon Co-operative Credit Society located in the adjoining village of Thergaon.

Co-operative Credit Society, Kasabe Sukene :- This society was registered in 1917 and was at the time of the visit, affiliated to the Bombay State Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Lasalgaon; and the Niphad Taluka Co-operative Union, Ltd. The society did not have its own building and was looked after by a Secretary who was in charge of all the three co-operative credit societies in these villages. In spite of its 40 years of existence the membership of the society in 1955 was only 66. All the past record of the society was not available but from the record that was available the management of the society was characterized by inefficiency. The audit classification for the last several years was either 'C' or 'D'. The membership of the society had been dwindling since the last five years.

There were heavy overdues which amounted to nearly 80% of the outstanding dues and the members of the managing committee themselves figured among the defaulters very prominently. Though there were no bad debts the most of the loans were time barred. The working of the society had therefore become almost at a stagnant position. As the outstanding loans had gone on accumulating it had become difficult for the society to disburse loans to its members on adequate scales with the resultant decline in its membership. Consequently the income of the society had also gone so low as to be insufficient to meet the administrative cost of managing its affairs. The following table will support these remarks:

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Membership	78	69	66
Owned capital:			
Share capital	3150	3100	3330
Its % with circulating capital	28.9	28.5	25.9
Reserve Fund	1959	1961	1961
Borrowed capital	4726	4623	4409+
Member Deposits	395	395	395
Circulating capital	10826	10858	12823
Loans disbursed	6980*	2027*	3970*
As % of circulating capital	63.2	18.6	30.9
Repayments	5056)	500)	950 )
Outstanding	7563)	1950)	1900 )
	(2875	(2600	(3175
	(7563	(6760	(7060
Profit or loss	-	-125	-167

\* Crop.

Thus the membership had fallen from 78 in 1952-53 to 66 in 1954-55. Though the share capital had increased by Rs. 180 since 1952-53 its proportion with the total circulating capital had declined from 29% to 26%. The amount of the reserved fund had been stagnant. The society had not been able to attract a large number of deposits from its members and the amount had not increased since the last some years. The loans disbursed constituted a very low proportion of the circulating capital and the repayments were considerably low during 1953-54 and 1954-55. The society was running a deficit to the extent of Rs. 125 in 1953-54 and Rs. 167 in 1954-55.

General functioning of the society :- The society forwarded loans only on the security of the land. The value of land which was taken as a security was three times the amount of loan given. The purposes for which the loans were given were mainly for agricultural purposes which included such transactions as purchase of bullocks, seeds, fertilizers or pumping sets. Loans were also forwarded for the capital expenditure like sinking of well. Crop loans were given on the security of standing crops and these loans had to be repaid immediately after the harvest. The amount of the crop loan forwarded depended on the type of crop and its acreage. The following are the rates at which the crop loans were forwarded by the Society.



- Rs. 250 per acre on the security of sugarcane crop.  
 Rs. 100 per acre on the security of onion crop.  
 Rs. 40 per acre on the security of chillies, rice,  
 groundnut, brinjals, etc.  
 Rs. 15-25 per acre on the security of bajri, wheat  
 and gram.

Both varieties of loans were advanced during one and the same <sup>time</sup> in the month of April. The rate of interest for the both types was also the same i.e. Rs. 9 per cent per annum. The rate of interest charged on the overdues was Rs. 10.15.0 per cent per annum. The upper limit up to which an additional individual member and the society could borrow was Rs. 500 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. The rate of interest given on the members deposit was Rs. 4 per cent per annum.

Youfe Sukene Co-operative Credit Society :- This society was registered in the year 1933. The general working of the society corresponded with the Kasabe Sukene Co-operative Credit Society. It also advanced loans both on the security of land as well as on the security of the standing crop on the same conditions as already described above. The upper limit as stipulated by the by-laws upto which the society and an individual member could borrow was Rs. 2000 and Rs. 4000 respectively. The functioning of this society was characterised by the same level of efficiency as that noted in the case of Kasabe Sukene Co-operative Society.

