

**Survey of  
Economic Change in Rural Areas  
(1959-60)**

**Devapur**

**( Taluka MAN ; District SATARA ; Maharashtra State )**

278389  
P00050

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,  
POONA 4

## CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
<b>Chapter I : INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1 - 6</b>
1.1 Objective	1
1.2 Procedure	1
1.3 Location of the villages	2
1.4 Physical features of the tract	3
1.5 Area and population	4
1.6 Soil	5
1.7 Rainfall and crops	5
1.8 Other features	5
<b>Chapter II : HUMAN RESOURCES</b>	<b>7 - 67</b>
2.1 Population	7
2.2 Caste structure	9
2.3 Sex and Age composition	11
2.4 Marital status	11
2.5 Family size	16
2.6 Literacy	20
2.7 Working population	34
2.8 Mobility	38
<b>Chapter III : LAND AND FARM IMPLEMENTS</b>	<b>68 - 97</b>
3.1 Land owned and operated by size and caste	68
3.2 Classification of land	74
3.3 Sale and purchase of land and its value	77
3.4 Bunding	81
3.5 Land improvement during the past five years	82
3.6 Tenancy	88
3.7 Farm implements	93
3.8 Sale, purchase, repairs etc. of farm implements	96
<b>Chapter IV : LIVESTOCK</b>	<b>98 - 122</b>
4.1 Classification	98
4.2 Working cattle	98
4.3 Premium Bulls	100
4.4 Milch cattle	103
4.5 Young stock	106
4.6 Sale and purchase of cattle	106
4.7 Cattle-breeding centre	111
4.8 Sheep and goats	112
4.9 Sheep improvement	117
4.10 Poultry birds	119
4.11 Value of livestock	121
<b>Chapter V : AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>123 - 161</b>
5.1 Introduction	123
5.2 Major land uses	123
5.3 Crops and cropping pattern	125
5.4 Size of landholding and cropping pattern	129

	<u>Pages</u>
<b>Chapter V : ATRICULTURE (continued)</b>	
5.5 Cultivation practices	129
5.6 Agricultural production	135
5.7 Marketing of agricultural produce	142
5.8 Farm Income	149
5.9 Employment of labour	152
5.10 Saldars	160
<b>Chapter VI : FODDER ECONOMY ✓</b>	<b>162-169</b>
6.1 Prevailing feeding practices	162
6.2 Fodder supply in the villages	165
6.3 Adequacy or otherwise of the available feed supply	166
6.4 Pastures ✓	167
<b>Chapter VII : NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, SERVICES AND TRADING</b>	<b>170-194</b>
7.1 Variety and distribution of the non-agricultural occupations in the villages	170
7.2 Caste and occupation	172
7.3 Income and occupation	174
7.4 Production and services	181
7.5 Capital investment	187
7.6 Flour mill	188
7.7 Immigrants	188
7.8 Trading Fibre centre	190
7.9 Trading	192
<b>Chapter VIII : STANDARD OF LIVING</b>	<b>195-246</b>
8.1 Indebtedness	195
✓ 8.2 Consumption and consumption expenditure	219
8.3 Housing	228
8.4 Drinking water	238
8.5 Durable and semi-durable articles	241
8.6 Miscellaneous information	243
<b>Chapter IX : VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION</b>	<b>247-265</b>
9.1 Gram Panchayats	247
9.2 Baluta system	250
9.3 Festivals	252
9.4 Leadership	253
9.5 Co-operative Farming Societies	257
9.6 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies	260
9.7 Health Centre	263
<b>Chapter X : INCOME ANALYSIS ✓</b>	<b>266-276</b>
10.1 Introduction	266
10.2 Income from agriculture, labour and livestock	266

	<u>Pages</u>
<b>Chapter X : INCOME ANALYSIS (continued)</b>	
10.3 Income from non-agricultural occupations and services	269
10.4 Income from trading	269
10.5 Unearned income	269
10.6 Salaried services	273
10.7 Remittances and begging	273
10.8 Total income	273
<b>Chapter XI : ACTIVITIES OF THE RURAL WELFARE BOARD</b>	<b>277-284</b>



LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
2.1	Population in 1941, 1951 and 1959-60	8
2.2	Distribution of families by caste	10
2.3	Percentage distribution of population between different age-groups	12
2.4	Sex-ratio in different age-groups	13
2.5	Distribution of population according to marital status	15
2.6	Age at the time of marriage	17
2.7	Relations prior to marriage	18
2.8	Family size	19
2.9	Literacy in 1951 and 1959-60	22
2.10	Educational attainments separately for educands and non-educands	23
2.11	Percentage of educands, non-educands and illiterates in different castes	26
2.11A	Devapur school	27
2.11B	The school at Pulkoti	28
2.11C	Strength of students in the remaining schools	29
2.12	Earners and non-earners	35
2.13	Distribution of population according to main and subsidiary occupations	36
2.14	Visits outside - distance travelled	39
2.15	" " - purpose	42
2.16	" " - duration	44
2.17	" " - month of departure	46
2.18	" " - purpose and distance	47
2.19	" " - purpose and duration	49
2.20	" " - purpose and time of leaving	51
2.21	" " - distance and money brought home	52
2.22	" " - money brought home according to the purpose of visit	53

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
2.23	Money sent from home	54
2.24	Occupational mobility between father and grandfather	57
2.25	Occupational mobility - father and the present head of the family	59
2.26	Reasons for giving up father's occupation	62
2.27	Proportion of in-migrant families	64
2.28	Castewise distribution of in-migrants	65
2.29	Occupational distribution of in-migrants	66
3.1	Land owned and operated	68
3.2	Distribution of land owned in various size-groups	70
3.3	Distribution of land owned according to caste	72
3.4	Distribution of land operated in various size-groups	73
3.5	Distribution of operated land in different castes	75
3.6	Percentage distribution of irrigated, non-irrigated and waste land	76
3.7	Percentage distribution of permanent waste land according to reason	77
3.8	Percentage distribution of current fallow according to the reason	78
3.9	Value of irrigated land	79
3.10	Value of non-irrigated land	79
3.11	Value of partly irrigated and partly non-irrigated land	80
3.12	Land improvement during the five years preceding the survey	83
3.13	Income-group and land improvement in the past five years	86
3.14	Land improvement during the year preceding the survey	87
3.15	Extent of leasing out of land according to share and cash basis	89
3.16	Farm implements - Number and value	94
3.17	" " - Distribution in different size-groups of land holding	95

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3.18	Sale and purchase of implements by the farmers	96
4.1	Dullock-ownership according to the size of landholding	99
4.2	Milch cattle	104
4.3	Young stock	107
4.4	Sale and purchase of cattle according to the size of landholding	108
4.5	Sale and purchase of cattle - monetary aspect	109
4.6	Sheep-ownership and average size of the flock according to the size of landholding	113
4.7	Place of sale of sheep	116
4.8	Time of sale of sheep	116
4.9	Poultry-birds	119
4.10	Value of livestock	121
5.1	Major land uses	124
5.2	Distribution of land under different crops	126
5.3	Irrigated and non-irrigated crops and the extent of double-cropped area	128
5.4	Cropping pattern according to size-group of landholding	130
5.5	Percentage distribution of land under different crops	131
5.6	Agricultural production in 1958-59	136
5.7	Per acre yield of some major crops	138
5.8	Agricultural production in 1959-60	139
5.9	Proportion of irrigated and double-cropped area in the sample survey	140
5.10	Per acre production in 1949-50 and 1959-60	141
5.11	Marketing of agricultural production	143
5.12	Size of landholding and marketing	145
5.13	Monthwise sale of agricultural produce	147
5.14	Farm expenses and receipts	150
5.15	Employment of male labour	154

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
5.16	Employment of male labour for different agricultural operations	156
5.17	Employment of female labour	158
5.18	Employment of female labour for different agricultural operations	159
6.1	Consumption of feed by bullocks	163
6.2	Consumption of feed by milch cattle	164
7.1	Non-agricultural occupations	171
7.2	Caste and Non-agricultural occupations	173
7.3	Income from all sources of each category of non-agricultural occupations	175
7.4	Further break-up of income from non-agricultural occupations	180
7.5	Articles prepared by carpenters for sale, sale-proceeds and place of sale	182
7.6	Capital investment in different occupations	187
8.1	Amount originally borrowed according to size of landholding	197
8.2	Outstanding loan - principal and interest	200
8.3	Agency supplying credit and the amount supplied	206
8.4	Occupation of the individuals supplying credit	209
8.5	Rate of interest	211
8.6	Purpose of borrowing	212
8.7	Purposes for which loans were spent	214
8.8	Indebtedness in 1949-50 and 1959-60	217
8.9	Consumption per adult equivalent	222
8.10	Average cash expenditure per family according to income-group	224
8.11	Monthwise purchases	225
8.12	Average expenditure per family in 1949-50 and 1959-60	227
8.13	Year and cost of construction of houses	229

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
8.14	Distribution of houses according to house tax	230
8.15	Repairs during the last five years	232
8.16	Distribution of houses according to the roofed space	233
8.17	Distribution of houses according to the number of rooms	234
8.18	Distribution of houses according to the type of walls and roofs	235
8.19	Proportion of houses having plinth, foundation, etc.	236
8.20	Number of families reporting durable and semi-durable articles	242
8.21	Provision for storing water	244
8.22	Type of utensils used for various purposes	245
9.1	Payments to Balutedars	251
9.2	Classification of patients according to the type of disease	265
10.1	Income (Agriculture, labour and livestock)	268
10.2	Income earned in non-agricultural occupations and services	270
10.3	Income earned in trading	271
10.4	Unearned income	272
10.5	Income earned in salaried services	274
10.6	Total income	275



## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 : Objective

The present survey was undertaken at the instance of the Rural Welfare Board, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, which has been working in these villages since 1952, with the aim of bringing about an all-round development of the villages. The main intention of this work, therefore, is to know the effects of changes set afoot by the various schemes of the Board, on the social and economic life of the people. But the schemes are not through as yet and hence this objective is not fulfilled in its entirety. The present work may, therefore, be regarded mainly as a bench-mark survey, to provide ground for assessing the full effects on the social and economic life of the villagers of the various schemes at a later stage. It is, however, possible to give the direction and magnitude of change so far brought about together with some suggestions regarding future programme of the work. This has been done wherever necessary and possible.

#### 1.2 : Procedure

The fieldwork was carried out from June 1959 to June 1960 with the help of two Investigators who were stationed in the villages throughout the year. A manifold method was employed for collecting the data. Schedules and questionnaires, case-studies and interviews were all resorted to but special efforts were made to trace the effects of various schemes introduced by the Board. This mainly involved discussion with persons who were directly or indirectly affected by the development schemes.

Among the schedules, the most important was the General Family Schedule, which was filled in in respect of all resident families. The schedule, as will be seen, was

made very comprehensive and covered practically all points of economic importance. Since livestock occupies a significant place in the economy of the villages and since the General Family Schedule was found inadequate to collect all the relevant data, a special supplement was designed to meet this purpose. It contained all information about the cows, sheep and goats and poultry-birds separately. The next important part of the survey was the detail study of the agricultural occupation. This naturally had to be restricted to a small number of cultivators viz. 43. The schedule used was very elaborate running in to 38 pages and was filled in in three visits spread over the year, the reference year being the current agricultural year. Changes in tenancy occurring during the past five years on plots covered by the farm business survey, were further noted on a small questionnaire. Similarly, sale and purchase of land in the past five years were also noted with some details. For studying consumer expenditure and consumption habits a sample of 66 families was selected and the questionnaire specially designed for this purpose was filled in in 12 monthly visits. Besides the entire record pertaining to the villages maintained by the revenue authorities was scanned through for noting information relevant for our survey. The Investigators maintained diaries and noted all information of sociological and economic importance. The method of case studies was employed for studying village institution (like Panchayats, Co-operative Societies etc.) and non-agricultural establishments and traders.

### 1.3 : Location of the villages

The villages<sup>1</sup> surveyed are situated in the Man River

---

<sup>1</sup> The villages are : Devapur, Hingni, Shirtav, Falaswade, Pulkoti, Panwan, Gangoti, Jambulni, Valai.

Valley in North Satara District, now called simply Satara district. The journey involves rail travel upto Koregaon from where one has to take a bus to reach Mhaswad, a town of nearly 10,000 inhabitants, situated at a distance of 61 miles from Satara in the direction of Pandharpur. From Mhaswad we get into the region by a bullockcart.

#### 1.4 : Physical features of the tract

The North Satara district lies between  $16^{\circ} 48'$  and  $18^{\circ} 11'$  north latitudes and  $73^{\circ} 36'$  and  $74^{\circ} 58'$  east longitude and covers an area of 4,022 square miles. With the integration of the former princely state, in the year 1948, the district was reorganized by the inclusion of Phaltan and certain other areas and the exclusion of Vita, Tasgaon and Atpadi Mahal which were merged in the adjoining state areas in the south to form a new district of South Satara now renamed as Sangli district. The Gazetteer describes two ranges of hills, the main being the range of Sahyadris running towards the south and the other being the Mahadeo range, which first going in an easterly and then in southerly direction extends towards the boundary and sinks gradually into the plain. Two river-systems are prominent; the Bhima system in a small part in the north-east and the Krishna system in the rest of the district. Of the Bhima system two branches are <sup>important</sup> ~~worth the name~~ viz. the Mira and the Man.

The whole of the old Satara District (including south and north) is not uniform in its characteristics. It may be divided into three belts viz. a moist hilly western and a dry eastern country separated by a Transition tract. The hilly west is known as the Dongri while the east is known as the Desh. Of these three parts, the transition belt is a tract of rich, well-watered valleys.

The Man taluka, where the villages are situated is in



the north-east of the eastern tract. It is bounded on the north by Phaltan and Malsiras, on the east by Malsiras and Atpadi; on the south by Atpadi and Khatav and on the west by Khatav. The villages, which form the subject matter of the present report are situated in what is known as the Torla Nala Valley, named after Torla nala, a tributary of the Man, which originates in the high lands near the village Valai and flowing eastwards ultimately meets the Rajewadi-tank near Devapur. Six of the villages lie along the Nala; these are Valai, Panwan, Gangoti, Pulkoti, Shirtav and Devapur. Of the remaining three Jambulni is situated along the Chunkhad nala, which originates near it and meets Torla nala on the east of the village Pulkoti. The remaining two villages - Palaswade and Hingni - are situated along the Rajewadi Tank.

Rajewadi tank was constructed towards the close of the last century for harnessing the river Man. It provides seasonal irrigation to nearly 11,000 acres in the Sholapur district. A part of the tank-bed which falls in the premises of the three villages viz. Devapur, Hingni and Palaswade, dries up from December onwards and is available for cultivation. This area, measuring nearly 1,800 acres has now been given to three farming societies, formed separately for each of these villages.

#### 1.5 : Area and population

The table below presents data regarding area and population of the district, taluka and the villages.

	<u>Area</u> <u>(sq.miles)</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>(1951)</u>	<u>Density per</u> <u>sq. mile.</u>
District	4,022	11,75,309	292.22
Taluka	556	83,478	150.14
Villages	64	4,875	76.17

It will be seen that density of population in the district is slightly less than twice that of the taluka and nearly four times that of the villages. The low density in the villages speaks of the scarcity conditions prevailing for many years.

#### 1.6 : Soil

Continuous erosion has made the soil very poor. The following data would give an idea about the present state of soil.<sup>1</sup>

<u>Type of soil (Anna value)</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>%</u>
1 Re. 1 per acre	598-32	1.7
2 Between Re.0-10-0 and 1- 0-0	534-11	1.5
3 " Re.0- 5-0 and 0-10-0	2,376-30	6.8
4 " Re.0- 2-0 and 0- 5-0	18,966-30	54.7
5 Less than Re. 0-2-0	12,255-37	35.3

The last type of soil which comes to 35.3 per cent of the total land is unfit for cultivation. The 4th category which accounts for 54.7 per cent of the total land is of poor quality. Thus only 10 per cent is good for cultivation.

#### 1.7 : Rainfall and crops

Rainfall is very scanty and uncertain ranging between 19 and 31 inches during the last five years. Of the total cultivable land, 78.1 per cent was under cereals, 4.5 per cent under pulses and only 0.6 per cent under vegetables, groundnut, cotton, etc. The remaining 16.8 per cent was grass land. (Source: revenue record.) Bajara and jowar formed the main crops.

#### 1.8 : Other features

The tract is more congenial for sheep and cattle breeding.

---

<sup>1</sup> Source: Unpublished report of the Rational Planning Corporation Ltd., Bombay.

The Statistical Atlas describes the whole region as a grazing ground rather than a land for tillage. The whole of taluka is regarded as the home of Khillar breed of cattle, which are much sought after by the farmers as they are known for their speed and endurance and capacity to withstand hard conditions. A good number of shepherds is also found here. Cattle-breeding, however, is not professionalized; it is pursued as a part of agricultural occupation and is limited by the fodder supply. It will be seen in due course that better management of grass land may improve the prospects of livestock industry quite considerably.

The traditional non-agricultural operations operate on small scale sufficient to meet the local needs. None of the village has a weekly market located in it. Mhaswad, a small town of nearly 10,000 inhabitants, supplies<sup>+</sup> the villages most of their day-to-day requirements. Mhaswad is at a distance of four miles from Devapur.

## Chapter II

### HUMAN RESOURCES

#### 2.1 : Population

In the year 1959-60, the nine villages together contained 6,550 human beings. Table 2.1, which presents data regarding population since 1941, reveals that population, for all villages taken together, increased by 6.5 per cent in 1951 and by 34.4 per cent in 1959-60. Figures prior to 1941 were not available. Individual villages also recorded an increase of population in 1959-60, though the percentage increase varied from village to village. Maximum increase was noted at Palaswade viz. 116.3 per cent; as against this minimum increase was found in village Shirtav viz. 1.0 per cent. Prima facie this wide range appears puzzling. The probable explanation seems to be that during the census of 1951, all families could not be contacted, because of the prevailing tendency on the part of many villagers to out-migrate temporarily either in search of work or to transfer the flocks of sheep to other regions. During the year of our survey we made it a point to contact them either prior to their migration or after their return. As a result we could list them all. As a separate section has been devoted to this subject, we need not go into its details here. This fact itself, however, does not account for the increase of population entirely. For example at Devapur, as we will see at a later stage, the increase in population is largely due to the immigrant families - who had settled down as a result of the residential high-school started here recently and also as a result of this village becoming a centre of new activities of the Rural Welfare Board.

TABLE 2.1: Population in 1941, 1951 and 1959-60

	Y e a r				
	1941	1951	Percentage changeover 1941	1959- 60	Percentage changeover 1951
Devapur					
Male	174	243	-	337	-
Female	174	247	-	329	-
Total	348	490	+40.8	666	+48.1 +35.9
Hingni					
Male	304	316	-	565	
Female	259	312		555	
Total	563	628	+11.5	1120	+78.3
Shirtav					
Male	138	135		147	
Female	143	160		151	
Total	281	295	+ 5.0	298	+ 1.0
Palaswade					
Male	87	86		190	
Female	88	92		195	
Total	175	178	+ 1.7	385	+116.3
Pulkoti					
Male	265	292		354	
Female	315	312		314	
Total	580	604	+ 4.1	668	+10.6
Panwan					
Male	317	342		440	
Female	341	349		415	
Total	658	691	+ 5.0	855	+23.7
Cangoti					
Male	231	246		308	
Female	253	249		338	
Total	484	495	+ 2.3	646	+30.5
Jambhulni					
Male	457	388		563	
Female	468	469		575	
Total	925	857	- 7.4	1138	+32.8
Valai					
Male	299	317		404	
Female	262	320		370	
Total	561	637	+13.5	774	+21.5
All villages					
Male	2272	2365		3308	
Female	2303	2510		3242 6550	
Total	4575	4875	+ 6.5	6550	34.4

## 2.2 : Caste-structure

As many as thirty castes within the Hindu religion were reported in addition to one Parsi, nine Muslim and 132 Baudha families. The broad classification was as follows:

Brahmins	4
Advanced Hindus	15
Marathas and Allied castes	457
Intermediate Hindus I	16
Intermediate Hindus II	321
Backward Classes and Tribes	8
Depressed Castes	217
Muslims	9
Parsi	1
Baudha	132
	<hr/>
	1,220
	<hr/>

Detailed distribution has been given in Table 2.2, from which it will be seen that Lonari and Dhangar families were more numerous as compared with families of other castes, accounting for 23.7 per cent and 22.1 per cent of the total number of households respectively. The name Lonari has been acquired from the cement-making occupation which, however, has been discontinued long back. At the time of survey they were mostly cultivators and did not differ from Marathas in appearance, speech, dwelling, food or dress. Only three villages viz., Panwan, Jambhuni and Valai, reported a substantial number of Lonari families. Dhangar families were found in most of the villages though their proportion to the total number of households varied widely from village to village. At Gangoti they formed a majority accounting for 70.1 per cent of the total number of households. At Devapur they were less than 1.0 per cent. Maratha families were reported in all villages except Valai

TABLE 2.2: Distribution of families by caste

Caste	Deva- pur	Mingri	Shir- tav	Palas- wade	Pul- koti	Panwan	Gan- goti	Jam- bhalni	Valai	Total	
										No.	Percent
1 Brahmins	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	(0.3)
2 Advanced Hindus	3	-	5	-	3	-	1	2	1	15	(1.1)
3 Maratha	47	107	-	17	37	5	3	5	-	221	(16.1)
4 Mali	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(0.2)
5 Dhangar	1	16	29	37	48	2	64	49	4	270	(22.1)
6 Sangar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	(0.2)
7 Sutar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	(0.1)
8 Lohar	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	(0.3)
9 Shimpi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(0.1)
10 Jali, Keshti	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	(0.3)
11 Sonar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	(0.3)
12 Tambat (Jowari)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	(0.1)
13 Kassar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	(0.1)
14 Khavi	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	6	(0.5)
15 Dhobi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(0.1)
16 Kusbhar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	(0.2)
17 Gurav Gosavi	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(0.2)
18 Tambat	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(0.1)
19 Ghedsi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	15	(1.2)
20 Lonari	-	-	-	1	-	89	-	89	111	289	(23.7)
21 Khoj	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(0.2)
22 Kalkodi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	(0.1)
23 Koli	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	(0.5)
24 Nahar	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	8	-	11	(0.9)
25 Chambhar	-	13	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	17	(1.4)
26 Holar	-	-	2	1	-	4	2	7	3	19	(1.6)
27 Mang	5	3	7	2	-	9	8	2	8	44	(3.6)
28 Dhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	(0.2)
29 Nav Budha	22	35	8	10	8	12	5	24	8	132	(10.8)
30 Ramoshi	30	18	14	11	17	19	12	2	1	124	(10.3)
31 Muslim	-	8	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	9	(0.7)
32 Parsi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(0.1)
	129	206	65	81	126	142	190	207	144	1220	(100.0)

and Shirtav and accounted for 18.1 per cent of the total number of households for all villages taken together. They bulked large at Hingni, accounting for 51.9 per cent. Ramoshi and Baudha families were 10.8 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively of the total. Baudha families or Navbudhas as they are known formerly belonged to the Mahar caste and only 11 out of 143 originally Mahar families did not report conversion. The fact of conversion, however, was not very clear as many of the families, when interrogated could not say exactly whether they were converted or not. It was understood that some years back, a meeting was held at Mhaswad which was attended only by elder persons of the Mahar community. It was declared at that meeting that all Mahar families were converted to Buddhism. Many of the persons thus converted did not follow the import of it and hence were in a state of confusion.

### 2.3 : Sex and Age composition

Table Nos. 2.3 and 2.4 present data regarding population and sex-ratio in different age-groups. In the total population, non-adults bulked large to the extent of 44.2 per cent for all villages taken together. Corresponding figures for individual villages were round about the same. Persons over 55 formed a small proportion i.e. 7.6 per cent of the total population. The working population thus comes to 48.2 per cent.

For the entire population, sex-ratio was 98.0. It was maximum viz., 128.6 for the age-group 55 and above, and minimum viz., 89.4 in the age-group 15-20. In between villages, wide variations were noticed in the second and last age-groups.

### 2.4 : Marital Status - Married, Unmarried and Widowed Persons

Of the total population, 45.8 per cent were unmarried,



**TABLE 2.3: Percentage distribution of population between different age-groups**

Village	Age - group					Total	
	Upto 14	15-20	21-35	36-55	56 (onwards)		
<b>Devapur</b>							
Male	46.3	10.7	20.5	17.8	4.7	100.0	337
Female	48.9	5.8	21.0	17.3	7.0	100.0	329
Total	47.6	8.3	20.7	17.6	5.8	100.0	666
<b>Hingni</b>							
Male	44.4	10.1	20.4	19.6	5.5	100.0	565
Female	46.6	8.8	23.8	14.9	5.9	100.0	555
Total	45.5	9.5	22.1	17.2	5.7	100.0	1120
<b>Shirtav</b>							
Male	40.8	13.6	19.0	18.4	8.2	100.0	147
Female	41.7	10.6	15.3	22.5	9.9	100.0	151
Total	41.2	12.1	17.1	20.5	9.1	100.0	298
<b>Palaswade</b>							
Male	51.0	11.0	17.5	15.8	4.7	100.0	190
Female	43.1	3.7	26.1	19.4	7.7	100.0	195
Total	47.0	7.3	21.8	17.7	6.2	100.0	385
<b>Pulkoti</b>							
Male	40.6	11.6	14.4	16.7	10.7	100.0	354
Female	35.0	13.4	14.9	23.6	13.1	100.0	314
Total	41.2	12.4	14.7	17.9	11.8	100.0	668
<b>Panwan</b>							
Male	45.9	11.8	18.2	19.5	4.6	100.0	440
Female	45.5	10.6	20.2	14.8	8.9	100.0	415
Total	45.7	11.2	19.2	17.2	6.7	100.0	855
<b>Gangoti</b>							
Male	43.6	13.0	15.9	16.9	10.6	100.0	308
Female	44.6	8.9	17.2	17.8	11.5	100.0	338
Total	44.2	10.8	16.6	17.3	11.1	100.0	646
<b>Jambhulni</b>							
Male	41.4	11.7	24.4	17.6	4.9	100.0	563
Female	40.7	12.0	23.7	16.4	7.2	100.0	575
Total	41.0	11.9	24.0	16.9	6.2	100.0	1138
<b>Valai</b>							
Male	49.3	6.2	20.5	16.6	7.4	100.0	404
Female	40.5	11.9	22.2	16.2	9.2	100.0	370
Total	45.1	8.9	21.3	16.4	8.3	100.0	774
<b>All villages</b>							
Male	45.3	10.8	19.5	17.9	6.5	100.0	3308
Female	43.2	9.9	21.0	17.3	8.6	100.0	3242
Total	44.2	10.3	20.3	17.6	7.6	100.0	6550

**TABLE 2.4: Sex-ratio in different age-groups**

Age-group	Devapar	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Pulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jambhuni	Valai	All villages
Upto 14	103.2	103.2	105.0	86.6	66.7	93.6	112.7	100.4	75.4	93.6
15 - 20	52.7	86.0	85.0	33.3	102.4	84.6	75.1	104.6	176.1	89.4
21 - 35	100.0	114.3	82.2	154.5	92.2	105.0	118.4	77.3	98.8	105.8
36 - 55	95.0	73.7	125.9	126.7	125.4	70.9	115.4	94.9	89.6	94.8
55 and above	143.7	106.5	125.0	166.7	107.9	185.0	118.2	156.1	113.4	128.6
All population	97.6	98.2	102.7	102.6	88.7	94.3	109.7	102.1	91.6	98.0

TABLE 2.5: Distribution of population according to marital status

Village	Unmarried					Married					Widowed			Separated							
	MA	MNA	FA	FNA	Total	MA	MNA	FA	FNA	Total	MA	MNA	FA	FNA	Total	MA	MNA	FA	FNA	Total	
Devapur No. Percent	41 13.1	154 45.3	2 0.6	143 42.0	340 100.0	128 48.1	2 0.8	118 44.4	18 6.7	266 100.0	12 20.0	-	48 80.0	-	60						
Hingni No. Percent	38 7.3	250 48.5	1 0.2	227 44.0	516 100.0	255 49.2	1 0.2	230 44.4	32 6.2	518 100.0	21 24.4	-	65 75.6	-	86						
Jhirtav No. Percent	14 11.1	60 47.7	1 0.8	51 40.4	126 100.0	71 48.6	-	64 42.8	11 7.6	146 100.0	2 7.6	-	23 88.6	1 3.8	26						
Palaswade No. Percent	13 7.3	95 53.7	-	69 39.0	177 100.0	75 46.6	2 1.2	63 42.9	15 9.3	161 100.0	5	-	42	-	47						
Pulkoti No. Percent	44 13.9	165 52.4	2 0.7	104 33.0	315 100.0	134 41.6	-	160 53.4	6 2.0	300 100.0	11 10.6	-	42 89.4	-	53						
Parwan No. Percent	25 8.6	200 52.2	2 0.5	156 42.7	383 100.0	198 48.4	2 0.5	176 43.0	33 8.1	409 100.0	15 24.2	-	47 75.8	-	62			1		1	
Gangoti No. Percent	26 8.9	132 45.0	2 0.7	133 45.4	293 100.0	136 46.1	2 0.7	139 47.1	18 6.1	295 100.0	12 30.7	-	46 73.3	-	58						
Jambhuni No. Percent	43 8.9	223 48.2	2 0.4	205 42.5	483 100.0	268 48.5	-	255 46.2	29 5.3	552 100.0	19 18.4	-	84 81.6	-	103						
Valai No. Percent	24 6.5	199 54.5	1 0.3	141 38.6	365 100.0	166 49.3	-	163 48.4	8 2.3	337 100.0	15 20.8	-	56 77.8	1 1.4	72						
All villages No. Percent	268 8.9	1488 49.7	13 0.4	1229 41.0	2998 100.0	1431 47.9	9 0.3	1374 46.1	170 5.7	2984 100.0	112 13.8	-	453 73.9	2 3.3	567			1		1	

MA = Male Adults

MNA = Male Non-adults

FA = Female adults

FNA = Female non-adults.

89.4 per cent, the minimum being 75.6 per cent at Hingni.

#### Age at the time of marriage

Table No. 2.6 presents data regarding age at the time of marriage. It will be seen that most of the males viz. 58.8 per cent, got married while they were between 15 and 20 years of age. In the case of females 48.5 per cent got married in the age-group of 10-14. While no male was reported getting married before attaining the 4th year, there were as many as 14 females getting married at this age. In the subsequent age-group also viz. 5-9 years, the proportion of females was substantially more (viz. 9.8 per cent) than that of males (viz. 0.8 per cent). On the other hand, the number of females getting married after the age of 21 was insignificant, but that of males, quite substantial (18.6 per cent of the total).

#### Relations prior to marriage

Table 2.7 presents some additional information on this subject; it is regarding the tendency on the part of the villagers to marry within the related families. Such a tendency was quite strong as in as many as 568 couples the spouses were related to each other. The custom of marrying daughter of maternal uncle was more prevalent as this custom was reported in 48.9 per cent, out of the 568 couples. Marrying sister-in-law and daughter of father's sister was reported in 3.5 per cent and 5.2 per cent cases respectively. In the remaining 241 couples (i.e. 42.4 per cent) the relation was a remote one.

#### 2.5 : Family size

Average size of the family was 5.4. The maximum size was 25 reported only in one family at Jambhulni. As against this single member families were 106 accounting for 8.7 per cent of the total number of families. Table 2.8 distributes all families according to the size. It will be seen that

TABLE 2.6: Age at the time of marriage

Village		Age group at the time of marriage								Total	
		Upto 4	5-9	10-14	15-20	21-25	26-35	36-55	55 & above		Could not state
Devapur	Male	-	2.1	9.9	47.2	26.7	4.9	-	-	9.2	100.0 = 13
	Female	1.1	7.6	39.7	18.0	0.5	1.0	-	-	32.1	100.0 = 59
Hingni	Male	-	0.4	4.3	49.8	28.5	3.2	0.4	-	13.4	100.0 = 277
	Female	0.9	6.7	61.8	4.3	0.9	0.9	-	-	24.5	100.0 = 327
Shirtav	Male	-	2.6	41.9	51.3	1.4	1.4	-	-	1.4	100.0 = 74
	Female	3.1	18.4	40.8	13.3	2.0	2.0	-	-	20.4	100.0 = 98
Palaswade	Male	-	-	3.6	46.4	28.1	7.3	-	-	14.6	100.0 = 82
	Female	-	4.0	56.4	4.0	1.5	-	-	-	34.1	100.0 = 126
Pulkoti	Male	-	1.4	8.9	49.7	28.3	6.2	-	-	5.5	100.0 = 145
	Female	-	9.1	39.0	27.4	1.9	1.0	-	-	21.6	100.0 = 208
Panwan	Male	-	0.9	6.5	72.1	11.2	1.4	-	-	7.9	100.0 = 215
	Female	-	12.4	46.7	19.1	0.8	0.8	-	-	20.2	100.0 = 257
Gangoti	Male	-	-	6.7	55.4	21.3 21.3	0.6	-	-	16.0	100.0 = 156
	Female	0.5	5.9	52.2	17.2	-	1.5	-	-	22.7	100.0 = 203
Jambhulni	Male	-	0.7	11.3	62.6	12.9	5.9	0.4	-	6.2	100.0 = 226
	Female	1.4	14.3	43.9	16.0	1.4	0.8	-	-	22.2	100.0 = 369
Valai	Male	-	-	8.8	78.4	7.8	0.6	-	-	4.4	100.0 = 181
	Female	-	9.6	50.9	12.7	-	-	-	-	26.8	100.0 = 228
All Villages	Male	-	0.8	9.2	58.8	18.6	3.4	0.2	0.1	8.9	100.0 = 1423
	Female	0.7	9.8	48.5	14.7	0.9	0.9	0.1	Insignifi- cant	24.4	100.0 = 1675

Figures indicate percentages of the total reporting persons in the village.

**TABLE 2.7 : Relations prior to marriage**

Village	Relation								Total	
	Maternal Uncle's Daughter		Sister-in-law		Father's Sister's Daughter		Distant Relation		Number	Per cent
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		
Devapur	16	26.2	5	8.2	8	13.1	32	52.2	61	100.0
Hingni	49	38.0	1	0.8	8	6.2	71	55.0	129	100.0
Shirtav	14	66.7	-	-	-	-	7	33.3	21	100.0
Palaswade	17	45.9	2	5.4	5	13.5	13	35.2	37	100.0
Pulkoti	26	60.5	3	6.9	-	-	14	32.6	43	100.0
Panwan	37	52.9	3	4.3	2	2.8	28	40.0	70	100.0
Gangoti	31	43.7	2	2.8	5	7.0	33	46.5	71	100.0
Jambhulni	64		3		1		32		100	
Valai	24	66.7	1	2.7	-	-	11	30.6	36	100.0
<b>All Villages</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 2.8: Family size

No. of persons	Leva-pur	Hin-gni	Shir-tav	Pa-las-wade	Pul-koti	Fan-wan	Can-goti	Jam-bhul-ni	Valai	All villages No.	%
1	23	8	11	7	8	11	13	13	12	106	8.7
2	12	17	8	13	12	9	14	21	8	114	9.3
3	10	27	9	8	18	12	16	20	17	137	11.2
4	11	24	10	11	17	11	20	38	20	162	13.3
5	22	34	10	12	18	24	11	36	25	192	15.7
6	13	29	4	11	17	20	9	23	24	150	12.3
7	12	32	5	7	10	15	8	16	13	118	9.7
8	9	13	3	4	12	9	8	9	7	74	6.1
9	5	10	1	6	4	12	7	10	5	60	4.9
10	3	3	1	1	3	6	4	5	4	30	2.4
11	2	2	-	-	1	4	3	5	2	19	1.5
12	2	5	1	-	3	3	3	-	4	21	1.7
13	1	1	-	1	2	5	-	5	2	17	1.4
14	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	0.4
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.1
16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	0.2
17	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	0.2
18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	0.2
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	0.2
20	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.1
21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.1
24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.1
	129	206	65	81	126	142	120	207	114	1220	100.0

Average Family size 5.4

the proportion of families consisting of five members was maximum viz. 15.7 per cent of the total. Families with larger size were fewer.

## 2.6 : Literacy ✓

In the development scheme of the Rural Welfare Board, an important place was given to education and it was planned to use educational institutions as instruments to spread knowledge and create leaders to sustain the development process. The immediate objective was to start at each village a primary school and to provide a suitable building for it. At the time of the survey each of these nine villages had a primary school; three were run by the Rayat Sikshan Sanstha, four by the District Local Board and two by the Rural Welfare Board. The last two were located at Shirtav and Palaswade. The schools at Devapur and Pulkoti were conducting classes upto the 7th standard; all the remaining were conducting only first four standards. In addition, Devapur had a residential post-basic high school conducting classes upto the 10th standard.

The primary schools located at Devapur and Pulkoti were opened nearabout 1940 by the Rayat Sikshan Sanstha and gradually upto 1943 added all classes upto the 7th standard. In order to ensure regular payment the Board pays the staff of the schools according to the revised scales and bears the deficit that results from the inadequate grant received by the school. This was an important step as it enlisted the whole-hearted support of teachers in the activities of the Board. Further a committee was appointed consisting of six members and was known as Shikshak Vikas Mandal. The Board seemed prepared to go a long way further. Besides providing a building and other minor material to each of the school, the Board was taking initiative in building



quarters for the teachers at Devapur. Some of the houses now occupied by the Board, will also be handed over to the educational Institutes.

The main indicator of progress in this field is the spread of literacy which we can verify with the help of data provided by the General Family Schedule, the school record and 1951 census. In table No. 2.9 is presented the data regarding the extent of literacy as reported in 1951 Census and in the survey year. It will be seen that the proportion of literate persons increased from 5.7 per cent in 1951 to 13.5 per cent in 1960. This is certainly not a very marked increase. Among males the increase of literacy was impressive as compared with that among females. Among females even in the survey year the proportion of literates was very small viz. 1.6 per cent of the total. This shows that the impact of the activities of the Board in this field is negligible. As regards individual villages, Devapur and Pulkoti showed a considerable rise in the proportion of literate persons. The proportion increased from 5.1 per cent to 25.7 per cent at Devapur and from 15.1 per cent to 25.3 per cent at Pulkoti. But it is considerably due to the new families which settled there recently. At Hingni and Palaswade the figures show a decline in this respect; but it may be due to the defects in the census figures referred to earlier in this chapter.