Nearly 96 per cent of the total outstanding loans were overdue. There were nine members on whom cases were filed for the recovery of the loans given to them. The following table will give some idea about the financial position of the society :-

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Membership	93	93	81
Owned capital: share capital	5215	5745	5220
Its % with C.C.	18.1	20.3	18.6
Reserve fund	2092	2096	2098
Borrowed capital: From			
Ct.Cop.Bank	18750	19932	20476
Members deposits	115	115	84
Circulating capital	28754	28303	29874
Loans disbursed	9716	4630	13170
	10950*Crop.	4325*	10842 *
	<u>20666</u>	<u>8955</u>	<u>24012</u>
As % of C.C.	71	31	79
Repayments	8950	4200	11750
	9350*	3400*	10350*
	<u>18300</u>	<u>7600</u>	<u>22100</u>
Outstanding	13828	14258	15678
	10050*	10475*	11150*
	<u>23878</u>	<u>24732</u>	<u>26828</u>
Profit or Loss	Plus 775	Minus 2138	Plus 947

It will be noted from the above table that the membership of the society had decreased during 1954-55 and in case of the share capital, though its absolute amount

had increased over the figure of 1952-53, it showed a decline over the 1953-54 figure. Its proportion with the circulating capital also had not changed much since 1952-53. The amount of Reserve Funds was almost stagnant. Though the society had made some profits during 1954-55 they were not large enough to cover the losses incurred ~~by~~ during the previous year.

Cooperative Sales and Purchase Society :- The short history of this society and its general working was noted in Chapter VIII. We have noted there that the society, besides being responsible for carrying on the function of sales and purchase of different commodities (agricultural) on behalf of its members, was also responsible for <sup>providing</sup> producing credit facilities to its members. The credit was advanced on the security of agricultural commodities produced by the members and the amount advanced did not usually exceed 75% of the prevailing market value of the commodity. Generally the following sums were advanced: <sup>m</sup>one bag of wheat (Mds. 2-30 seers) Rs. 20; on one bag of Bajri (2 maunds - 30 seers) or Sal (2 maunds) Rs. 15; on one bag of groundnut (1 maund) Rs. 10 etc. Advances were not given on the security of onions as it is a perishable commodity. The rate of interest charged was Rs. 9.6.0 per cent per annum. The following table will give some idea about the financial position of the society (The business aspect of the

society is already dealt with in the chapter VIII. We shall, therefore, deal here only with the transactions relating to credit facilities).

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Membership	405	406	405
Owned capital			
Share capital	8335	8175	8325
Its % with C.C.	13.18%	15.23%	15.15%
Reserved Fund	14187	14094	14208
Other funds	6263	6263	6261
Borrowed capital	32873	21573	22826
Circulating capital	63207	53675	54935
Loans disbursed	15847	14149	7240
As % of C.C.	25.07%	26.36%	13.17%
Repayments	5002	18326	10147
Outstanding dues	19473	14271	11364
Profit or loss	-584	-8226	-1061

It can be seen from the above table that the membership, the amount of share capital and reserve funds have almost remained stagnant for the last three years. The society was also running at a loss during this period. The heavy losses incurred during 53-54 are on account of the grain shop run by the society which we have already referred to in Chapter VIII. The absolute amount of the loans disbursed as well as its percentage with the circulating capital had decreased during 1954-55. The amount of

borrowed capital had also considerably decreased since 1952-53 because the central co-operative Bank had discontinued giving credit accommodation to this society on account of the failure on the part of the society to recover the overdues. Though more than 50% of the circulating capital was owned capital most of it was locked in the form of unrecovered dues. Other relevant information has been already dealt with in Chapter VIII.

## Chapter I

AGGREGATES

We deal in this chapter with the village aggregation. Any socio-economic change that the villages will undergo would, most probably get reflected in changes in quanta. Estimations of the aggregates, therefore, would be helpful not only to find out the nature of effective change, but also to indicate the extent or general dimensions of it. The following is the attempt to estimate the social accounting structure of the villages on the basis of the data presented in the previous chapters relating to the operational picture of the various aspects of the socio-economic units under consideration.

We shall first consider the incomes of the villages. The term 'Incomes of the villages' is used to indicate a sum total of the incomes of all the villagers engaged in productive and unproductive activities (e.g. pensions, begging) plus the remittances from outside which were received by them. All the data, in this respect was available in the G.F.S.\* The respondents were asked to state their net incomes earned by them during the course of 12 months preceding the date of visit. The reported incomes of all families, therefore, do not relate to any specific year, but to a <sup>period</sup> year extending between June 1954 to May 1956. These incomes which are derived from various

\*General Family Schedules

various activities have been classified into five sections in the following manner :

- (1) Incomes earned in Agri. sector.
- (2) Income earned in non-agricultural production and services.
- (3) Incomes derived from trading activity.
- (4) Incomes earned by way of salaries.
- (5) Sundry incomes.

(1) Incomes earned in agri. sector :- In this sector are included the earnings of (1) persons who are cultivators of owned or unowned land and agricultural rent receivers. (2) Persons who earn their living by raising cattle, small animals, etc. (3) Labourers, who work either as casual or attached agricultural labourers and other wage earners. In this category are also included several persons who have broadly described their occupation as that of a 'labourer'. However, since there was not much scope for non-agricultural labour in the villages, we have presumed that such persons were primarily agricultural labourers.

The total income derived by the persons engaged in the agricultural sector came to Rs. 39,5235 in Kasabe Sukene, Rs. 362199 in Mouje Sukene and Rs. 207402 in Oney which formed nearly 68%, 83% and 82% respectively aggregate of the <sup>aggregates</sup> incomes in the respective villages of Kasabe Sukene, Mouje Sukene and Oney. The following table brings out

the percentage distribution of the total incomes earned in this sector by the three sub-groups.

TABLE 104

Occupation	Kasabe Sukene	Houje Sukene	Oney	All villages
Cultivators and rent receivers	75.21	84.54	88.37	81.85
Herdsmen, Poultry owners, etc.	3.50	1.23	.40	1.94
Agricultural labourers	21.29	14.23	11.23	16.31
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cultivators and agricultural labourers were the only important groups in the agricultural sector. Though 'rent receivers' have been grouped together with cultivating, their number was very small and the incomes earned by them also was insignificant. It may be noted from the above table that the incomes earned by the first group was proportionately greater in the smaller villages than in the bigger villages. Similarly the incomes earned by the agricultural labourers were proportionately larger in the nucleus village than those in the remaining two villages indicating the existence of the greater number of landless labourers in the nucleus village. The earnings of the second group was very small in the nucleus village and quite insignificant in the other two villages.



(2) Incomes earned in non-agricultural production and services :- In this section have been included the earnings of the (1) traditional village craftsmen like the carpenters, the barbers and the launderers, etc. (2) those engaged in processing or manufacturing work like the flourmill owners, tailors and manufacturers of ready-made clothes, etc. The village servants like those working in village administration or religious services have been considered elsewhere. The following table (10.2) presents the percentage distribution of the total earnings of the whole group according to the sub-groups indicated in the table. The total income of this group in Kasabe Sukene was Rs. 44,807 or 7.24% of the aggregate income of the village, in Mouje Sukene it was Rs. 11,075 or 2.54% of the total incomes in the village and in Oney it was Rs. 22,220 or 8.82% of the total incomes in the village.

TABLE 10.2

Occupation	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney	All villages
1. Cobblers & tanners	16.51	-	91.81	35.66
2. Carpenters & Blacksmiths	18.29	51.50	2.25	18.43
3. Potters	12.45	-	-	7.14
4. Goldsmith	2.45	11.73	-	3.07
5. Basket & rope makers	2.67	3.38	-	2.01
6. Carder and weavers	1.12	-	-	.64
7. Coppersmith	1.33	-	-	.76
8. Barbers	7.38	18.05	-	6.79
9. Launderers	1.89	-	-	1.08
10. Tailors	20.07	15.34	3.24	14.57
11. Flour mill owners	15.84	-	2.70	9.85
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Various occupations coming under the title 'Non-agri. production and services have been classified into 11 sub-groups. The first group consists of cobblers and tanners. As was already noted in the chapter on 'nonagricultural production' cobblers existed only in Kasabe Sukene and tanners existed only in Mouje Oney. Similarly though carpenters and blacksmiths have been grouped together, there were no blacksmiths in Kasabe Sukene and in Oney. There were some carpenters in Mouje Sukene who did blacksmithy, mostly as their subsidiary occupation. All the persons who claimed blacksmithy as their one of the occupations were by caste and also by occupation carpenters. It was because of this that the carpenters and the blacksmiths have been grouped to-gether. The same was the case with the basketmakers and rope weavers in Kasabe Sukene. There was only one carder and only one weaver and, therefore, they have been grouped to-gether. In the case of tailors all those who did tailoring to order as well as those who dealt in readymade clothes have been grouped to-gether. It will be seen from the above table that the occupations of tailoring and carpentry were the most important occupations respectively contributing 20 and 19 per cent of the total income of the whole group. Cobblers and flour mill operation were the next important occupations <sup>in</sup> of this group which in the village account<sup>ed</sup>ing for 16.5 and 15.8 per cent of the total income of the whole group. In the case of Mouje