Table No. 2.10 divides the literate population into educands and non-educands and further distributes them according to their educational attainments. Among the non-educands, who were numerically more than educants, those who received no formal schooling but learned to read and write on their own numbered 65 in the total of 551 non-educands. Among the rest those completing the 4th standard were largest in number (133/551). Persons taking higher education were

TABLE 2.2: Literacy in 1951 and 1959-60.

		Percentage of literate in 1951	Percentage of literate in 1959-60
Devapur	Male	4.9	21.5
	Female	0.2	4.2
	Total	5.1	25.7
Hingni	Male	25.5	12.2
	Female	1.6	0.4
	Total	27.1	12.6
Shirtav	Male	6.4	9.3
	Female	1.1	1.4
	Total	7.5	10.7
Palaswade	Male	16.9	14.5
	Female	1.6	2.6
	Total	18.5	17.1
Pulkoti	Male	13.7	20.9
	Female	1.4	4.4
	Total	15.1	25.3
Panwan	Male	1.9	6.5
	Female	0.1	1.1
	Total	2.0	7.6
Gangoti	Male	2.2	10.7
	Female	0.2	0.8
	Total	2.4	11.5
Jambhulni	Male	5.5	6.7
	Female	0.1	1.5
	Total	5.6	10.2
Valai	Male	1.4	4.1
	Female	1.1	0.3
	Total	2.5	4.4
All villages	Male	5.2	11.9
	Female	0.5	1.6
	Total	5.7	13.5

TABLE 2.10 : Educational attainments separately for educands and non-educands

		Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Pulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jambhulni	Valai	All Villages
Non- Educands	No formal schooling	14	20	2	4	8	2	10	4	1	65
	1st Std.	13	16	3	4	6	6	11	7	2	68
	2nd Std.	10	13	1	5	7	11	2	19	5	73
	3rd Std.	7	7	2	9	8	10	6	18	6	73
	4th Std.	10	26	3	4	18	17	16	29	10	133
	5th Std.	3	1	3	1	4	3	5	4	2	26
	6th Std.	1	1	4	3	13	2	2	9	-	35
	7th Std.	9	2	2	3	15	1	3	6	3	44
	8th to 11th Std.	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	7
	Matric & More	17	-	1	1	7	1	-	-	-	27
Educands	1st Std.	26	31	1	12	10	11	9	4	1	105
	2nd Std.	17	6	3	5	14	6	3	5	-	59
	3rd Std.	9	9	4	4	7	4	2	2	2	43
	4th Std.	7	6	2	6	17	4	2	4	-	48
	5th Std.	5	-	-	4	6	2	2	1	-	20
	6th Std.	9	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	2	20
	7th Std.	5	1	-	-	8	-	-	3	-	17
	8th to 11th Std.	4	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	12
	Matric	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	10
Total		171	141	32	66	169	82	74	116	34	885

small in number. Those completing matriculation and taking higher education were 27 but these include mostly teachers and other outsiders coming to the villages in course of their service.

Among the educands, the proportion of students was decreasing gradually from 2nd standard onwards. The number of students in the first standard was 105, while in the matriculation class was only 10, 8 of whom were residing at Pulkoti and two at Devapur.

For a proper perspective what is necessary is to note the proportion of boys and girls in the villages attending school. Below is given this information. The number of boys and girls expected to go to school are supposed to be those all between 5-14 years of age. The number of boys and girls out of these, attending school according to the information given in the General Family Schedule and school record has been given.

Village	Number of school-going boys and girls (5-14 years old)	Number of educands according to school record	Number of educands according to Family Schedule
Devapur	213	119 (55.8)	84 (39.4)
Hingni	322	33 (10.2)	54 (16.7)
Shirtav	78	45 (57.6)	11 (14.1)
Palaswade	113	33 (29.2)	32 (28.3)
Pulkoti	153	180	82 (53.5)
Panwan	237	37 (15.6)	28 (11.8)
Gangoti	177	57 (32.2)	18 (10.1)
Jambhulni	281	Not available	20 (7.1)
Valai	189	41 (21.6)	5 (2.6)

There is a considerable difference in the number of students as recorded in the school and as given in the

General Family Schedule. The school record usually show a higher figure than that revealed by the General Family Schedule. This is due to two reasons. First, students from surrounding villages come to the school located in the village surveyed. Second, at the beginning of the year a boy or girl may enrol the name in the school but subsequently gives up education; at the time of filling the schedule, the boy or girl is reported as non-educand though he or she continues to be on the record of the school. It is thus clear that information provided by the General Family Schedule is more correct for our purpose.

The table given above reveals that a very small proportion of boys and girls were attending school. For nine villages together the percentage stands at 17.4; it varies from 2.6 at Valai to 53.5 at Pulkoti. This performance is really very poor.

It is worthwhile to note the extent of literary in different castes in the villages. This is given in table No. 2.11. We will leave aside Brahmin and Parsi families as they were outsiders and small in number. Intermediate Hindus I and II grade reported high percentage of literate persons viz. 40.4 and 37.7. Lonari caste ranked last as only 6.4 per cent of its population was found literate. Maharas ranked above Marathas, Mangs and other depressed castes.

We shall now turn to the schools existing at the time of survey. The strength of students in the school as a whole and in various classes may be taken as one of the indicators of the progress of the school and education in the villages. The relevant data have been presented in three tables, viz., 2.11A, 2.11B and 2.11C. At Devapur, the number of students declined from 129 in 1954 to 98 in

**TABLE 2.11 : Percentage of educands, non-educands and illiterates in different castes**

Caste	Educands	Non-educands	Total literates	Illiterates	Grand Total
Brahmins	9.1	54.5	63.6	36.4	100.0 (11)
Advanced Hindus	16.4	21.3	37.7	62.3	100.0 (61)
Marathas and Malis	7.3	12.1	19.4	80.6	100.0 (1187)
Dhangar and Sangar	4.6	6.0	10.6	89.4	100.0 (1364)
Intermediate Hindus I	3.6	36.8	40.4	59.6	100.0 (57)
Intermediate Hindus II	4.6	8.8	13.4	86.6	100.0 (691)
Lonari	0.5	5.9	6.4	93.6	100.0 (1126)
Kaikadi, Koli	13.5	18.9	32.4	67.6	100.0 (37)
Mahar	5.6	15.5	21.1	78.9	100.0 (71)
Chambhar, Holar, Dhor	6.7	10.4	17.1	82.9	100.0 (193)
Mang	2.5	5.4	7.9	92.1	100.0 (280)
Kav-Budha	7.7	9.5	17.2	82.8	100.0 (721)
Ramoshi	6.2	3.8	10.0	90.0	100.0 (703)
Muslims	10.6	25.5	36.1	63.9	100.0 (47)
Parsi	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0 (1)

TABLE 2.11 A: Devapur School

Year	Std.	Advanced		Medium		Backward		Total
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1954	I	-	1	8	15	23	4	51
	II	-	-	9	-	6	-	15
	III	1	-	4	-	6	-	11
	IV	-	-	12	-	2	-	14
	V	-	1	8	-	11	-	20
	VI	-	-	2	-	4	-	6
	VII	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
	Total	1	2	43	15	64	4	129
1955	I	2	-	4	14	19	3	42
	II	-	-	5	1	10	-	16
	III	-	-	11	-	6	-	17
	IV	1	-	4	-	4	-	9
	V	-	-	14	-	10	-	24
	VI	1	1	4	-	9	-	15
	VII	-	-	3	-	7	-	10
	Total	4	1	45	15	65	3	133
1956	I	-	-	9	4	14	4	31
	II	-	-	3	1	7	-	11
	III	-	-	5	-	4	-	9
	IV	-	-	8	-	3	-	11
	V	1	-	1	-	8	-	10
	VI	-	-	9	-	6	-	15
	VII	1	1	4	-	10	-	16
	Total	2	1	39	5	52	4	103
1957	I	-	-	6	2	16	4	28
	II	1	-	6	3	7	1	18
	III	-	-	4	-	6	-	10
	IV	-	-	4	1	3	-	8
	V	1	-	7	-	3	-	11
	VI	-	-	5	-	7	-	12
	VII	1	-	4	-	6	-	11
	Total	3	-	36	6	48	5	98
1958	I	-	-	13	8	24	20	65
	II	1	-	7	-	7	-	15
	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IV	1	-	3	-	10	-	14
	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VI	1	-	7	-	4	-	12
	VII	1	-	5	-	7	-	13
	Total	4	-	35	8	52	20	119

TABLE 2.11 B: The School at Fulkoti

Year	Std.	Backward		Others		Total
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys + Girls
1955	I	5	4	21	29	59
	II	2	-	7	2	11
	III	1	-	6	-	7
	IV	5	-	10	-	15
	V	-	-	19	1	20
	VI	-	-	3	-	3
	VII	2	-	10	-	12
	Total	15	4	76	32	127
1956	I	7	4	14	26	51
	II	1	-	16	4	21
	III	3	-	9	1	13
	IV	2	-	8	-	10
	V	4	-	20	-	24
	VI	-	-	14	1	15
	VII	1	-	6	-	7
	Total	18	4	87	32	141
1957	I	6	5	6	13	30
	II	4	-	14	11	29
	III	-	1	8	1	10
	IV	3	-	12	1	16
	V	4	-	17	-	21
	VI	4	-	18	-	22
	VII	2	1	12	1	16
	Total	23	7	87	27	114
1958	I	4	4	17	16	41
	II	5	1	7	5	18
	III	-	1	17	5	23
	IV	2	-	7	2	11
	V	6	-	17	-	23
	VI	5	-	19	-	24
	VII	4	-	15	1	20
	Total	26	6	99	29	160
1959	I	7	8	21	18	54
	II	3	-	8	6	17
	III	2	1	9	5	17
	IV	2	-	18	4	24
	V	3	-	23	-	26
	VI	3	-	19	-	22
	VII	2	-	17	1	20
	Total	22	9	115	34	160



TABLE 2.11 C

stringhi of students in the remaining schools

Year		V I L L A G E						
		Valai	Shirtav	Panwan	Hingni	Jambhuni	Falaswade	Gangoti
1956	Number of backward caste students	3	20	9	13	16	14	19
	Number of advanced caste students	26	13	36	30	21	10	44
	Total:	29	33	45	43	37	24	63
1957	Number of backward caste students	2	23	8	10	21	17	24
	Number of advanced caste students	28	11	36	30	34	17	48
	Total:	30	34	44	40	55	34	72
1958	Number of backward caste students	4	29	12	9	20	17	22
	Number of advanced caste students	32	15	35	25	31	17	40
	Total:	36	44	47	34	51	34	62
1959	Number of backward caste students	9	31	10	10	**	16	20
	Number of advanced caste students	32	14	27	23	**	17	37
	Total:	41	45	37	33	**	33	57

\*\* Not available

1957. In the following year it again increased to 119. At Pulkoti, the number increased steadily during the past few years, from 127 in 1955 to 180 in 1959. The number of backward students also increased considerably.

The remaining schools may be divided into three categories, according to the progress of each in terms of strength of students during the last four years. The first category includes schools located at Valai and Shirtav. From table No. 2.11C it can be seen that there was a gradual rise in the number of students every year in these schools. It is more creditable to the school at Shirtav, as it was originally started by an individual without any support from any quarters. The Board now looks after this school. The second category includes schools located at Panwan and Hingni which show a gradual decline in the number of students. At Hingni, the number decreased from 43 in 1956 to 33 in 1959. This, together with the fact that Hingni is a larger village and hence must have a larger number of students as compared with that of other schools, shows that even with all the encouragement received from the Board the school did not make any progress. The third category includes schools located at Jambhulni, Palaswade and Gangoti. These schools do not show any steady tendency in either direction. The school at Jambhulni was found closed during the major portion of the year of survey, and inspite of all the efforts, nothing could be done to start the school again. The school at Gangoti shows a decline in the strength of students from 1957 onwards.

#### New English school at Devapur

The school was established in June 1955 and received recognition from the Government in the same year. Till 1958-59, it was conducting only standards VIII and IX;

subsequently the standard X came to be added. The strength of students fluctuated considerably from time to time. From 19 at the beginning it rose to 60 in the first year. In the subsequent two years it declined to 38 and 35 respectively. In 1958-59 it was 47. In the year of survey it stood at 74, out of which 32 students were reading in the VIII standard, 26 in the IX and 16 in the X standard. In the total number of students, 17 belonged to backward castes and 31 belonged to other castes. The remaining 26 were reported in the category "court-committed students". These were orphans largely and sent to this school by the Remand Home.

Education in crafts is an important feature. It includes agriculture, hen-craft, carpentry, smithy, spinning and weaving, and cultural and social activities. All these subjects come under the head of 'post basic education' and are taught only to the 8th and 9th standards. The academic subjects include languages, mathematics, general science, social studies like history, geography, civics, etc. Everyday one hour in the morning is devoted to the study of crafts.

A hostel for students coming from outside is an additional feature of the school. It was started in 1942 at Pulkoti by some local leaders and was run entirely by the villagers in the initial years. The number of students at the beginning was 15. In 1952, it was shifted to Devapur and attached to the English school. A good building was constructed only in the year preceding the survey. It received Rs.10,000 from the Board, Rs.15,000 from the Government and Rs.5,000 from the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. The students worked for it on piece-rate.

The students were divided into three classes, backward, advanced and court-committed. The strength of each

category since 1952-53 is given below. The number of court-committed students was quite large. These students were receiving some maintenance allowance from the government.

Year	Total	Backward	Advanced	Court-committed
1952-53	42	19	-	23
1953-54	41	17	12	12
1954-55	32	19	3	10
1955-56	51	20	5	26
1956-57	57	30	6	21
1957-58	37	17	3	17
1958-59	49	20	2	27
1959-60	67	33	3	31

The school is supposed to maintain itself at least to a considerable extent from the land given to it for cultivation. The total land the school was possessing in the year of survey measured 129 acres and 27 gunthas, out of which, however, the school was owning only 15 acres. Of the remaining, 100 acres were owned by the college at Satara conducted by the same Society; the remaining was owned by the Boarding. The whole land was looked after by the school authorities. The total value of farm implements was nearly Rs.11,230. The livestock included 16 bullocks and 20 cows.

The whole of the land could not be brought under cultivation till the survey year. For example, out of the 100 acres owned by the college at Satara, only 25 acres were received in 1955-56 and the remaining 75 acres were received only in the survey year. Consequently these 75 acres were not cultivated so far. The financial statements from 1956 onwards show that except for two

years, viz., 1956 and 1960, income exceeded expenditure by a considerable margin. In 1956 and 1960, however, expenditure exceeded income considerably, viz., by Rs.1281 and Rs.6564 respectively.

The table given below gives the details of income from various sources. It will be seen that the main sources were government grants and fees and fines accounting for nearly 67.0 per cent of the total income since 1956. Agriculture contributed only 25.6 per cent. Crafts and donations formed a minor source.

<u>Income of the School</u> (Amounts in Rs.)					
Year	Fees and Fines	Donations	Government grants	Gross or Net	Craft
1956	670=00	30=00	-	-	-
1957	2490=25	-	1653=00	2151=00	-
1958	2053=00	-	3284=50	612=00	-
1959	2929=50	1033=00	6615=00	-	295=92
1960	4315=00	-	-	6429=00	1315=58
Total	12457=75	1063=00	11552=50	9192=00	1611=50
%	(34.8)	(3.0)	(32.2)	(25.6)	(4.4)

TOTAL INCOME : 35876=75 (100.0 %)

It is necessary to note here the Board's activities in spreading new ideas and educating people in a broad sense. The activities mainly consist of holding seminars of local leaders and enthusiasts, arranging trips and sending delegation to outside conferences and exhibitions. The field-workers have taken keen interest in these activities with the result that the local leaders have become growingly aware of the role they are expected to play in the changing social and economic surroundings. A seminar

of village leaders once in a year has more or less become a regular feature now. Taking into account the typical temperament and apathy of villagers, it is a great achievement of the Board to bring together local leaders for 3 to 4 days and discuss with them the problems of vital interest. It was found that the participants were immensely benefited by such seminars.

## 2.7 : Working population

### Working force

Table 2.12 presents data regarding working and non-working population among adults and non-adults separately. In the total population working members were to the extent of 53.2 per cent. This includes non-adult working members also. The working force as calculated in earlier section was 48.2 per cent; but it was derived after defining working force by the criterion of age rather than by the consideration whether he was actually working or not. The proportion of working members was highest among male adults viz. 90.6 per cent. In the individual villages there were little variations. In the total population of female adults, the proportion of women doing work besides their usual household duties was 70.5 per cent. The corresponding proportion among non-adults was low viz. 18.7 per cent.

### Occupational distribution

Table 2.13 distributes the working population in different occupations according to whether it was pursued as the main or subsidiary occupation. The main occupation for most of the adults of either sex was agriculture. The proportion of women reporting agriculture as the main occupation was larger (70.2 per cent) than that of the males (viz. 60.8 per cent). The same holds good as regards the agricultural or other labour, the proportion of male

TABLE 2.12: Earners and Non-earners

Village	Male Adults			Female Adults			Total Adult Population			Non-Adults			Total Population		
	Ear-ners	Non-earners	Total	Ear-ners	Non-earners	Total	Ear-ners	Non-earners	Total	Ear-ners	Non-earners	Total	Ear-ners	Non-earners	Total
Devapur	163	18	181	105	62	167	268	80	348	52	266	318	320	346	666
No.	90.0	10.0	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0	77.0	23.0	100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0	48.0	52.0	100.0
Percent															
Hingni	292	22	314	258	38	296	550	60	610	117	393	510	667	453	1120
No.	93.0	7.0	100.0	87.2	12.8	100.0	90.2	9.8	100.0	23.0	77.0	100.0	59.6	40.4	100.0
Percent															
Shirtav	82	5	87	50	38	88	132	43	175	22	101	123	154	144	298
No.	94.3	5.7	100.0	56.8	43.2	100.0	75.4	24.6	100.0	17.9	82.1	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0
Percent															
Palaswade	87	6	93	89	22	111	176	28	204	26	155	181	202	183	385
No.	93.5	6.5	100.0	80.2	19.8	100.0	86.8	13.2	100.0	14.4	85.6	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0
Percent															
Pulkoti	153	36	189	118	86	204	271	122	393	19	256	275	290	378	668
No.	80.9	19.1	100.0	57.9	42.1	100.0	68.9	31.1	100.0	6.9	93.1	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0
Percent															
Panwan	217	21	238	137	89	226	354	110	464	85	306	391	439	416	855
No.	91.2	8.8	100.0	60.6	39.4	100.0	76.3	23.7	100.0	21.7	78.3	100.0	51.3	48.7	100.0
Percent															
Gangoti	158	16	174	150	37	187	308	53	361	56	229	285	364	282	646
No.	90.8	9.2	100.0	80.2	19.8	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0	19.7	80.3	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0
Percent															
Jambhuni	304	26	330	245	96	341	549	122	671	86	381	467	635	503	1138
No.	92.1	7.9	100.0	71.8	28.2	100.0	81.8	8.2	100.0	18.4	81.6	100.0	55.8	44.2	100.0
Percent															
Valai	186	19	205	145	75	220	331	94	425	79	270	349	410	364	774
No.	90.7	9.3	100.0	65.9	34.1	100.0	77.9	22.1	100.0	22.6	77.4	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0
Percent															
All villages	1642	169	1811	1297	543	1840	2939	712	3651	542	2357	2899	3481	3069	6550
No.	90.6	9.4	100.0	70.5	29.5	100.0	80.5	19.5	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0	53.2	46.8	100.0
Percent															

Table 2.13 : Distribution of population according to main and subsidiary occupations

Occupation		Devapur			Hingni			Shirtav			Palasvade			Palkoti			Panvan			Gangoti			Jambhulni			All villages			
		MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	All villages			
		MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA	FA	NA	MA
Agriculture, primary industries etc	Main	84	72	42	173	183	89	37	22	9	41	49	14	97	92	13	148	108	69	93	104	36	174	157	82				
	sub	13	14	6	30	28	8	-	-	-	7	5	2	3	1	-	18	9	10	8	3	2	28	23	10				
Labour	Main	29	27	6	61	56	11	19	16	-	13	40	3	18	21	1	27	20	2	22	25	6	63	78	4				
	sub	43	31	2	70	45	3	7	1	-	14	12	-	21	7	-	45	30	5	18	14	2	58	39	2				
Sheep-rearing	Main	8	-	1	38	2	17	9	1	6	27	-	9	11	-	5	17	-	9	15	-	11	20	1	16				
	sub	-	-	2	6	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	1	5	3	2				
Artisans	Main	4	-	2	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	10	-	-	9	-	2	9	2	1				
	sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-				
Grocers	Main	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-				
	sub	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-				
Tailors	Main	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-				
	sub	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-				
Manufacturers(ropo makers and cobblers)	Main	8	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	4	1	9	6	2				
	sub	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-				
Administrative and other services	Main	20	2	-	2	-	-	7	3	-	4	-	-	13	-	-	5	1	-	3	-	-	4	-	-				
	sub	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-				
Wool spinning	Main	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	1	-				
	sub	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	6	-	2	-				
Personal services(barbers,kolis)	Main	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-				
	sub	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-				
Musicians	Main	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-				
	sub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Miscellaneous	Main	8	3	1	7	18	-	6	5	5	-	-	-	1	4	-	13	9	6	5	1	-	17	2	1				
	sub	6	7	3	8	3	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	7	2	-	1	3	-	10	5	-				
		163	105	52	292	258	117	22	50	22	87	89	26	153	118	19	217	137	85	158	150	56	304	245	86				
		67	52	13	128	78	11	10	3	-	26	21	4	28	9	-	78	43	16	33	47	5	119	80	14				
		186	145	79	1642(100.0)	1277(100.0)	512(100.0)																						
		87	63	2	574	296	65																						

MA = Male adults  
FA = Female adults  
NA = Non-adults



and female adults reporting it as the main occupation being 15.9 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively. Wool spinning as the main occupation was reported relatively by a large number of women. In the rest of the occupations, however, the proportion of men was more than that of women. Thus for example, sheep-rearing constituted the main occupation for 9.6 per cent of the men and for 0.5 per cent of the women. Tailoring, administrative and other services etc. were not reported at all by women.

In addition to the main occupation the proportion of persons pursuing subsidiary occupations was 34.9 per cent in the case of male adults and 30.5 per cent in the case of female adults. Labour, both agricultural and other, was the most important subsidiary occupation as 58.4 per cent of the male adults and 56.9 per cent of the female adults were pursuing it. Thus the proportion of persons pursuing labour as a subsidiary occupation was substantially larger than the number pursuing it as the main occupation. Agriculture was the second in the rank of subsidiary occupations. Tailoring as a subsidiary occupation was reported by a larger number than that reporting it as the main occupation, the two proportions being respectively 0.8 per cent and 0.1 per cent. Similarly as regards wool spinning the number of women reporting it as the subsidiary occupation was 33 while the number of women reporting it as the main occupation was only 20.

As already stated, the proportion of working members among the non-adults was quite small viz. 18.7 per cent. Of these 72.7 per cent were working mainly in agriculture; and 16.8 per cent in the sheep-rearing occupation. A small proportion was reported in labour (6.1 per cent), and rope-making and leather works (0.9 per cent) etc. The proportion

of non-adults pursuing more than one occupation was smaller (viz. 11.9 per cent) as compared with that of adult men and women. Most of these were engaged in agriculture.

## 2.8 : Mobility

This section we divide, into four sub-sections as follows:

- (i) Visits outside
- (ii) Occupational mobility between three generations.
- (iii) In-migration
- (iv) Out-migration

### (i) Visits outside

#### Extent

In the general schedule, we attempted to collect detail<sup>d</sup> information regarding the visits paid by individual members to other places either in the vicinity of their residential villages or to distant ones. The data pertains to the distance travelled, the purpose which motivated the journey, period required, the time when left, money, if any earned and brought home, and the money sent from home to meet the needs.

From table No. 2.14, it is clear that as many as 1,837 persons i.e. 28.0 per cent of the total population reported that they had gone out of their villages for some time during the last year. Out of these nearly 40.7 per cent were visiting the Mhaswad market regularly. These persons may in fact be omitted here as their visiting Mhaswad market is more or less a permanent feature of their normal life and hence cannot be treated on par with the visits to more distant places. Thus the number of persons who had paid visits outside is reduced to 1,039 i.e. 16.6 per cent of the total population.

A comparison between villages would bring out the

**TABLE 2.14 : Visits outside - Distance travelled**

Distance	Devapur		Hingni		Shirtav		Palaswade		Pulkoti	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Khaswad Market	64	38.5	143	48.9	38	66.6	34	23.0	75	70.7
Upto 10 miles	38	22.9	38	13.0	6	10.6	14	9.4	-	-
25 "	17	10.2	42	14.4	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
40 "	12	7.3	7	2.4	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.9
60 "	-	-	-	-	13	22.8	-	-	12	11.3
100 "	24	14.5	2	0.7	-	-	98	66.2	9	8.5
150 "	1	0.6	54	18.5	-	-	-	-	5	4.8
200 "	8	4.8	4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 "	2	1.2	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	4	3.8
300 and more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Percentage to the total population in the villages	24.9		26.1		19.1		38.4		15.9	

CONTINUED :

TABLE 2.14 : CONTINUED

Distance	Panwan		Gangotri		Jambhuni		Valai		All Villages	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Khasvad Market	107	41.3	71	50.4	171	63.4	45	11.3	748	40.7
Upto 10 miles	5	1.9	11	7.8	5	1.9	24	6.0	141	7.7
25 "	15	5.8	12	8.5	7	2.6	41	10.3	135	7.4
40 "	96	37.1	11	7.8	9	3.3	229	57.5	366	19.9
60 "	-	-	3	2.1	-	-	-	-	28	1.5
100 "	30	11.6	11	7.8	13	4.9	52	13.0	239	13.0
150 "	-	-	4	2.8	4	1.5	5	1.2	73	4.0
200 "	4	1.5	17	12.1	15	5.6	1	0.2	49	2.7
300 "	-	-	1	0.7	30	11.2	2	0.5	41	2.2
300 and more	2	0.8	-	-	15	5.6	-	-	17	0.9
Total	259	100.0	141	100.0	269	100.0	399	100.0	1837	100.0
Percentage to the total population in the villages	30.3		21.8		23.6		51.5		28.0	

individual characteristics which on macro-level remain unnoticed. It will be seen that village Valai records the highest percentage of population (51.5 per cent) going out temporarily during the last year. Other villages in order of importance from this point of view are Palaswade (38.4 per cent), Panvan (30.3 per cent), and Hingni (26.1 per cent).

#### Distance travelled

Most of the persons i.e. 49.5 per cent, besides the 40.7 per cent who were regular visitors of the market, (as can be seen from the table) had moved within 100 miles of the village of their residence. A further break-up would reveal that a large portion of them i.e. 19.9 per cent had moved between 26 and 40 miles. Among individual villages also the same trend is discernible. The proportion of persons travelling beyond 40 miles was quite low viz. 4.0 per cent; those travelling upto 150 miles were 2.7 per cent. Visits to remote places were reported by only a few.

#### Purpose of travel

Table 2.15 presents distribution of these persons according to the various purposes which motivated them to undertake the journey. We have to divide these persons into two broad categories viz. the adults and non-adults who accompanied them. The latter accounted for 51.6 per cent and no break-up of this percentage, according to the purpose, is necessary because the purpose of the adult members whom they accompanied is our main concern.

It will be seen from the table that the largest proportion (38.4 per cent) of the total number of persons had gone out to earn wages either on farms or elsewhere, the former being very prominent. Next important motive appears

Table 2.15 : Visits outside - Purpose

Purpose	Village									All Villages	
	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Pulkoti	Parwan	Gangoti	Jambhuni	Valai	Number	Percentage
Agricultural labour	3	22	-	2	-	30	3	5	118	183	35.5
Non-agricultural labour	3	1	-	-	3	-	1	2	5	15	2.9
Transfer of the flock of sheep	-	10	13	27	8	7	15	12	7	99	19.2
Fairs etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	1.0
Livestock sale and purchase	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Foodgrains sale and purchase	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Court, etc.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.4
Marriage	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Visiting relatives	45	45	5	5	4	-	13	5	-	123	23.9
In search of work	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	6	1.2
Education	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	0.8
Miscellaneous	13	4	-	1	1	4	7	37	8	75	14.5
	69	86	18	36	17	41	48	62	138	515	100.0
										(48.4)	
Those who accompanied parents	19	66	-	75	14	107	20	34	216	551	51.6
										(51.6)	
Total	88	152	18	111	31	148	68	96	354	1066	100.0

to be the desire to meet the relatives, which accounts for 23.9 per cent of the total number. The need to transfer the flocks of sheep to other regions, due to the inadequacy of feed in the local places, was reported by 19.2 per cent of the total number. Other purposes, as can be seen from the table, account for only a small proportion.

In between the villages, comparisons seem to be quite significant. At Valai, which records, as noted before, the maximum number of out-migrants, most of the persons had gone out for earning wages on farms. The same holds good about the village Panwan, and to some extent about Hingni. This fact shows that the two villages, viz. Valai and Panwan, were relatively more dependent upon money earned outside. At Devapur a large number (viz. 46 out of 69) was motivated to go out to meet the relatives. Devapur, as stated in earlier chapter, is the centre of new activities and hence has attracted many outsiders - teachers and others - who stay there alone, leaving their families at their native place. Hence it is quite natural that a large number of persons was motivated to go out for some time during the last year by the desire to meet the relatives. At Shirtav, Palaswade, Fulkoti and Gangoti, the need to transfer flocks of sheep to other regions was dominant, accounting for 13/18 persons at Shirtav, 27/36 at Palaswade, 8/17 at Fulkoti, and 15/48 at Gangoti. At Jambhulni and Hingni also a considerable number of persons reported this reason, viz. 12/62 at Jambhulni, 10/86 at Hingni.

#### Duration of the visit

Table 2.16 presents distribution of the outgoing persons according to the period of absence from the village of residence. It will be seen that a large proportion of these persons viz. 36.0 per cent was absent for 2+3 months

**TABLE 2.16 : Visits outside - duration**

Duration	Villages									All Villages	
	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Fulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jambhuni	Valai	Number	Percentage
1 to 15 days	36	42	-	7	2	1	16	1	-	105	10.0
15 days to 1 month	12	22	-	1	5	-	10	4	-	54	5.1
1 - 2 months	15	17	5	9	-	-	10	3	9	68	6.5
2 - 3 months	15	11	-	-	-	86	2	39	226	379	36.1
3 - 5 months	-	33	8	86	9	8	23	15	41	223	21.2
5 - 7 months	5	15	5	7	12	53	6	21	72	196	18.6
7 - 9 months	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	6	22	2.1
9 - 11 months	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>100.0</b>



during the year. Those absent for 3-5 months and 5-7 months were also considerable in numerical strength viz. 21.2 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively. Those who were absent for a longer time formed a small proportion.

In Table 2.17, we have distributed these persons according to the month in which they left their villages. For the majority of persons, say 76.8 per cent of the total, the convenient time seems to be from October to January end. A small proportion viz. 12.5 per cent had left in February and March. Individual villages appeared to conform to this pattern.

#### Purpose and distance

In Table 2.18 we have attempted to give the relation between purpose and distance which is important particularly in the case of those who had gone out either to earn money or to feed the flocks of sheep. It will be seen from the table that out of 183 persons who had gone out in search of work on farms, 79.2 per cent were not required to go beyond forty miles; the percentage of those travelling between 26 to 40 miles was the maximum viz. 53.5 per cent. Those travelling more than 300 miles numbered only two; while those who travelled 61-100 miles were 24 or 13.1 per cent. More or less the same trend was seen in the case of non-agricultural labourers also. In the case of shepherds transferring their flocks to other regions, 44.4 per cent had to travel a distance between 61 and 100 miles; of the remaining, 20.2 per cent travelled less than 60 but more than 41 miles. The percentage of those travelling between 101 and 200 miles was quite small viz. 9.2. Sale and purchases of livestock and foodgrains was reported by only 2 persons who did not go beyond 10 miles for this purpose. Out of the six who had gone out in search of some work, four travelled more

TABLE 2.17 : Visits outside - Month of departure from the village of residence

Month	Village									All Villages	
	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Fulkoti	Panwan	Cangoti	Jambhulni	Valai	Number	Percentage
June-July	16	6	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	27	2.7
August- September	5	8	-	-	-	2	5	14	-	34	3.4
October- November	15	47	10	85	21	105	25	35	72	415	41.3
December- January	1	16	8	12	3	39	20	18	240	357	35.5
February- March	8	48	-	3	-	1	10	15	41	126	12.5
April-May	25	5	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	45	4.5
Not Reported	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 2.18 : Visits outside - Purpose and distance**

Purpose	Distance Miles										Total number of persons
	10	25	40	60	100	150	200	300	300 and more	Not stated	
Agricultural labour	18	29	58	-	24	9	2	1	2	-	183
Non-agricultural labour	2	4	3	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	15
Transfer of sheep	9	10	4	20	44	4	5	-	-	3	99
Fairs etc.	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Sale or purchase of livestock	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sale and purchase of foodgrains	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Court, etc.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Visiting Relatives, etc.	28	7	11	-	18	36	17	5	-	1	123
Search of work	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	6
Miscellaneous	11	4	6	-	13	1	9	12	8	11	75
Education	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
With parents	60	75	235	7	133	15	5	5	7	8	550

~~For~~ than 200 miles, quite in vain it seems. Of those who had gone out to meet their relatives, nearly 80 per cent did not go beyond 150 miles.

Purpose and duration of the visit

Table 2.19 deals with the number of days spent outside according to the requirements of a particular purpose. As to those who had gone as agricultural labourers, a majority of them viz. 54.6 per cent spent nearly three months outside. The proportion of persons spending more than 3 months was also considerable; viz. 12.0 per cent spending 4-5 months and 22.9 per cent spending 6-7 months. Those who were out for less than 15 days and more than seven months were small in number viz. 1 and 2 respectively. It is thus clear that for a very large majority of persons the period of absence varied between 3 and 7 months.

As to the non-agricultural labourers 6 out of 15 were absent from their villages for about 3 months. For 5 more persons, the period varied between 6 and 7 months. The shepherds on the whole spent less than seven months outside; but those spending less than two months were quite small in numerical strength viz. 15; the remaining having spent more time. A majority of them (viz. 52.5 per cent) was required to spend near about 5 months, though the number spending 6-7 months was also quite considerable viz. 13.1 per cent. Thus for a large majority (i.e. 84.8 per cent) the period varied from them 3 to 7 months.

Meeting relatives residing outside did not take more than a fortnight for a majority viz. 56.1 per cent. So also attending fairs and markets for sale and purchase transaction did not require much time.

In brief, we can say that the period of absence varied

**TABLE 2.19 : Visits outside and purpose and duration**

Purpose	Period									Total number of persons
	15 days	1 month	2 months	3 months	5 months	7 months	9 months	11 months	Not stated	
Agricultural labour	1	7	9	100	22	42	1	1	-	183
Non-agricultural labour	1	2	-	6	1	5	-	-	-	15
Transfer of flock	1	6	8	19	52	13	-	-	-	99
Fairs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sale of livestock	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sale of foodgrains	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Court etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Marriage	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Visiting Relatives	69	11	18	7	1	3	1	-	13	123
In search of work	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	6
Miscellaneous work	14	3	2	25	10	14	6	1	-	75
Education	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
With parents	5	23	30	219	136	117	12	-	8	550

according to purpose. Labourers - either agricultural or non-agricultural - spent largely nearabout three months outside; for shepherds this period was nearly 5 months; Meeting the relatives and other miscellaneous purposes required a fortnight or so for a majority of persons.

Purpose and time when left the village of residence

From Table 2.20 we can know at what time during the year, persons left their villages for different purposes. For agricultural as well as non-agricultural labourers, the most suitable time seems to be the months of December and January, though in October and November, the number of persons going out was also considerable. As to the shepherds 40.4 per cent reported October and November as the suitable time; 35.3 per cent more reported the subsequent two months. For meeting the relatives, February onwards, was reported to be the convenient time by a majority of persons.

Money sent from the villages and brought home from outside

Data regarding the money brought home from outside and money sent from the surveyed villages to the needy persons going out was also collected and has been given in details in 3 tables (Table Nos. 2.21, 2.22 and 2.23). The number of persons bringing money from outside was 192, and the total amount brought home was of the order of Rs.21,830 or Rs.113.69 on an average. Jambhulni and Valai claimed 37.1 per cent and 33.1 per cent, of this amount; the shares of other villages were small viz. 1.6 per cent for Devapur, 4.4 per cent for Hingni, 0.2 per cent for Palaswade, 4.8 per cent for Pulkoti, 13.8 per cent for Panwan, 5.0 per cent for Gangoti and nil for Chirtav.

Of the total amount brought home 50.7 per cent was earned and brought by the agricultural labourers; the

**TABLE 2.20 : Visits outside - Purpose and time of leaving**

Purpose	Month Group							Total number of persons
	June-July	August-September	October-November	December-January	February-March	April-May	Not stated	
Agricultural labour	3	3	64	90	19	-	4	183
Non-agricultural labour	2	-	5	7	-	1	-	15
Sheep	1	-	40	35	16	4	3	99
Fairs, etc.	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	5
Sale and purchase of livestock	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sale and purchase of foodgrains	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Court, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Marriage	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Trip	5	5	20	7	34	26	26	123
Searching work	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	6
Miscellaneous work	2	7	24	18	4	5	15	75
Education	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	4
With parents	10	18	259	197	45	7	14	550

Table 2.21 : Visits outside - distance and money brought home

Village :- Distance	Devapur			Hingni			Shirtav	Palaswade			Pulkoti			Panwan			Gangoti			Jambhulni			Valai			All villages					
	1	2	3	1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Up to 10 miles	3	40	11.4	3	120	12.6							1	500	16.7	1	100	9.1				9	640	8.9	17	1400	6.4				
25 "	3	130	37.2	6	340	35.8		1	50	1000				2	300	10.0	2	100	9.1	2	1100	13.6	10	720	9.9	26	2740	12.5			
40 "				1	30	3.2					1	100	9.6	14	2000	66.6				4	1380	17.0	48	3880	53.6	68	7390	33.9			
60 "								1	500	47.6																1	500	2.3			
100 "	1	100	28.6											2	200	6.7				3	440	5.4	17	1690	23.4	23	2430	11.1			
150 "				5	330	34.7														1	600	54.5	1	200	2.5	1	100	1.4	8	1230	5.6
200 "	1	80	22.8	2	130	13.7														3	300	27.3	13	1770	21.8	1	100	1.4	20	2380	10.9
300 "								3	450	42.8										17	1700	20.9	1	100	1.4	21	2250	10.3			
more "																				8	1510	18.7				8	1510	6.9			
	<u>8</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>50</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>1050</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1100</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>8100</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>7230</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>21830</u>	<u>100.0</u>			
	( 1.6)			( 4.4)				( 0.2)			( 4.8)			( 13.8 )			( 5.0)			( 37.1)			( 33.1)			( 100.0)					

1 = No. of persons bringing money

2 = Amount brought

3 = Percentage to the total amount brought in the village

Figures in bracket in the last row indicate percentage share of the individual village in the total amount brought from outside.