Sukene carpenters and blacksmiths was the only prominent single group whose contribution to the total income of the group was a little over 50 per cent. Similarly in the case of Oney the class of tanners was the only important class which accounted for over 90 per cent of the total income of the group.

(3) Trading :- In this group have been included all those who earned their living by trading. This group is further subdivided into eight groups as indicated in the table given below. The fifth group is to some extent a miscellaneous group comprising all sorts of retailers and hawkers dealing in a variety of commodities like cloth, fertilizers, utensils, etc. The following table summarises the proportionate contribution of each of these sub-groups to the total income of the whole group which comes to Rs. 67,720 in Kasabe Sukene, Rs. 7,230 in Mouje Sukene and Rs. 2,430 in Oney.

TABLE 10.3

Occupation	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney	All vil- lages	
Tea shops	5.38	49.13	-	9.30	7200
Sweetmeat vendors	2.80	21.43	9.46	4.75	3500
Grocers	30.31	20.74	78.20	30.88	23900
Retailers and hawkers	33.51	1.79	-	30.73	23725
Dalals	.88	-	-	.77	600
Dealers in firewood and fodder	2.44	-	-	2.13	1655
Moneylenders	13.51	-	-	11.82	9150
Merchants dealing in Onion and Vegetable trade.	11.17	6.91	12.34	9.56	7470
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67380</b>

It can be seen from the table that the grocers and other retailers were the most important groups in Kasabe Sukene who had respectively contributed to 30 per cent and 36 per cent of the total earnings of the whole group. Moneylenders and the onion and vegetable traders were the next important subgroups in this village accounting for nearly 14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively of the total income of the whole group. Most of these sub-groups either did not exist or were unimportant in the other two villages. In Mouje Sukene, the owners of tea-shops-cum-eating houses was the most important single group which accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the total income earned by this group in this village. Trading activity in Mouje Oney was to a negligible level and the income of the grocers constituted nearly 78 per cent of the total income of the group.

(4) Salaries earned in various services :- This group has been divided into eight sub-groups as indicated in the table <sup>10.4</sup> given below. The first <sup>four</sup> and the sixth sub-groups represent the salaries earned by the persons engaged in the respective services. The fifth sub-group consists of persons who belong to the revenue department such as the village Talathi and Patil as well as those who are the traditional village servants like the village watchman, *farā*, etc. The seventh sub-group includes such persons like domestic servants, employees of merchants and traders and those who

cannot be grouped conveniently in any of the other sub-groups. The eighth sub-group consists of persons like the employees of grampanchayats, co-operative organisations, etc.

TABLE 10.4

Occupation	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney	All villages
1. Postal Department	.78	-	-	.34
2. Police Department	6.03	-	-	2.66
3. Educational services	37.93	8.34	29.26	24.42
4. Railways	-	63.58	33.57	31.16
5. Village Admt. and revenue	17.25	5.32	12.20	11.58
6. Medical	7.44	4.17	-	5.02
7. Private employment	24.82	9.25	19.93	17.67
8. Other employees	5.75	9.34	15.04	7.15
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The earnings of the persons engaged in educational services was the most important group in Kasabe Sukene which claimed nearly 38 per cent of the total income earned by the whole group. The next important group was the seventh group which comprised miscellaneous earnings in this group. In Mouje Sukene the salaries of the railway staff was the most prominent <sup>feature and was</sup> due to the location

of Kasabe Sukene railway station within the boundaries of this village. In Oney also the salaries of the railway staff and those of the teachers were the most two important items accounting for 29 per cent and 34 per cent respectively of the total earnings of the group.

**Sundry Incomes :-** This group includes the incomes from the occupations which could not be included in any of the first four groups. The first sub-group represents the incomes earned from carting. The second sub-group includes the incomes of rent receivers and pensioners. The third sub-group gives the earning of those who performed religious services. The fourth group does not give any cash income as such but represents the value of milk and eggs obtained by the villagers. This has been calculated on the basis of data available in the family schedules. From this data the total produce of milk obtained during the course of the one year preceding the date of visit has been estimated. The money value of this produce was calculated on the basis of the prevailing market rates. In the case of the goat milk and poultry produce the produce was valued at a certain flat rate. It must be remembered here that these incomes are gross incomes and not net of items of costs like feed and fodder, etc. The value of the production of dairy or poultry products whether for sale or for family consumption was regarded as an addition

to the income of the family. } Such income is grouped together in the fourth sub-group. Fifth sub-group gives the earnings of the persons engaged in road transport and construction work. The last group entitled as 'remittances' includes the moneys received by the villagers from outside as well as the incomes earned by them outside the village. The table given below shows that incomes from milk and poultry products constituted the most important source of income in the whole group. Remittances was the next important group. The contribution of incomes from milk and poultry products to the total income of the group was 60 per cent <sup>in</sup> Kasabe Sukene, 70 per cent in Mouje Sukene and 64 per cent in Oney. Remittances were relatively more important in Oney and Kasabe Sukene than in Mouje Sukene.

TABLE 10.5

Occupation	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney	All villages
Carting	9.46	11.85	4.04	9.63
Rent receivers and pensioners	4.45	1.43	-	2.88
Religious services	4.48	7.17	-	4.83
Milk & Poultry products	59.85	69.11	63.31	63.95
Construction and Road Transport	4.49	-	10.61	2.95
Remittances	17.27	10.44	22.04	15.75
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table <sup>10.6</sup> given on next page summarises the results discussed above.

It can be seen from the table that Agriculture was the most important source of income in all the three villages but its contribution to the aggregate income was less in the nucleus village than in the remaining two villages, i.e. 68 per cent as against 83 per cent and 82 per cent in the respective villages. The earnings in the nonagricultural production and services were proportionately less in Kouje Sukene, but almost equal in the rest of the two villages accounting for nearly 8 per cent to 9 per cent of the aggregate incomes in the villages. It must be remembered here that the relatively higher incomes proportion of incomes earned by this group in Oney is due to the incomes of the tanners in that village. There was no other nonagricultural production in the village and incomes earned by way profits in the trading activity or salaries earned constituted a relatively lower percentage of the total village income. Trading activity was mainly concentrated in the nucleus village and the incomes earned in them contributed nearly 12 per cent of the total incomes in Kasabe Sukene.

The per capita income in Kasabe Sukene was Rs. 198 per annum while in Kouje Sukene and in Oney it came to



Total Income of Villagers.

Table 10.6

Occupations	Kasabe Sukene		Mouje Sukene		Oney		All villages	
Agriculture	395235	68.35	362199	83.41	207402	82.37	964836	76.31
Non-agricultural production and services	44807	7.74	11075	2.54	22220	8.82	78102	6.17
Trading	67720	11.70	7230	1.66	2430	.96	77380	6.11
Salaries earned	30643	5.29	28756	6.62	9901	3.93	69300	5.48
Sundry Incomes	40047	6.92	25093	5.77	9890	3.92	75030	5.93
Total	578452	100.0	434353	100.0	251843	100.0	1264648	100.0

Rs. 289 and Rs. 325 respectively. Thus the per capita income was the highest in the smallest village of Oney. It may be here remembered that the last two villages had the benefit of irrigation facilities which were superior to those available to the nucleus village. As the earnings from agriculture constituted a very high proportion of the total village incomes in all the three villages and especially so in the case of the two smaller villages, the availability of good irrigation facilities is a very important deciding factor as far as the total or per capita incomes are concerned. The difference in this respect between the nucleus village and the other villages becomes more marked if we consider the per family earnings of cultivators and agricultural rent receivers only. Thus the average per family income from agriculture <sup>of</sup> at this class came to Rs. 1010.8 in Kasabe Sukene, Rs. 1586.2 in Mouje Sukene and Rs. 1889.3 in Mouje Oney. The difference in incomes per cultivating family in Mouje Sukene and Mouje Oney is difficult to explain but it can be accounted for, to some extent, by some factors like superior soil, better and relatively more extensive irrigation facilities, proportionately larger area under the commercial crops, higher investment in agriculture etc. in the case of Mouje Oney. The data, in this regard, is already presented in the relevant chapters.