**TABLE 2.22 : Visits outside - Money brought home -  
according to the purpose of visit**

Purpose	Amount brought	
	Rupees	Percentage
Agricultural labour	11070	50.7
Non-agricultural labour	1420	6.5
Sheep-rearing	1440	6.6
Sale of foodgrains	50	0.2
Miscellaneous	7850	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21830</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2.23 : Money sent from home

Rs.	Village									Total number of persons	Estimated amount
	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Fulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jambhuni	Valai		
Upto 50	2	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	175
" 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 100	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	352
" 150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 200	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	875
" 300	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	750
" 400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 500	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	2700
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4852</b>

shares of non-agricultural labourers and shepherds were quite small viz. 6.5 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively. Those who had gone out for miscellaneous works, contributed to the extent of 35.1 per cent in this respect.

Money sent from the villages comes to nearly Rs.4,852. The net amount received by the villages is equivalent to the surplus of money brought home over the amount sent out; it comes to Rs.16,978.

#### Summary

To summarise, the data shows that there was a considerable amount of mobility among the villagers. The analysis brings to light to characteristics of individual villages. The percentage of persons going out temporarily was highest at Valai and quite considerable at Palaswade, Panwan and Hingni. Distance travelled on the whole was nearabout hundred miles. The prominent motives were the need to find agricultural or non-agricultural work, to transfer the flocks of sheep due to the inadequacy of fodder at local places, and to meet the relatives staying outside. Individual villages revealed their own peculiarities in this respect. At Valai, need to earn money was the dominant motive; at Devapur, desire to meet the relatives motivated a large number; at Palaswade, Gangoti, Shirtav and Jambhulni need to transfer the flocks of sheep prompted the majority to undertake the journey. The period of absence for most of the labourers was 3 months; for shepherds it was nearly 5 months; for those visiting the relatives it was a fortnight or so. The time of leaving the village was December and January for most of the labourers and October and November for shepherds. In the amount brought home, the share of agricultural labourers was the largest. Valai and Jambhulni claimed a high share

in this amount. The net surplus of amount received over the amount sent was Rs.16,978 or Rs.83.43 per person bringing money from outside.

(ii) Occupational Mobility

In the General Schedule was noted the main occupation of the grand-father, father and the present head of the family. From this information it is possible to note the change that might have taken place in three generations. Table Nos. 2.24 and 2.25 present the relevant information, the first dealing with the cases where father had discontinued grand-father's occupation and the second with cases where the present head had discontinued father's occupation.

Only 27 cases were noted where the father had discontinued grand-father's occupation. In 32 cases, besides this, the change could not be ascertained as the respondent could not recollect grand-father's occupation. The main shift was from agriculture to other occupations. In the 10 cases where the grand-fathers were agriculturists, four in the succeeding generation entered administrative and other services, three became labourers, one each became a carpenter and a rope-maker and the last one opened a shop. In six more cases, where the grand-fathers were labourers, two entered some sort of service, two became agriculturists, one took to masonry, and the remaining one undertook sheep-rearing occupation. Besides, gold-smithy, weaving, carpentry, agency, rope-making, tanning and trading were all replaced by some sort of service in the succeeding generations. It means that in the succeeding generation, tendency to take a stable job in preference to the preceding generation's occupation was clearly discernible as 13 out of total 27 cases displayed this tendency. A reverse position was noticed only in one case,

TABLE 2.24 : Occupational mobility between father and grand-father

Grand-father's Occupation	Father's Occupation										Total number of persons
	Adminis- trative services	Agri- culture	Mason	Labour	Car- penter	Sheep- rearing	Cobbler	Weav- ing	Rope- making	General shop	
Agriculture	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	10
Labour	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Blacksmithy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Goldsmithy	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Administrative service	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Weaving	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sheep-rearing	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carpentry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Agent	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Rope-making	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tanning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
General shop	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total number of persons</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>

where the grand-father was in the service, but the father (i.e. his son) was an agriculturist. In three more cases, agriculture replaced goldsmithy, weaving and sheep-rearing occupation.

Coming to Table No. 2.25 which brings out the occupational mobility between the present and preceding generation, we find the number of changes was quite large (viz. 557) as compared with the number of changes that took place between grand-father's and father's occupation. A marked tendency to discontinue agriculture and take to another kind of work was quite dominant account for 84.2 per cent of the total number of cases noted for deviations from the father's occupation. Of these a large number i.e. 229 (48.8 per cent) became mainly labourers; 42 became ~~landlords~~ <sup>land</sup> leasing out land to the tenant; 13 took to sheep-rearing as the main occupation; 32 took a job; 62 depended largely on remittances received from outside. Other miscellaneous occupations adopted by the present heads were wool-spinning (4), service in the fibre centre (6), carpentry (11), masonry (10) and so on.

Next important deviations were from labour to agriculture and other occupations. Out of 24 cases where the preceding generation was pursuing labour as the main occupation, 10 in succeeding generation became agriculturists, two absentee landlords, three masons, two rope-makers and the remaining took to sheep-rearing, quarrying, etc.

Shift from other occupations to agriculture was noted in the case 10 labourers, 3 shepherds, 1 rope-maker, 1 cobbler, 2 carpenters and 3 others in whose case the preceding generation was in the service. In one more case the father was a retail dealer in firewood, charcoal etc.

All minor changes can be noted from the table. Important changes, however, seem to be those from what is

Table 2.23 : Occupational mobility - father and present head of the family

Present Head's occupation :- Father's occupation	Agri- culture	Rent recei- vers	Labour	Sheep rear- ing	Quar- rying	Tailor	Wool spin- ing	Fibre centre	Gur mak- ing	Cob- bler	Rope mak- ing	Gold smith	Carp- enter	Gen shop	Bul- lock trade	Koli	Mason	Administrative Services	Bar- ber	Lending service	Bonds- man	Religious services	Other services	Habit- tances	Dogs- gans etc.	Unskil- led Rly worker	Total	
Agriculture		42	229	31	13		4	6	1	2	1	1	11	2	2	1	10	32		2	3	-	2	2	62	6	1	469
Labour	10	2		1	1			1			2						3					1	2	1		21		
Sheep rearing	3	1	2																						1	7		
Wool-spinning						1								1					4						1	7		
Tailors																			1							1		
Fibre centre	1																		1					1		1		
Rope-making	1		1						1				1						1					1		6		
Cobblers	1		6																1							7		
Brick making			1					1											1							4		
Carpenter	2		2																1							1		
Goldsmith																			1							4		
Blacksmith			4																1							1		
Potter					1														1							2		
Hawkers														1										1		3		
Firewood sale of	1		1																							2		
Mason			1				1																			6		
Adm. services	2	1	3											1												1		
Laundrer																					3			1		6		
Religious services			2																			(1)				1		
Musicians			1																							1		
Bejers etc																										1		
Coal making																										1		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>557</b>	

*Generally* popularly known as balutedars to other professions and vice versa. Thus out of six families, in which the preceding generation was engaged in the rope-making occupation, one each in the present generation took to agriculture, sheep-rearing, jaggery-making, carpentry; of the remaining two, one took a job and the other largely depended on remittances sent by the relatives. Three opposite cases were noted where the present generation adopted rope-making as the main occupation; the preceding generations were labourers in two cases and agriculturist in one case.

In the case of seven cobblers, six in the present generation became labourers and one became agriculturist. On the other hand two agriculturists in the present generation became cobblers. Similarly four blacksmiths turned to labour in the present generation. It will be seen that in the cases of the balutedars referred to above, the total number on the whole was reduced. But in the case of carpenters, quite an opposite situation was noticed. Four families shifted from carpentry to agriculture and labour. As against this 12 families shifted to carpentry from agriculture in the case of 11 and from rope-making in the case of the remaining. The total number of carpenters thus increased.

To summarise, it may be said that occupational mobility was found substantially more between father and the present head than in the preceding generation. The marked trends, as noted in both cases, was a shift from agriculture to other occupations among which 'labour' was the important source. Shift to sheep-rearing and absentee landlordism was also worth noting along with the reliance on remittances received from the relatives staying outside. Except in the case of carpenter, in the case of many other traditional



balutedars, the shift to other occupations ultimately resulting in the reduction of the total number of balutedars was also noted.

We also tried to collect information regarding the reasons for giving up father's occupation. It, however, did not evoke satisfactory response. In Table 2.26 we have summarised whatever replies we could elicit from the respondents. In all 116 respondents could give correct replies. Conversion to Buddhism was the main reason stated by former Mahars for giving up their caste-occupation. It accounted for 37.1 per cent of the total number. Unprofitability of the occupation was the next important reason for giving up father's occupation, account for 35.3 per cent of the total number. Other reasons included taking a job (19.8 per cent), lack of skill (6.9 per cent) and loss of land (0.9 per cent).

#### (iii) In-migration

The in-migrant families here include families, who migrated to the villages surveyed by us, during either present head's, father's or grand-father's generation. The total number of such families was 207 or 16.9 per cent of the total resident families (Table 2.27). A large proportion of these lived in Devapur accounting for 48.1 per cent of the total number of resident families in this village. At Hingni and Palaswade too the proportion was quite high viz. 26.2 per cent and 26.4 per cent respectively. At Panwan only one in-migrant family was reported. At other villages the proportion varied upto 15.9 per cent.

In most of the cases (i.e. 65.7 per cent of the total in-migrant families), the families had migrated during the course of the present head's generation. Those having migrated during the preceding generation numbered sixty or

**TABLE 2.26 : Reasons for giving up father's occupation**

Reasons	Village									All Villages	
	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Pulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jambhulni	Valai	Number	Percentage
1. Lack of Skill	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	8	6.9
2. Unprofitable	2	30	-	-	5	-	1	3	1	41	35.3
3. Service	18	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	23	19.8
4. Lost land	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9
5. Conversion to Buddhism	10	-	4	1	3	10	-	11	4	43	37.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100.0</b>

29.0 per cent of total. Grand-fathers migrating numbered only four while other relatives such as uncles, etc. numbered seven.

Table 2.28 gives castewise distribution of the in-migrant families. As many as 22 castes were represented. Those belonging to Maratha caste were largest in numerical strength viz. 59/207. Ramoshi, Malis and Dhangars and Nav-Budhas were also considerable in number viz. 26, 23 and 20 respectively. Mang families numbered 19. There was a sprinkling of all other castes.

Table 2.29 presents occupational distribution of in-migrant families. We have made a fourfold classification according to the person who migrated to the villages. It will be seen that where the person migrating was father or grand-father of the present head, most of the families were cultivators. Where the migrating person was the present head of the family, the largest number was in some sort of service. A number of teachers and other workers as well as some wage-earners in various works were attracted to these villages particularly Devapur and Pulkoti when the new activities were started. Among the 136 in-migrating present heads, 33 were in the service, 25 cultivators, 28 labourers, eight carpenters, five general merchants, three kolis and so on. A detail distribution is given in the table.

The number of persons stating reasons of in-migration was small viz. 98. In the case of 40 out of these, existence of some relative in these villages was the convenient reason. Another 31 were propelled by the desire to do some business and earn a livelihood. Sixteen more settled down here as it was their native place and required their presence to look after their interests here. This

**TABLE 2.27 : Proportion of In-migrant Families**

Village	Number of in-migrant families	Percentage to the total number of families in the village	Number of families where the in-migrant was			
			Self	Father	Grandfather	Other relative
Devapur	62	48.1	50	10	-	2
Hingni	54	26.2	24	24	3	3
Shirtav	8	12.3	4	4	-	-
Palaswade	23	26.4	19	4	-	-
Pulkoti	20	15.9	12	8	-	-
Panwan	1	0.7	1	-	-	-
Gangoti	13	10.6	11	2	-	-
Jambhulni	22	10.6	14	5	1	2
Valai	4	2.8	1	3	-	-
<b>All Villages</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

**TABLE 2.28 : Caste-wise distribution of In-migrants**

Caste	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Fulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jambhulni	Valai	All Villages
Brahmins	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Advanced Hindus	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	7
Marathas	13	36	-	4	5	-	-	1	-	59
Mali, Dhangar, etc.	2	5	1	5	-	-	4	6	-	23
Sutar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lohar	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Shimpi, Kosti, Kasar, Jawari	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	7
Sonar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Nhavi	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dhobi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kumbhar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Teli, Chadsai	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Lonari	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	2	10
Ehoi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Backward	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Koli	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
Holar	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mang	5	-	6	2	-	-	6	-	-	19
Nav-Budha	7	5	-	3	4	-	-	1	-	20
Ramoshi, etc.	14	3	-	5	3	-	-	-	1	26
Muslim	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
Farsi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>207</b>

**TABLE 2.29 : Occupational Distribution of In-migrants**

Occupation	Number of families where the in-migrant is				Total
	Present head	Father	Grand-father	Other relative	
Cultivators	25	36	2	3	66
Labour	28	4	1	2	35
Rent receiver	1	5	-	1	7
Sheep-rearing	8	1	-	-	9
Fishing	1	-	-	-	1
Quarrying	-	1	-	-	1
Tailor	1	-	-	-	1
Rope-making	5	-	-	-	5
Fibre-centre-service	1	1	-	-	2
Cobbler	1	-	-	-	1
Blacksmith	2	-	-	-	2
Galvaniser	1	-	-	-	1
Goldsmith	2	-	-	-	2
Carpenters	8	4	-	-	12
Basket-making	1	-	-	-	1
General Merchant	5	1	1	-	7
Tobacco, etc.	1	-	-	-	1
Koli	3	1	-	-	4
Mason	2	2	-	-	4
Administrative and other services	33	-	-	-	33
Miscellaneous	7	4	-	1	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>207</b>

in real sense is not in-migration. It is returning back to the native place. Another five had already some land located in the villages and it required them to stay here and cultivate the same. Six came here as a result of the marriage being invited by the father-in-law to settle down here.

CHAPTER IIILAND AND FARM - IMPLEMENTS

In this chapter we will consider two important aspects of the structure of agricultural production viz. land and farm-implements. Livestock is the third important item in this connection, but we are devoting a separate chapter for it. The study of land includes its distribution by size and caste, classification according to use, sale and purchase transactions, land values, improvement in land and tenancy. The study of farm-implements includes the distribution of implements according to size of landholding and sale-purchase transactions.

3.1 Land Owned and Operated by Size and Caste

The aggregates of total land owned and operated by residents of the villages were 18,849.1 acres and 18,359.3 acres respectively (Table 3.1). These figures

Table 3.1: Land owned and operated.

Village	Land owned	Land operated	% age of land-owning families	% age of land-cultivating families	Average size of owned holding	Average size of operated holding
Devapur	732.3	938.8	60.5	52.7	9.4	13.8
Hingni	4451.7	4608.2	85.4	75.7	25.3	29.5
Shirtav	959.1	850.1	61.5	40.0	24.0	32.7
Palaswade	1562.3	1433.9	81.5	61.7	23.7	28.7
Pulkoti	1425.3	1300.2	84.1	62.7	13.5	16.5
Panwan	2200.3	2031.6	90.8	78.2	17.1	18.3
Gangoti	1835.3	1681.6	84.2	69.2	18.2	20.3
Jambhulni	3799.0	3663.0	91.3	83.6	20.1	21.2
Valai	1883.8	1851.9	93.1	88.9	14.1	14.5
All Villages	18849.1	18359.3	84.3	71.6	18.3	21.0



include land owned and operated outside the village of residence. Per reporting family the averages were 18.3 acres of owned holding and 21.0 acres of operated holding. The size of an average operated holding was larger than that of the owned holding as some of the landowners were not personally cultivating their land. More details about the practice of leasing out land will be presented later. Here we may note only the extent to which this practice was prevailing. Columns 4 and 5 of table 3.1 give proportions of families owning and cultivating the land. While 84.3 percent of the total resident families were owning land, only 71.6 percent were tilling it personally. The difference between these two percentages varied from village to village.

Table 3.2 presents distribution of land ownership in various size-groups. The last column of it, which gives aggregate figures for all villages together, reveals that for nearly one-fourth of the cultivators, the size of holding did not exceed five acres. Consequently these families owned a very small proportion of the total land (viz. 3.5 percent). This phenomenon viz. a large number of families owning only a small proportion of land was present in all villages; at Devapur, in particular, it appeared to be prominent. Here the proportion of families owning less than five acres was 47.4 percent and the land owned by them was only 10.1 percent of the total.

In the next two groups with a range of upto 15 acres, this gap is reduced considerably. There onwards, however, a reverse trend is seen in. It is this that a relatively small number of families own a larger proportion of the total land of the village. Thus in the last five groups with the size of holding ranging 25 acres onwards, there were 24.2 percent of the total families owning as much as 60.1 percent of the total land. Shirtav in this

Table 3.2: Distribution of land owned in various size-groups.

Sr. No.	Size-group acre	Devapur		Hingni		Shirtav		Palaswade		Pulkoti		Panwan		Gangoti		Jambhulni		Valai		All villages	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	0.1 - 1	17.9	1.6	0.5	*	12.5	0.4	7.6	0.1	8.5	0.4	5.4	0.2	1.0	*	13.8	0.5	1.5	0.1	6.8	0.3
2	1.1 - 2	11.5	2.0	2.2	0.1	15.0	1.2	3.0	0.2	10.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	4.9	0.4	5.8	0.5	2.2	0.3	5.1	0.5
3	2.1 - 3	10.3	3.0	2.2	0.3	-	-	3.0	0.3	12.3	2.5	3.9	0.6	3.0	0.5	4.2	0.6	6.7	1.4	5.1	0.8
4	3.1 - 5	7.7	3.5	7.6	1.4	12.5	2.1	4.5	0.8	5.7	1.8	8.5	2.1	11.9	3.0	6.9	1.6	10.4	3.3	8.2	1.9
Total of 1 to 4:		47.4	10.1	12.5	1.8	40.0	3.7	18.1	1.4	36.9	6.0	18.6	3.0	20.8	3.9	30.7	3.2	20.8	5.1	25.2	3.5
5	5.1 - 10	20.5	16.6	15.1	4.6	15.0	5.3	10.6	3.4	19.8	10.8	20.2	8.8	20.8	8.0	13.2	4.9	29.9	16.1	18.4	7.5
6	10.1 - 15	10.3	14.0	13.0	6.3	15.0	8.5	15.2	8.4	14.2	12.9	12.4	8.8	21.8	15.4	10.6	6.4	16.5	15.2	13.9	9.6
7	15.1 - 25	11.5	24.0	20.0	16.0	7.5	5.9	24.3	20.3	11.3	15.4	29.5	32.7	17.3	19.5	14.2	14.0	20.9	28.6	13.3	19.3
8	25.1 - 35	7.7	23.9	18.9	23.3	7.5	8.4	13.6	17.4	7.5	17.2	10.1	16.7	9.9	15.9	13.8	21.1	3.2	13.6	11.3	19.1
9	35.1 - 50	2.6	11.4	13.0	22.5	-	-	6.1	10.9	7.5	24.5	5.4	13.5	3.9	8.4	8.5	17.9	0.7	2.0	6.4	14.7
10	50.1 - 75	-	-	5.9	15.5	5.0	12.4	10.6	29.1	2.8	13.2	2.3	9.5	3.0	10.9	5.3	16.7	1.5	0.0	4.1	13.9
11	75.1 - 100	-	-	1.6	9.5	10.0	55.8	1.5	9.1	-	-	1.5	7.0	2.0	18.0	3.2	15.8	1.5	9.4	1.9	12.4
12	100.1 & more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 = Percentage of land-owning families.

2 = Percentage of land-owned.

\* = Insignificant.

respect stands at an extreme; 22.5 percent of the total families were in this group, owning 76.6 percent of the total land of this village. Concentration of ownership was more marked in the last group where 10 percent of the total number of families in this village were owning 55.8 percent of the total land.

Table 3.3 gives distribution of land-ownership by caste. The average size of owned holding would be a good indicator to know the relative positions of castes interse. The average size was largest for Marathas and Malis vis. 24.2 acres. Next to them were Muslims who on an average owned 23.2 acres. Dhangar and allied castes stood close to them with an average of 21.3 acres. Lonaris and Advanced Hindus had averages of 19.9 acres and 17.2 acres respectively. The lowest average was reported by Kaikadi and Koli castes, but the number of families belonging to these castes being very small, the comparison is not very meaningful. The Depressed Castes have been divided into three groups vis. (1) Mahars and Navbudhas (2) Mangs and (3) Chamar, Holar etc. The average holding of each was 8.6 acres, 8.1 acres and 11.4 acres respectively.

A similar distribution of operated land has been given in table Nos. 3.4 and 3.5. The same trend as seen in the case of owned land is seen in the case of operated land also. The degree of concentration, however, is not very marked as regards the operated holding. In the first four groups (i.e. upto 5 acres) there were 19.0 percent, of the total families operating only 2.5 percent of the total land. This gap is reduced a little in the next two groups and considerably in the 7th group (15.1 - 25 acres). Thereafter the trend is reversed. In the last 5 groups with size ranging from 25.1 acres onwards there were 29.9 percent of the total number of families operating as much as 64.9 percent of the total land.

Table 3.3: Distribution of land owned according to caste.

	C A S T E											
	Ad- van- ced Hin- dus	Mara- tha and Mali	Ehan- gar and San- gar	Inter- Hin- dus I	Nhavi, Dhobi, Gurav, Teli, Ghadi, Bhoi	Lo- nari	Kai- kadi, Koli	Mahar, Nav- Budha	Chan- bhar, Holar, Dhor	Mang	Ra- moshi	
<b>Devapur</b>												
No. of reporting families	1	33	1	-	5	-	1	15	-	3	19	-
Percentage of land owned	0.2	67.3	3.4	-	6.2	-	0.1	6.3	-	1.4	15.1	-
Average size of owned holding per family	1.8	14.5	25.0	-	9.2	-	1.0	3.1	-	3.2	5.8	-
<b>Hingni</b>												
No. of reporting families	-	101	16	1	2	-	-	32	12	3	14	4
Percentage of land owned	-	65.8	8.7	0.2	0.8	-	-	11.2	4.2	1.1	6.0	2.0
Average size of owned holding per family	-	28.9	24.1	7.6	17.9	-	-	15.5	15.9	16.2	19.2	23.2
<b>Shirtav</b>												
No. of reporting families	4	-	25	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	8	-
Percentage of land owned	15.9	-	78.1	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	2.7	2.9	-
Average size of owned holding per family	38.1	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	25.4	3.4	-
<b>Palaswade</b>												
No. of reporting families	-	16	35	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	10	-
Percentage of land owned	-	25.8	60.7	-	-	0.2	0.1	2.6	-	-	10.6	-
Average size of owned holding per family	-	25.2	27.1	-	-	4.0	1.5	3.4	-	-	16.5	-
<b>Pulkoti</b>												
No. of reporting families	3	36	46	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	13	-
Percentage of land owned	0.5	54.2	41.2	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.1	-	1.1	-
Average size of owned holding per family	2.6	21.4	12.7	-	-	-	-	6.6	4.1	-	1.2	-
<b>Panwan</b>												
No. of reporting families	-	5	2	-	-	87	-	8	2	7	18	-
Percentage of land owned	-	5.5	0.6	-	-	79.1	-	1.8	1.6	4.0	7.4	-
Average size of owned holding per family	-	24.0	6.8	-	-	20.0	-	5.0	17.0	12.5	9.1	-
<b>Gangoti</b>												
No. of reporting families	-	2	77	-	-	-	-	6	1	4	11	-
Percentage of land owned	-	1.9	83.4	-	-	-	-	4.3	0.7	0.9	8.8	-
Average size of owned holding per family	-	16.8	19.9	-	-	-	-	13.2	13.4	4.0	14.7	-
<b>Jaambhulni</b>												
No. of reporting families	2	5	49	2	5	89	1	29	3	2	2	-
Percentage of land owned	0.4	2.0	31.0	0.2	2.2	60.1	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	-
Average size of owned holding per family	8.6	15.0	24.0	3.4	15.3	25.7	2.6	4.0	1.2	7.2	10.0	-
<b>Valai</b>												
No. of reporting families	1	-	4	-	2	109	-	6	3	8	1	-
Percentage of land owned	0.5	-	2.9	-	0.6	89.5	-	2.9	1.4	1.4	0.8	-
Average size of owned holding per family	10.0	-	13.8	-	0.6	15.4	-	9.1	9.1	3.2	14.5	-
<b>All villages</b>												
No. of reporting families	11	198	255	3	14	286	3	105	25	28	96	4
Percentage of land owned	1.0	25.6	29.1	0.1	0.9	30.9	Insigni- ficant	4.8	1.5	1.2	5.0	0.4
Average size of owned holding per family	17.2	24.2	21.3	4.8	12.2	19.9	1.7	8.6	11.4	8.1	9.9	23.2

Table 3.4: Distribution of land-operated in various size-groups.

Sr. No.	Size group acres	Devapur		Hingni		Shirtav		Palaswade		Pulkoti		Panwan		Gangoti		Jambhulni		Valaf		All villages		
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
1	0.1 - 1	4.4	0.3	0.6	*	3.9	0.1	4.0	0.1	6.3	0.2	6.3	0.2	-	-	11.0	0.4	1.6	0.1	4.6	0.2	
2	1.1 - 2	2.9	0.5	1.3	0.1	15.4	0.9	4.0	0.2	5.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	5.2	0.4	2.3	0.3	3.2	0.2	
3	2.1 - 3	8.8	2.3	-	-	-	-	4.0	0.4	10.1	1.6	1.8	0.3	3.3	0.5	6.4	0.8	7.0	1.4	4.7	0.7	
4	3.1 - 5	17.7	7.1	1.9	0.3	7.7	0.9	2.0	0.3	6.3	1.7	8.1	1.8	8.3	1.8	5.2	1.0	7.0	2.1	6.5	1.4	
Total of 1 to 4		33.8	10.2	3.8	0.4	27.0	1.9	14.0	1.0	27.8	3.9	17.1	2.4	13.2	2.4	27.8	2.6	17.9	3.9	19.0	2.5	
5	6.1 - 10	25.0	14.9	10.9	2.7	19.2	4.9	8.0	1.9	21.5	9.9	20.7	8.4	18.1	6.1	12.1	4.2	30.5	15.4	13.1	6.4	
6	10.1 - 15	7.4	7.3	12.8	5.4	15.4	6.2	12.0	5.8	15.2	11.1	12.6	8.3	21.7	13.5	9.8	5.8	16.4	14.5	13.4	8.1	
7	15.1 - 25	14.7	19.7	21.2	14.2	11.5	7.0	28.0	20.1	13.1	11.5	24.3	24.9	22.9	22.6	16.8	15.0	21.9	29.1	19.6	18.1	
8	25.1 - 35	13.3	21.0	19.9	20.6	3.3	3.1	12.0	12.5	11.4	21.3	14.4	22.9	13.3	18.9	15.0	21.3	9.4	19.4	13.6	19.3	
9	35.1 - 50	8.8	26.9	19.2	27.6	-	-	6.0	7.9	8.9	23.7	6.3	14.8	3.6	6.9	9.3	18.6	0.8	2.0	8.3	16.8	
10	50.1 - 75	-	-	9.0	16.2	7.7	13.9	14.0	29.8	5.1	18.6	1.9	6.7	4.8	14.8	5.8	15.5	1.5	6.1	5.1	14.1	
11	75.1 - 100	-	-	1.9	5.1	3.9	9.6	4.0	10.3	-	-	2.7	11.6	1.2	5.3	1.7	6.5	1.6	9.6	1.6	6.6	
12	100.1 & above	-	-	1.3	7.8	11.5	53.4	2.0	10.2	-	-	-	-	1.2	9.5	1.7	10.0	-	-	1.3	6.1	
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 = Percentage of land-operating families.

2 = Percentage of land operated.

\* = Insignificant.

Table 3.5 presents distribution of operated land in various castes. The ranking of castes according to the average size of operated holding differs a little from that according to the average size of <sup>owned</sup> operated holding given in table 3.3. Muslims rank first with the average of 33.9 acres. They are followed by Marathas and Malis having an average of 30.5 acres. Advanced Hindus stand third. Low averages were reported by Kaikadi, Koli, Intermediate Hindus I and Mangs the respective average holdings of whose are 3.2 acres, 5.9 acres and 8.9 acres.

### 3.2 Classification of land

Total operated land, as stated earlier, was 18,359.3 acres i.e. 15.0 acres per resident family or 2.8 acres per head. However, much of this land, as revealed by table No. 3.6 was not fit for cultivation. The table shows that 43.7 percent of the total land was lying fallow during the year preceding the survey and as much as 40.1 percent was classified as permanent waste land. Land for cultivation available per family will thus be reduced to 9 acres only. The percentage of waste land varied from a minimum of 25.2 at Devapur and Valai to a maximum of 58.6 at Hingni. Current fallow i.e. land kept fallow for six months or a year in order to recover its fertility formed a relatively small proportion.

Irrigated land was only 9.8 percent of the total. It was more at Devapur and Palaswade viz. 30.6 percent and 14.1 percent respectively. But these figures include the tank-bed land also which we have classified as land under irrigation. If the same is omitted the percentage of irrigated land dwindles considerably.

Table No. 3.7 presents distribution of permanent waste land according to various reasons. It will be seen that 92.0 percent of the total waste land was

Table 3.5: Distribution of operated land in different castes

	C A S T E											
	Ad- van- ced Hin- dus	Mara- tha and Malis	Dhan- gar, San- gar	Inter- Hin- dus I	Nhavi, Lhobi, Gurav, Teli, Ghadsi, Bhoi	Lo- nari	Kai- kadi, Koli	Mahar, Lav- Budha	Cham- bhar, Holar, Lhor	Mang	Ha- moshi	
<b>Devapur</b>												
No. of cultivating families	1	27	1	-	3	-	1	10	-	2	23	-
Percentage of land operated	1.9	58.6	2.7	-	3.4	-	0.4	11.9	-	1.7	19.4	-
Average operated land per family	18.0	20.4	25.0	-	10.4	-	3.8	11.2	-	7.3	7.9	-
<b>Hingni</b>												
No. of cultivating families	-	90	16	1	2	-	-	28	8	3	5	3
Percentage of land operated	-	68.1	9.3	0.2	0.9	-	-	11.5	3.7	1.3	2.7	2.3
Average operated land per family	-	34.9	26.9	10.9	21.1	-	-	20.0	21.1	19.7	25.1	33.9
<b>Shirtav</b>												
No. of cultivating families	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-
Percentage of land operated	15.9	-	80.9	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	2.3	0.5	-
Average operated land per family	35.0	-	36.1	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	20.0	1.5	-
<b>Palaswade</b>												
No. of cultivating families	-	12	24	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	7	-
Percentage of land operated	-	35.4	50.7	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	0.3	9.5	-
Average operated land per family	-	42.3	30.3	-	-	-	-	11.9	-	2.3	19.4	-
<b>Pulkoti</b>												
No. of cultivating families	2	31	32	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	8	-
Percentage of land operated	0.4	58.1	37.5	-	-	-	-	2.2	0.9	-	0.9	-
Average operated land per family	1.8	24.4	15.3	-	-	-	-	7.1	6.2	-	1.5	-
<b>Panwan</b>												
No. of cultivating families	-	5	1	-	-	75	-	8	2	6	14	-
Percentage of land operated	-	5.9	0.4	-	-	80.1	-	2.0	1.7	3.7	6.2	-
Average operated land per family	-	23.9	8.2	-	-	21.7	-	4.9	17.0	12.7	9.0	-
<b>Gangoti</b>												
No. of cultivating families	-	2	64	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	9	-
Percentage of land operated	-	3.3	80.1	-	-	-	-	4.8	1.6	0.7	9.5	-
Average operated land per family	-	28.0	21.0	-	-	-	-	16.3	26.7	6.0	17.6	-
<b>Jambhulni</b>												
No. of cultivating families	2	4	47	2	5	82	1	23	3	2	2	-
Percentage of land operated	0.4	2.3	31.8	0.2	2.1	59.1	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	-
Average operated land per family	8.6	21.5	24.7	3.4	15.1	26.4	2.6	4.5	1.2	7.1	12.0	-
<b>Valai</b>												
No. of cultivating families	1	-	4	-	2	104	-	6	3	7	1	-
Percentage of land operated	0.4	-	2.8	-	0.4	90.4	-	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.7	-
Average operated land per family	10.0	-	13.6	-	6.0	15.9	-	9.1	9.0	3.1	14.5	-
<b>All villages</b>												
No. of cultivating families	7	171	208	3	12	261	2	91	19	25	72	3
Percentage of land operated	1.0	28.4	26.9	0.1	0.9	29.7	Insigni- ficant	5.5	1.5	1.2	4.3	0.5
Average operated land per family	26.3	30.5	23.7	5.9	13.4	20.9	3.2	11.1	14.4	8.9	10.9	33.9

**Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of irrigated, non-irrigated and waste land.**

Village	Irrigated land			Dry land	Waste land			Total	
	Well	Pat	Canal		Total irrigated	Current	Permanent		Total waste
Devapur	4.3	0.7	25.6	30.6	43.4	0.8	25.2	26.0	100.0
Hingni	2.5	-	6.4	8.9	32.5	7.5	51.1	58.6	100.0
Shirtav	9.9	-	-	9.9	36.2	9.4	44.5	53.9	100.0
Palaswade	3.3	-	10.8	14.1	28.8	9.8	47.3	57.1	100.0
Pulkoti	7.7	-	4.0	11.7	52.7	0.2	35.4	35.6	100.0
Fanwan	7.2	-	-	7.2	60.7	0.1	32.0	32.1	100.0
Gangoti	4.5	-	-	4.5	51.4	3.3	40.8	44.1	100.0
Jambhulni	7.7	-	-	7.7	50.9	1.0	40.4	41.4	100.0
Valai	6.9	-	Insigni- ficant	6.9	67.8	0.1	25.2	25.3	100.0
All villages	5.5	0.1	4.2	9.8	46.5	3.6	40.1	43.7	100.0



**Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of permanent waste land according to reason.**

Village	Rocky	Dispute	Bunds	Misc.	Total
Devapur	95.9	-	-	4.1	100.0 (280.5 acres)
Hingni	98.1	-	-	1.9	100.0 (2288.6 acres)
Shirtav	95.6	-	-	4.4	100.0 (380.1 acres)
Palaswade	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 (691.9 acres)
Pulkoti	88.0	-	-	12.0	100.0 (499.8 acres)
Panwan	69.3	7.4	-	23.3	100.0 (642.7 acres)
Gangoti	96.4	-	insignificant	3.6	100.0 (705.3 acres)
Jambhuni	97.2	-	-	2.8	100.0 (1435.9 acres)
Valai	57.3	-	-	42.7	100.0 (458.4 acres)
All villages	92.0	0.6	insignificant	7.4	100.0 (7383.2 acres)

reported as rocky and hence uncultivable. A small proportion viz. 0.6 percent was lying waste for a long time, due to some legal dispute about it. The remaining 7.4 percent was uncultivable for some miscellaneous reasons.

Distribution of current fallow according to reasons has been given in Table No. 3.8. Water-logging and rotational practices were the two chief reasons accounting for 64.6 percent of the total land coming under this head.

### 3.3 Sale and purchase of land and its value.

In order to know the value and extent of transactions in land in the villages, a small questionnaire was canvassed, and all transactions pertaining to the

**Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of current fallow according to the reason.**

	Water Dispute etc.	Rota- tion	Grass	Misc.	T o t a l	
Devapur	-	94.7	-	5.3	100.0 ( 9.4 acres)	
Hingni	71.5	14.1	14.4	-	100.0 (330.0 acres)	
Shirtav	-	-	-	100.0	100.0 (80.0 acres)	
Palaswade	5.6	30.8	49.3	-	100.0 (143.0 acres)	
Pulkoti	-	100.0	-	-	100.0 ( 2.0 acres)	
Panwan	-	-	-	100.0	100.0 ( 2.1 acres)	
Gangoti	-	15.1	63.5	21.4	100.0 (56.0 acres)	
Jambhuni	-	24.6	52.7	9.5	13.2	100.0 (37.0 acres)
Valai	-	100.0	-	-	100.0 ( 1.8 acres)	
All Villages	36.8	16.6	27.8	2.5	16.3	100.0 (661.3 acres)

last five years were noted in some details. The data, thus collected, have been presented in Table Nos. 3.9, 3.10 and 3.11 each respectively dealing with wet land, dry land and partly wet and partly dry land.

There were in all 183 transactions during the five years involving nearly 1676.7 acres. Irrigated land bulked large both in respect of the number of transactions and acreage. In the total of 183 transactions, 108 involved irrigated land, 55 non-irrigated land and the remaining 20 partly irrigated and partly non-irrigated land. As regards the acreage, 82.7 percent of the total land that formed the subject-matter of transactions was irrigated, 13.9 percent non-irrigated and 3.4 percent partly irrigated and partly non-irrigated.