Physical Production in the villages

Physical production in the surveyed villages is given in the following table. <sup>(10.7)</sup> The estimations regarding the agricultural produce is based on the data available from the plotwise survey. The total produce was thus estimated on the basis of the data obtained from the sample of 250 plots and was valued at the prevailing harvest prices. In the case of nonagricultural production the estimations were arrived at either on the basis of the data available in the family schedules or from the individual case studies made during the course of the investigation.

TABLE 10.7

	Kasabe Sukene	Kouje Sukene	Oney	All villages
<b>Agricultural Production</b>				
Cereals	122082	89156	23595	234833
Other crops including commercial and garden crops	353112	236818	115884	705814
Fodder	109923	56430	20050	186403
<b>Total Agri. Production</b>	<b>585117</b>	<b>382404</b>	<b>159529</b>	<b>1127050</b>
	90%	95%	65.8%	87.1%
<b>Total milk and poultry produce</b>	<b>23958</b>	<b>17338</b>	<b>6260</b>	<b>47556</b>
	36%	4.3%	2.6%	3.6%
Carpenters	1831	2656	142	4629
Dhars	-	-	76271	76271
Cobblers	11714			11714
Potters	11539			11539
Goldsmiths	1616			1616
Dutchers	5400			5400
Basket weavers	807			807
Readymade cloths	7893			7893
<b>Total Non-agri. prod.</b>	<b>40800</b>	<b>2656</b>	<b>76413</b>	<b>119869</b>
	6.7%	.7%	32.6%	9.3%
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>649875</b>	<b>402398</b>	<b>242202</b>	<b>1294475</b>

It must be remembered here that the value of agricultural production does not match with agricultural incomes neither <sup>do</sup> the earnings in the non-agricultural production compare well <sup>with</sup> the total nonagricultural production. Biased reporting is the most obvious explanation of this discrepancy but in addition to this the following factors must also be considered. The income figures relate to the year 1954-55 while the agricultural production is estimated for the year 1955-56. We can generally assume that being irrigated villages agricultural production does not fluctuate very much from year to year. In the case of non-agricultural production many of the producers referred to in the table performed functions which were of the nature of services for instance the services of all the balutedars were of this nature. No attempt can, therefore, be made of comparing the two types of estimates because the incomes calculated far exceed the total production. It must also be mentioned here that the estimation of agricultural produce is not exhaustive in the sense that many items of agricultural produce like mangoes, tamarind, watermelons have been neglected as there was no basis on which the estimations could be made. The figures given in the table should be referred to with these qualifications in mind.

It may be seen from the table that agricultural

production accounted for 90 per cent of the total production in Kasabe Sukene, 95 per cent of the total production in Mouje Sukene and 66 per cent of the total production in Oney. Nonagricultural production was, thus, very conspicuous in Oney where it accounted for nearly 33 per cent of the total production in the village. Milk and poultry production varied between 3 to 4 per cent of the total production in all the villages. In the total agricultural production the share of fodder production is very prominent. It must be remembered here that this production does not include only the fodder obtained from the stalks of cereal crops. As we have seen in the chapter on 'Land utilisation' nearly 3 to 4 per cent of the total cropped area was devoted for the cultivation of the fodder crops like Hath, Valkhad, Kadwal, Ehas etc. The value of fodder enlisted in the above table, therefore, includes the value of the fodder obtained from the stalks of cereals and pulses as well as the fodder crops produced in the irrigated lands.