**Table 3.9: Value of irrigated land.**

Village	Number of transactions	Area (acres)	Value	Average value per acre Rs.
Shirtav	15	6-35	11150	1621.81
Pulkoti	3	1-33	3400	1863.00
Devapur	3	0-22	1350	254.55
Panwan	9	6-00	3100	516.67
Jambhulni	9	20-03	5500	273.97
Valai	9	18-25	3250	174.50
Hingni	1	0-22	400	727.27
Gangoti	5	1-33	2000	1095.89
Palaswade	1	0-15	700	1866.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56-28</b>	<b>30850</b>	<b>544.09</b>

**Table 3.10: Value of non-irrigated land.**

Village	Number of transactions	Area (acres)	Total value Rs.	Average value per acre
Devapur	2	37-33	600	15.86
Hingni	11	155-14	5716	36.79
Shirtav	10	201-20	11900	59.05
Palaswade	8	102-37	3150	30.60
Pulkoti	8	53-25	3350	62.47
Panwan	13	117-20	5700	48.51
Gangoti	2	22-34	800	35.01
Jambhulni	36	455-14	15275	33.54
Valai	18	238-29	8465	35.45
<b>All villages</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1385-26</b>	<b>54956</b>	<b>39.66</b>

**Table 3.11:** Value of partly irrigated and partly non-irrigated land.

Village	Number of transactions	Area (acres)	Value Rs.	Average value per acre Rs.
Shirtav	2	14-27	1500	102.21
Pulkoti	5	47-32	5800	121.33
Devapur	-	-	-	-
Panwan	4	38-24	4100	106.21
Jambhulni	4	72-34	2400	32.94
Valai	5	60-18	3700	61.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>234-15</b>	<b>17500</b>	<b>74.66</b>

Average per acre value of each type of land can be noted from the same tables. Obviously irrigated land fetched high price varying widely between Rs. 174.50 at Valai and Rs. 2,454.55 at Devapur. For all villages taken together, the average price of irrigated land was Rs. 544.09 per acre. The non-irrigated land, on an average, fetched only Rs. 39.66 per acre; the variations in between the villages also were not very marked viz. between Rs. 15.66 at Devapur and Rs. 62.47 at Pulkoti. The third type of land viz. partly irrigated and partly non-irrigated was valued more than the second type. This third category was somewhat unavoidable. As the piece of land in each of these transactions was treated as a single unit for the purpose of fixing price and other legal matters, we could not apportion on our own the total price for irrigated and non-irrigated portions separately. There were 20 such transactions involving 234.4 acres which were disposed of at the rate of Rs. 74.66 per acre on an average. This average is a little less than double that of non-irrigated land.

Taking all land together we get an average of Rs. 61.61 per acre. In the General Family Schedule also we noted the value of land as reported by the respondent. The total value was of the order of Rs. 46,79,150 or Rs. 255 per acre. This includes the value of irrigation wells also which numbered 519 according to the village record. Per acre value reported in the General Family Schedule and the one arrived at from the sale and purchase record differ from each other considerably, the former being very high relatively to the latter. The reasons are many, important among which are as follows. In the first place, sale and purchase transactions do not contain a representative sample and hence average value calculated from these cannot be said to be the representative average. Secondly, in the General Family Schedule, respondents might have taken into account the increased value of land due to bunding. Thirdly, there is a tendency to overestimate one's own land.

#### 3.4 Bunding

Bunding occupies the central position in any scheme for agricultural development. The rural Welfare Board took up this as its first programme. Till May 1960 the work of bunding was practically completed in the nine villages. The total area covered was 8,902.5 acres and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,01,895.88 or Rs. 33.91 per acre. The expenditure is relatively low. The reason seems to be the absence of outlet which are reported to be not necessary in this region. The authorities reported that only 17 outlets - 5 at Devapur and 12 at Pulkoti - were found necessary. Per family and per head expenditure on bunding comes to Rs. 247 and Rs. 46 respectively. The expenditure is to be repaid by farmers in 12 annual instalments. The recovery had just started in the survey year.

As a result of bunding the level of subsoil water has risen making it possible to sink new irrigation wells. To take advantage of this the Board placed an amount of Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of the Co-operative Society at Pulkoti, to enable it to provide credit to its members to sink new wells. Three wells were specified under this scheme. The Board, however, need not do anything more in this respect as the State Government has recently introduced a scheme whereby a number of wells will spring up in the near future. The scheme envisages one well for every 70 acres of bunded area, the total number of wells estimated being 99. The Government is providing an advance of Rs. 2500 including a subsidy of Rs. 500 for each well, the amount being repayable in 10 annual instalments at an interest of 4-1/2 percent per annum. A further idea about the impact of bunding can be gathered from the next section regarding land improvement during the five year preceding the survey.

### 3.5 Land Improvement during the Past Five Years.

Inquiry was made in the General Schedule whether any investment was made in land during the five years preceding the survey. The findings have been presented in three tables viz. (1) Table No. 3.12 giving an itemwise break-up of the investment for the entire period of five years; (2) Table 3.13 giving the distribution of families making investment according to their annual income; and (3) Table 3.14 giving details of investment only for one year preceding the survey. We will analyse each of the table separately.

As many as eight items were listed. The first relates to waste land brought under cultivation. There were 32 cultivators who reported investment under this head, reclaiming nearly 95.1 acres of waste land at a total cost of Rs. 3,030/-. The village Hingni had a

Table 3.12: Land improvement during the five years preceding the survey.

Type of improvement	Devapur		Hingni		Shirtav		Palaswade		Palkoti		Panwan		Gangoti		Jambhulni		Valsai		All villages		
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
1 Bringing waste land under cultivation	4	280	20	1590	-	-	1	160	-	-	9	670	1	10	3	840	-	-	32	3090	2.7
	(5.7 acres)		(64.5 acres)				(9.0 acres)				(10.0 acres)		(3.0 acres)		(2.9 acres)				(95.1 acres)		
2 Bunding etc.	13	2310	20	3250	3	970	6	2190	6	960	6	1190	10	1430	8	1900	9	4100	81	19160	16.5
3 Sinking new wells	1	20	30	23000	2	3000	10	17210	8	2900	5	5500	3	5120	14	4640	6	3300	79	64770	68.9
4 Repairing old wells	7	1040	13	2640	1	800	4	1360	-	-	10	2050	16	1610	22	4050	6	2000	79	15050	13.7
5 Cultivating newly fruit gardens	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	3	-	(2)	-	-	-	20	-	-
6 Expanding fruit gardens	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7 Repairing cowsheds etc.	2	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	2	2100	2	160	-	-	7	2640	2.4
8 Miscellaneous	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	20	1	50	3	2750	3	3560	-	-	-	-	9	6300	5.8
Total Investment Rs.		4480		30480		4270		20940		3990		12140		13830		10490		9490		110040	
Percentage		4.1%		27.7		3.9		19.0		3.6		11.0		12.6		9.5		8.6			100.0

1 = Number of reporting families.

2 = Total expenditure in rupees.

larger share in this; 20 out of 32 cultivators reclaiming land belonged to Hingni and the area reclaimed was 64.5 acres. Shirtav, Pulkoti and Valai reported no investment under this head.

The second item related to bunding carried out by farmers. This has nothing to do with the bunding scheme undertaken by the Government. The individual farmers very often feel the need of some additional bunds to improve their own piece of land say by plugging a small stream etc. The total number of cultivators reporting investment under this head was 81, varying between 3 at Shirtav and 20 at Hingni. The total investment amounted to Rs. 18,160/-.

The next two items viz. sinking new wells and repairing the old ones, are of more importance as they yield direct and immediate benefit to agriculture. As many as 79 cultivators reported that they had sunk new wells during the past five years. The total investment was of the order of Rs. 64,770 or Rs. 819.87 per well. Besides this, 79 farmers reported additional investment of Rs. 15,050 for repairing the old wells. The total investment comes to Rs. 79,820 which is quite a considerable amount. This indicates that bunding has resulted in the rise of sub-soil water level and that the cultivators are taking advantage of it. In the near future, another 99 wells are expected to come into existence as a result of the new Government Scheme (introduced only in the year of survey) under which there will be one well for every 70 acres of bunded area. This, in the least, will increase agricultural production considerably.

Cultivating fruit gardens is one more promising development which became possible because of the soil improvement and tireless efforts of the Rural Welfare Board. Twenty cultivators reported to have taken to



cultivation of fruit gardens; one more reported the expansion of the already existing one.

Investment in repairs of cattle-shed and other miscellaneous matters was reported by 16 cultivators, to the extent of Rs. 9,030/-.

Total investment comes to Rs. 1,10,040/- or Rs. 125.90 per cultivating family and Rs. 5.99 per operated acre of land. Of this a maximum share was absorbed in wells viz. 58.9 percent for sinking new wells and 13.7 percent for repairing old wells, - thus together accounting for 72.6 percent of the total investment. Bunding and reclamation of land absorbed 16.5 percent and 2.7 percent respectively. The rest viz. 8.2 percent was spent on miscellaneous matters.

Amongst the villages, Hingni ranked first as its share was maximum viz. 27.7 percent of the total. Particularly, investment in items like sinking new wells, bunding and reclamation of land, was much more at Hingni than in other villages.

It is interesting to know to what income-class cultivators making investment belonged. This is necessary in the context of the common belief that only relatively rich people are able to take advantage of the improved surroundings. The reason is that they are relatively free from the struggle for existence and hence can find time and money to take advantage of the improved conditions and improve their lot further. Here this proposition is verified in a limited sphere. Table 3.13 gives the distribution of families making investment in land in different income groups. The income figures refer to only one year and it is presumed that they do not change radically from year to year.

It is clear from the table that cultivators making investment were not necessarily rich. Majority of them

**Table 3.13: Income-group and land improvement in the past five years.**

Sr. No.	Income-group (Rs.)	Bringing waste land under cultivation	Bunding etc.	New wells	Repairs of old wells	New fruit gardens	Expanding fruit gardens	Repairs of cowshed etc.	Miscellaneous
1	1 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	101 - 250	-	7	7	10	1	-	-	2
3	251 - 500	8	22	22	24	3	-	1	1
4	501 - 750	6	15	15	17	3	-	1	-
5	751 - 1000	9	13	8	7	2	1	1	3
6	1001 - 1500	5	13	13	11	1	-	-	3
7	1501 - 2500	3	7	9	7	6	-	1	-
8	2501 - 3500	1	1	2	2	3	-	2	-
9	3501 & more	-	3	3	1	1	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>

Figures indicate the number of reporting families.

Table 3.14: Land improvement during the year preceding the survey.

Item	Devapur		Hingni		Shirtav		Palaswade		Pulkoti		Panwan		Gangoti		Jambhuni		Valai		All villages		%
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
1 Bringing waste land under cultivation	-	-	9	360 (23 acres)	-	-	1	160 (9.0 acres)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	250 (0.8 acres)	-	-	11	770 (32.8 acres)	2.0
2 Bunding etc.	2	850	3	100	1	70	-	-	3	450	-	-	4	370	4	530	1	50	18	2420	6.5
3 New wells	-	-	19	9070	-	-	6	10630	8	2900	-	-	1	2500	6	1160	1	250	41	26510	69.7
4 Repairing old wells	2	110	5	870	-	-	1	580	-	-	2	400	1	70	5	1130	1	100	17	3260	8.6
5 New fruit gardens	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
6 Expanding "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Repairs of cowshed etc.	1	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2100	2	160	-	-	5	2560	6.7
8 Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	1	150	2	2300	-	-	-	-	4	2470	6.5
Total Amount Rs.		1260		10400		70		11890		3350		550		7340		8230		400		87990	100.0
Percentage		3.3%		27.4		0.2		30.0		8.8		1.4		19.3		6.5		1.1			100.0

1 = Number of reporting families.

2 = Total expenditure in rupees.

had an annual income less than Rs. 500/-. This holds good more or less in respect of all individual items of investment.

In table 3.14 is presented data regarding investment made during the year preceding the survey. This has been done by separating the information of the said year from that pertaining to five years presented in table 3.17. The total investment in this year was of the order of Rs. 37,990 which is 34.5 percent of the investment made in five years. Of this 78.3 percent was absorbed in wells both new and old. This indicates that the main item of investment over a period of five years was that of wells. ~~Villages, in-between Palaswada ranked first pushing Hingai to the second rank, their shares in the total investment being 30.0 percent and 27.4 percent respectively.~~

### 3.6 Tenancy

#### (A) General observations:

The practice of leasing out land, either partially or entirely, was prevailing to a considerable extent. This is evident from table No. 315. During the year preceding the survey, the number of cultivating families leasing out land was 245 and the total acreage leased out was 2,039.8 or 11.1 percent of the total operated land. The rent was collected either in cash or kind the latter being usually fixed at one-half of the total produce.

It will be seen from the table that the practice of leasing out land on share-basis was more common. The number of families leasing out their land on share-basis was 233 or 95.4 percent of the total number of families leasing out land; the acreage leased out was 1947.4 or 95.4 percent of the total land leased out. One of the reasons explaining the commonness of the rent being fixed on share-basis was that the returns under these terms were more substantial as compared with those under cash-terms.

**Table 3.15: Extent of leasing out of land according to share and cash basis.**

Village	Number of families leasing out land on			Acreage leased out			Per acre receipt	
	Share basis	Rent basis	Total	Share basis	Rent basis	Total	Share value Rs.	Rent Rs.
Devapur	35	2	37	260.0	16.0	276.0	11.50	7.50
Hingni	67	-	67	579.2	-	579.2	11.45	-
Shirtav	15	2	17	110.8	8.1	118.9	16.84	26.22
Palaswade	29	-	29	358.1	-	358.1	12.29	-
Pulkoti	26	-	26	157.3	-	157.3	17.26	-
Panwan	19	6	25	134.2	65.2	199.4	15.37	6.45
Gangoti	17	2	19	153.6	3.1	156.7	12.72	23.33
Jambhulni	18	-	18	144.1	-	144.1	7.98	-
Valai	7	-	7	50.1	-	50.1	11.40	-
<b>All villages</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1947.4</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>2039.8</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>8.91</b>

There is, however, one risk in the share-rent system. It is this that in case there is a total crop-failure, the landlord has no chance of getting anything from the tenant. There were fifteen such cases during the year under reference.

Per acre returns under share-rent system were calculated at Rs. 12.50; under cash-rent system the same stood at Rs. 8.91.

The practice of leasing out land was confined not only to the land owned but also to the land received from the co-operative farming societies. The membership of the three societies together was nearly 418 out of which 98 (i.e. 24 percent approx.)-leased out their share of the tank-bed land. This was considerably an understatement as many of the members according to the villagers did not report that they had leased out their shares. This figure according to the villagers was 127 i.e. 30% of the total members approximately. The total acreage leased out was 339 according to the general schedule and the total receipts in kind were evaluated at Rs. 8226/- approximately. Per acre returns come to Rs. 24.26. Eleven members reported that they did not receive anything because of the total crop-failure. If these are excluded per member the returns were Rs. 94.55. This is quite a good income even presuming that there is no marked element of understatement. Just by becoming a member of the society one can earn this much amount, by leasing out the share of land. As stated in above per acre returns under share-rent system and cash-rent-system on land other than that in the tank-bed were Rs. 12.50 and 8.91 respectively. As compared with these, per acre rent on tank-bed land is substantially more.

(B) Change in Tenancy:

Information on this subject was gathered in the farm-business survey, the details of which would be presented

in the next chapter. Some 43 farmers were selected for this survey, who together had 422 plots.

Change in tenancy was reported by 30 farmers on 97 plots altogether, during the five years preceding the survey. Changes were of three types. In the first the old tenant was replaced by the new tenant. In the second the old tenant was replaced by the owner and in the third the owner was replaced by the new tenant. Twelve farmers reported the third type of change; 4 reported the first and 1 reported the 2nd type of change. In addition the remaining farmers (viz. 13) reported different types of changes on different plots owned by them, the majority of plots showing a change of hand from the owner to the new tenant.

In the total 97 plots showing change of tenancy, 18 showed a change from the old tenant to a new one. Three reasons were given for this type of change. In 10 cases there was some dispute between the old tenant and the landlord which resulted in the removal of the former by the latter. In 6 more cases the tenant left the plot on his own and the landlord had to appoint a new tenant. In the remaining two cases, some loan was advanced by the tenant to the landlord and in return the tenant was cultivating the land. After the loan was paid off the tenant vacated the plot. The landlord then appointed new tenant. This is a case of usufructuary mortgage.

On 27 plots out of 97, the change was from the tenant to the landlord himself. That is landowners resumed the cultivation on these plots. In the case of four of the 27 plots, the landlords removed the tenant as they feared that the tenant may usurp the land according to the new legislation. One landlord reported that he was not getting his due share from the tenant and hence he decided to cultivate the plot himself. In the case of 10 more plots there was some dispute between the landlord and the tenant

which resulted in the removal of the tenant. In 9 more cases the landlords acquired bullocks and hence decided to resume cultivation. In the remaining three cases, the tenants themselves gave up the plots mainly because the landlords did not supply the manure they asked for.

The third category consists of cases where formerly the plots were cultivated by the owners but latter on the same were leased out to the tenants. The number of such cases was 52. Out of these in as many as 48 cases, the reason was reported to be the want of bullocks. The owners reported that as they had no bullocks of their own and as hiring them for cultivation was not economical, they had no alternative than to appoint tenants. This was also convenient because thereby the landowners were becoming free to move out of the village for earning wages elsewhere. Of the remaining four cases, two were reported to be wrong entries in the office record. In the remaining two cases, the tenants had advanced some money to the landlord and were cultivating the plots till the repayment of the amount.

To summarise, change in tenancy during the five years was noted in 23 percent of the total number of plots surveyed in the Farm Business Survey. Among these, in 53.6 percent cases the change consisted of the owner appointing a tenant; in 27.8 percent more the owner had taken the plot from the tenant and resumed cultivation; in the remaining 18.6 percent cases one tenant was replaced by another. This is according to the office record maintained by the talathi; the unofficial changes were not known. The main reason of change was the want of bullocks with the landowners. As soon as this deficiency was made good, the tenant was removed and the plot was taken over by the owner himself. Fear of new legislation and disputes with tenants were also important reasons.



### 3.7 Farm-Implements

Data regarding farm-implements have been presented in two tables viz. 3.16 and 3.17, the former giving the number of each variety and its value and the latter giving relation between the size of land-holding and farm-implements.

All the traditional farm-implements were reported such as ploughs, seed-drills, hoes, harrows, bullock-carts etc. The only new implements were two engines used for pumping out water from the wells. These were reported by two progressive farmers - one belonging to the village Pulkoti and the other to Panwan - who were very keen on cultivating pomegranate in their irrigated land. The engines were purchased only two or three years back.

The implements were evaluated at Rs. 1,01,374/- of which 46.8 percent was absorbed by bullock-carts alone. There were in all 310 bullock-carts, each on an average worth Rs. 153-18. The next costly implement was the iron water-lift, which numbered 469 and claimed 15.4 percent of the total value of farm-implements. Acreage per plough, per harrow and per seed-drill was 29, 31 and 35 respectively.

Table 3.17 brings out the relation between the size of land holding and farm-implements. The noticeable trend is that the proportion of farmers reporting various implements goes on increasing considerably in the higher groups. Take for instance the ploughs. Here we have to take into account both the iron and wooden ploughs as the deficiency of the one is apparently made good by the use of the other. Among cultivators with the size of holding not exceeding five acres, only a small number reported ploughs; it was less than 3 percent in the case of iron plough and less than 37 percent in the case of wooden plough. The percentage gradually increases in

Table 3.16: Farm-Implements - Number and value.

Village	Iron plough		Wooden plough		Harrow big		Harrow small		Seed-drill big		Seed-drill small		Hoes		Water-lift Leather		Water-lift Iron		Bullock carts		Engine etc.	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Devapur	23	1290	45	654	49	479	12	110	41	573	4	42	32	85	-	-	25	840	36	5430	-	-
Hingni	50	3326	80	1261	128	1563	19	193	76	1334	37	568	105	309	-	-	69	2110	95	17555	-	-
Shirtav	6	330	16	182	19	177	3	30	14	154	6	41	24	72	-	-	23	890	13	1675	-	-
Palaswade	22	1420	17	277	26	336	1	12	21	340	4	65	19	41	2	50	24	775	22	4375	-	-
Pulkoti	13	640	42	453	47	436	9	95	43	435	7	59	105	329	-	-	65	2075	29	3475	1	4000
Panwan	10	560	76	907	26	276	49	434	25	379	49	473	171	536	-	-	91	2965	39	4215	1	1400
Gangoti	21	1420	43	760	48	568	11	134	47	807	4	70	92	246	27	859	16	445	16	2750	-	-
Jambhulni	24	1280	53	723	33	453	34	292	38	595	29	276	150	478	1	20	79	2915	28	3790	-	-
Valai	4	170	74	593	1	18	76	625	2	20	72	685	172	506	-	-	72	2495	32	4220	-	-
All villages	173	10436	451	5315	379	4306	214	1975	307	4537	212	2279	670	2602	30	929	469	15510	310	47435	2	5400
Average value	60.32		12.89		11.36		9.22		15.10		10.75		2.99		3.09		39.07		153.18			

Table 3.17: Farm-Implements - Distribution in different size group of land holding.

Size of land-holding	Total No. of families	Iron ploughs		Wooden ploughs		Harrow big size		Harrow small		Seed-drill big		Seed-drill small		Hoes		Water-lift Leather		Water-lift Iron		Bullock carts		Engine etc.		
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Non-cultivators	846	0.9	1.2	2.9	2.2	.9	.8	3.2	5.6	.9	1.0	2.0	3.3	1.2	1.3	.3	3.3	2.0	1.5	.6	.3	-	-	
0.1 - 1	40	-	-	2.5	.2	-	-	5.0	.9	-	-	5.0	.9	5.0	.6	-	-	10.0	.8	2.5	.3	-	-	
1.1 - 2	23	-	-	17.9	1.1	17.9	1.6	10.7	1.4	14.3	1.3	7.1	.9	17.9	1.4	-	-	17.9	1.1	7.1	.7	-	-	
2.1 - 3	41	2.4	0.6	9.8	.9	9.8	1.1	-	-	9.8	1.3	-	-	7.3	.9	2.4	3.3	7.3	.6	2.4	.3	-	-	
3.1 - 5	57	1.8	0.6	36.8	4.6	15.8	2.3	24.6	6.5	15.8	2.9	15.8	4.3	15.8	2.9	3.5	6.7	19.3	2.8	19.3	3.6	-	-	
5.1 - 10	158	6.3	5.7	39.2	13.8	24.7	10.3	22.2	16.4	20.3	10.4	21.5	16.5	26.6	11.5	1.9	10.0	29.8	11.9	22.2	11.0	-	-	
10.1 - 15	117	12.0	6.9	44.4	11.3	23.9	9.3	23.1	12.6	31.6	11.7	18.0	10.9	35.9	10.3	4.3	16.7	35.0	9.6	29.1	10.6	-	-	
15.1 - 25	171	20.5	16.8	60.8	23.3	47.4	22.7	31.0	24.3	39.2	21.5	30.4	24.1	46.2	21.4	2.9	16.7	56.1	23.7	33.6	20.6	.6	25.0	
25.1 - 35	119	27.7	17.9	66.4	18.0	62.2	20.3	21.0	12.2	46.2	18.2	28.6	16.0	56.3	19.3	3.4	13.3	63.0	19.0	52.1	20.0	-	-	
35.1 - 50	73	52.1	21.4	68.5	11.1	69.9	14.8	21.9	7.5	61.6	14.7	34.2	13.2	63.0	13.0	4.1	10.0	65.8	13.0	65.8	15.5	1.4	25.0	
50.1 - 75	45	62.2	15.6	75.6	8.0	55.6	6.8	23.9	6.5	53.3	7.8	23.9	6.6	62.2	7.9	4.4	6.7	62.2	8.1	64.4	9.0	-	-	
75.1 - 100	14	49.5	4.6	100.0	3.1	64.3	3.4	42.9	3.3	57.1	3.3	35.7	2.4	92.9	4.6	-	-	85.7	4.3	85.7	4.2	-	-	
100.1 & more	11	100.0	8.7	81.8	2.4	100.0	6.1	36.4	2.8	100.0	5.9	13.2	.9	90.9	4.9	13.2	13.3	81.8	3.6	90.9	3.9	-	-	
	1220		100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0			100.0	

1 = % of families reporting.

2 = % of articles owned.

higher groups. In the last few groups almost all cultivators reported ploughs. Harrows, seed-drills and hoes were reported by a relatively larger number of farmers in each group. In the case of bullock-carts again, the proportion of reporting families was small, it was less than 10 percent among cultivators with holdings less than 5 acres. In the subsequent group the percentage was 22.2 wherefrom it increased to 90.9 in the last group.

### 3.8 Sale, purchase, repairs, etc. of farm implements.

Table 3.18 presents data regarding sale and purchase of farm-implements during one year. Obviously only cultivators dealing in these transactions have been taken into account. That is to say, the sale of implements by craftsmen will not figure here.

Table 3.18: Sale and Purchase of implements by the farmers.

Implement	Purchase		Sale	
	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.
Wooden plough	5 15	47 Baluta transaction	1	60
Iron plough	28	1954		
Kulav	3 17 3	27 Baluta transaction Free		
Tiphan	3 14 1	36 Baluta transaction Free		
Kalapi	1 3 2	2 Baluta transaction Free		
Waterlift (Iron)	21	1175		
" (Leather)	1	29	4	100
Bullock cart	37	8580	16	2150
Engine	3	6200		
<del>Leather bag for water</del>			2	17
Miscellaneous			-	15

A number of articles were purchased. Of these most of them were supplied under baluta terms. Thus for example, 15 out of 20 wooden ploughs, 17 out of 23 harrows, 14 out of 18 seed-drills and 3 out of 6 Kolapis were purchased under baluta terms. It is presumed that raw material viz. wood was supplied by the farmers. Significant is the number of water-lifts, and bullock carts. Twenty-one iron water-lifts were purchased at a total price of Rs. 1175/-. The sinking of new wells in recent times was responsible for the purchase of water-lifts. Bullock-carts purchased were 37, of these 7 were by way of replacing the old ones. Three engines were purchased at a total price of Rs. 6200/- .

On the side of sales, there were a very few articles viz. 1 plough, 4 water-lifts, 16 carts and so on.

Expenditure incurred on repairs was as follows:

Implements	No.	Expenditure Rs.
Bullock cart	67	2199
Ploughs	36	228
Kulav	6	17
Water-lifts	2	11
Miscellaneous	-	64
		<u>2519</u>

Among the implements requiring major repairs, bullock-carts figured prominently. Next comes the ploughs. The total expenditure was Rs. 2519/- .

## CHAPTER IV

### LIVESTOCK

4.1 Livestock may be divided into 5 categories viz. (1) working cattle (2) milch cattle (3) young stock (4) sheep and goats and (5) poultry birds. We will take each category separately for discussion.

#### 4.2 Working cattle

Working cattle include bullocks and he-buffaloes but in the villages surveyed only bullocks were used for agricultural operations. There were 1096 bullocks and 30 he-buffaloes. Since bullocks are maintained to cultivate land their number is likely to be influenced by the land available for cultivation. In table No.4.1 is given the distribution of bullocks in different size groups of land holding, together with the average number of bullocks per reporting family and acreage per pair of bullocks. While calculating area per pair of bullocks we have taken into account only cultivated area and that too only of those farmers who had their own bullocks. This precaution was thought necessary in order to get exact acreage per pair as far as possible.

Among cultivators, who numbered 846, 57.9 percent owned bullocks, the average number of bullocks per reporting family being 2.2. Besides, 16 out of 374 non-cultivators also reported themselves as owning bullocks, the total percentage of bullock owning families thus becoming 41.5 percent in the total 1220 resident families.

The proportion of bullock owners, it will be seen from the table, goes on increasing in the larger size-groups of land holding. We can make three broad classes, of cultivating families according to the sizes of their

**Table 4.1: Bullock ownership according to the size of land-holding.**

Size-group of land holding (acres)	Total No. of families	No. of families reporting bullocks		No. of bullocks reported		Total area cultivated by bullock owners only	Average per pair of bullocks
		No.	%	No.	Av. per reporting family		
Non-cultivators	374	16	4.3	29	1.8	-	-
0.1 - 1	60	4	6.7	6	1.5	3.8	1.2
1.1 - 2	35	8	22.8	13	1.6	13.2	2.0
2.1 - 3	46	7	15.2	10	1.4	20.0	4.0
3.1 - 4	52	27	51.9	50	1.9	99.7	4.0
4.1 - 5	61	22	36.1	42	1.9	102.1	4.8
Sub-total							
0.1 - 5	254	68	26.8	121	1.8	238.8	3.9
5.1 - 10	214	123	57.5	232	1.9	931.4	8.0
10.1 - 15	146	105	71.9	222	2.1	1327.4	12.0
15.1 - 25	145	118	-	265	-	2351.3	-
25.1 - 35	58	51	-	124	-	1753.0	-
35.1 - 50	16	15	93.7	43	2.9	653.7	30.4
50.1 - 100	12	9	75.0	42	4.7	687.6	32.8
100.1 & more	1	1	100.0	10	10.0	120.0	24.0
All cultivators	846	490	57.9	1059	2.2	8064.2	15.2

land holdings. The first consists of farmers with holdings not exceeding five acres; the proportion of bullock-owners in this group was quite low viz. 26.8 percent only. The second group consists of farmers with holdings varying between 5.1 and 10 acres; the proportion of bullock owners in this group was 57.5 percent. In the third group we include all the remaining cultivators; the proportion of bullock owners in this group was more than 70 percent.

As regards the average number of bullocks per family we find that it did not vary very much in different size groups of land holding. Upto 5 acres it was 1.8. There onwards for each size-group upto 25 acres it was more than two. In the last two groups it was considerably high viz. 4.7 and 10.0 respectively.

The last column deals with the average cultivated area per pair of bullocks. As stated earlier we have here taken into account only bullock-owners' land. Moreover only cultivated area is taken into consideration. It will be seen that acreage per pair of bullocks varied considerably. In the smallest size-group (0.1-1 acres) area per pair of bullocks was 1.2 acres only. It increased upto 4.8 acres in the size-group 4.1-5 acres. In the next four groups upto 25 acres, it increased upto 20.4 acres. In the size-groups above 25 acres it was round about 30 acres per pair of bullocks. Very low acreage per pair in the small-size groups of land holding indicate that there is overstocking of bullocks in these holdings.

#### 4.3 Premium bulls

Supply of premium bulls was one of the first steps taken by the Rural Welfare Board,, in its livestock programme. Nine premium bulls were purchased under this scheme, two each at Pulkoti, Devapur and Hingni and one



each at Shirtav, Valai and Jambhulni. The purchase price varied from Rs. 690 to Rs. 1600, depending upon the age and other considerations of the animal. In the year of survey, only five bulls were in use; of the remaining four, three were already sold after their full active life and one was ill. On an average, the purchaser received an assistance of Rs. 350 from the Government, in addition to the maintenance allowance of Rs. 20 per month, which the Board agreed to pay to the owner for a period of three years. After three years of service, the bull is supposed to have become unfit for breeding purpose. The owner is vested with the right to dispose of the bull and appropriate to himself the sale proceeds.

Considering first the number of bulls vis-a-vis the stock of cows we find that the number of breeding bulls was small. In the key village scheme, sponsored by the Government elsewhere in the country, seven or eight bulls are kept to serve about 500 cows. At this rate, the number of bulls at Devapur Centre, should be about fifteen. Actually there were only five bulls during the year of survey. There were no other bulls besides those maintained under this scheme.

The fee prescribed by the Board was Rs. 5 for the residents of the nine villages and Rs. 10 for others. Moderate fee, and high quality of the bull have attracted a large number of villagers.

It will be interesting to note the details of income and expenditure account of one premium bull, maintained by the Patil of the village Shirtav. The bull was purchased at a price of Rs. 700 nearabout June 1958 and was four years old at the time of our inquiry. Its monthly expenditure is given below. Total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 97 per month; but the payment made to the

servant, in this particular case, accounted for nearly half of it. No other bull-owner had employed a servant to look after the bull.

Monthly expenditure on premium bull at Shirtav

Item	Quantity	Value Rs.	Procured from
Sarnad	100 sheaves	15	Farm produce
Kadaba	50 "	15	"
Oil-cakes	½ gunny bag	12	Cooperative Society at Pulkoti
Miscellaneous		10	Home produce
Servant	Cash	15	
	Kind	30	
		<u>97</u>	

As against this the income was stated to be as follows:

Fees received	Rs. 45-00
Dung (1/2 cart)	2-50
Maintenance allowance (paid by the Board)	20-00
Total Rs.	<u>67-50</u>

In this particular case, there was a loss of Rs. 29-50. If the wages paid to the servant are omitted, the same will be converted into a moderate gain of Rs. 15-50. The gain in fact is much more than what it appears to be. In the first place even if the servant is employed, he is not exclusively engaged for looking after the bull. In addition to this work, he helps the employer in a number of ways. It is, therefore, difficult though necessary to decide how much is paid to him for the care he takes of the bull and how much for the rest of the work. Secondly, fodder is available largely from one's own farm. Its evaluation at market price, therefore,

inflates expenditure considerably. After all fodder is a by-product of agriculture and hence is available almost free. That is why the bull is maintained only by a big farmer who can supply feed mostly from his farm. Thirdly, the restriction on the number of services is honoured more in breach than in observance according to the reports of the villagers. The receipts by way of fees, therefore, are much more than those stated above.

The bull after three years of service is allowed to be sold. So far, three bulls were sold, the sale proceeds ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 710. The present bull, according to the owner, may fetch Rs. 500.

In the special questionnaire, we collected more information about the cows that were existing at the time of inquiry. Out of the total of 976 cows that were reported in these schedules, for 762 (i.e. 78.1 percent) cows, Khillar bull was used. This shows the extent to which the benefit of the premium bulls was taken by the villagers. In the case of remaining small number of cows, no special care was taken. The total number of calves born to them till the year of survey was 2,223 of which 1085 were he-calves. As stated earlier, sale of he-calves forms a source of income to the villagers. Out of the total 1085 he-calves, 509 were sold at an average price of Rs. 246.39. The average price is reported to have increased because of the high quality of the premium bulls that were maintained in the scheme of the Board. The number of she-calves sold was only 83 (out of 1138) and the average price fetched was Rs. 44.90.

#### 4.4 Milch Cattle

These include cows and buffaloes which were respectively 1906 and 300. While there were 506 families reporting ownership of bullocks, the number of families owning cows was 683. In table No. 4.2 is given the

**Table 4.2: Milch Cattle.**

- (1) = Percentage of families owning cows.  
 (2) = Number of cows owned.  
 (3) = Average number per reporting family.

Size of operated holding	Cows			Buffaloes		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Non-cultivators	31.2	117	1.1	11.3	44	1.1
0.1 - 5	42.8	114	1.6	16.3	27	1.1
5.1 - 10	67.1	134	1.3	19.6	38	1.2
10.1 - 15	60.7	101	1.4	20.5	26	1.0
15.1 - 25	69.6	188	1.6	19.3	38	1.1
25.1 - 35	75.6	175	1.9	23.5	33	1.2
35.1 - 50	78.0	126	2.2	41.1	40	1.3
50.1 - 75	84.4	73	1.9	42.2	24	1.3
75.1 - 100	85.7	230	2.5	50.0	10	1.4
100.1 & more	100.0	38	3.5	81.8	20	2.2
	51.0 (683)	1096		20.2 (247)	300	

distribution of cows and buffaloes in different size-groups of land holding. As in the case of bullocks, the proportion of families reporting ownership of cows and also buffaloes was found increasing in the larger size-groups of land holding. The proportion of cow-owners among non-cultivators is quite significant viz. 31.2%. The main purpose of keeping a cow is to breed animals at home as far as possible and to get milk for the family. The latter, however, is subsidiary. The maintenance cost of a cow, as seen in Chapter V is very low and hence it is within the means of everybody to keep a cow without much botheration about her feed.

The number of buffalo-owners was only 247.

Buffaloes are maintained to get milk.

In the general schedule we noted information regarding total milk production, quantity sold and sale of milk products. During the year, 554 cows and 199

buffaloes gave milk, the total production being 1228 maunds and 1811 maunds respectively. Thus buffaloes contributed more in the total milk-production even though their numerical strength was less than half that of cows. Milk yield per cow and per Buffalo was 2.2 maunds and 9.1 maunds respectively in a year. The value of total milk was Rs. 60,780. Of this milk sold amounted to Rs. 6763 or 11.1 %. Besides some quantity of milk was used for making ghee etc. for sale in the market, the sale proceeds being Rs. 7820 i.e. 12.9 %. The total sale proceeds thus amount to 24.0 % of the total value of milk. This means that excluding this portion, the remaining was available for home-consumption, which roughly comes to Rs. 46,197 or Rs. 7/- per head per year. In other words only 14 seers were available for consumption per head per year.

The Rural Welfare Board is also making an attempt to increase milk-yield of cows. There is a strong belief among the villagers that Khillar cow is a poor milcher and consequently cow is not milked regularly as a matter of practice. The workers of the Board are trying to dispel this belief gradually. It is contended by the expert of the Board that just by milking the cow regularly and with a little attention to her feeding, milk yield can be increased considerably. This was demonstrated in the case of two cows, and it was found that milk yield can be increased with a little effort beyond five seers a day. There seem to be great potentialities for increasing the milk yield. Even in the survey year, some cows were found giving relatively more milk. We noted 25 cows, 17 of which gave nearly 400 seers each in a year, 5 nearly 500 seers each and the remaining three more than 500 seers each.

In addition to the efforts now being made by the Rural Welfare Board for increasing milk production,

what is necessary is to organise collection and sale of milk regularly by some cooperative agency. Once the villagers are assured that there is ample demand for milk and that they can earn some money by selling milk, they will do their best to increase milk production with the advice of the experts. Milk production for home-consumption does not seem to have any appeal to the villagers. One experiment made by the Board of supplying powder milk free of charge may be mentioned in this connection. The Board planned to supply powder milk to all children free of charge. But it evoked a very poor response inspite of all the propoganda in favour of it.

#### 4.5 Young stock

There were 630 families reporting altogether 1091 young ones of cows and 218 families reporting 264 young ones of buffaloes. In the progeny of cows, bull-calves are valued more by farmers as they are required for cultivation while in the progeny of buffaloes she-calves are valued more as they are looked upon as the main supplier of milk. This valuation is reflected in the average prices. The average price of a bull-calf was Rs. 115.42 and that of a she-buffalo was Rs. 193 while that of a he-buffalo was only Rs. 97.

In the total 1091 calves of cows, 351 were bull-calves and the remaining were she-calves. The distribution of these in different size groups has been given in Table 4.3. The proportion of owners of calves and the average number of calves per family were found increasing in the larger size-groups.

#### 4.6 Sale and purchase of cattle

Before proceeding to the discussion of other live-stock viz. sheep, goats, etc. we will deal with the sale and purchase transactions of cattle during the year preceding the survey. The data has been presented in two tables, Table No. 4.4 giving the number of animals sold

Table 4.3: Young stock.