#### Exports and Imports

The estimations regarding the exports from and imports into the villages have necessarily to be very crude in nature on account of the limitations of the data available in this regard and also on account of the complications involved in the problem. The following table (10.8)

Table 10.8

## VISIBLE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imports			Exports		
	Kasabe Sukene	Houjo Sukene	Cney	Kasabe Sukene	Houjo Sukene	Cney
On production account (non-agriculture)	6514	5592	55010	18288	809	47604 ✓
- do - (Agriculture)	138144	74967	30437	334417	260844	109590 ✓
On trading account	314178	26079	47005	187530	-	- ✓
Net Exports	81499	95015	16742	-	-	-
Total	540335	261653	157194	540335	261653	157194

brings out the physical exports and imports at the three villages.

Total exports and imports of the villages have been calculated on the basis of the exports and imports on three accounts; namely, (1) production account (non-agricultural) (2) production account (agricultural) (3) trading account.

(1) production account (nonagricultural) :- Under this head have been included the exports or imports made by the persons engaged in the village crafts like carpenters, tanners, cobblers, etc. Most of these calculations have been made on the basis of the case studies. Inter-village movements of goods could not, however, be traced in some cases because of the lack of proper data. In some cases, as for instance in the case of cobblers and potters though their total production of goods was available their exports outside the village and to the remaining <sup>surveyed</sup> ~~surveyed~~ villages could not be determined. In such cases the data available in the general family schedule (family budget section) was relied upon. Thus, in the case of footwears the total demand was calculated from the family budget data and the surplus production was assumed to have been exported. In the villages where there was a total absence of production the whole of the

demand was presumed to have been met by imports. The method adopted here is not a very satisfactory one.

On the basis of the expenditure incurred by the reporting families, ~~the~~ the proportionate expenditure for all the families in the villages was calculated and this was regarded as constituting the total consumption.

(2) Production Account (Agricultural) :- Estimation regarding the exports and imports of agricultural commodities could only be arrived at by comparing the production and consumption figures. (Some data regarding the sales of agricultural commodities inside as well as outside the village was available in the General Family Schedules but it could not be used here because it related to the period previous to the inquiry period). The agricultural production was estimated on the basis of which the consumption of such items like cereals, pulses, etc. could be estimated. The family budget data available in the general family schedule related only to a few specific items which did not include such items like cereals. We had, therefore, to resort to a source which was not a part of our inquiry. The Demographic Section of the Institute had carried on a diet survey during the course of its inquiry which it <sup>had</sup> conducted at Kasabe Sukene during a period which corresponded to our



survey period. This data was utilized for estimating the consumption of cereals and pulses in Kasabe Sukene. The estimations regarding the remaining villages were also made on the basis of this data. The figures relating to exports or imports were thus arrived at by comparing the production and consumption figures in each of the surveyed villages. In the case of onions groundnut and grapes it was assumed that all that is produced is exported. In the case of sugarcane and vegetables consumption data was available in the family budget study and the surplus which remained over and above these consumption figures was assumed to have been exported. When consumption figure exceeded that of production the deficit was <sup>assumed</sup> to have made good by imports. It was found that all the villages were net importers of cereals and exporters of pulses. However, the imports on account of cereals were more than offset by the exports of commercial crops.

(3) Trading Account : Imports and Exports on this account including the movements of goods into and out of the villages made by traders like the grocers, the cloth merchants, dealers in fertilizers, fireworks and firewood, etc. Imports of nonvegetarian items of foodstuffs like mutton, fish etc. have also been included under this head. Similarly the imports made by flour mills of such commodities

like engine oils, replacement machinery etc. have been included here. These estimations were mainly made from the case studies but the data in the family budget inquiry also had to be used whenever case studies failed to give any proper basis for estimations. Thus in the case of the money nonvegetarian items of foodstuffs the estimations regarding their annual consumption derived from the family budget were used for calculating the imports. In the case of the imports by the grocers and other dealers also the net imports into the village could not be estimated because the total quantity of reports out at the original imports could not be ascertained either on the basis of the case study data or on the basis of the special questionnaire issued for calculating the turnover of the traders. The problem of estimating the inter-village movements further complicated the issue because most of the traders were located in the nucleous village and they were patronised by the villagers in the remaining surveyed villages. The estimations in the family budget study were, therefore, relied upon and total estimated consumption was assumed to be equivalent to total imports made by the traders. In the case of Kasabe Sukene total annual turnover of the traders was available and reexports from the village were calculated by deducting the total consumption from the total imports. There were two deficiencies in this method of calculations.