Size group	Cow's young stock			Buffalo Young stock	
	% of reporting family	Male calves	Female calves	% of reporting families	No.
Non-cultivators	28.6	25	92	10.4	44
0.1 - 5	43.4	30	69	16.3	29
5.1 - 10	55.1	46	83	18.3	33
10.1 - 15	55.6	33	65	17.1	22
15.1 - 25	64.9	60	143	17.5	34
25.1 - 35	67.2	60	106	16.0	20
35.1 - 50	60.8	49	86	34.3	25
50.1 - 75	77.9	22	49	40	26
75.1 - 100	78.6	9	21	35.7	11
100.1 & more	100.0	17	26	81.8	20
	630	351	740	218	264

and purchased according to the size of landholding; and Table No. 4.5 giving the monetary aspect of sale and purchase transactions.

Transactions in bullocks were more numerous than those in rest of the cattle. Moreover both the number sold and purchased were close to each other. There were in all 240 persons who reported either a sale or purchase or both. These persons can be classified in three groups. The first group consisted of 107 persons who reported both a sale and a purchase of bullock during the year. The 2nd group consisted of 71 persons who only sold bullocks. The third group consisted of 62 persons who only purchased bullocks during the same period. Characteristics of each of these groups can be stated briefly. In the case of those reporting both

**Table 4.4: Sale and purchase of cattle according to the size of land holding.**

Size group of land holding (acres)	Bullocks		Cows		Bull calves		She-calfes		He-buffaloes		She-buffaloes		Buffalo calves	
	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P
Non-cultivators	2	13	6	14	21	-	4	17	1	2	5	15	1	7
0.1 - 5	21	10	9	8	14	1	1	5	-	1	4	7	1	3
5.1 - 10	28	20	6	6	15	-	2	6	1	1	2	7	1	4
10.1 - 15	27	21	3	5	12	3	1	6	1	3	-	8	-	4
15.1 - 25	52	44	4	4	25	1	2	7	1	1	7	1	4	2
25.1 - 35	42	57	3	6	14	2	-	4	2	2	25	8	4	2
35.1 - 50	31	29	1	3	8	1	2	-	-	-	1	4	2	3
50.1 - 75	18	21	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3
75.1 - 100	13	10	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
100.1 & more	12	10	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	246	235	32	52	120	8	12	45	6	10	25	56	14	28

S = Number sold

P = Number purchased



**Table 4.5: Sale and purchase of cattle - Monetary aspect.**

	Sale	Purchase
<b><u>Bullocks</u></b>		
No.	246	235
Total amount	59404	60778
Average per bullock	242.46	258.63
<b><u>Cows</u></b>		
No.	32	52
Total amount	1718	2875
Average per <sup>Cow</sup> bullock	53.68	55.29
<b><u>Bull Calves</u></b>		
No.	120	8
Total amount	35210	1735
Average per bullock	293.41	216.87
<b><u>She-Calves</u></b>		
No.	12	45
Total amount	540	902
Average per She-calf	45.00	20.00
<b><u>Buffaloes</u></b>		
No.	45	94
Total amount	5061	10462
Average per buffalo	112.46	111.29
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>101,933</b>	<b>76752</b>

sale and purchase, it was found that 69 out of 107 such persons, sold and purchased in the same month mostly after the Kharif season. The remaining sold with a time-lag of a month or two. The reasons stated for the sale of bullocks were two viz. the old age of the bullock and the desire to substitute the bullock sold. The need to substitute the bullock by purchasing a new one arises out of a variety of reasons; either the bullock may be old or may not be a perfect match to the other bullock in the pair because of the difference in the physical structure or temperament.

In the case of second group (reporting only sale) the reasons for the sale were stated to be as follows:

<u>Reason</u>	<u>No. of bullocks sold</u>
Lack of manpower	10
Need to substitute	6
Financial difficulties	43
Money required for other purposes	5
Old age	22
Home-reared bullock available	5
Miscellaneous	2
	-----
	93
	-----

It will be noted that there is a significant difference as regards the reasons for the sale of bullocks reported by the first and 2nd group of sellers. In the case of the former the main reason was the need to substitute the bullock sold. In the case of the latter the main reason was the financial difficulty.

The third group, as stated above, consisted of persons who reported only purchase of bullocks. There were 62 such persons who altogether purchased 84 bullocks. These further can be divided into three groups; the first consisting of 24 persons who purchased bullocks as they did not have any bullocks formerly; the second

consisting of another 24 persons who increased their former stock of bullocks to complete a pair or pairs; the third consisting of the remaining 14 persons who increased their stock in relation to the size of their landholding.

As regards the bull-calves the number sold was 120 while the number purchased was only 8. Among the sellers, it will be seen from the table, non-cultivators and small cultivators were quite large in number. In the total 120 sellers, 21 were non-cultivators, and 41 were small cultivators, with holding less than 15 acres.

In the case of cows and she-calves, purchasers outnumbered sellers considerably. There were 91 families reporting purchase - 49 purchasing cows and 42 purchasing she-calves. Here also non-cultivators and small cultivators figured significantly.

In the Table No. 4.5 is given the money-value of transactions. It will be seen that the total sales and purchases amounted to Rs. 1,01,933 and Rs. 76,752 respectively. The net surplus of sales over purchases comes to Rs. 25,181. However, excess of sales over purchases was found only in the case of bull-calves.

#### 4.7 Cattle-breeding centre

The next step taken by the Board in the direction of cattle improvement is the proposal, which was finalised only in the year of survey, for the establishment of one cattle-breeding centre near the village Hingni. An outline of the proposal is given below.

The centre will be a joint venture of the three farming societies. The objective is the improvement of cattle, but it will inter alia take up such activities like development of sheep and poultry, seed multiplication, marketing and handling of milk, etc. It will also try to provide insecticides and pesticide services.

A consultative committee will be formed to direct and guide the activities of the centre. It will consist of five members including representatives of the farming societies, Assistant Registrar of the district and one officer from the agricultural department. The consultative committee will elect a chairman who will hold the office for a period of three years.

Towards the capital of the centre, the farming societies will contribute share capital in proportion to the members on their rolls as on 10th June 1959. The profits and losses will be allocated to the farming societies in proportion to the capital subscribed by them to the centre. Each society has agreed to provide for the centre 50 acres of grazing land. The centre will keep initially only 25 pedigree cows and 2 pedigree bulls.

The Board will assist the Centre by providing (1) a technically qualified person as a manager at its own cost, (2) grant of Rs. 10,000, and (3) a loan of Rs. 30,000 on easy terms (at the rate of 1 percent per annum) to be repaid in 12 years.

Much of the spadework in connection with the Centre was being done during the year of survey. A beginning was made with the acquisition of suitable land, measuring 50 acres at Dhokmod, a part of village Hingni. The land was subsequently owned by a cultivator who donated it to the centre. The land was subsequently tractor-ploughed and deweeded. Detailed plans for the construction of cow-sheds, quarters, irrigation wells were also prepared.

#### 4.8 Sheep and goats

The nine villages together reported 61 he-goats, 1913 she-goats and 9531 sheep. On an average the value of each was respectively Rs. 34.09, Rs. 25.97 and Rs. 24.73. In the value of entire livestock the value of sheep and goats was nearly 35 %. The proportion of

families reporting sheep and goats was 47.9 % of the total resident families; but only 22.3 % (i.e. 272) reported sheep, the remaining possessing only a small number of goats.

In the total strength of sheep, 90.7 % were black and 9.3 % were white including the progeny of the marine rams supplied by the Rural Welfare Board. Sheep more than one year old were 72.2 %, the remaining were lambs. Rams numbered 1120 or 12.2 % of the total, out of which rams more than one year old were only 321 or 3 % of the total.

The relationship between land and the flocks of sheep has been brought out in Table No.4.6, given below.

Size group	Percentage of families reporting sheep and goats	Average size of the flock
Non-cultivators	31.9	13.9
0.1 - 5	39.8	12.7
5.1 - 10	49.0	14.9
10.1 - 15	51.6	11.2
15.1 - 25	51.7	16.5
25.1 - 35	63.8	24.9
35.1 - 50	62.5	26.3
50.1 - 75	73.5	35.5
75.1 - 100	86.7	49.2
100.1 & more	100.0	77.6
Total	47.9	19.7

It will be seen that with the increase in the size of holding, the proportion of families keeping sheep and goats and the size of flock also increase. In other

words in larger holdings, a larger number of persons maintain sheep and goats and the size of flock is also larger.

The purpose of maintaining sheep is to get (1) manure (2) wool and (3) meat. We will consider receipts under each head separately,

Manure: Sheep-manure is regarded as one of the best manures. There are two methods by which sheep-manure is procured viz. first by collecting manure and then taking it to the land and second by folding flocks of sheep on the field during night and then spreading the same all over the field next day. The value of one cartload of manure was Rs. 5/- . For folding sheep on farm the prevailing rate was one seer of grains, for a flock of 20 sheep for one night. In addition free grazing and protection of the sheep is guaranteed. During the year total receipts from this source were of the order of Rs. 24,533/-, of which nearly 75% was received through sheep-folding.

The practice of transferring flocks to other regions for some months during the year may be mentioned in this connection. During the year preceding the survey 99 shepherds transferred their flocks. Distance travelled by most of them was less than 100 miles; but a few of them viz. 12 had gone beyond 150 miles. The route to be followed and the villages to be visited were fixed for generations together. The period they spent outside was between 3 and 5 months for most of them. The usual practice was to leave the villages after the rainy season i.e. in October.

Wool: Sheep are sheared twice during the year. Of the total sheep, 68.1 % nearly were sheared during the year, the proportion of sheep sheared twice being 84.2 %. Total wool production during the year was nearly 93.2 maunds; wool per sheep sheared comes to

0.3 kilograms. The total sale-proceeds were Rs.8267.99 or Rs. 2.55 per kilogram. The place of sale has been given below:

<u>Place of sale</u>	<u>Percentage of quantity sold</u>
Khaswad	45.4
Local place	20.9
Used at home	17.0
Other places	16.7
	-----
	100.0
	-----

A large quantity was sold at Khaswad where the Koshtis and Sangars require wool almost throughout the year. Either they send their agents to collect wool from the villages or the villagers themselves go to Khaswad and sell the wool to these weavers. The former is indicated by the quantity sold at the local place, while the latter is indicated by the quantity sold at Khaswad. Quantity used at home for preparing country-blankets was 17 % of the total.

Sale of sheep: A major portion of shepherd's income comes through the sale of sheep. No systematic arrangement is followed in this regard. Quite often shepherds sell sheep whenever they are in financial difficulties, old ewes and ram-lambs getting preference in the disposal. That is why sheep are called shepherd's working bank.

The total number of sheep and goats sold during the reference year was 2163 or 18.8 % of the total stock reported at the time of visit. Sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 47,807 or Rs. 22.10 per animal on an average.

As regards the place of sale we find that Khaswad market absorbed the largest number (see Table 4.7). Sale at distant place probably during the course of visiting outside places was about 19.3 % of the total. As regards the time of sale (Table No. 4.8) it was found that there

Table 4.7: Place of sale of sheep.

Place	Percentage of the animals sold
The same village	11.5
Neighbouring village	0.5
Mhaswad	63.2
Fairs	5.5
Distant places	19.3
	-----
	100.0
	(2163)
	-----

Table 4.8: Time of sale of sheep.

Month	Percentage of the total number of sheep sold
January	8.7
February	4.6
March	5.5
April	10.7
May	5.2
June	2.4
July	0.9
August	2.9
September	3.2
October	4.4
November	17.5
December	3.5
Frequently	30.5
	-----
	100.0
	-----

was no specific time at which a majority of sheep was disposed of. Broadly, however, we can say that the sales were at low ebb between June and September. A relatively large number was sold during November and April.



#### 4.9 Sheep Improvement

We will now turn to the activities of the Rural Welfare Board in connection with the promotion of sheep industry in the villages.

The Board decided to introduce marino-cross rams so that quality of both wool and sheep will improve considerably in course of time. Upto 1959, 58 rams were supplied under this scheme, each at a price of Rs.12-50 or a local sheep in exchange of it. We contacted the shepherds who purchased rams from the Board and investigated into the benefits accrued to them from these rams. In the schedules again we collected as much of routine information as possible.

Out of 58 rams, 23 were reported to be of little use to the shepherds; 11 of these died within a year due to some disease; 6 more were sold as they were not keeping good health; another five were sold for the reason that they were not mating with the local ewes; the remaining one died in the fight with a local ram. Some of these rams could leave their progeny which was very small in number. Five rams besides these 23 were purchased only recently and hence nothing could be said about them.

In the case of remaining rams too, the shepherds did not appear to be entirely satisfied. The general complaint was that the ram could not adapt itself to the new environments. Most of them were a little embarrassed and hence did not mix up with the flock at least for some time in the beginning.

It was difficult to ascertain the number of sheep born to the marino rams supplied by the Board. The shepherds usually classified their sheep as black and white and the latter included the progeny of marino rams also. The white sheep were in existence for a very long time. It was slightly superior to black sheep only in

respect of wool. As the progeny of marino rams came to be mixed up with the original white sheep, the shepherds could not tell the exact number of the former. The white sheep were nearly 9.3 percent of the total stock; thirtysix shepherds who were contacted for more information had in the survey year nearly 342 sheep born to the marino rams.

One of the motives of supplying the marino rams was to improve the quality of wool. This objective was partially achieved because the quality of wool has certainly improved; but so far as the price offered for it is concerned there is little change. Most of the shepherds did not separate the wool of marino sheep from that of the rest mainly because there was no customer for it. So also no difference was seen in the quantity of wool per sheep. Only 7 shepherds maintained a separate account of wool received from marino sheep and the local ones. The number of sheep sheared by them was 81 and the wool received was 27 kilograms, i.e., 0.3 kilograms per sheep. The quantity of wool per sheep of local breed was also found to be 0.3 kilograms. The price fetched by these 7 shepherds was Rs. 2.96 per kilogram, which was slightly higher than the price received for wool of local sheep. It appeared that as Khaswad constituted the only market place, the bargaining position of the shepherds was not very strong, the fact which might be responsible for the low price they get for superior quality of wool.

The conclusion that emerges from this discussion is that some more attention be paid to this activity. That is to say the progress of each of the ram needs to be watched carefully for a sufficiently long time. To facilitate this, possibilities of forming an organisation of shepherds should be explored. The main function of such organisation will be (1) a periodical check-up of the ram and the flock (2) guiding the individual shepherds

to solve his own problems from time to time and

(3) organising the sale of wool and sheep more effectively.

#### 4.10 Poultry birds

A considerable number of villagers maintained poultry birds. Among non-cultivators the proportion of families keeping poultry-birds was 39 percent; among cultivators the proportion increased from 44.0 percent in the first size-group of landholding to cent percent in the last one (Table No. 4.9). The average number of poultry-birds increased from 5.4 among non-cultivators to 19.8 in the last but one group. In the last group the average number was 11.1.

Table 4.9: Poultry-birds.

Size-group (acres)	Percentage of families owning poultry-birds	Average num- ber of poul- try birds owned
Non-cultivators	39.0	5.4
0.1 - 5	44.0	5.4
5.1 - 10	55.7	4.9
10.1 - 15	61.5	5.7
15.1 - 25	68.4	6.9
25.1 - 35	71.4	8.1
35.1 - 50	80.8	7.1
50.1 - 75	88.9	10.4
75.1 - 100	92.9	19.8
100.1 & more	100.0	11.1

The Kural Welfare Board decided to encourage this activity and supplied in total 514 pedigree cocks - 406 white Leghorn and 108 Rhod Island. At the time of survey there were nearly 1188 birds of the former breed and 48 of the latter. It is clear that white Leghorn breed has become popular.

Birds of local breed were quite numerous, viz., more than three times that of White Leghorn birds. The production of eggs could not be ascertained separately for each of the breed. It was found that no higher price was offered for the eggs of superior quality. The rate was more or less fixed at 10 eggs for one rupee. The total value of egg-production during the year was nearly Rs. 25,246 of which eggs worth Rs. 15,521 (61.5 percent) were sold in the market.

Two facts need to be observed in this connection. First, though the new breed has become popular, villagers do not take fullest advantage of the same. They do not accord any special treatment to these birds particularly in respect of their feed. It is said that if proper care is taken the birds will lay more eggs. In the special questionnaire, only one villager reported taking special care in this respect. The second fact, which is perhaps more important, is that the eggs of the White Leghorn birds do not fetch more price.

The Board is aware of these two points but is active only in respect of the first. It has recently started imparting instructions to the students regarding the rearing of birds scientifically. Students are encouraged to maintain a flock of some birds and their progress is watched regularly by the authorities. This will go a long way in spreading knowledge so far as the rearing of poultry-birds is concerned. The farming societies are also maintaining a small unit of poultry-birds.

The second point seems to be difficult to tackle for an individual farmer. Perhaps a collective action in this regard may help a good deal. If the eggs could fetch more price, it will naturally induce farmers to pay more attention to their poultry-birds. It is

suggested that the cooperative society should undertake to sell egg-production of the entire village. This is not a small task, but seems worthwhile exploring.

#### 4.11 Value of Livestock

Below we give value of each category of livestock separately:

Table 4.10: Value of Livestock.

Type	No.	Value Rs.	Percentage to the total	Average value per animal Rs.
Bullocks	1096	289675	35.1	264.30
Cows	1096	99715	12.1	90.98
Cow-calves Male	351	40515	4.9	115.42
" Female	740	25900	3.1	35.00
He-buffaloes	30	3000	0.4	96.77
She-buffaloes	300	57260	6.9	190.86
Buffalo-calves	264	9902	1.2	37.50
He-goats	61	2080	0.3	34.09
She-goats	1913	46692	6.0	25.97
Sheep	9531	235684	28.6	24.73
Poultry-birds	4644	11024	1.4	2.37
		824447		

The total value of livestock was of the order of Rs. 8,24,447 or Rs. 675.78 per resident family. It will be seen from the above that sheep occupy an important position next to bullocks. The average value of a bullock was Rs. 264.30 as against this, the cow was valued much less viz. at Rs. 90.98. This difference in the valuation was reflected in the male and female progeny of the cow also; the average value of a male calf was Rs. 115.42, while that of a female calf was

only 35.00. In the case of buffaloes, however, the position was reverse; the male progeny had lesser value than the female progeny, the average value being Rs. 96.77 and 190.86 respectively. This is because the male progeny is not used for agriculture and hence has practically no utility value from the farmer's point of view. On the contrary, female progeny is looked upon as a better milcher than a cow and hence valued more by the farmers. Among sheep and goats, he-goats had a considerably higher value than a sheep or goat.

## CHAPTER V

### AGRICULTURE

#### 5.1 Introduction

Since agriculture constitutes the main source of livelihood for an overwhelming majority of people, it is imperative to devote special attention to study it in detail. The general schedule naturally devotes more space to this occupation; but it does not make any provision to note input of labour and material and other details of cultivation practices. A sample of a few farmers was, therefore, selected to study the business of agriculture in all its details. In 1948, when <sup>1</sup> three of the nine villages were studied, a sample of farmers was drawn to study their agriculture more closely. We decided to study the same sample for two villages viz. Jambhulni and Gangoti but this time we used an elaborate farm business schedule running into 38 pages. In the present Chapter, we intend to give an elaborate description of agriculture in the villages and the data of the sample survey will be utilised to illustrate the same whenever it is necessary.

#### 5.2 Major land uses

Table 5.1 gives the distribution of village land according to the various uses, the data being copied from the village record. The major use, the land was put to, was cultivation, claiming 68.23% of the total land. To this, tankbed land has to be added as it is also used largely for cultivation. The tankbed was available only to three villages viz. Dayapur, Hingni and Palaswade. The acreage shown against tankbed land

---

<sup>1</sup> The villages are Panwan, Gangoti and Jambhulni.

Table No. 5.1: Major land uses

Purpose of land use		Devapur	Hingni	Shirav	Palas-wade	Palkoti	Punwen	Gangoti	Jambhuni	Valai	All villages
Cultivation	Acres	885-00	4988-13	3135-03	2254-16	1705-38	3514-00	2304-22	5348-18	3445-35	27581-25
	%	29.45	67.80	73.33	49.57	74.68	86.54	86.80	80.89	60.61	68.23
Bankbed used for cultivation & grazing	Acres	1346-21	1905-25	-	1583-17	-	-	-	-	-	4895-23
	%	44.81	26.72	-	34.82	-	-	-	-	-	12.11
Grazing land	Acres	485-34	32-4	150-30	115-9	2-19	20-6	85-22	64-27	64-30	1021-21
	%	16.17	0.44	3.57	2.53	0.11	0.49	3.22	0.98	1.14	2.53
Forest	Acres	-	-	208-16	109-7	172-19	-	-	316-26	1092-4	1698-32
	%	-	-	4.94	2.40	7.55	-	-	4.79	19.21	4.70
Gaonthan	Acres	13-19	33-38	15-38	47-38	12-32	15-3	13-20	22-00	15-28	192-16
	%	0.45	0.46	0.38	1.10	0.56	0.38	0.51	0.33	0.28	0.93
Roads	Acres	6-33	2-36	4-3	0-17	14-9	-	4-5	1-24	3-20	37-27
	%	0.23	0.04	.09	0.0	0.62	-	0.16	0.02	0.06	0.10
Streams & Public wells	Acres	0-1	2-27	79-34	7-25	53-39	64-39	58-18	67-13	45-22	380-18
	%	0.0	.04	1.90	0.17	2.36	1.60	2.20	1.02	0.80	0.94
Uncultivable waste	Acres	267-17	331-16	623-25	427-20	322-17	446-15	183-29	791-14	1017-28	4916-21
	%	8.90	4.50	14.79	9.41	14.12	10.99	7.11	11.97	17.90	10.91
Total	Acres	3005-5	7356-39	4217-29	4547-29	2284-13	4060-23	2654-36	6612-02	5635-07	40424-23
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



in the table includes the area earmarked for grazing also which was nearly 1602.5 acres. Thus these three villages were considerably benefitted by the tankbed land as it increased land both for cultivation and grazing by nearly 8.1% and 4% respectively.

Forest area comes next claiming 4.7% of the total land. It was available to all but four villages viz. Devapur, Hingni, Panwan and Gangoti. Forest area also affords some grazing to the cattle. At Valai and Jambhuni where the grazing land was relatively small, cattle were allowed to graze in forest area. Grazing land was very small at Panwan. Pulkoti, Hingni. It was somewhat compensated by tankbed land at Hingni and by forest at Pulkoti.

The next important item accounting for a considerable portion of land was uncultivable waste. This has nothing to do with the land of individual farmers kept fallow permanently. The uncultivable waste land reported in the village record was 10.9% of the total varying from a minimum of 4.5% at Hingni to 17.9% at Valai. Gaonthan i.e. land used for residential purpose was small in percentage viz. 0.5% nearly.

### 5.3 Crops and cropping pattern

Table 5.2 gives distribution of land under different crops as revealed by the General Schedule and sample survey. Distribution of tankbed land has been given separately. Crops are categorised in four groups viz. cereals, pulses, cash-crops and the rest. That cereals occupied most of the land was clearly brought out both by the General Schedule and the farm business schedule. Nearly 97.0% of the entire land of the villages excluding tankbed, 93.0% of the tankbed and 95.2% of the land covered by the sample study was devoted to cereals. Pulses and cash crops occupied only a small proportion.

Table No. 5.2: Distribution of land under different crops.

Crop	According to General Family Schedule				According to the Sample Study	
	Village land		Tank-bed land		Total A. G.	%
	Total A. G.	%	Total A. G.	%		
<b>Cereals</b>						
Jowar	1044-15	9.9	587-00	47.8	92-14	13.5
Bajra	8017-2	76.2	-	-	499-38	73.1
Sajguri	638-17	6.1	517-37	42.2	28-23	4.2
Vandi	215-35	2.1	3-00	0.2	14-15	2.1
Khapli	160-11	1.5	-	-	7-22	1.1
Sal	126-21	1.1	-	-	2-20	0.4
Maize	11-19	0.1	33-25	2.8	3-39	0.6
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	0-29	0.1
<b>Total under cereals</b>	<b>10,214-00</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>1141-22</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>650-00</b>	<b>95.2</b>
<b>Pulses</b>						
Gram	110-27	1.1	82-7	6.7	21-37	3.2
Mug	0-20	-	3-20	0.3	6-28	0.1
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	9-10	-
<b>Total under pulses</b>	<b>111-07</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>85-27</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>22-35</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Cash Crops</b>						
Cotton	62-38	0.6	-	-	2-36	0.4
Groundnut	9-25	0.1	-	-	1-14	0.2
Sugarcane	9-11½	0.1	-	-	1-11	0.1
Tobacco	0-5	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total under Cash Crops</b>	<b>81-39½</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5-21</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Other</b>						
Vegetables	16-39	-	-	-	0-11	-
Chilly	53-16½	-	-	-	2-20	0.4
Carrot	4-10	-	-	-	1-15	0.2
Sweet Potato	16-39	-	-	-	1-21	0.2
Miscellaneous	23-29	-	-	-	0-2	-
<b>Total under Other</b>	<b>115-13½</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5-29</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>10,522-20</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1227-09</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>684-05</b>	<b>100.0</b>

A = Acres. G = Gunthas.

Among the cereals the dominant was bajra crop claiming 76.2% of the total land. In the sample study also it was found dominant occupying 73.1% of the total land covered by the sample. In the tankbed, Jowar was the major crop claiming 47.8% of the total land. The other two important crops viz. Sajguri and Vandi were in fact inferior qualities of Bajara and Jowar respectively. Sajguri takes 2-1/2 months nearly while Vandi requires nearly three months to mature. Sajguri is a kharif crop harvested in the middle of August. Vandi is mainly a rabi crop sown in September and harvested after three months or so. Bajara is a kharif crop thriving only on monsoon. Jowar is mainly a rabi crop grown on irrigated land following either fallow or Sajguri crop. The tankbed grows only Jowar, Sajguri, maize and some pulses. It is not suitable for vegetable and cash-crops.

Table No. 5.3 gives further distribution of land under irrigated and non-irrigated crops. Area under irrigation, as noted in the foregoing chapter, was only 9.8% of the total operated land. Its percentage to the total cropped area comes to 17.9. The table shows that Bajra was grown exclusively on dry land while <sup>khapli</sup> Khapki, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco were grown exclusively on irrigated land. All the remaining crops were grown on both types of land. Double-cropping was reported mainly on irrigated land. Nearly 44.7% of the total irrigated land was cropped more than once. Area manured was reported to be only 3138 acres or 29.8% of the total cropped area. Nearly 6912 cartloads<sup>1</sup> or 5529600 lbs. of farm yard manure was used, the dose per cropped acre coming to slightly more than 1/2 cartload.

---

1 One cartload is supposed to weigh 800 lbs.

Table No. 5.3: Irrigated and non-irrigated crops and the extent of double-cropped area.

Crop	Irrigated land		Non-irrigated land	
	Area under crop A. G.	Percentage of double-cropped area	Area under crop A. G.	Percentage of double-cropped area
<u>Cereals</u>				
Jowar	723-16	83.1	320-39	21.7
Bajara	-	-	8017- 2	-
Sajguri	576-15	5.8	62- 2	-
Vandi	215- 5	3.2	0-30	-
Khapli	160-11	92.4	-	-
Sal	2-15	-	124- 6	-
Maize	10- 9	8.1	1-10	-
<u>Pulses</u>				
Gram	13-35	29.7	96-32	94.6
Miscellaneous	0-20	-	-	-
<u>Cash-crops</u>				
Cotton	62-38	-	-	-
Groundnut	5-30	-	3-35	-
Sugarcane	9-11½	10.8	-	-
Tobacco	0- 5	40.0	-	-
<u>Other</u>	115-13½	41.7	11- 1	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1884-23</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>8637-37</b>	<b>1.8</b>

#### 5.4 Size of land holding and cropping pattern

Table Nos. 5.4 and 5.5 present data collected in the sample study regarding the distribution of land under different crops in different size-groups of landholding, the first giving data pertaining to the year 1959-60 and the second giving data pertaining to the year 1949-50. The intention in presenting this information is to know whether the size of landholding influences the distribution of land under different crops.

It is clear that cereals dominate irrespective of the size of holding. The only difference is that in the smallest size-group, proportionately more land is devoted to pulses and cash-crops and vegetables. Probing further we find that this is due to the availability of water in this size-group. As can be seen from table No. 5.9, in the smallest size-group, proportion of irrigated and double-cropped land was maximum as compared with the larger size-groups. It is thus obvious that the difference in the cropping pattern between different size-groups is due to the availability of water and not in the least due to the size of farm itself.

#### 5.5 Cultivation practices

The main crops as noted earlier were Bajara and Jowar and their varieties known as Sajguri and Vandi. The farm business schedule incorporated in itself a small schedule known as plot schedule in which the detail of crop-production and cultivation practices in respect of the crops grown in that plot were noted. Below we are presenting the same data in respect of major crops only.

Bajara: Bajara was the most important crop. This was in a way inevitable in the region suffering from scanty rainfall and meagre irrigation facilities. As

Table No. 5.4: Cropping pattern according to size-group of land holding.

Size-group (Acres)	Cereals % age acre	Pulses % age acre	Vegeta- bles etc. % age acre	Cash crops % age acre	
0.1 - 5	83.4	13.3	3.3	-	100.0
5.1 - 10	92.9	5.7	1.2	0.2	100.0
10.1 - 15	93.6	4.8	1.2	0.4	100.0
15.1 - 25	97.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	100.0
0.1 - 25	94.3	3.9	1.4	0.4	100.0
25.1 - 35	96.9	1.7	1.3	0.1	100.0
35.1 - 50	96.7	1.6	1.3	0.4	100.0
25.1 - 50	97.0	1.7	1.1	0.2	100.0
50.1 - 100	95.8	2.8	0.6	0.8	100.0

Table No. 5.5: Percentage distribution of land under different crops (Old data).

Size group (Acres)	Cereals	Pulses	Vege- tables etc.	Cash crops	Total
0.1 - 5	84.3	11.4	1.9	2.4	100.0
5.1 - 10	73.2	25.2	0.8	0.8	100.0
10.1 - 15	66.0	12.0	0.6	1.4	100.0
15.1 - 25	87.9	9.8	1.1	1.2	100.0
25.1 - 35	91.9	6.7	0.9	0.5	100.0
35.1 - 50	85.3	14.1	0.3	0.3	100.0
50.1 & more	82.1	15.5	1.3	1.1	100.0

noted earlier about 76 percent of the total land was under bajara. Of the land covered in the sample survey 73 percent was under bajara.

Bajara is a kharif crop thriving solely on monsoon. The season starts in May with ploughing. As much as 71 percent of the area sown to bajara was ploughed once. Two turns of ploughing were reported on a very small area viz. about 6 percent of the area under bajara. Iron plough was common among the farmers. It was drawn by a single pair of bullocks in about 50 percent of the cases and by two pairs of bullocks in the remaining 50 percent of the cases. Depth of ploughing varied between 6" and 8". The method was to plough across the slope. The practice of ploughing every year was reported in about 84 percent of the cases. In the remaining 16 percent cases ploughing was done on alternate years or even less frequently.

Manuring is the next operation but it is rarely reported. Only four plots measuring 31.1 acres nearly were reported to have received manure. Only dung-manure was reported the total quantity being 15 cartloads worth Rs. 72/-, the per acre dose coming to nearly 1/2 cart-load. The entire manure was reported to have been received from the owned livestock. Manuring consisted of two stages, first scattering of manure by hand, mainly by women and secondly mixing it with the soil by a harrow.

The next agricultural operation was harrowing coming mostly in June. The harrow known as Kulav is usually drawn by a pair of bullocks. Normally the land which is not ploughed is at least harrowed at the beginning of the season. Harrowing is repeated three times one after another but not on all area. Nearly 34 percent of the total area received only one turn



of harrowing. About 55% area received two turns of harrowing and nearly 8 percent area received three turns of harrowing.

Harrowing is followed by sowing, which is the most important operation taking place after the first showers of monsoon. Bajara was sown with other seeds also viz. matki, ambadi, hulga, til and mug. Out of 185 plots under bajara included in the sample on 167 plots the practice of mixing the seed of bajara with that of others mentioned above was reported. The total quantity of bajara seed was 11 maunds and 10 seers. Additional mixture of seeds was about 5 chattacks per acre. In terms of money the total seed was worth Rs. 324.23 of which Rs. 210.17 represented the seed of bajara. Per acre seed input comes to Rs. 0.77 nearly. More than 90 percent of the total seed was drawn from the last years reserve stock. The rest was purchased.

Hoeing comes next. More than 86 percent of the area under bajara was covered under this operation. Second turn of hoeing was reported on about 41 acres. This is done in the month of Sravan or August.

The sapplings are in the danger of being destroyed by various types of weeds and hence weeding becomes necessary. However, weeding was reported in a very small area viz. 37 acres nearly or nearly 8 percent of the total. Second turn of weeding was reported on only 3 plots (i.e. 1.4 acres).

As stated earlier, bajara thrives solely on monsoons. Additional watering was reported on three plots only measuring about 1.1 acre.

Protecting crops from birds, animals etc. was reported on almost the entire area. Both male and female labour was employed in this work.

Harvesting is the final stage consisting of reaping of the plants, separating the corn-tops and

threshing. The main and subsidiary crops are harvested separately during the month of November. About 20 acres failed to produce anything. The work of reaping required the employment of female labour while threshing required the use of bullocks to tread upon the corn-tops.

Jowar: Nearly 13 percent of the total land covered in the sample was under jowar. Next to bajara jowar is the important crop grown in the villages surveyed. It is mainly a rabi-crop and is usually preceded by some other crop in the kharif season. Of the total 67 plots under jowar in the sample, only two plots measuring 0.4 acres were sown to jowar in the kharif season.

Agricultural operations in respect of jowar start in September with ploughing. Nearly 77 percent of the land sown to jowar and was ploughed in September, of which nearly half was ploughed twice in the same month. Manuring was reported on 12 plots or 4.8 acres only. Only farm yard manure was used. The total value of which was about Rs. 221. In addition one farmer used sheep manure for which he paid Rs. 18/- in kind.

Harrowing was reported on nearly 62 percent of the total land. The number of turns of harrowing and the area are given below.

<u>Harrowing</u>	<u>Area</u> (Acres)
One turn only	18.7
Two turns	36.5
Three turns	10.5
More than three turns	8.7

Sowing took place in October. The practice of sowing other crops along with the main crop was prevailing in respect of jowar also. This practice was reported on 66 percent of the total land under jowar

the other crops in the mixture being gram, safflower, etc. Total seed of jowar was about 8.5 maunds nearly or nearly 3.5 seers per acre. In terms of value it comes to Rs. 173.24 or Rs. 2 nearly per acre. The other seed amounted to Rs. 26.80 in total. The value of seed of all crops together comes to Rs. 2.22 per acre. Of the total seed nearly 63 percent was drawn from the previous years stock. The remaining was mainly purchased, the contribution of landlord being very negligible.

Hoeing was reported only on 16 percent of the total land. Weeding took place in December and nearly 66 percent of the land sown to jowar was reported under this operation. Weeding is thought necessary but it requires hired labour considerably. Where weeding was not reported, the reason was the lack of manpower or the inability of the farmer to hire labour.

Supplying water to the crops took place mainly in December. Out of 154 plots 117 plots received water. Of these 4 plots received water only once, 13 plots received twice, 30 plots received thrice, 60 plots received 4 times and 10 plots received more than 4 times. The crops were harvested in February. As many as 16 plots representing nearly 3 percent of the area sown to jowar did not produce anything.

### 5.6 Agricultural Production

Data regarding total agricultural production has been presented in three tables, the first (table No.5.6) giving production of the entire village in the year 1958-59 collected through the General Family Schedule, the second (table No. 5.7) giving per acre yield of various crops and the third (table No. 5.8) giving production figures of the current year i.e. 1959-60 collected in the sample study of farm-business.

Table No. 5.6: Agricultural production in 1958-59 (General Family Schedule)

Crop	Dry land		Irrigated land		Tank-bed		Total		
	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	
<u>Cereals</u>									
Bajara	3050-12	39488.25	-	-	-	-	3050-12	39488.25	
Sajguri	134- 7	1488.00	2283- 0	25541.00	1000-16	10977.50	3417-23	38006.50	
Jowar	378- 4	4927.50	6168-14	80531.00	1143-30	14743.50	7690- 8	100202.00	
Vandi	6- 0	60.00	2304-33	22786.50	37-00	370.00	2347-33	23216.50	
Wheat	-	-	160-18	25426.50	-	-	160-18	25426.50	
Sal	1047-24	13502.00	25-20	430.00	-	-	1073- 4	13932.00	
Maize	24-15	315.50	157-10	1798.00	86-28	886.00	268-13	2999.50	
Hulga	17-18	257.50	-	-	-	-	17-18	257.50	
Total Cereals:		60038.75		156513.00		20977.00		243526.75	(77.1%)
<u>Pulses</u>									
Gram	133- 3	1776.00	56-37	807.50	338-27	4452.00	528-27	7035.50	
Tur	86-16	1277.81	-	-	-	-	86-16	1277.81	
Matki	438-36	6622.50	-	-	-	-	438-36	6622.50	
Mug	-	-	1- 0	13.00	6- 4	74.00	7- 4	87.00	
Total Pulses:		9676.31		820.50		4526.00		15022.81	(4.8%)
<u>Cash Crops</u>									
Groundnut	9-20	153.00	30-35	888.00	-	-	40-15	1047.00	
Tobacco	-	-	0-16	60.00	-	-	0-16	60.00	
Sugarcane	-	-	300-10	6880.00	-	-	300-16	6880.00	
Cotton	-	-	659-37	24589.00	-	-	659-37	24589.00	
Total Cash Crops:		159.00		32417.00		-		32576.00	(10.3%)
<u>Other Crops</u>									
Chilly	-	-	258-37	21736.50	-	-	258-37	21736.50	
Vegetables	-	250.00	-	1375.00	-	-	-	1631.00	
Sweet potato	-	-	-	1143.00	-	-	-	1143.00	
Miscellaneous	-	298.00	-	15.00	-	18.00	-	331.00	
Total of Other Crops:	-	554.00	-	24269.50	-	18.00	-	24841.50	(7.8%)
Grand Total:		70428.06 (22.3%)		214020.00 (67.7%)		31521.00 (10.0%)		315909.06 (100.0%)	
<u>Fodder Production</u>									
				Kadba	322290 bundles			57548	
				Sarmad	811565 "			57842	
				Bnls	543 cartloads			7504	
								122954.00	
				Total Production				438923.06	(28.0%)

The total production in the year preceding the survey was of the order of Rs. 4,38,923.06 or Rs.37.35 per head. This includes the value of straws also which serve as cattle feed. The value of straws was 28.0% of the total production. If we exclude fodder the value of food production comes to Rs. 3,15,969.06. Contribution of dry, wet and tankbed land in this was 22.3%, 67.7% and 10.0% respectively.