Firstly the family budget inquiry did not contain an exhaustive list of items of consumption and, therefore, the total consumption and also the imports of the village were to that extent underestimated and reexports overestimated. On the other hand the total imports reported by various traders included the imports of cereals which also have been included under the head of production account (Agri.). An element of double counting was thus introduced into the calculations and imports were somewhat overestimated. We have no data to ascertain the share of cereals in the total volume of imports, but the data regarding the stock on hand on the date of visit indicated that on an average, cereals accounted only for 10 per cent of the total stock. The above two factors, therefore, have been assumed to offset each other <sup>in view of</sup> for the want of more reliable information.

In the case of the imports of fertilizers the total figures were arrived at on the basis of the plotwise survey. Total quantity of the fertilizers and oilcakes used in the villages was assumed to be equivalent to imports as there was no local production. Total quantity of the farmyard manure used was assumed to be locally produced and the local production of the farmyard manure was assumed to be just sufficient to meet the present demand. Imports and exports in case of the rest of the dealers were calculated on the basis of the case studies.

10.10

The table given above shows that the villages are net exporters. The imports were made mainly on the trading account while the exports were made chiefly on production (Agricultural) account. The final picture regarding the export and import position at the villages can only be had after considering the exports and imports on account of invisible items.

#### Invisible Exports and Imports

Table 10.9

The table given on next page gives the figures regarding the invisible imports and exports in the villages.

It may be seen from the table that while Kousje Sukene and Oney are net exporters, Kasabe Sukene is a net importer as far as the invisible trade is concerned. The difference between the nucleus and the other villages in this respect can be mainly accounted for by the difference in the revenue and irrigation charges that the three villagers pay. The villages under the government irrigation system had to pay much more by way of irrigation less than the nucleus village which had a private irrigation canal. The irrigation cess was calculated by taking into consideration the acreages under the irrigated crops and the rates of irrigation charges payable for them. The figures regarding the revenue payments were available in the village records and they included

TABLE 10.9

## INVISIBLE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imports			Exports		
	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
Incomes earned outside and remittances	7569	3375	2655 ✓	-	-	-
School fees grants salaries	12168	2548	2982 ✓	300	150	20 ✓
Revenues and irrigation	-	-	-	9695	42634	18078 ✓
Salaries and pensions <sup>charges</sup>	11658	20382	4529 ✓	-	-	-
Grants	800	400	- ✓	-	-	-
Exp. on receipts- <u>total</u>	-	-	-	4710	2496	2050 ✓
Net Imports or Exports	-	18575	9982	17490	-	-
Total	32195	45280	20148	32195	45280	20148

522

5271

in the above table. <sup>10-9</sup> Incomes earned and remittances received from outside the villages were available in the General Family Schedules. It must be noted here that the incomes earned in the villages by the outsiders and the moneys sent by the villagers to the outsiders could not be estimated due to lack of data. Some data was available with the local post office regarding the money orders issued but this data could not be utilised as the M.Os. issued by persons from the neighbouring villages were also included in them. Information regarding school fees collected and grants received by the schools was obtained during the course of our investigation. Total imports on account of salaries and pensions received by the inhabitants in the villages were available in the general family schedules. The expenditure on travel was estimated on the basis of the information available in the family budget data. A respondent was asked to state his travel expenditure during the month preceding the date of visit. The total figure reported by all the families was doubled to arrive at the annual expenditure on the assumption that an average family incurs travel expenditure at the most for two times in a year. The above table is, therefore, subject to these deficiencies.

The net results after considering the exports and imports of physical as well as invisible items is presented here (Table 10)

TABLE 10.10  
TOTAL EXPORT AND IMPORT ACCOUNT

Items	Exports			Imports		
	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney	Kasabe Sukene	Mouje Sukene	Oney
Net on physical item	81499	95015	16742	-	-	-
Net on invisible item	-	18875	9982	17490	-	-
Total	81499	113590	26724	17490	-	-
Net exports	64009	113590	26724	-	-	-