Cereals and pulses together contributed to the extent of 81.9% of the total agricultural production. Contribution of cash crops and other miscellaneous crops was 10.3% and 7.8% respectively.

Per acre yield on dry, wet and tankbed land can be known from table No. 5.7. On the whole per acre yield was quite low particularly on dry land. Production of bajara was only 0.5 maunds per acre. Per acre yield of jowar was 1.2 mds. on dry land and 8.5 mds. on wet land. The tankbed land yielded only 2.0 mds. of jowar per acre. As regards vandi, the difference was not very marked, the per acre yield being 8.0 in dry land, 10.7 on wet land and 12.3 on tankbed land. The yield of gram was nearly four times more on wet and tankbed land. Thus in the case of all crops, production on wet land was substantially more than that on dry or even tankbed land.

Table No. 5.8 presents data, collected in the sample survey of farmers, regarding agricultural production according to the size of holding. It is possible from this to know the relative position of cultivators having different size of land holding. Average crop-receipts were minimum in the smallest size group viz. Rs. 223 per farm; it increased in subsequent size groups upto Rs. 5157 in the last one. Per acre production, however, was high in the smaller groups as compared with the larger groups. In the first group per

**Table No. 5.7:** Per acre yield of some major crops (General Family Schedule).

Crop	Dry land Maunds	Wet land Maunds	Tank-bed Maunds
Bajra	0.5	-	-
Sajguri	2.2	4.0	1.9
Jowar	1.2	8.5	2.0
Vandi	8.0	10.7	12.3
Wheat	-	9.5	-
Sal	8.4	10.7	-
Gram	1.4	4.1	4.1
Groundnut	2.4	6.4	-
Tobacco	-	3.2	-
Cotton	-	10.5	-
Chillies	-	4.8	-

Table No. 5.8: Agricultural production in 1959-60 (Sample Survey) in terms of money.

	Size of holding - acres							Total
	0.1 - 5	5.1 - 10	10.1 - 15	15.1 - 25	25.1 - 35	35.1 - 50	50.1 & more	
No. of farms	13	14	3	9	2	1	1	43
Acreage	27-0	107-0	37-9	172-0	60-4	42-9	122-7	591-9
Vandi	10	235	169	936	271	160	937	2738
Khapla	50	248	248	6-8	244	-	459	2063
Sajguri	628	584	289	983	325	221	217	3247
Jowar	1023	1057	892	3325	888	676	1155	9016
Bajara	130	1118	411	951	220	267	744	3841
Sal	8	111	24	30	-	34	24	231
Saize	-	47	13	258	38	45	59	460
Miscellaneous	-	4	1	98	-	-	-	103
Total for Cereals	1855	3404	2067	7389	1986	1403	3595	21699
Pulses	25	170	73	85	58	18	44	473
Chillies	45	300	38	529	175	163	300	1550
Groundnut	10	103	20	50	11	35	-	229
Cotton	90	71	130	299	150	-	-	740
Sugarcane	-	-	-	188	200	50	-	438
Vegetable & other	2	18	42	264	52	102	103	583
Fodder	872	1627	868	2759	896	657	1115	8794
Total Production	2899	5693	3238	11563	3528	2428	5157	34506
Average per farm	223	407	1079	1285	1764	2428	5157	802
Average per acre	107	53	81	60	58	57	42	58

acre production was Rs. 107 on an average; in the last group it was Rs. 42.

Probing further as to why the value of per acre production was high in the smallest size-group we find that it is due to more land under irrigation and hence more intensive cultivation. Below is given percentage of irrigated and double-cropped area in each size-group.

Table No. 5.9: Proportion of irrigated and double-cropped area in the sample survey.

Size-group	Net cultivated area (acres)	Percentage of irrigated land	Percentage of double-cropped area
0.1 - 5	27.0	23.7	39.6
5.1 - 10	107.0	9.3	24.0
10.1 - 15	39.9	17.2	10.5
15.1 - 25	192.0	12.1	12.2
25.1 - 50	103.0	5.4	8.4
50.1 & more	122.7	7.2	15.7

Percentage of both irrigated and double-cropped land was maximum in the first size-group.

We can compare changes in per acre production on aggregate level as well as in respect of some major crops. In table No. 5.10 we have presented per acre total agricultural production as obtained in 1949-50 and 1959-60. For the year 1949-50 we have no data regarding the value of fodder production. Hence to maintain comparability we have omitted the value of fodder from the total production for the year 1959-60 also. It will be seen that on aggregate level, per acre production increased in the year 1959-60 by Rs. 9 per acre.

This, however, is not sufficient unless we know the change in price level for the two periods and the



Table No. 5.10: Per acre production in 1949-50 & 1959-60.

Size-group	1949 - 50			1959 - 60		
	Total cropped area	Crop- receipt Rs.	Per acre receipt	Total cropped area	Crop- receipt Rs.	Per acre receipt
0.1 - 5	22.0	1418	65	27.0	2027	75
5.1 - 10	36.6	1244	34	107.0	4066	38
10.1 - 15	39.7	1757	44	39.9	2370	59
15.1 - 25	114.7	5513	48	192.0	8804	46
25.1 - 35	159.5	5565	35	60.4	2632	44
35.1 - 50	112.0	2654	33	42.9	1771	41
50.1 & more	170.8	3951	23	122.7	4042	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>655.3</b>	<b>22102</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>591.9</b>	<b>25712</b>	<b>43</b>

position in respect of each crop. Below we have taken four major crops and given details regarding the percentage increase or decrease, in the per acre production and prices for the two periods.

Crop	Per acre production in		Percentage rise in prices in 1959-60	Value of production in 1959-60 at 49-50 prices	Net change in per acre production
	1949-50 Rs.	1959-60 Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bajara	11.23	7.68	60	3.07	- 8.16
Sajguri	61.96	113.92	40	68.37	+ 6.41
Vandi	81.35	190.13	40	114.08	+ 32.73
Jowar	41.37	97.98	60	39.19	- 2.18

In column 2 and 3 is given per acre production at the prevailing price. In order to make them comparable we recalculated value of production for 1959-60 at the price prevailing in 1949-50. This we did by considering the percentage rise in prices given in column 4. The value of production for 1959-60, recalculated has been given in column 5. The comparison is now to be made between columns 2 and 5, the result of which has been given in column 6.

It will be seen that in respect of bajara and jowar there is decrease in per acre production. The decrease is considerable in the case of bajara only. In respect of sajguri and vandi there is a significant increase in per acre production.

### 5.7 Marketing of agricultural produce

During the year preceding the survey agricultural produce marketed was of the order of Rs. 63, 159.

(See table No. 5.11). As many as 12 items in addition to fodder and some miscellaneous crops were reported.

Table No. 5.11: Marketing of agricultural produce.

Name of commodity	No. of Sellers	Quantity sold Mds.Srs.	Sale proceeds Rs.	%	Value per Md. Rs.
Jaggery	26	261-00	5283	8.4	20.24
Cotton	78	690-25	24522	38.8	35.48
Khapla	12	51-16	857	1.3	16.80
Wheat	10	56-35	979	1.5	17.17
Rice	12	60-27½	1554	2.5	25.47
Sal	9	80-00	1274	2.0	15.92
Bajra	25	154-3	1944	3.1	12.62
Jowar	39	565-10	8476	13.4	15.00
Vandi	21	228-00	2378	3.8	10.42
Sajguri	13	134-00	1513	2.4	11.29
Gram	12	44-30	741	1.2	16.46
Chillies	34	80-28	6268	9.9	77.38
Miscellaneous	-	-	1999	3.2	-
Fodder	-	-	5371	8.5	-
			63159	100.0	

In the total sales, the share of cash-crops was 57.1%. Cotton figured prominently among cash crops, its share being 38.8% of the total sales. Jaggery and chillies accounted for 8.4% and 9.9% of the total sales respectively. Among food crops important was jowar its share in the total sales being 13.4%. The proportion of value of sales to the value of total agricultural produce comes to 14.4%. When studied this in respect of individual commodities we get following results.

Crop	Percentage of value of sales to the value of total produce
Cotton	99.7
Wheat	7.2
Rice	20.3
Bajara	4.9
Jowar	8.5
Vandi	10.2
Sajguri	4.0
Gram	10.5
Chillies	28.8

Almost entire production of cotton was sold out. In respect of chillies the proportion of sale was 28.8%. Among food-crops the proportion of sale was maximum in the case of rice viz. 20.3%. In respect of all other crops this proportion was very small. This shows that most of the agricultural produce was retained by the farmers for their own consumption.

Table No. 5.12 gives the distribution of sales according to the size of landholding thus enabling us to know which class of cultivators sells relatively more. So far as jaggery and cotton are concerned almost the entire production was sold out. As regards other crops the proportion of sellers was more among big farmers than among small farmers. For example in

Table No. 5.12: Size of land holding and marketing.

	Size - Acres				Total
	0.1-25	25.1-50	50.1-100	100.1 & more	
<b>Jaggery</b>					
No. of sellers	8	11	6	1	26
Quantity sold	83-20	93-00	74-20	10-00	261-00
<b>Cotton</b>					
No. of sellers	33	22	18	5	78
Quantity sold	256-6	162-39	179-20	92-00	690-25
<b>Khapla</b>					
No. of sellers	6	2	2	2	12
Quantity sold	16-16	5-00	15-00	15-00	51-16
<b>Wheat</b>					
No. of sellers	-	5	3	2	10
Quantity sold	-	25-15	18-20	13-00	56-35
<b>Rice</b>					
No. of sellers	2	4	6	-	12
Quantity sold	4-00	26-10	30-17½	-	60-27½
<b>Sal</b>					
No. of sellers	4	3	2	-	9
Quantity sold	23-00	43-00	14-00	-	80-00
<b>Bajra</b>					
No. of sellers	12	8	4	1	25
Quantity sold	60-13	42-30	33-00	18-00	154-03
<b>Jowar</b>					
No. of sellers	17	12	5	5	39
Quantity sold	145-30	126-20	143-00	150-00	565-10
<b>Vandi</b>					
No. of sellers	7	4	6	4	21
Quantity sold	66-20	52-20	62-00	47-00	228-00
<b>Sajguri</b>					
No. of sellers	1	5	6	1	13
Quantity sold	2-20	64-20	52-00	15-00	134-00
<b>Gram</b>					
No. of sellers	9	2	-	1	12
Quantity sold	35-10	7-20	-	2-00	44-30
<b>Chillies</b>					
No. of sellers	13	10	8	3	34
Quantity sold	30-5	20-27	24-20	5-16	80-28

the case of jowar, in the last size-group of land-holding (viz. 100.1 and more acres) five out of eleven farmers reported sale. The total quantity sold by these farmers was 150 maunds and was more than the quantity sold by any other class of farmers.

Table No. 5.13 gives monthwise sales of each item together with the average prices obtained in each month. In respect of jaggery most of the sales took place between January and May; in the case of cotton important months were November and December. In the case of chillies December, January and February, seemed to be important months. Average prices in the case of jaggery moved from Rs. 16.13 per md. in December to Rs. 25.29 in June. Thus in the case of jaggery the price was lowest when a large quantity was sold out. The average price for the year as a whole comes to Rs. 20.24 per maund.

In the case of cotton the lowest price was reported in December viz. Rs. 34.96 per maund, when 42% of the total quantity was sold out. Maximum price was reported in the month of September (Rs. 40.61 per md.) but only a small quantity was sold out at this price. As regards bajara the prices moved from a minimum of Rs. 7.25 in November to a maximum of Rs. 18.94 in May. In May, however, only a small proportion was disposed of. The bulk was sold out in December and the average price received was Rs. 12.96 per maund. As regards jowar the price fluctuations were not significant. The average price remained round about Rs. 15 per md. The bulk was sold out in March and April.

In the case of Vandi, the bulk was sold out in December and January, and the prices obtained were Rs. 10.16 and 9.65 per maund respectively in these two months. Maximum price was obtained in February when only 4.4% of the total quantity was sold. The place

Table No. 5.13: Monthwise sale of agricultural produce

Month		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Sugarcane	1	3	5	2	2	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	26
	2	34-30	58-20	7-20	33-00	36-00	8-20	4-20	18-30	-	-	-	59-20	251-00
	3	13.31	22.42	2.87	12.64	13.80	3.26	1.72	7.18	-	-	-	22.80	100.00
	3	840	1217	174	710	682	215	77	408	-	-	-	960	5283
	4	24.17	20.80	23.20	21.51	18.94	25.29	17.11	21.76	-	-	-	16.13	20.24
Cotton	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	12	21	36	78
	2	15-10	10-00	-	-	12-20	-	-	-	16-10	89-00	257-09	290-16	690-25
	3	2.21	1.45	-	-	1.81	-	-	-	2.35	12.89	37.25	42.04	100.00
	3	520	350	-	-	500	-	-	-	660	3298	9041	10153	24522
	4	34.10	35.00	-	-	40.00	-	-	-	40.61	37.05	35.15	34.96	35.52
Khapla	1	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	2	-	-	2-00	25-20	23-36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51-16
	3	-	-	3.89	49.61	45.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
	3	-	-	30	448	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	857
	4	-	-	15.00	17.56	16.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.67
Wheat	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	10
	2	-	-	-	8-00	36-00	-	7-15	-	-	-	-	5-20	56-35
	3	-	-	-	14.06	63.29	-	12.98	-	-	-	-	9.67	100.00
	3	-	-	-	145	540	-	164	-	-	-	-	130	979
	4	-	-	-	18.13	15.00	-	22.22	-	-	-	-	23.63	17.21
Rice	1	1	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	12
	2	2-20	-	10-00	12-20	10-27½	-	-	-	-	2-20	-	22-20	60-27½
	3	4.12	-	16.47	20.59	17.63	-	-	-	-	4.12	-	37.07	100.00
	3	64	-	256	320	274	-	-	-	-	64	-	576	1554
	4	25.60	-	25.60	25.60	25.60	-	-	-	-	25.60	-	25.60	25.60
Saj	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9
	2	18-00	25-00	2-00	4-00	4-00	-	-	-	-	-	2-00	25-00	83-00
	3	22.50	31.25	2.50	50.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	31.25	100.00
	3	280	400	32	60	64	-	-	-	-	-	38	400	1274
	4	15.56	16.00	16.00	15.00	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	19.00	16.00	15.93
Bajra	1	2	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	5	1	11	25
	2	13-00	-	6-00	-	8-20	6-00	18-00	-	-	9-33	1-37	88-33	154-3
	3	8.44	-	5.19	-	5.52	3.89	11.08	-	-	6.38	1.25	57.65	100.00
	3	150	-	90	-	161	75	192	-	-	111	14	1151	1944
	4	11.53	-	11.25	-	18.94	12.27 12.50	10.67	-	-	11.29	7.25	12.96	17.02

Continued... 2

Table No. 5.13 - Continued:

Month Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	
Jowar	1	1	-	10	17	6	-	-	3	2	-	-	39	
	2	7-20	-	201-20	231-00	62-30	-	-	40-00	22-20	-	-	505-10	
	3	1.33	-	35.65	40.87	11.10	-	-	7.08	3.97	-	-	100.00	
	4	114	-	3135	3281	994	-	-	630	322	-	-	8476	
Vandi	1	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	21	
	2	72-20	10-00	-	-	1-00	-	-	5-00	7-20	44-00	27-00	61-00	228-00
	3	31.79	4.39	-	-	0.46	-	-	2.19	3.29	19.29	11.84	26.75	100.00
	4	700	120	-	-	12	-	-	70	90	480	280	620	2378
Sajguri	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	13	
	2	7-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30-00	20-00	7-20	134-00	
	3	5.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.39	14.93	57.08	100.00	
	4	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	200	923	1513	
Gram	1	4	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	
	2	10-20	-	5-00	10-30	17-00	1-20	-	-	-	-	-	44-30	
	3	23.40	-	11.14	23.95	38.17	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	
	4	174	-	90	152	300	25	-	-	-	-	-	741	
Chillies	1	14	7	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	8	34	
	2	34-00	19-00	3-12	-	0-20	0-36	-	-	2-00	-	21-00	80-28	
	3	42.13	23.54	4.09	-	0.62	1.12	-	-	2.48	-	26.02	100.00	
	4	2618	1010	705	-	50	100	-	-	150	-	1635	6208	
	215-20	122-20	239-12	324-30	212-35½	16-20	29-35	63-30	46-10	177-13	308- 6	650- 9	2407-14½	
	9.00	5. 1	9. 9	13. 5	8. 8	0. 7	1. 2	2. 7	1. 9	7. 4	12. 8	27.00	100.00	

- 1 - Number of sellers  
2 - Quantity sold - Maunds-Seers  
3 - Value - Rs.  
4 - Average price per maund. - Rs.



of sale in most of the cases was Khaswad market. Actually how much of it went out of the villages surveyed was not possible to know because as a matter of practice, both sellers and buyers used to come to the Khaswad market for the transaction.

### 5.8 Farm Income

To know the income and expenditure of an average farm in different size-groups of land-holding we will have to rely upon the data collected in the sample study. In table No. 5.14 is given the total farm-receipts and expenses and the net income accruing to the family.

On the side of receipts we have only two items viz. crop-receipts and livestock-receipts. The latter consist of milk, manure, eggs etc. Sale and purchase of animals and appreciation and depreciation as well have not been taken into account. It will be seen that livestock receipts formed only a small proportion of the gross farm receipts. On the side of expenditure important items are fodder, hired labour, manure, seed, land revenue, payments to the landlord etc.

Fodder is the most expensive item accounting for 53.1% of the total expenditure. Both home-produced and purchased amount of fodder have been given separately, the proportion of the latter being 25.4% of the total. Further not only is this item of expenditure the largest single item as a whole but the cash expenditure on fodder on an average was also larger than any other single item of cash expenditure.

Manure is the next important item of expenditure, and manure was produced either on the farm or was supplied by the landlord or purchased from others. Usually farm produced manure was largest in quantity viz. 70% of the total manure. Manure accounted for 15% of the total expenditure, the percentage varying

Table No. 5.14: Farm Expenses and Receipts

	S i z e g r o u p									Total
	0 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	0.1-25	25 - 35	35.1-50	25.1-50	50.1 & more	
No. of farms	13	14	3	9	39	2	1	-	1	43
Land Revenue Rs.	62.87	78.87	64.37	122.62	328.73	61.00	-	61.00	73.00	462.73
%	(2.91)	(1.95)	(3.26)	(1.55)	(2.04)	(3.08)	-	(1.83)	-	(2.08)
<u>Payment to Landlord</u>										
Cash Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share in the produce	-	66-00	-	956-50	1022-50	208-25	-	208-25	-	1230-75
Total	-	66-00	-	956-50	1022-50	208-25	-	208-25	-	1230-75
%	-	(1.63)	-	(12.09)	(6.35)	(10.50)	-	(6.25)	-	(5.54)
<u>Fodder</u>										
Produced on farm	872-25	1625-75	868-50	2759-00	6126-50	895-50	657-00	1552-50	1114-50	8793-50
Purchased	52-50	538-25	184-50	1512-50	2287-75	239-00	61-50	300-50	406-00	2995-25
Total	924-75	2165-00	1053-00	4271-50	8414-25	1135-50	718-50	1853-00	1520-50	11788-75
%	(42.74)	(53.52)	(53.41)	(54.00)	(52.29)	(57.24)	(53.35)	(55.67)	(54.35)	(53.06)
<u>Seed</u>										
From previous harvest	34-43	162-55	57-62	254-51	509-11	118-81	77-44	196-25	202-94	908-30
From Landlord	3-18	10-49	-	45-62	59-30	-	-	-	-	59-30
Purchased	44-86	942-11	57-43	193-74	388-14	21-37	5-00	26-37	6-75	421-26
Total	82-47	265-15	115-05	493-88	956-55	140-18	82-44	222-62	209-69	1388-86
%	(3.81)	(6.55)	(5.84)	(6.24)	(5.95)	(8.07)	(6.12)	(6.69)	(7.50)	(6.25)
<u>Manure</u>										
From owned cattle	179-00	357-69	167-50	860-00	1564-19	212-00	298-00	510-00	265-00	2339-19
From Landlord	104-00	68-00	-	114-00	286-00	-	-	-	-	286-00
Purchased	-	79-00	140-00	280-00	499-00	-	70-00	70-00	147-50	716-50
Total	283-00	504-69	307-50	1254-00	2349-19	212-00	368-00	580-00	412-50	3341-69
%	(13.08)	(12.48)	(15.60)	(15.85)	(14.61)	(10.69)	(27.33)	(17.42)	(14.74)	(15.04)
<u>Hired Labour</u>										
<u>Paid in</u> Kind	65-69	126-99	94-12	155-44	442-24	62-00	84-00	146-00	123-00	726-49
Cash	601-67	692-25	210-12	354-49	1716-73	112-00	33-25	145-25	275-50	2330-23
Total	727-56	819-24	304-24	509-93	2360-97	174-00	117-25	291-25	404-50	3056-72
%	(33.63)	(20.25)	(15.43)	(6.46)	(14.68)	(8.77)	(8.71)	(8.75)	(14.46)	(13.76)

Continued ... 2

Table No. 5.14 - Continued:

	S i z e g r o u p									Total
	0 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	0.1-25	25 - 35	35.1-50	25.1-50	50.1 & more	
Payment to Baluta	54-00	131-18	121-25	223-00	529-43	52-50	48-50	101-00	177-50	807-93
%	(2.50)	(3.24)	(6.16)	(2.83)	(3.29)	(2.65)	(3.60)	(3.03)	(6.34)	(3.64)
Miscellaneous Grazing etc.	29-00	15-00	6-00	77-00	127-00	-	12-00	12-00	-	139-00
%	(1.33)	(0.38)	(0.30)	(0.98)	(0.79)	-	(0.89)	(0.36)	-	(0.63)
<u>Total Expenditure</u>										
Produce of farms	991-94	1950-92	1083-87	4093-94	8120-67	1218-25	789-50	<sup>2007-75</sup> <del>2006-75</del>	1421-00	11549-42
In cash	1171-71	2094-21	887-54	3814-49	7907-95	765-18	<del>3284-22</del> 557-19 <sup>1346-69</sup>	<del>3284-22</del> 1322-37	<del>3284-22</del> 1376-69	10607-1
Grand Totals	2163-65	4045-13	1971-41	7908-43	16088-62	1983-43	<del>1343-69</del>	3329-12	2797-69	22216-43
%	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Average / Farm	166-44	288-94	657-14	878-71	412-53	991-72	1346-69	1110-04	2797-69	516-66
Average per acre	80.29	37.80	49.41	50.71	48.78	32.85	31.35	32.23	22.80	37.54
<u>Receipts</u>										
Crop Receipts	2027-00	4064-75	2369-50	8803-25	17264-50	2033-00	1771-50	4404-50	4041-50	25710-50
Livestock Receipts	607-12	1003-00	558-00	1157-50	3325-62	249-00	150-00	399-00	355-25	4079-87
%	(8.7)	(19.7)	(11.6)	(11.6)	(16.0)	(8.6)	(7.8)	(8.3)	(8.0)	(13.6)
Total	2634-12	5067-75	2927-50	9960-75	20590-12	2282-00	1921-50	4803-50	4396-75	29790-37
<u>Income</u>										
Total	470-47	1022-62	956-09	2052-32	4501-50	898-57	574-81	1473-38	1579-06	7573-94
Per Farm	36	73	319	228	115	449	575	491	1599	176

from 10.7% in the size group 25-35 acres to 27.3 in the group 35-50 acres.

Expenditure on seed was relatively small viz. 6.3% of the total. Here also seed preserved from the last years production was much more than that purchased or supplied by the landlord in this year.

✓ Hired labour is another important item of expenditure, claiming as much as 13.8% of the total expenditure. The proportion was relatively larger on smaller holdings. Miscellaneous expenditure such as payments to balutedars, grazing fee etc. can be noted from the table.

Of the total expenditure, expenditure in kind amounted to 52% nearly. In smaller size-groups expenditure in kind was relatively less as compared with larger holdings.

Net income of the family from his farm is given in the last column of the table. On an average family income from the farm was Rs. 176 per year. Variations according to the size of landholding were, however, very wide. In the lowest group average income was Rs. 36 only. In the highest group it was Rs. 1599 per year.

### 5.9 Employment of Labour

Both human and animal labour is required for agriculture. In the farm-business schedule we tried to note labour input for various agricultural operations throughout the year. Data relating to the same has been presented below:

#### Human Labour

##### (A) Male Labour:

The 43 families (i.e. farmers selected in the sample) had in total 304 persons, of which 162 were males and 142 females. In the total male population, 101 were adults; of these 50 reported agriculture as

their main occupation. Another 16 were looking upon it as their subsidiary occupation.

Data regarding employment of male labour has been presented in two tables - Table No. 5.15 giving the employment picture for the year as a whole, and Table No. 5.16 giving the operation-wise break-up of the same. Before we proceed to analyse the data, two things may be noted. First, though we tried to note the exact number of labour days, sometimes the very nature of a particular agricultural operation made it difficult for the respondent to state exactly how many man-days were required for it. For example, guarding the standing crops is a task for which no one could precisely state how many days were required. Consequently we did not take note of such operations. Secondly, the time required for a particular work was noted in terms of man-days, the man-day on an average being of eight hours. Thus if 4 persons work for 1/2 day, we put 2 man-days in the relevant column. Thus ultimately we get the number of man-days per worker and not the calendar days per worker.

In the Table No. 5.15 we have made several computations which need a little explanation. In column 2 is given the total male adult population in the sample families. In the next three columns is given the number of adults who reported agriculture as their main and subsidiary occupation. Columns from 6 to 8 give the figures relating to the actual input of man-days in the year; both hired and family labour have been given separately. Column 9 gives the average number of man-days per worker who reported agriculture as his either main or subsidiary occupation; that is, it is the result obtained by dividing column 6 by column 5.

It will be seen that the average number of man-days per man per year varied from a minimum of 54.1

Table No. 5.15: Employment of Male Labour.

Size-group	Total No. of male adults	Of which pursuing the agricultural occupation as the			Total number of man-days required in the year			Employment per male family member (man-days) (6 + 5)
		Main	Subsidiary	Total	Family labour	Hired	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.1 - 5	21	3	8	11 (52.38%)	595	169 (22.65%)	764	54.09
5.1 - 10	26	12	3	15 (57.6%)	1246	292 (18.99%)	1538	83.00
10.1 - 15	6	4	-	4 (66.67%)	628	89 (12.41%)	717	157.00
15.1 - 25	24	17	5	22 (91.67%)	2504	88 (3.39%)	2592	113.81
25.1 - 50	14	8	-	8 (57.14%)	1307	80 (5.77%)	1387	163.37
50.1 & more	10	6	-	6 (60.00%)	1361	86 (5.94%)	1447	226.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>65 (65.34%)</b>	<b>7641</b>	<b>804 (9.52%)</b>	<b>8445</b>	<b>115.77</b>

in the smallest size-group to a maximum of 226.7 in the largest size-group. Turning to the magnitude of hired labour one contradiction becomes apparent. The proportion of hired labour is maximum in the smallest size-group. If it is true that employment per man per year is minimum in the smallest size-group, why then, it may be asked, the proportion of hired labour is largest in this group? In other words, when the small size-group of land holding offers relatively very little employment to the persons (viz. 54.1 man-days per man per year) the presence of large hired labour seems contradictory. The reasons were found to be two. First, even though the total number of men engaged in agriculture in this size-group was 11, it will be seen that eight of these eleven were looking upon it only as subsidiary occupation. It was found that almost all of these eight persons were just nominally working on their farms, the remaining three being the only persons working full time. The average number of man-days has been calculated for eleven persons. If eight persons are excluded we get an average of nearly 198 man-days per man per year. The second explanation is that in eleven out of the 13 families included in this group, there was only one male adult to look after the farm. This shows that there was considerable shortage of man-power and hence the need of employing hired labour. In many of these cases, the male adult reported agricultural labour as his main occupation and farming as his subsidiary occupation. These circumstances explain high proportion of hired labour on small-size farms.

Coming to the per acre input of man-days given in column 10 of the same table we find that on an average one acre requires 12.3 man-days during the year.

Table No. 5.16: Employment of sale labour for different agricultural operations (figures in percent)

A c r e s														
Size-group	0.1 - 5		5.1 - 10		10.1 - 15		15.1 - 25		25.1 - 50		50.1 & more		T o t a l	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
<u>Kharif Season</u>														
Ploughing	64	8.4	190	12.4	71	9.9	272	10.5	137	9.9	154	10.6	288	10.5
Manuring	28	3.7	54	3.5	24	3.3	102	3.9	36	2.6	39	2.7	283	3.3
Harrowing	44	5.8	121	7.9	63	8.8	225	8.7	155	11.2	130	9.0	738	8.7
Sowing	32	4.2	88	5.7	27	3.8	140	5.4	66	4.8	58	4.0	411	4.9
Manuring	-	-	2	0.1	-	-	3	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	6	0.1
Hoeing	10	1.3	66	4.3	24	3.4	105	4.1	69	5.0	115	7.9	389	4.6
Weeding	45	5.9	128	8.3	5	0.7	4	0.2	2	0.1	-	-	184	2.2
Watering	145	18.9	202	13.1	86	12.0	632	24.4	277	20.0	237	16.4	1579	18.7
Reaping	86	11.3	184	12.0	75	10.5	212	8.2	129	9.3	173	12.0	859	10.1
Threshing	11	1.4	35	2.3	15	2.1	54	2.1	17	1.2	50	3.5	182	2.1
Total man days in Kharif Season	465	60.9	1070	69.6	390	54.5	1749	67.6	888	64.1	957	66.2	5519	65.2
<u>Rabi Season</u>														
Ploughing	15	2.0	50	3.3	24	3.3	88	3.4	57	4.1	50	3.5	284	3.4
Manuring	3	0.4	13	0.8	10	1.4	7	0.3	10	0.7	-	-	43	0.5
Harrowing	11	1.4	25	1.6	36	5.0	31	1.2	45	3.2	60	4.1	208	2.5
Sowing	16	2.1	50	3.2	21	2.9	51	2.0	38	2.7	62	4.3	238	2.8
Manuring	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	4	0.3	-	-	5	0.1
Hoeing	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.1	8	0.6	18	1.2	31	0.4
Weeding	56	7.3	-	-	-	-	20	0.8	2	.1	-	-	78	0.9
Watering	130	17.0	198	12.9	158	22.0	483	18.6	194	14.0	210	14.5	1373	16.3
Reaping	51	6.7	115	7.5	76	10.6	154	5.9	136	9.8	70	4.8	602	7.1
Threshing	17	2.2	16	1.0	2	0.3	4	0.1	5	0.4	20	1.4	64	0.8
Total man days in Rabi Season	299	39.1	468	30.4	327	45.6	843	32.4	499	35.9	490	33.8	2926	34.8
Total man days in the year	764	100.0	1538	100.0	717	100.0	2592	100.0	1387	100.0	1447	100.0	8445	100.0

(1) = Number of Man-days

(2) = Percent



The smallest size-group reported the maximum per acre input viz. 20.3. In all other groups it does not vary very much except in the third group where it is 16.3. As will be seen later, in the small size-group input of man and woman-days and that of bullock-days too was heavy as compared with other size-groups. The reasons was proportionately more land under irrigation and proportionately more double-cropped land. This has already been noted.

In Table No. 5.16 is given the input of male labour for each agricultural operation. It will be seen that more than 60% of the total mandays were spent in Kharif season. The operations requiring major portion of male labour were watering (18.7% in kharif and 16.3% in Rabi) ploughing in kharif (10.5%), harrowing in kharif (8.7%) etc. Ploughing comes in May, while watering takes two months viz. August, September in Kharif and December, January in Rabi. Thus these are the months which require a heavy input of male labour.

(B) Female Labour:

The two tables viz. Table Nos. 5.17 and 5.18 present data about female labour in the same manner as those relating to male labour. The female adults numbered 94 out of which only 20 were working on farm. Another 30 reported agriculture as their subsidiary activity, the main activity being household work in most of the cases. Thus the proportion of females working in agriculture was smaller than that of males. The total number of womandays and the average employment per woman was also less than that in the case of males. The maximum employment was 132.1 woman-days per woman working in agriculture.

Per acre input of female labour was on the whole 11.3 days in a year which was less by only one to the

Table No. 5.17: Employment of Female Labour.

Size of group	Total No. of female adults	Of which pursuing the agricultural occupation as			Total number of female days as required in the year			Employment per woman engaged in agriculture (woman-days) (6 ÷ 5)	Percentage per woman for females taken together (woman-days) (6 ÷ 2)	Per acre input of woman-days in a year
		Main	Subsidiary	Total	Family labour	Hired	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0.1 - 5	21	2	7	9 (42.86%)	692	124 (15.19%)	816	76.69	32.9	21.6
5.1 - 10	23	5	4	9 (39.13%)	1189	310 (20.68%)	1499	132.11	51.7	11.3
10.1 - 15	7	3	2	5 (71.43%)	369	381 (50.80%)	750	73.80	52.7	17.0
15.1 - 25	26	3	12	15 (57.69%)	1630	747 (31.42%)	2377	108.66	62.7	11.0
25.1 - 50	11	1	8	9 (81.81%)	928	382 (29.16%)	1310	103.11	84.4	11.7
50.1 & above	6	6	-	6 (100.00%)	492	458 (48.21%)	950	82.00	82.0	6.7
Total	94	20	33	53 (56.38%)	5300	2402 (31.19%)	7702	100.00	56.4	11.3

Table No. 5.18: Employment of female labour for different agricultural operations

Size-group A c r e s	0.1 - 5		5.1 - 10		10.1 - 15		15.1 - 25		25.1 - 50		50.1 & more		T o t a l	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
<b>Kharif Season</b>														
Ploughing	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	2	*
Manuring	9	1.1	-	-	3	0.4	27	1.1	15	1.2	33	3.6	88	1.1
Harrowing	3	0.3	5	0.3	16	2.1	28	1.2	8	0.6	-	-	60	0.8
Sowing	6	0.6	22	1.5	15	2.0	10	0.4	6	0.5	11	1.2	70	0.9
Manuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoeing	-	-	8	0.5	-	-	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	12	0.2
Weeding	238	27.3	<sup>518</sup> 618	34.5	118	15.7	670	28.4	230	17.5	239	25.1	2019	26.2
Watering	6	0.6	4	0.3	1	0.1	16	0.7	-	-	-	-	27	0.4
Reaping	145	17.8	323	21.6	174	23.1	538	22.6	318	24.3	224	23.5	1722	22.4
Harvesting	84	10.3	222	14.8	76	10.1	249	10.5	208	20.4	49	5.1	946	12.3
Total	491	60.0	1102	73.5	403	53.5	1548	65.2	846	64.5	556	58.5	4946	64.3
<b>Rabi Season</b>														
Ploughing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manuring	-	-	7	0.5	1	0.1	7	0.3	6	0.5	-	-	21	0.3
Harrowing	-	-	22	1.5	29	3.9	57	2.4	50	3.8	76	8.0	234	3.0
Sowing	-	-	3	0.2	11	1.5	18	0.8	18	1.4	-	-	50	0.7
Manuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.3	4	0.3	-	-	4	0.1
Hoeing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weeding	195	24.0	156	10.4	145	13.4	397	16.6	195	14.9	148	15.6	1236	16.0
Watering	-	-	3	0.2	-	-	-	-	6	0.5	-	-	9	0.1
Reaping	86	10.6	127	8.4	89	11.9	224	9.5	115	8.8	120	12.6	761	9.8
Harvesting	44	5.4	79	5.3	72	9.7	126	5.2	70	5.3	50	5.3	441	5.7
Total	325	40.0	397	26.5	347	46.5	829	34.8	464	35.5	394	41.5	2756	35.7
GRAND TOTAL:	816	100.0	1499	100.0	750	100.0	2377	100.0	1310	100.0	950	100.0	7702	100.0

(1) Number of female days

(2) Percent

\* Insignificant

average input of male labour. It varied in different size-groups in the same manner as male labour.

Table No. 5.18 in the same manner as Table No. 5.16 gives the operationwise break-up of female labour. Operations requiring heavy female work were weeding and reaping. The former required 26.2% of the total in kharif and 16.0% in Rabi - thus requiring 42.2% of the total female labour. Reaping required 32.2% of the total 22.4% in kharif and 9.8% in Rabi. Thus these two operations alone required 74.4% of the total female days spent in agriculture during the entire year.

(C) Non-adults:

Only one non-adult of male sex was reported working in agriculture. This labour input has been included in Table 4.15.

5.10 Saldars

Saldars are servants employed for a period of at least one year, for working in the farm or in other allied occupations such as sheep-rearing. In the nine villages 101 saldars were reported, 46 of which were employed for farm-work, 30 for sheep-rearing 22 for looking after bullock and cows, 1 for taking care of a buffalo, and one more for sheep and farm work jointly, and the last one for miscellaneous work. Those employed for looking after cattle can be included in those employed for farm work, the nature of work being related to each other very closely.

The mode of payment was fixed customarily. The saldar is expected to stay with the employers family throughout the year and is treated almost as a member of the family. He is thus entitled to free meals for himself, clothes, footwear, etc. In addition he also gets some cash emoluments agreed upon at the beginning.

Total amount paid to these saldars amounted to Rs. 29,935 or Rs. 296/- approximately per saldar per annum. Of this only 38.7 percent represented cash payment which means the cash payment on an average was Rs. 115/- per saldar per annum. The remaining payment was as follows:

Meals	46.3 percent
Clothes	10.0 "
Footwear	1.7 "
Country blanket	3.2 "
Miscellaneous	0.1 "

The average payment differed considerably according to the nature of work. Average payment to those working in the farm was Rs. 337/- ; that of workers in sheep industry was Rs. 295/- . Those looking after cattle got only Rs. 194/- on an average.

CHAPTER VI  
FODDER ECONOMY

**6.1 Prevailing feeding practices**

Animals require both roughage and concentrates the proportion of roughage being nearly two-third in the total quota of feed. In practice the quota of feed and its composition are determined by the economic conditions of the farmer. Bullocks being more important to the farmer, receive better feed both in respect of quality and quantity. The cows on the other hand are largely left to themselves to graze in the common village pastures and elsewhere. Only during the milking period she gets better feed.

In the farm business schedule we noted the feeding practices in detail throughout the year. The data has been presented separately for bullocks and milch cattle in Table No. 6.1 and 6.2. The information pertains to 56 bullocks and 98 milch cattle.

Table No. 6.1 shows that on an average a bullock consumed 254 bundles of Kadba, 486 bundles of Sarmad and 1.5 maunds of oilcakes during the year. The total value comes to Rs. 97/- per bullock per year. This does not include grazing. The amount consumed varied from month to month. It was very low between September and December and was high between March and June. Low consumption between September and December is due to the fact that green grasses are available during this period and bullocks are relatively free from work in this period so that they can be taken to the pastures for grazing. From March onwards pastures become barren. It will be noted further that the average quota of concentrates is high between March and August, because in these months they have to work hard on the field.

Table No. 6.1: Consumption of feed by bullocks.

Type of feed	July August	September October	November December	January February	March April	May June	Total	Value Rs.
Kadba (Bundles)	1975	400	100	1920	6050	4280	14725	2651
Average per bullock	34	7	2	33	104	74	254	46
Sarmad (Bundles)	2950	2050	5000	7700	6470	4000	28170	1972
Average per bullock	51	35	86	133	112	69	486	34
Oil cakes (Maunds)	15-14	4-30	3-00	6-29	27-17	24-18	81-28	980
Average per bullock	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.5	17
Miscellaneous Rs.	5	3	-	-	20	2	-	30
							Total Rs.	5633
							Average per animal	97

**Table No. 6.2: Consumption of fodder by milch cattle.**

Type of feed	July August	September October	November December	January February	March April	May June	Total	Value Rs.
Kadba (Bundles)	1170	380	-	160	780	1060	3510	632
Average per animal	12	4	-	2	8	10	36	-
Sarnad (Bundles)	1450	1230	1590	4780	4760	2460	16270	1139
Average per animal	15	13	15	49	49	25	166	-
Oil cakes (Maunds)	-	-	-	0-12	0-12	0-6	0-30	9
Average per animal								
Miscellaneous Rs.	4	8	-	6	-	-	10	28
							Total Rs.	1808
							Average per animal	18



Table No. 6.2 gives the amount of feed consumed by milch cattle. On an average one animal consumed during the year 36 bundles of Kadba, 166 bundles of Sarnad and some small quantity of concentrates. The total value comes to Rs. 18 per animal per year. It is thus clear that the quantity consumed by bullock was more than five times that of a milch cattle. Month to month variations in the feed consumed by milch cattle were similar to those which were noticed in the feed consumption of a bullock. Between September and December consumption was low, it being compensated by grazing; between March and June it was high there being no grasses on the pastures.

#### 6.2 Fodder supply in the villages

We will now consider the total fodder supply available in the villages. This consists of crops residues in the villages, and imports from outside. Fodder produced within the villages was as follows:

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value Rs.</u>
Kadba	322290 bundles	57,548
Sarnad	811565 "	57,842
Bhus	513 cart loads	7,564
		<u>1,22,954</u>

Of this, quantity sold outside the villages surveyed was quite small viz. 1000 bundles of Kadba worth Rs. 200/-. The import of feed from outside was as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value Rs.</u>
Kadba	30080 bundles	7,502
Sarnad	6425 "	390
Bhus	5 cart loads	69
Batuk	321 bundles	55
Cotton seed	24 maunds	300
Oil cakes	1390 maunds & 6 seers	16,448
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>24,764</u>

It will be seen that in the total imports the main item was oil-cakes.

Total feed available for consumption will be obtained by adding fodder production in the villages and imports and then subtracting from this the quantity exported outside. The result is as follows:

	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value Rs.</u>
(1)	Kadba	351370 bundles	64,851
(2)	Sarmad	817990 "	58,232
(3)	Bhus	518 cart loads	7,633
(4)	Oil cakes	1390.2 maunds	16,448
(5)	Cotton seed	24 maunds	300
			1,47,464

First three items represent roughage while the last two items represent concentrates.

### 5.3 Adequacy or otherwise of the available feed supply

Presuming that the feeding practices noted earlier are ideal according to the farmers we can consider whether the stock of feed available is adequate or not for the entire cattle population in the villages. The total cattle population was as follows:

Bullocks	1096
Cows	1089
Youngstock	1098
Buffaloes - Male	31
- Female	297
- Youngstock	274

The quota of feed is known in respect of bullocks and milch cattle viz. Rs. 97 and Rs. 18 per year per animal respectively. For the rest of the cattle we will presume that their quota is the same as that of a milch cattle. The quota of bullock on an average was worth Rs. 97 including concentrates worth Rs. 17/- .

At this rate total bullock population would require concentrates worth Rs. 18632. Concentrates available were evaluated at Rs. 19748. There is thus a surplus of concentrates worth Rs. 1116/- which can be made available to milch cattle.

As regards the roughage the total requirement of all cattle together is estimated at Rs. 137882. The available quota is Rs. 1,30,716. The shortage comes to about Rs. 7166 which is not very considerable. The prevailing feeding practices, however, cannot be regarded as the ideal. In fact feeding practices as reported by the farmers are determined by the available feed supply and hence are necessarily not in keeping with the standard feeding practices. As noted earlier the bullock consumes 254 bundles of Kadba, 486 bundles of Sarmad and 1.5 maunds of concentrates. Roughly its weight comes to 10 Lbs.<sup>1</sup> of roughage and 0.3 Lbs. of concentrates per day. Daily quota of other cattle comes to about 2.4 Lbs. per animal. The standard feed is supposed to be about 20 Lbs. per day per animal two-third of which will be roughage. According to this standard the feed supply available in the villages will fall short considerably.

But we have not considered so far the pastures which form an important source of cattle feed. We will consider them in the next section.

#### 6.4 Pastures

Usually in all villages some area is earmarked for grazing which is known as gairan or kuran in the vernacular. These are open to all villages after payment of a small fee and are formally in charge of Gram-panchayats. In addition to these the farmers may have their own private grazing grounds but these are usually

---

1 Weight of 1 bundle of Kadba is about 6 Lbs. and that of Sarmad is about 4 Lbs.

uncultivable lands. As noted in Table No. 5.1 discussed in the preceding chapter, total acreage under pastures was 2624 nearly for all villages taken together.

It is contended that pastures if managed properly, can feed animals at the rate of one animal per two acres. Presently, however, the stock carrying capacity of these pastures is very low. Lack of management is the only reason. Being noman's land they are not looked after properly. Indiscriminate and overgrazing have done considerable harm to the pastures. They are cattle standing room rather than pastures as normally understood. Cattle habits and the lack of scientific management are the two factors responsible for this state of affairs. Cattle are selective in their grazing i.e. they pick out more succulent and palatable grasses. Consequently they wander over a wider area and in doing so trample upon the growing grasses. As a result better grasses have less chance to grow and spread. In course of time good varieties of grasses disappear giving place to inferior qualities.

This makes clear that if village pastures are to serve as the main source of cattle-feed, they must be managed in a more systematic way. To put in the words of Burns and others, the problem is "to get the maximum amount of fodder, for the greatest number of cattle for the longest period of time from a given area of grassland and also make sure that the grassland does not deteriorate but improves."<sup>1</sup>

It is not difficult to realise this aim particularly with the guidance and help of the experts of the Board. Broadly there are two ways of improving

---

1 Grassland problem in Western India - Burns, Kulkarni and Godbole.

village pastures. The first is the reseeded of pastures following ploughing which is the normal way of producing improved pastures in the western countries. This, however, is not feasible nor desirable at this stage as it involves considerable cost both in terms of money and labour. The second method relies more on natural vegetation and scientific management of the pastures. It is this method which is advocated by experts in India.

The essence of the method is as follows:

First some resting period is to be allowed to the pastures after removing the unwanted weeds. In course of time good grasses spring up. If necessary some grassseed may be broadcast after harrowing the land. When the grasses make their appearance cattle graze according to the system known as rotational grazing. Grazing further is to be supplemented by hay and silage-making. Experiments carried out near Poona have proved that this system improves the stock-carrying capacity of pastures very considerably. It was found that dry animals and bullocks when not working can be fed entirely on grassland under this system.

One animal per two acres is the minimum limit agreed upon by the researchers. Even at this moderate rate the pastures of 2624 acres can feed not less than 1312 animals. So far the pastures have not received any attention either of the villagers or of the Board. In fact grassland management should have been one of the important items in the livestock improvement scheme of the Board. It is clear from the above discussion that if pastures are well managed, they alone can support 1312 animals nearly according to the prescribed rate. The fodder shortage thus can be reduced considerably by proper management of pastures.

CHAPTER VII

NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND SERVICES AND TRADING

**7.1 Variety and distribution of the non-agricultural occupations in the nine villages**

There were in all nineteen types of non-agricultural occupations engaging as many as 235 i.e. 19.3% of the total number of families. These may initially be divided into two categories viz. balutedars and non-balutedars. The balutedars may further be sub-divided into those concerned mainly with production and those mainly with services. The former class includes carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, cobblers, rope-makers and potters; the latter includes barbers, Ramoshis, Kolis, butchers, priests or worshippers, and a galvaniser. Non-balutedars include tailors, broom and basket makers, millers, fishermen, wool-spinners, drumbeaters and those collecting and selling shrubs (known locally as Tarvat).

It will be seen from Table No. 7.1 that the distribution of families between various occupations and that of occupations between villages was far from being equal. The largest number of families (viz. 56) was found engaged in wool-spinning. Next to them were carpenters and rope-makers whose numerical strength was respectively 30 and 28. Those engaged in the collection and sale of shrubs were 27. The cobblers and Ramoshis serving the village numbered 18 and 19 respectively. The number of families engaged in other occupations was quite small.

Distribution of important balutedars between villages was, as said above, unequal, except in respect of carpenters who were found in all villages. Blacksmiths numbered only two, one residing at Hingni

Table 7.1: Non-agricultural occupations.

Occupation	Deva- pur	Hingni	Palas- wade	Shir- tav	Pulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jam- bhulni	Valai	Total
1 Carpenters	2	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	2	30
2 Blacksmiths	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
3 Goldsmiths	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
4 Cobblers	-	5	1	1	1	-	3	7	-	18
5 Rope-makers	3	1	1	2	-	8	5	2	6	28
6 Potters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
7 Barbers	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5
8 Basket-making	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
9 Tailors	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	8
10 Flour mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11 Fishing	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
12 Wool-spinning	-	3	-	3	-	-	47	3	-	56
13 Ramoshi X	-	8	5	-	-	1	4	-	1	19
14 Koli	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
15 Butchers	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
16 Religious Service x	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	4	2	12
17 Musicians X	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	11
18 Tarvat sale x	8	-	6	3	-	2	2	6	-	27
19 Galvanising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>235</b>

and the other at Jambhulni. Cobblers were quite numerous viz. 18, but a large number of them viz. seven was residing at Jambhulni; villages Valai, Panwan and Devapur did not have even a single cobbler. Rope-makers were found at all villages except at Pulkoti. Barbers numbering five were distributed only between three villages viz. Jambhulni, Valai and Hingni. Half of the tailors i.e. 4 were residing at Hingni, the remaining half residing at Jambhulni, Valai and Pulkoti. The flour mill, started only during the year of survey, was located at Jambhulni,. Wool-spinning was reported by a large number of families only at Gangoti perhaps because the Dhangar community in this village was in a large majority (viz. 70.4%) in the total population. Out of 124 total Ramoshi families, those serving the villages numbered only 19. It was revealed in the investigation that the practice of giving baluta to Ramoshis was being gradually discontinued mainly because, it was contended, that they were not doing their job carefully, as an evidence of which a number of untraced pilferages was cited. It will be seen from the table that Hingni enjoyed a better position as most of the important non-agricultural occupations were there to serve the villagers; on the other hand Pulkoti had a small number of occupations located in it.

## 7.2 Caste and Occupation

Table No. 7.2 presents data regarding the relationship between caste and the non-agricultural occupation. It is necessary to study this relationship as in the old Hindu system caste and occupation were closely bound together and any deviation was frowned upon by caste and village councils. The old system, however, is now giving way.

Carpentry was the caste-occupation of the Sutar caste but there being only one family belonging to this



Table 7.2: Caste and non-agricultural occupation

Occupation Caste	Car- pen- ter	Bla- ck- smi- ths	Gold smi- ths	Cobb- lers	Kope mak- ing	Pot- ters	Bar- bers	Br- oom & Bas- ket mak- ers	Tail- ors	Flo- ur mill	Fish- ing	wool spi- nning	Ra- mo- shi	Koli	But- ch- ers	Re- li- gi- ous ser- vi- ces	Musi- ci- ans	Tar- vat Sale	Gal- va- nis- ing
<b>I Marathas &amp; Allied Castes</b>																			
Maratha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhangar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<b>II Hindus Inter- mediate (I)</b>																			
Sangar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panchal	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koshti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sonar	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jawari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>III Hindus Inter- mediate (II)</b>																			
Nhavi	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumbhar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curav	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ghadsi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-
Lonari	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bhol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IV Backward Castes</b>																			
Kaikadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V Depressed Castes</b>																			
Mahar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Chambhar	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holar	4	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Mang	9	-	-	-	28	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhor	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nav-Badhne	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-
Ramoshi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>VI Muslims</b>																			
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>																			
	30	2	3	18	28	1	5	2	8	1	2	56	19	6	3	12	11	27	1

caste, other communities seem to have taken to this occupation. It will be seen from the table that Nava <sup>Baudhas</sup> Buddhists, formerly Mahars, bulked large (viz. 12 out of 30) among the carpenters. Next to them were Mangs who were nine. Holars numbered four. Thus out of 30 carpenters, 26 belonged to the depressed castes. Of the remaining four, two belonged to the Lonari caste, one was Muslim and one was Panchal by caste. Similarly, tailoring occupation was pursued by different castes. Of the eight tailors, three were Marathas, two were Lonaris and one each of the remaining three was Sangar, Ghadsi and Muslim. Wool-spinning was reported by three castes viz. Dhangar, Maratha and Mahar. Dhangar caste, however, was prominent as 52 out of 56 families belonged to this caste. Musicians belonged to the Ghadsi caste all excepting the two who were <sup>Baudhas</sup> Nava-Buddhas. Sale of shrubs was reported mostly by depressed castes; out of 27 families, 20 were <sup>Baudhas</sup> Nava-Buddhists, 3 were Holars, two were Mahars, one was Ramoshi and one was Dhor. In all other cases, excepting those mentioned here, no deviation was noticed so far as the caste-occupation relationship is concerned.

### 7.3 Income and Occupation

We will analyse the data, relevant for this Section, with a view to understanding mainly (A) the extent of dependence of the concerned families, on non-agricultural occupations. This involves analysis of total income of the families from all sources and the place of non-agricultural occupation in it.

(B) Next we will study the composition of the income earned in the non-agricultural occupation i.e. we will note the further break-up of the income derived from non-agricultural occupation.

Table 7.3: Income from all sources of each category of non-agricultural occupation.

Occupation	Total No. of families	Agriculture		Agricultural labour		Rent of land		Milk, eggs, manure, etc.		Residues		Other occupations		Income from the occupation	Grand total
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
1 Carpenters	30	10	1436.75	13	1244.69	7	589.31	14	1227	1	100	2	(1) 45	12211	16853.75
	%		8.5		7.4		3.5		7.3		0.6		0.3	72.4	100.0
2 Blacksmiths	2	-	-	2	100	1	30	1	218	-	-	-	-	709	1057
	%				9.4		2.8		20.6					67.2	100.0
3 Goldsmiths	3	2	867.50	-	-	2	-	1	34	2	-	-	-	1077	1978.50
	%		43.9						1.7					54.4	100.0
4 Cobblers	18	9	1294.52	8	1425	1	20	11	1333	1	700	7	(2) 1426	2448	8646.52
	%		15.0		16.5		0.2		15.4		8.1		16.5	28.3	100.0
5 Rope-making	28	15	2314.23	13	2164	3	362.37	14	698	2	150	2	(3) 362	4001	10051.60
	%		23.1		21.5		3.6		6.9		1.5		3.6	39.8	100.0
6 Potter	1	-	-	1	180	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	19.50	214.50
	%				83.7				7.0					9.3	100.0
7 Barbers	5	5	654.39	1	40	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	646	1360.39
	%		48.1		2.9				1.5					47.5	100.0
8 Broom and Basket-making	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	55	-	-	1	(4) 400	467.50	922.50
	%								5.0				43.3	50.7	100.0
9 Tailors	8	5	3107.22	3	520	1	75	-	758	-	-	4	(5) 913.19	1545	6924.41
	%		44.9		7.5		1.1		10.9				13.3	22.3	100.0
10 Flour-mill	1	1	2100.80	-	-	-	-	-	430	-	-	1	(6) 215	-	2745.80
	%		76.5						15.6				7.8		100.0
11 Fishing	2	1	3059.50	1	80	1	302	2	301	-	-	1	(7) 42	643.50	4428.00
	%		69.1		1.8		6.8		6.8				0.9	14.6	100.0
12 Koli	6	1	348.75	5	605	22	94	5	876	1	50	-	-	2582.50	4556.25
	%		7.6		13.3		2.1		19.2		1.1			55.7	100.0
13 Galvanising	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300

1 = Reporting families  
2 = Income

Break-up of this amount is as follows:

(1) Kektad charge		(2) 1 Partnership at Bombay	400
(3) 1 Religious service		3 Sale of shrubs	120
1 Carpenter	25	2 Service	890
	337	1 Spinning	16
	362		1426
(4) Service			
(5) 2 Grocery	350	(6) Sheep rearing.	
1 Musician	400	(7) Sheep rearing.	
1 Sheep-rearing.	109.19		
	919.19		

(A) Dependence on non-agricultural occupation

A precise idea about the extent to which the families were dependent on non-agricultural occupation can be obtained by noting the proportion contributed by them to the total stream of income. It will be seen from Table No. 7.3 that there was only one family viz. that of the galvaniser, which was dependent entirely on non-agricultural occupation. On the other extreme, was the wool-spinning occupation contributing as low as 5.3% of the total income. Wool-spinning was the work of women carried out during their leisure time; the wage-rate was low and consequently the total receipts formed a small proportion of the total income of the families. In between these two extremes lie all the remaining occupations.

Among the 19 types of occupations, those contributing more than 50% of the total income numbered only five, in addition to the one constituting the upper limit viz. the galvanising occupation. These were carpentry, blacksmithy, goldsmithy, broom and basket-making and the waterman's job. Carpentry and blacksmithy fetched a considerable income viz. 72.4 and 67.1% of the total income. Those contributing between 25 and 50% of the total income included cobblers, rope-makers, barbers, and musicians or drumbeaters. Occupations contributing less than 25% of the total income were pottery, tailoring, fishing, waterman's job, butchery, religious services and shurb-selling in addition to the wool-spinning occupation. Income of the flour-mill has not been given here as the same was started only in the middle of the survey-year and since the incomes analysed here pertain to the year preceding the case-study, the flour-mill offered no comparable data. The same, however, will be discussed at a later stage in detail.

As regards the average income earned in different occupations, there were very wide differences, the upper and lower limit of the range being Rs. 680.50 (Waterman's job) and Rs. 20 (Pottery). The waterman (i.e. Koli) earns more obviously because of the scarcity of the water and the inconveniences involved in fetching it. It will be seen that out of 6 Kolis, three were staying at Devapur, which had become a centre of new-activities with many outsiders residing there. Naturally they had to depend upon the Koli for their water supply. Occupations fetching on an average more than Rs. 300/- included carpentry, smithy and galvanising in addition to that of the Koli mentioned above.

(B) Composition of income earned in the non-agricultural occupation (Table No. 7.4)

Income earned in a particular occupation is derived from four sources which may be stated as (1) baluta remuneration, (2) sale-proceeds, (3) repairs and (4) wages. These sources have come into existence as a result of the gradual disintegration of the baluta-system according to which, in old times, the balutedar was obliged to serve the clients in return of which he was getting more or less fixed remuneration in kind, known as baluta. The passage of time, however, has considerably affected the system and now a large part of the income is derived from the sale-proceeds of finished products or other cash-remuneration. Thus it can be seen that of the total income earned in carpentry, 54.6% was earned by way of wages and 23.4% by way of the sale of new products. Baluta-remuneration amounted to only 20.3% of the total income. Under the baluta-system, as it prevails today, the carpenter or any other balutedar carries out only minor repairs of the implements; he is not expected to supply any new article to the client unless he is paid extra

remuneration. The baluta-system is fast declining can be seen not only from the small proportion the baluta-work contributes to the total income but also from the fact that not all carpenters had clients attached to them. Out of thirty carpenters only twenty reported working under baluta-terms and the total number of clients was reported to be nearly 431. It is likely that the remaining cultivating families might be attached to carpenters residing outside the villages surveyed. The same holds good about the blacksmiths. The goldsmiths and Shimpis (tailors) had long ceased to be the balutedars.

As against these, those still depending upon baluta work included barbers, Ramoshis, Kolis, butchers, etc. Barbers derived 96.7% of the total income from baluta-work. For the remaining, baluta-payment constituted the only source. It seems, however, necessary to omit Kolis from this list as it was found that their relations were more of a contractual nature. Every client had to employ him specifically and pay him the amount in cash or kind fixed by the Koli. There were six Kolis, three residing at Devapur with a clientele of 45 out of 124 total families, one each at Hingni, Palaswade and Pulkoti the clientele being 25/206, 32/81 and 20/126.

Those entirely dependent upon the sale of new articles were broom and basket makers, fishers and shrub sellers. For cobblers and rope-makers also it formed an important source contributing nearly 62.4% and 44.0% of the total income. Money income derived from repairs amounted to 16.7% of the total income in the case of goldsmiths, 10.5% in the case of cobblers and less than 5% in the case of blacksmiths and carpenters. Tailors, musicians and the galvaniser were dependent entirely on cash income earned in return of

their services. Casual or contractual work fetched 54% of the income for the carpenters and 74.3% for the goldsmiths.

From the above analysis, we may conclude that in the case of those, who could make new articles as well as serve the clients, the proportion of baluta-payment formed a small part of their income earned in the concerned occupation. Where however, the question of production did not arise, such as for example in the case of Ramoshis, Kolis or barbers, baluta-payment formed the main, if not the only, source. There appears a tendency as seen from the analysis of incomes of carpenters, ironsmiths, cobblers, etc. to rely more on such work that will yield cash-income rather than on the work under the age-old baluta-system.

Agriculture, among other sources of income, figured prominently which can be seen not only from the proportion of income it contributed to the total income, but also from the large number of families reporting it, as the important source of income. Thus among barbers, all families reported agriculture as the important source of income contributing as much as 48.1% of the total income. Maximum dependence on agriculture viz. to the extent of 69.1 % of the total income was reported by fishermen; Kolis, on the other hand reported minimum dependence, the contribution of agriculture to the total income being only 7.6%. Ten out of thirty carpenters were also cultivators; the contribution of agriculture to the total income was, however, small viz. 8.5%. Considerable dependence on agriculture was shown by goldsmiths, tailors, cobblers and rope-makers. Blacksmiths, potters, broom-basket makers, however, had no land.

Dependence on agricultural labour was not very considerable except in the case of the potter who derived 83.7% of his total income from it. Thirteen

Table 7.4: Further Break-up of income from non-agricultural occupations.

Occupation	Total No. of families	Percentage distribution of income from different sources to the total income from the non-agricultural occupation					Total income from the occupation	Average per family	Income from all sources		Percentage of income from the occupation to the total income
		Baluta %	Sale proceeds %	Re-pairs %	Paid labour %	Average					
1 Carpenters	30	20.3	23.4	1.7	54.6	100.0 (12211)	407.0	16854	561.8	72.4	
2 Blacksmiths	2	31.7	10.6	3.5	54.2	100.0 (709)	354.5	1057	528.5	67.2	
3 Goldsmiths	3	-	9.0	16.7	74.3	100.0 (1077)	359.0	1979	659.7	54.4	
4 Cobblers	18	27.1	62.4	10.5	-	100.0 (2448)	136.0	8647	480.4	28.3	
5 Rope-making	28	44.0	44.0	-	12.0	100.0 (4001)	142.9	10051.63	359.0	39.8	
6 Potter	1	75.0	25.0	-	-	100.0 (20)	20.0	215	215.0	9.3	
7 Barbers	5	96.7	-	-	3.3	100.0 (646)	129.2	1360	272.0	47.5	
8 Basket & Broom	2	-	100.0	-	-	100.0 (468)	234.0	923	461.5	50.7	
9 Tailors	8	-	-	-	100.0	100.0 (1545)	193.1	6924	865.5	22.3	
10 Flour mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11 Fishing	2	-	100.0	-	-	100.0 (643.50)	322.0	4428	2214.0	14.6	
12 Wool Spinning	56	-	58.2	-	41.8	100.0 (1599)	28.5	30142	538.2	5.3	
13 Ramoshi	19	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 (1006)	84.5	9595	505.0	16.7	
14 Koli	6	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 (2583)	880.5	4556.28	759.3	56.7	
15 Butchers	3	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 (200)	66.6	1749	583.0	11.4	
16 Religious service	12	100.0	-	-	-	100.0 (1097)	91.5	5086	473.8	19.3	
17 Musicians	11	-	-	-	100.0	100.0 (2290)	208.2	5075	461.4	45.1	
18 Jarwatsole	27	-	100.0	-	-	100.0 (1615)	59.8	16468	609.9	9.8	
19 Galvanising	1	-	-	-	100.0	100.0 (300)	300.0	300	300.0	100.0	
						35058		126009		27.8	



out of thirty carpenters, three out of eight tailors, eight out of eighteen cobblers, and thirteen out of twentyeight rope-makers reported agricultural labour as one of the sources of income but the proportion of income earned was not very considerable.

Rent of land was reported by a few viz. 16 out of which 7 were carpenters, 3 rope-makers, two kolis and one each a blacksmith, tailor and a fisherman. Obviously this source had an insignificant place as it contributed at its maximum only 6.8% of the total income of the fishermen. Livestock products also contributed a small proportion of income. Money received from outside was reported by five families of which two were rope-makers and one each a carpenter, a cobbler and a Koli. Combination of non-agricultural occupations was reported by a few, the same will be dealt with at a later stage.

In conclusion, it may be said that with the exception of the galvaniser families depending entirely on non-agricultural occupation did not exist. Either due to the inadequate income derived from the non-agricultural occupation or as a matter of long practice, all families were pursuing simultaneously other occupations also. Among these, agriculture and agricultural labour were important in view of their considerable contribution to the total income as well as the large number of families <sup>engaged in</sup> ~~reporting to~~ them.

#### 7.4 Production and Services

In this Section we will assess the total production during the year, disposal of the same within and outside the village, the procurement of raw materials for it and so on. As regards the services, we will describe only the general nature and give some incidental information. It seems useful to treat individual crafts separately.

**(A) Carpenters:**

Out of thirty carpenters, only eighteen reported the manufacture of new articles in addition to the normal services rendered to the clients and working occasionally on daily wages in construction works. Articles were manufactured both for the clients and for the sale in the market; but in the case of the former, raw material largely consisting of wood was supplied by the clients themselves. The number of articles manufactured for clients was 92, consisting of 19 hoes, 24 ploughs, 23 seeddrills, 24 harrows, and two mot-wheels. The value of these articles was estimated at Rs. 672/- .

Articles manufactured for the sale in the market were larger in number and varied in character. The Table No. 7.5 below presents data regarding the types of articles sold, together with the place of sale and the gross sale proceeds.

**Table 7.5: Articles prepared by carpenters for sale, sale proceeds and place of sale.**

Article	Place of sale	Sold to whom	No.	Gross sale proceeds	Average value Rs.
1 Hoes	Local village	Farmers	7	46	6.57
2 Ploughs	"	"	4	50	12.50
3 Drills	"	"	10	115	11.50
4 Frames	"	"	17	266	15.65
	Neighbouring village	"	14	230	16.43
5 Window frames	Local	"	8	150	18.75
6 Doors	"	"	23	365	15.87
7 Axle	Mhaswad	"	5	400	80.00
8 Cart wheels	Local	"	9	310	34.44
9 Mot wheels	Mhaswad	"	4	20	5.00
	Nagoba fair	"	6	18	3.00
10 Katwat	Mhaswad	2	18	22	1.22
	Nagoba fair		10	10	1.00
11 Carts	Distant village		2	500	250.00
12 Cupboards	Mhaswad		4	40	10.00
13 Miscellaneous	"			110	
				<u>2652</u>	

Total production was worth Rs. 3324/- of which production worth Rs. 2652 (i.e. 79.8%) was sold to the non-clients leaving thus only a small portion which was supplied to the clients under the baluta terms. This indicates the extent to which the carpenters had commercialised their enterprise.

As regards raw material, it is already stated that when articles are manufactured at the specific request of the client, the client himself is responsible for the supply of wood and other material. The raw materials, however, are procured by the carpenter himself, when he makes articles on his own. The total value of wood required during the year was Rs. 785/- of which nearly 40 percent was procured from the village of residence, about 25 percent from the neighbouring villages and the remaining from the merchants at Khaswad.

(B) Ropemakers:

Rope-making is the caste-occupation of the Mangs and his services are very essential to the farmers. He prepares various kinds of ropes which are required for different purposes in the daily life of farmers. Total production was worth Rs. 3603, of which about 54.9% was given to the clients under baluta terms and the rest was sold in the market. Raw material consisting of agave plants was worth Rs. 962 most of which was collected in the villages.<sup>1</sup>

(C) Cobblers: ✓

Only six out of 18 cobblers were making new foot-wears, the rest were carrying out only repairs. Only a simple form of footwear, known as chappal, was prepared. The number of pairs was approximately 485 and the gross sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 2894/- . All except a few pairs, viz. 94 were sold to the local

---

1 See footnote on next page.

customers. Raw material consisting of leather worth Rs. 1447/- and nails, thread, etc. worth Rs. 182/- was procured from Mhaswad.

1 Footnote of the previous page:

Articles prepared by rope-makers, value etc.

Article	Given to the clients		Sold		Place
	No.	Value	No.	Value	
1 Nade	11	110	22	250	Local village
			15	150	Taluka place
			26	260	Mhaswad market
2 Saunder Sunder	169	803	9	14	Local village
			163	310	Mhaswad market
3 Kasare	345	172	100	50	"
4 Sapati	25	13	-	-	-
5 Kanya	860	215			
6 Muski	360	90			
7 Charhate	-	-	5	30	Mhaswad market
8 Joopani	175	132			
9 Whips	20	20			
10 Wadani	5	10			
11 Rope	-	414	-	270	Mhaswad farmers
				200	Mhaswad merchants
				70	Local farmers
12 Miscellaneous	-	-	-	20	Mhaswad market
		1979		1624	

**(D) Basket and broom-making:**

Baskets were of various sizes and shapes, each called by a different name. The total number of each variety and the gross sale proceeds were as follows. The whole lot was sold at Mhaswad.

<u>Type</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Sale proceeds</u>
Dal	20	17-8-0
Topali	300	150-0-0
Pati	280	100-0-0
		-----
		267-8-0
		-----

(1 : These are varieties of baskets)

Brooms numbered 800, all of which were sold at Mhaswad at a total price of Rs. 200/- . The raw material was procured free of charge within the same or neighbouring villages.

**(E) Pottery:**

There was only one potter pursuing his ancestral occupation at Jambhuni. He prepared nearabout 150 earthen pots of various sizes and they were mostly given to the clients under baluta-terms, numbering about 25, all from Jambhuni.

**(F) Ironsmith:**

Manufacture of new articles was almost negligible. Only one clip-gear and some nails of large size were made by ironsmith; the same were sold at Nagoba fair for Rs. 100/- . The raw material it required consisted of some small iron bars, coal, etc. which was procured from Mhaswad at a total price of Rs. 25/- only.

**(G) Barbers:**

As noted earlier barbers were earning a large portion of their income under baluta-terms. The total number of clients was 232 in the villages under survey.

The remaining families may be attached to barbers residing outside the villages surveyed by us. The rate more or less fixed under baluta-terms was 10 seers of grain per head which comes to about Rs. 5/- per head per year. In return he is expected to serve the client once in a month for hair-cut to three or four times in a month for shaving beard. The payment under baluta-terms is thus quite low as compared with the charges in a hair-dressers shop.

(H) Wool-spinning:

Those engaged in wool-spinning may be divided into two categories: Those who were purchasing raw wool and selling after spinning it and those who were spinning the wool on piece-rate basis. The essential difference between the two is this that while the latter were free from the responsibility of selling the spun wool, the former were not. Of the 56 families, 43 belonged to the first category. These in all purchased 8 maunds and 13 seers (333 seers) of raw wool at a total price of Rs. 727-50 or Rs. 2.18 per seer. The value at which it was sold after spinning was Rs. 4.06 per seer. The net income per seer was Rs. 1-88. The wage-rate for spinning was slightly less than Rs. 1-88 per seer. The raw wool was purchased from the local shepherds and sold to the weavers at Mhaswad. Weavers visiting the villages for collecting the wool was not very uncommon. Usually in July, August and September spinners have a busy time though they get some work almost throughout the year.

(I) Shrub-selling:

The process consists of picking up the shrubs and selling it either directly as a fuel or after sheering, soaking and beating for one day to the Dhcr community at Mhaswad, who use it for dyeing the leather.

### 7.5 Capital Investment

The table below presents information regarding the value of implements required in various occupations.

Table 7.6: Capital Investment in different occupations.

Occupation	No. of establishments	Value of capital	% to total	Average per establishment
1 Carpenter	30	1995	16.5	66.5
2 Blacksmiths	2	300	2.5	150.0
3 Goldsmiths	3	800	6.6	266.5
4 Cobblers	18	276	2.3	15.3
5 Rope-makers	28	240	2.0	8.6
6 Potter	1	10	0.1	10.0
7 Barbers	5	200	1.6	40.0
8 Basket and Broom-making	2	11	0.1	5.5
9 Tailors	8	1820	15.0	227.5
10 Flour mill	1	4000	33.0	4000.0
11 Wool-spinning	56	280	2.3	5.0
12 Fishing	2	400	3.3	200.0
13 Koli	6	480	4.0	80.0
14 Butchers	3	35	0.3	11.6
15 Musicians	11	1162	9.6	105.6
16 Galvanising	1	100	0.8	100.0
Total:		12109	100.0	

The total value was of the order of Rs. 12,109, of which 33% represented the value of equipment of the flour mill; the maximum investment as compared with that of any other occupation. Carpenters and tailors come next, the value of their implements being respectively 16.5% and 15.0% of the total. All, except one

tailor had their own machines, purchased secondhand during the last ten years or so. Ramshi, shrub-sellers and priests required no implements and hence they are omitted from this table. Among individual establishments of different occupations there were little variations as the equipments were more or less the same in all cases. The implements require repairs occasionally but in the case-studies it was found that all such repairs were carried out by the owner himself without incurring expenditure.

#### 7.6 Flour Mill:

For the first time in the villages, the flour mill was started in August 1959 at Jambhulni by a person belonging to the Lonari caste. It appeared that the proprietor was thinking of it for a considerable time in the past. He was a rich cultivator and his income from agriculture during the year preceding the field-work was nearly Rs. 2530/- . In addition he had a small flock of sheep and goats which yielded an income of Rs. 215/- during the same year. The initial investment was about Rs. 4,000/- and all implements were brought from Bombay. Due to the absence of competition, the flour mill is reaping good profits from the very beginning. Net income per day was about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4; the occasions of ceremony, fairs etc. fetch nearly Rs. 5 per day.

#### 7.7 Immigrants

As many as 26 families in the total of 235 who were engaged in non-agricultural occupation were found to have immigrated to the village under survey. Of these 9 were carpenters, 9 rope makers, 4 Kolis, 2 tailors, 1 barber and 1 galvaniser. The barber in fact originally belonged to village Valai but had gone to Lodavale, 10 miles away from Valai, as the barber



of that village had gone elsewhere. He worked there for 10 years but had to return to Valai as the barber of Lodavale returned to resume his work again. Of the two tailors, one came here to inherit the property of his father-in-law. He learned the art of tailoring from the talathi of this village and started tailoring shop of his own. The second had come from Nansad, which is 24 miles from the villages surveyed. His father was a butcher. As he had no land and as the profession of his father was not adequate for the maintenance of the family he started acquiring the art of tailoring from the village tailor. After gaining the confidence he decided to settle down at Pulkoti, where he thought he would be able to earn a good income in view of the fact that Pulkoti, had become a centre of new activities of the trust. The galvaniser had come from Karad; exactly what prompted him to come here, he could not tell. Kolis came mostly from Mhaswad and Rajewadi. One of them was attracted by the tank-bed land; one more was invited by the villagers of Palaswada; the remaining two came here one from Mhaswad and the other from Rajewadi, to find some work but with the scarcity of water and the inconveniences involved in fetching it, induced them to continue their traditional work. As regards rope-makers, all except one had come from Mhaswad; the remaining one had come from Limbode, which is 10 miles away from Devapur, the reason being the presence of his father-in-law at Shirtav. For one the tank-bed was the attraction for migration. One more came in search of some work and settled down. All the remaining i.e. 6 reported that they migrated to these villages as these were their Vatan villages and even prior to their migration they were serving the villages though from Mhaswad. As regards carpenters three had migrated to Pulkoti from

Karandwadi, 10 miles from Pulkoti, because of the new construction works which offered them some scope for work. Five more had migrated from the nearby villages with the same hope. One had migrated from Taratgaon, 55 miles away.

To summarise, it will be seen that though the number of families migrating to the villages was considerable, most of them had migrated from the nearby villages within the radius of 10 miles; except in the case of some carpenters, the migration was not very planned and purposeful.

7.8 We may mention in this chapter the establishment of Fibre Centre by the Rural Welfare Board for processing, spinning and weaving and vegetable fibre. The intention was to make a beginning of introducing small industry which will give employment to some people and introduce the villagers to the new technique of production. The Centre received a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Khadi Commission.

At the time of the survey the Centre had just started working. On 1st May 1959, the total number of employees was ten and the value of all equipment was Rs. 3484. Monthly expenditure was of the order of Rs. 830 consisting of wages (Rs. 600) raw material (Rs. 150) oil etc. (Rs. 50) and miscellaneous requirements (Rs. 30). The raw material was usually purchased from the farmers so that farmers were induced to grow agave. Total production consisting of matting, batara, bags, ropes, woollen scarfs etc. upto November 1959 was evaluated at Rs. 2,647 of which production worth Rs. 142.50 only was to be sold.

In the year of survey it was proposed that the management of the centre should vest in a cooperative society sponsored by the workers themselves. A

beginning was made to lay aside from the wages a small amount every month to enable them to register themselves into an industrial co-operative.

The centre was thinking of adding two new activities in the near future. The first related to the extraction of Caranauba wax from agave leaves from which the fibre is extracted. This became possible due to the research made by the National Chemical Laboratory recently. The possibility of undertaking this activity was being explored at that time.

The second activity which was more important and immediately feasible related to the <sup>flaying</sup> ~~flying~~ of deal animals and tanning of their hides and skin. This was of immediate importance. During the year preceding the survey nearly 1,126 animals died, most of which were thrown in the forest as there was no one interested in their hides and skins. This was due to the conversion of Mahar families to Buddhism.

These two activities will be a substantial addition to the functions of the centre.

To feed the centre with raw material and to strengthen bunds, the Board was encouraging agave cultivation. Upto 1959, the Board provided gratis about 1,30,000 agave suckers. It was proposed to levy a nominal charge thereafter. In the General Family Schedule, we had some questions on this point. As many as 247 farmers reported that they were growing agave plants with a view to sell to the centre. Of these, 173 farmers could earn Rs. 3,266.50 during the last year through the sale of agave plants.

Ultimately in the long run, the Centre must become a commercial enterprise. This is possible only if arrangement is made right from now to find out market for the products of the centre. It will be noted that

so far only a very small proportion of the products could be sold. If this state of affairs continues, the centre will not become a self-supporting commercial enterprise. Exploring the market therefore is the basic need. If the centre fails to function properly, it will have a very unfavourable reaction among the villagers. They will lose faith in such activities.

### 7.9 Trading

Trading activity in the nine villages was not of any considerable significance. There were only a few petty traders, dealing with grocery articles on a very small scale. The absence of any large-scale trading activity was mainly due to the weekly market held at Mhaswad which caters adequately to the day-to-day requirements of the villagers. Besides Mhaswad was a town of considerable size capable of supplying all that is required by the villagers. Another reason for the absence of large-scale trading activity in the villages was the small-size of the villages which makes any permanent and large trading establishment uneconomic.

There were in all 17 grocers, five of which were at Hingni, two each at Devapur, Pulkoti and Jambhulni, three at Valai and one each at Shirtav, Panwan and Gangoti. They belonged to different castes as can be seen from the table given below.

<u>Caste</u>	<u>No.</u>
Jain, Lingayat, etc.	4
Lonari	3
Parit	1
Ramozhi	1
Maratha	2
Sonar	2
Koshti	1
Dhangar	1
Muslim	2
Total	<u>17</u>

As regards their occupations, only three were entirely dependent on their shops. All the rest had this or that supplementary source of income. Eight were mainly agriculturists; three more had their land leased out, and the remaining three had miscellaneous supplementary sources such as tailoring, farm wages etc.

An analysis of income earned by these families would throw more light on the combination of sources adopted by them. Below is given the percentage distribution of income contributed by different sources.

<u>Source</u>	<u>% income</u>
Trade	39.5
Agriculture	39.1
Milk etc.	12.0
Rent of land	2.5
Agricultural labour	1.5
Tailoring	0.9
Baluta	0.3
Service	3.2
Miscellaneous	1.0
	-----
	100.0
	-----

Total income of these families was Rs. 15,613 or Rs. 918 approximately per family per annum. A large share of this, it will be seen from the above, was contributed by agriculture. Agriculture and land rent together with milk and milk products contributed 53.6% of the total income earned by the traders. Trade itself contributed only 39.5% of the total. Other occupations pursued by these families included mainly tailoring which contributed a very small amount. In brief, trade as an important source of earning fetched only 39.5% of the total income or Rs. 363 nearly per family per annum.

The grocery articles included jaggery, tea, edible oils, soap, pulses, spices, match-boxes, etc. All this material was purchased from merchants at Mhaswad invariably by all. The total purchases were reported to be worth Rs. 28,745 or Rs. 1691 per trader during the year. Total sales on the other hand amounted to Rs. 34995/- or Rs. 2050 on an average. The surplus of sales over purchases thus comes to Rs. 6250 or 21.7% of the total amount invested in purchasing the material.

The margin of profit thus appears to be quite high. This seems to be due to the fact that all traders with an exception of three were giving the material on credit to the villagers. In most of the cases more than half of the sales were on credit, the time-limit fixed for paying money varying between 1 month to one year. All the sales took place within the villages. Outsiders coming to make purchases were not reported by any one.

Capital investment in the form of scale pan and weights and measures was of the order of Rs. 1340/- or Rs. 79/- per trader. No servant was employed by anybody. The shops were housed in their residential quarters by all, only one of whom was staying in rented house, the rent being Rs. 60/- per annum. Only one member of the family was looking after the shop in the case of all.

## CHAPTER VIII

### STANDARD OF LIVING

Standard of living is indicated by certain types of data among which we have those relating to (1) indebtedness (2) consumption and consumer expenditure on certain items (3) housing conditions (4) facilities for drinking water (5) durable and semi-durable articles and (6) miscellaneous information of day to day importance. In this chapter we will discuss each of these separately.

#### 8.1 Indebtedness

In the General Family Schedule we noted information regarding (1) loans borrowed prior to the reference year but not entirely paid up at the beginning of the said year, and (2) loans borrowed during the reference year. The reference period was twelve months preceding the date of visit.

The main items on which information was collected were -

- (1) amount originally borrowed
- (2) total repayments till the date of visit
- (3) rate of interest
- (4) creditor's occupation and place of residence
- (5) the purpose for which loans were taken and spent.

Total amount outstanding (on the date of visit) was about Rs. 2,08,690 of which 20.4 percent (Rs. 42,660) represented interest accumulated till the end of the reference year. Total repayments during the reference year amounted to Rs. 20,590 including repayment towards principal amount (55.8%) and interest (44.2%). Amount originally borrowed was Rs. 1,89,490.

Size of land holding and indebtedness

Tables No. 8.1 and 8.2 present data regarding the extent of indebtedness in different size-groups of land-holding, the former dealing with the amount originally borrowed and the latter dealing with the amount outstanding at the time of visit. Of the total resident families (i.e. 1220) 592 families reported loans. The percentage of indebted families thus comes to 45.5. These included 129 non-cultivators. The remaining were cultivators. The proportions of indebted families among non-cultivators and cultivators were 37 percent and 52 percent respectively. Average amount of loan per reporting family was about Rs. 224 among non-cultivators and Rs. 409 among cultivators.

Among cultivators variations in the average amount of loan per family differed in different size-groups of land holding. In the first size-groups of land holding i.e. (0.1 - 5 acres), the average amount was Rs. 295 nearly per family.

Maximum average was reported in the size-group 75.1 - 100 acres vis. Rs. 755 per family.

Table No. 8.2 gives information regarding incidence of indebtedness at the time of survey. That is it deals with the amount outstanding at the time of visit to the respondents. As many as 532 families i.e. 43.6 percent of the total number of families reported indebtedness. These comprised 119 non-cultivators and 413 cultivators. The proportions of indebted families among cultivators and non-cultivators were respectively 60.8 percent and 34.3 percent. Average amount of loan was Rs. 423 per cultivating family and Rs. 285 per non-cultivating family.

Among cultivators the average amount of loan per family varied widely in different size-groups of land-holding. In the first size-group (i.e. 0.1 - 5 acres)



**Table 8.1: Amount originally borrowed according to size of land holding.**

Size of land holding (Acres)	Devapur			Hingani			Shirtav			Palaswade		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Non-cultivators	32	5220	163.13	17	3600	211.76	9	2600	288.89	13	3120	240.00
0.1 - 5	15	6790	452.67	1	1500	1500.00	3	600	200.00	3	630	210.00
5.1 - 10	11	2670	242.73	10	1970	197.00	3	1900	633.33	4	2100	525.00
10.1 - 15	5	1510	302.00	9	1300	144.44	2	450	225.00	3	210	70.00
15.1 - 25	10	5170	517.00	19	5540	291.58	1	700	700.00	9	1830	203.33
0.1 - 25 (Sub-total)	41	16140	393.65	39	10310	264.36	9	3650	405.56	<del>4222</del> 19	4770	251.05
25.1 - 35	5	1960	392.00	26	11300	434.861	1	200	200.00	6	4550	758.33
35.1 - 50	5	1010	202.00	14	3350	239.29	-	-	-	2	<del>430</del> 410	205.00
25.1 - 50 (Sub-total)	10	2970	297.00	40	14650	366.25	1	200	200.00	8	4960	620.00
50.1 - 75	-	-	-	8	3050	381.25	1	200	200.00	4	1030	257.50
75.1 - 100	-	-	-	3	3250	1083.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.1 - 100 (Sub-total)	-	-	-	11	6300	572.73	1	200	200.00	4	1030	257.50
100.1 & more	-	-	-	1	100	100.00	1	200	200.00	1	1000	1000.00
	83	24330	293.13	108	34960	323.70	21	6850	326.19	45	14860	330.06

Continued ... 2

Table 8.1 - Continued:

2

Size of land holding (Acres)	Pulkoti			Panwan			Gangoti			Jambhalni		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Non-cultivators	18	6000	333.33	8	1280	160.00	17	4300	252.94	13	2620	201.54
0.1 - 5	5	2000	400.00	8	1250	156.25	7	2200	314.29	19	3990	210.00
5.1 - 10	7	4250	607.14	13	2250	173.08	13	2210	170.01	16	4930	308.13
10.1 - 15	15	6430	428.67	4	1250	312.50	10	8330	833.00	9	3450	383.33
15.1 - 25	8	5450	681.25	9	2050	227.78	11	4450	445.00	12	3150	262.50
0.1 - 25 (Sub-total)	35	18130	518.00	34	6800	200.00	41	17190	419.27	56	15520	277.71
25.1 - 35	8	2680	335.00	7	2750	392.86	8	3720	465.00	11	5100	463.64
35.1 - 50	5	450	90.00	4	3350	837.50	1	400	400.00	8	2080	260.00
25.1 - 50 (Sub-total)	13	3130	240.77	11	6100	554.55	9	4120	457.78	19	7180	377.89
50.1 - 75	3	800	266.67	-	-	-	4	890	222.50	1	200	200.00
75.1 - 100	-	-	-	1	500	500.00	-	-	-	2	780	390.00
50.1 - 100 (Sub-total)	3	800	266.67	1	500	500.00	4	890	222.50	3	980	326.67
100.1 & more	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	900	450.00	1	500	500.00
	69	28060	<del>358.12</del> 406.67	<del>44</del> 54	14680	<del>212.12</del> 271.85	<del>54</del> 73	27400	<del>482.12</del> 375.34	<del>82</del> 92	26800	291.30

Continued ... 3

Table 8.1 - Continued:

3

Size of land holding (Acres)	Valai			All Villages			Total No. of families	% of borrowers
	1	2	3	1	2	3		
Non-cultivators	2	200	100.00	129	28940	224.34	346	37.3
0.1 - 5	8	1320	172.50	69	20340	294.78	166	59.5
5.1 - 10	11	3300	300.00	68	25580	290.68	158	55.7
10.1 - 15	5	1200	240.00	62	24130	389.19	117	53.0
15.1 - 25	16	4450	278.13	95	32790	345.16	171	55.6
0.1 - 25 (Sub-total)	40	10330	258.25	314	102840	327.52	612	51.3
25.1 - 35	5	1000	200.00	77	33260	431.95	119	64.7
35.1 - 50	-	-	-	39	11050	283.33	73	53.4
25.1 - 50 (Sub-total)	5	1000	200.00	116	44310	381.98	192	60.4
50.1 - 75	-	-	-	21	6170	293.81	45	40.7
75.1 - 100	-	-	-	6	4530	755.00	14	42.9
50.1 - 100 (Sub-total)	-	-	-	27	10700	396.30	59	45.8
100.1 & above	-	-	-	6	2700	450.00	11	54.5
	47	11530	245.32	592	189490	320.08	1220	48.5

1 = Number of borrowing families.

2 = Amount borrowed.

3 = Average per family.

**Table 8.2: Outstanding Loan. Principle - Interest.**

Size of land holding (Acres)	D e v a p u r					H i n g a n i				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Non-cultivators	26	3820	1520	5340	205.38	16	3050	2650	5700	356.25
0.1 - 5	13	4830	4190	9020	693.84	1	1400	20	1420	1420.00
5.1 - 10	9	1830	320	2150	238.89	10	2000	130	2130	213.00
10.1 - 15	5	1420	110	1530	306.00	9	1300	260	1560	173.33
15.1 - 25	8	1650	300	1950	243.75	17	4030	610	4640	272.94
0.1 - 25 (Sub-total)	35	9730	4920	14650	418.57	37	8730	1020	9750	263.57
25.1 - 35	5	1870	70	1940	388.00	25	10070	950	11020	440.80
35.1 - 50	3	680	20	700	233.33	13	2750	320	3070	236.15
25.1 - 50 (Sub-total)	8	2550	90	2640	330.00	38	12820	1270	14090	370.79
50.1 - 75	-	-	-	-	-	8	3020	110	3130	391.25
75.1 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	3	2950	140	3090	1030.00
50.1 - 100 (Sub-total)	-	-	-	-	-	11	5970	250	6220	565.45
100.1 & more	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	40	140	140.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>16100</b>	<b>6530</b>	<b>22630</b>	<b>327.97</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>30670</b>	<b>5230</b>	<b>35900</b>	<b>348.54</b>

Continued ... 2

Table 8.2 - Continued:

Size of land holding (Acres)	S h i r t a v					P a l a s w a d e				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Non-cultivators	9	2100	660	2760	306.67	13	3220	920	4140	318.46
0.1 - 5	3	600	90	690	230.00	3	540	60	600	200.00
5.1 - 10	3	1900	40	1940	646.67	4	3100	100	3200	800.00
10.1 - 15	2	450	60	510	255.00	3	210	40	250	83.33
15.1 - 25	1	500	130	630	630.00	9	1730	340	2070	230.00
0.1 - 25 (Sub-total)	9	3450	320	3770	418.89	19	5580	540	6120	322.11
25.1 - 35	1	200	-	200	200.00	6	4250	570	4820	803.33
35.1 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	2	410	20	430	215.00
25.1 - 50 (Sub-total)	1	200	-	200	200.00	8	4660	590	5250	656.25
50.1 - 75	1	200	80	280	280.00	3	330	60	390	130.00
75.1 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.1 - 100 (Sub-total)	1	200	80	280	280.00	3	330	60	390	130.00
100.1 & more	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	80	480	480.00
Grand Total	20	5950	1060	7010	350.50	44	14190	2190	163.80	372.27

Continued ... 3

Table 8.2 - Continued:

Size of land holding (Acres)	P u l k o t i					P a n w a n				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Non-cultivators	18	4980	180	5160	286.67	7	1230	880	2110	301.43
0.1 - 5	5	1700	-	1700	340.00	7	850	220	1070	152.86
5.1 - 10	5	3100	710	3810	762.00	12	1890	990	2880	240.00
10.1 - 15	11	5700	440	6140	558.18	3	1150	940	2090	696.67
15.1 - 25	6	4700	-	4700	783.33	8	1420	880	2300	287.50
0.1 - 25 (Sub-total)	27	15200	1150	16350	605.56	30	5310	3030	8340	278.00
25.1 - 35	4	2280	260	2540	635.00	7	2450	3960	6410	915.71
35.1 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	4	3350	2600	5950	1487.50
25.1 - 50 (Sub-total)	4	2280	260	2540	635.00	11	5800	6560	12360	1123.63
50.1 - 75	2	450	140	590	295.00	-	-	-	-	-
75.1 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	1	500	60	560	560.00
50.1 - 100 (Sub-total)	2	450	140	590	295.00	1	500	60	560	560.00
100.1 & more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	51	22910	1730	24640	483.14	49	12840	10530	23370	476.93

Continued ... 4

Table 8.2 - Continued:

Size of land holding (Acres)	G a n g o t i					J a m b h u l n i				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Non-cultivators	16	4230	1620	5850	365.63	13	2340	490	2830	217.69
0.1 - 5	7	6380	400	6780	968.57	18	3410	1120	4530	251.67
5.1 - 10	13	1960	430	2390	183.85	14	4650	880	5530	395.00
10.1 - 15	10	6280	1000	7280	728.00	8	3430	650	4085	510.00
15.1 - 25	10	3820	910	<del>4725</del> 4720	473.00	12	2950	2970	5420	451.67
0.1 - 25 (Sub-total)	40	18440	2740	21180	529.50	52	14440	5120	<del>19565</del> 19565	376.15
25.1 - 35	8	3720	670	4390	548.75	11	5080	1440	6520	592.73
35.1 - 50	1	200	80	280	280.00	8	1580	160	1740	217.50
25.1 - 50 (Sub-total)	9	3920	750	4670	518.89	19	6660	1600	8260	434.74
50.1 - 75	4	690	90	780	195.00	-	-	-	-	-
75.1 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	2	780	170	950	475.00
50.1 - 100 (Sub-total)	4	690	90	780	195.00	2	780	170	950	475.00
100.1 & more	2	900	20	920	460.00	1	500	90	590	590.00
Grand Total	71	28180	5220	33400	470.42	87	24720	7470	32190	370.00

Continued ..

Table 8.2 - Concluded:

Size of land holding (Acres)	V a l a i					A l l		V i l l a g e s		
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Non-cultivators	1	100	-	100	100.00	119	25070	8920	33990	285.63
0.1 - 5	8	1180	260	1440	180.00	65	20890	6360	27250	419.23
5.1 - 10	11	3000	870	3870	351.82	81	23430	4470	27900	344.44
10.1 - 15	3	1640	380	2020	673.33	54	21580	3880	25460	471.48
15.1 - 25	13	3750	810	45010	350.76	84	24550	6450	3100	369.05
0.1 - 25 (Sub-total)	35	9570	2320	11890	339.71	284	90450	21160	111610	<del>1392.99</del> 392.99
25.1 - 35	2	800	380	1180	590.00	69	30720	8300	39020	565.51
35.1 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	31	8970	3200	12170	392.58
25.1 - 50 (Sub-total)	2	800	380	1180	590.00	100	39690	11500	51190	511.90
50.1 - 75	-	-	-	-	-	18	4690	480	5170	287.22
75.1 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	6	4230	370	4600	766.67
50.1 - 100 (Sub-total)	-	-	-	-	-	24	8920	850	9770	407.08
100.1 & more	-	-	-	-	-	5	1900	230	2130	426.00
Grand Total	38	10470	2700	13170	346.58	532	166030	42660	208690	392.27

1 = Number of families.  
4 = Total amount

2 = Principal amount.  
5 = Average amount per family.

3 = Interest.



average amount of loan per family was Rs. 419. It was about Rs. 471 in the size-group 10.1 - 15 acres. For the first four size-groups together (i.e. 0.1-25 acres) average amount of loan per family was Rs. 393. For the farmers with holding between 25 and 50 acres average amount of loan was Rs. 512 per family. Between 50 and 75 acres the average was Rs. 287 per family. In the last but one group (75.1 - 100 acres) the average was maximum viz. Rs. 767 per family. In the last size-group it was Rs. 426 per family.

Amongst the nine villages the differences were as follows:

Village	Proportion of indebted families %	Average amount of loan per reporting family Rs.
Devapur	53	328
Hingni	50	349
Shirtav	31	351
Palaswade	54	372
Pulkoti	41	483
Panwan	34	477
Gangoti	59	470
Jambhulni	42	370
Valai	26	347

It will be seen that the proportion of indebted families was maximum at Gangoti viz. 59% and minimum at Valai viz. 26%. The average amount of loan was maximum at Pulkoti viz. Rs. 483 per family and minimum at Devapur viz. Rs. 328 per family.

#### Agency supplying credit

Table 8.3 gives information regarding the agencies supplying credit to the villagers with their contribution to the total credit supply. Agencies are divided

**Table 8.3: Agency supplying credit and the amount supplied.**

Agency & its' location	Devapur		Hingni		Shirtav		Palaswade		Pulkoti	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
<b>I Private Individuals</b>										
In the village	47	29.7	55	21.5	19	79.6	34	45.7	32	34.6
Neighbouring village	33	19.9	25	13.5	3	9.5	13	15.4	12	16.7
Mhaswad	36	27.0	41	22.5	2	8.0	5	2.5	12	25.0
Taluka	2	0.4	9	17.5	-	-	1	2.3	-	-
District	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.1	-	-
Poona, Bombay etc.	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.8
<b>II Village fund</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III Society</b>	25	21.0	10	24.6	1	2.9	21	30.6	29	15.6
<b>IV Government</b>	2	1.6	-	-	-	-	1	3.4	3	5.3
<b>V Not stated</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	146	100.0	141	100.0	25	100.0	76	100.0	90	100.0
	Rs.(24,330)		Rs.34,960)		Rs.6850)		Rs.14,880)		Rs.28,060)	

Continued ... 2

Table 8.3 - Continued:

Agency & its' location	Panwan		Gangotri		Jambhulni		Valai		All villages	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
<b>I Private Individuals</b>										
In the village	36	47.5	96	69.9	71	40.3	23	34.7	413	41.0
Neighbouring village	8	19.1	8	6.0	27	22.7	24	57.5	153	18.1
Khaswad	16	31.3	7	6.1	17	20.6	2	3.5	138	18.2
Taluka	-	-	-	-	1	2.6	2	4.3	15	4.1
District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Poona, Bombay, etc.	-	-	2	4.7	4	2.6	-	-	9	1.5
<b>II Village fund</b>	-	-	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
<b>III Society</b>	-	-	4	12.4	2	2.6	-	-	92	14.3
<b>IV Government</b>	2	1.7	-	-	3	8.6	-	-	11	2.6
<b>V Not stated</b>	1	0.4	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	2	Insignifi- cant
	63	100.0	120	100.0	125	100.0	51	100.0	837	100.0
	(Rs.14,680)		(Rs. 2740)		(Rs. 26800)		(Rs. 11530)		(Rs.1,89,490)	
			27400							

1 = Number of loans  
2 = Percentage amount supplied by the agency.

into two classes viz. individual persons and institutions like credit societies, government etc. The table also gives the place of residence of individual creditors. Importance of any particular agency will be determined by the number of loans and the percentage amount supplied by it.

In all 837 loans were noted in the General Family Schedule of which 730 (i.e. more than 87%) were supplied by individual creditors. Their total contribution was also very impressive viz. 83% of the total amount. This shows that private individuals played the dominant role in supplying credit to the villagers.

In a majority of cases (i.e. in 59% of the cases) credit-supplier was residing either in the same or neighbouring village. The debtor thus was not required to go a long distance to get loan. Nearly 18.2% of the total amount was supplied by creditors residing at Bhaswad. Creditors from taluka headquarters or from more distant places supplied only a small amount viz. 5.7% of the total.

Among the institutions, cooperative society was prominent in supplying 92 loans or 14.3% of the total amount. Government supplied 2.6% and local funds formed by villagers themselves, supplied 0.1% of the total. The role of cooperative society was significant only in some villages such as Devapur, Pulkoti, Palaswade and Hingni. In some of the remaining villages, the societies had just started functioning and hence they could not supply more credit in the reference year.

Table No. 8.4 throws light on the occupation of the individual creditors who were found to be the main source of credit supply. It will be seen that most of these were cultivators, the amount contributed by them being very large viz. 52.8% of the total. Merchants supplied about 11.8% of the total amount of loan.

Table 8.4: Occupation of the individuals supplying credit.

Village	Occupation						Total
	Culti- vators	Labo- urers	Mer- chants	Cra- fts- men	Mis- cella- neous	Socie- ties etc.*	
<b>Devapur</b>							
No. of loans	65	6	25	1	13	36	146
% age amount	41.8	1.7	20.1	**	3.3	33.1	100.0
<b>Hingni</b>							
No. of loans	81	1	2	3	43	11	141
% age amount	32.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	38.9	27.4	100.0
<b>Shirtav</b>							
No. of loans	22	-	2	-	-	1	25
% age amount	89.1	-	8.0	-	-	2.9	100.0
<b>Palaswade</b>							
No. of loans	47	3	1	-	2	23	76
% age amount	62.2	1.4	0.1	-	1.7	34.6	100.0
<b>Pulkoti</b>							
No. of loans	42	-	14	-	2	32	90
% age amount	45.9	-	30.3	-	2.8	21.0	100.0
<b>Panwan</b>							
No. of loans	42	-	8	-	10	3	63
% age amount	64.6	-	17.4	-	16.0	2.0	100.0
<b>Gangoti</b>							
No. of loans	94	-	1	1	12	12	120
% age amount	67.0	-	0.5	0.6	15.9	16.0	100.0
<b>Jambhulni</b>							
No. of loans	81	3	23	2	8	8	125
% age amount	53.2	1.2	19.4	2.3	9.9	14.0	100.0
<b>Valai</b>							
No. of loans	41	-	-	-	6	4	51
% age amount	71.4	-	-	-	17.3	11.3	100.0
<b>All Villages</b>							
No. of loans	515	13	76	7	96	130	837
% age amount	52.8	0.5	11.8	0.4	14.1	20.4	100.0

\* (including those whose occupations were not known to the informant).

\*\* Insignificant.

### Rate of interest

Table No. 8.5 presents data regarding the rate of interest. It will be seen that on an average the rate of interest was very high. Nearly 61.6% of the total amount of loan was charged an interest at a rate ranging from 20% to 40%. Rate of interest between 30% to 40% was reported in the case of 30.9% of the total amount of loan. This shows that the prevailing rate of interest was always more than 20% and in many cases even more than 30%. Interest at a rate more than 50% was also reported in a small number of cases.

The table shows that 223 loans (accounting for 22.5% of the total amount of loan) were not charged any interest. However, there is reason to believe that this is not a correct statement. It was found that money-lenders (particularly at Gangotri) had warned the villagers not to disclose loan transactions to outsiders as they were apprehensive that such a disclosure may involve them in some trouble. It was also reported that they were not registered moneylenders and that their interest-rates were not reasonable. This warning resulted in understatement not only in respect of rate of interest but also in respect of loans altogether. Despite this the fact that the rate of interest was very high is made very clear from the available data.

### Purpose for which loans were taken and spent

Table No. 8.6 and 8.7 present data regarding the purpose for which loans were taken and spent. The most important item was the family expenditure absorbing 29.1% of the total amount of loan. This includes expenditure required for the day to day matters in connection with the running of family. Next in order were marriage and capital expenditure in agriculture

Table 8.5: Rate of Interest.

Village	Rate of Interest - Upto							Total
	10 %	15 %	20 %	30 %	40 %	50 %	Nil	
<b>Devapur</b>								
No. of loans	4	1	11	10	41	5	74	146
% age amount	9.3	1.0	10.5	5.2	34.0	0.8	39.2	100.0
<b>Hingni</b>								
No. of loans	20	-	25	19	51	-	26	141
% age amount	44.8	-	13.9	10.1	20.7	-	10.5	100.0
<b>Shirtav</b>								
No. of loans	1	-	14	4	4	-	6	25
% age amount	2.9	-	58.4	-	18.3	-	20.4	100.0
<b>Palaswade</b>								
No. of loans	9	2	24	3	18	-	20	76
% age amount	22.5	2.7	43.6	4.4	11.8	-	15.0	100.0
<b>Pulkoti</b>								
No. of loans	32	-	23	4	6	-	25	90
% age amount	21.0	-	35.8	4.1	10.3	-	28.8	100.0
<b>Panwan</b>								
No. of loans	2	-	15	-	35	-	11	63
% age amount	1.7	-	18.7	-	63.2	-	16.4	100.0
<b>Gangoti</b>								
No. of loans	5	1	19	20	58	-	17	120
% age amount	2.4	2.9	26.1	15.1	34.2	-	19.3	100.0
<b>Jambhulni</b>								
No. of loans	1	-	21	3	69	-	31	125
% age amount	0.8	-	22.2	3.9	46.0	-	27.1	100.0
<b>Valai</b>								
No. of loans	-	-	4	2	32	-	13	51
% age amount	-	-	13.4	8.7	54.2	-	23.7	100.0
<b>All Villages</b>								
No. of loans	74	4	156	61	314	5	223	837
% age amount	15.0	0.8	23.9	6.8	30.9	0.1	22.5	100.0

**Table 8.6 : Purpose of borrowing**

Purpose of taking loan	Devapur		Hingni		Shirtav		Palaswade		Pulkoti	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Domestic expenses Per cent	72	12140 49.9	59	8090 23.1	11	1950 28.5	24	2450 16.7	27	6330 22.6
Marriage expenses Per cent	16	4220 17.3	6	1390 4.1	6	2200 32.1	6	1140 7.7	11	6200 22.1
Illness Per cent	5	710 2.9	3	120 0.3	2	600 8.8	7	290 1.9	2	<sup>800</sup> <del>950</del> 2.9
Current farm expenses Per cent	30	3740 15.4	4	340 1.0	2	700 10.2	3	70 0.5	29	3130 11.2
Farm extension repairs Capital Expenses Per Cent	1	100 0.4	27	17250 49.3	-	-	21	9130 61.4	7	4000 14.2
Purchase of land Per cent	1	300 1.2	2	280 0.8	1	700 10.2	1	100 0.7	1	700 2.5
New Houses Per cent	1	200 0.8	7	1550 4.4	-	-	-	-	5	2800 10.0
House Repairs Per Cent	4	760 3.2	4	350 1.0	-	-	-	-	2	700 2.5
Animal Purchases Per cent	9	1700 7.0	21	4000 11.4	3	700 10.2	11	1610 10.8	3	800 2.8
Miscellaneous Per Cent	7	460 1.9	8	1590 4.6	-	-	3	50 0.3	3	2600 9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>24330</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>34960</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6850</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>14880</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>28060</b>
<b>Per Cent</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>

CONTINUED:



Table 8.6 : Continued :

Purpose of taking loan	Panwan		Gangoti		Jambhulni		Valai		All Villages	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Domestic expenses Per Cent	34	7130 48.6	63	7370 26.9	55	7210 26.9	16	2500 21.7	361	55210 29.1
Marriage expenses Per Cent	13	3400 23.2	22	8430 30.8	21	7350 27.4	6	1250 10.8	107	35520 18.8
Illness Per Cent	6	950 6.5	5	1030 3.8	14	1780 6.6	6	1250 10.8	50	7530 4.0
Current farm expenses Per Cent	4	2250 15.3	1	100 0.4	4	530 2.0	1	400 3.5	78	11260 5.9
Farm extension repairs Capital Expenses Per Cent	3	350 2.4	5	1010 3.7	7	2050 7.7	3	630 5.5	74	34520 18.2
Purchase of Land Per Cent	-	-	1	<sup>1000</sup> <del>100</del> 3.5	5	2500 9.3	1	300 2.6	13	5880 3.1
New Houses Per Cent	1	200 1.4	6	1730 6.3	6	2150 8.0	1	300 2.6	27	8930 4.7
House Repairs Per Cent	-	-	3	160 0.5	-	-	1	300 2.6	14	2270 1.2
Animal Purchases Per Cent	2	300 2.0	10	2570 9.5	12	3130 11.7	13	3700 32.0	83	18510 9.8
Miscellaneous Per Cent	1	100 0.6	4	4000 14.6	1	10 0.4	3	900 7.9	30	9800 5.2
Total Per Cent	63	14680 100.0	120	27400 100.0	125	26800 100.0	51	11530 100.0	837	189490 100.0

**Table 8.7: Purposes for which loans were spent.**

Purpose	Devapur		Hingani		Shirtav		Palaswade		Pulkoti	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Household Expenditure %	73	12190 50.1	59	8090 23.1	11	1950 28.5	24	2490 16.7	28	6330 22.5
Marriage %	16	4220 17.3	6	1390 4.0	6	2200 32.1	6	1140 7.7	11	6200 22.0
Illness %	6	1010 4.2	3	120 0.3	2	600 8.8	7	290 2.0	2	800 2.9
Current Farm Expenditure %	29	3490 14.4	4	340 1.0	2	700 10.2	3	70 0.5	29	3130 11.2
Farm extension Repairs Exp. %	1	100 0.4	27	17250 49.3	-	-	21	9130 61.3	7	4000 14.2
Purchase of land %	-	-	2	280 0.8	1	700 10.2	1	100 0.7	1	700 2.5
New House %	1	200 0.8	7	1550 4.4	-	-	-	-	5	2800 10.0
House Repairs %	4	760 3.1	4	350 1.0	-	-	-	-	2	700 2.5
Animals Purchases %	10	1900 7.8	21 ix	4000 11.5	3	700 10.2	11	1610 10.8	3	800 2.9
Others %	6	460 1.9	8	1590 4.6	-	-	3	50 0.3	2	2600 9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>24330</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>34960</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6850</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>14880</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>28060</b>

Continued .... 2

Table 8.7 Continued:

2

Purpose	Panwan		Gangotri		Jambhuni		Valai		All villages	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Household Expenditure %	32	6930 47.2	63	7370 26.8	55	7210 26.9	16	2500 21.7	361	55060 29.1
Marriage %	13	3400 23.2	21	7630 27.8	21	7350 27.4	6	1250 10.8	106	34780 18.1
Illness %	6	1100 7.5	5	1030 3.8	14	1780 6.6	6	1250 10.8	51	7980 4.2
Current Farm Expenditure %	4	2100 14.3	1	100 0.4	4	530 2.0	1	400 3.5	77	10860 5.8
Farm Extension Repairs Exp. %	3	350 2.4	6	1810 6.6	7	2050 7.7	3	630 5.5	75	35320 18.6
Purchase of land %	1	200 1.4	1	1000 3.7	5	2500 9.3	1	300 2.6	13	5780 3.1
New House %	-	-	6	1730 6.3	6	2150 8.0	1	300 2.6	26	8730 4.6
House Repairs %	-	-	3	160 0.6	-	-	1	300 2.6	14	2270 1.3
Animal Purchases %	3	500 3.3	10	2570 9.4	12	3130 11.7	13	3700 32.1	86	18910 10.0
Others %	1	100 0.7	4	4000 14.6	1	100 0.4	3	900 7.8	28	9800 5.2
Total	63	14680	120	27400	<del>26</del> 125	<del>609</del> 26800	51	11530	837	189490

claiming respectively 18.8% and 18.2% of the total amount. This is followed by purchase of animals (9.8%) and current farm expenditure (5.9%). Other items of minor importance were purchase of land (3.1%), construction of new houses (4.7%) and so on. It is thus clear that as much as 47.9% of the total amount of loan was spent on marriage and other family expenditure. This we can broadly call as unproductive items of expenditure. On the other hand productive items of expenditure such as construction of buildings, purchase of land and animals and current farm expenditure and other investment in land, account for 41.7 percent of the total amount of loan.

A comparison of the two tables shows that with an exception of only five cases, all loans were spent for the purpose for which they were taken.

#### Change in indebtedness between 1949-50 and 1959-60

In 1949-50 we had collected some data regarding indebtedness of the families which we can compare with the present data. The data in 1949-50 was collected for three villages only viz. Panwan, Jambhulni and Gangoti. In the General Schedule, only the amount outstanding was noted. No details regarding creditors, rate of interest etc. were noted in the General Family Schedule. In a small sample of 21 families (9 from Gangoti, 5 from Panwan and 7 from Jambhulni) more details were collected. We will here analyse both sets of data and compare them with the information collected in 1959-60.

In Table No. 8.8 is given the proportion of indebted families, total amount outstanding at the end of the survey year and average amount of loan per indebted family. Information pertaining to both the survey-years has been given side by side to facilitate comparison. Figures given for the year 1959-60 include

**Table 8.8: Indebtedness in 1949-50 and 1959-60.**

	Panwan		Gangoti		Jambhulni		Total	
	1949-50	1959-60	1949-50	1959-60	1949-50	1959-60	1949-50	1959-60
Percentage of borrowing families	16.3	34.5	33.9	59.1	33.5	42.0	27.9	44.1
Amount outstanding at the end of the year	4570	23370	9010	33400	15370	32190	28950	88960
Average per reporting family	190	477	250	470	240	370	233	430

interest also. It is presumed that figures for the year 1949-50 also include interest accumulated. In all the three villages for which the data is available for two points of time, it will be seen, indebtedness increased considerably in the span of ten years. The proportion of indebted families and the amount of debt increased significantly. In 1949-50, the incidence of indebtedness was reported by 27.9% of the total families. In 1959-60 this percentage increased to 44.1. The total amount of debt increased from Rs. 28,950 to Rs. 88,960 i.e. more than 2-1/2 times while the average amount of debt per family increased from Rs.233 to Rs.430.

Details collected in the sample study are given below:

The number of families covered in the sample was 21, who together reported the debt of Rs. 3845 or Rs. 183.10 per family on an average. Nine of these were Lonari by caste, 8 were Dhangar, one each was Ramoshi, Maratha, Sonar and Mang. Among the credit-supplying agencies, cultivators were prominent as they supplied nearly 60% of the total amount. Professional money lenders supplied only 10.4%. In the rest of the cases occupations of the moneylender was not available. In the year 1959-60 also, cultivators formed the main agency supplying credit.

Below is given the caste of the individual creditors.

<u>Caste or Type</u>	<u>Amount supplied</u> (Percentage to the total amount of loan)
Advanced Hindus	28.1
Intermediate Hindus	7.8
Backward Castes	43.8
Society	2.6
Government	13.8
Not given	3.9
	<u>100.0</u> (Rs.3845)

Among the persons advancing loans a large number belonged to the Backward Castes. Their contribution in the total amount of loan was 43.8 percent. Advanced Hindus who may be the professional moneylenders, contributed 28.1%. Government comes third.

Security against which loans were advanced was mainly in the form of land of the debtor. Nearly 36.5% of the total amount was advanced against land. In the case of nearly 50% of the amount, security was not mentioned - may be that it was advanced on personal credit of the debtor.

Rate of interest was 12% per annum in the case of 13.8% of the total amount and 24% or more in the case of 64.3% of the total amount. In the remaining cases rate of interest was not given.

## 8.2 Consumption and Consumer Expenditure

In order to know the consumption habits of the villagers a special schedule was designed and canvassed for sixty-seven families in all. A visit was paid to each of these families in the first week of each month in the year and data pertaining to the past month was collected elaborately. The sample of families for this purpose was drawn from the list available in 1948; it consisted of thirty families from Jambhulni, twenty-eight from Gangoti and twelve from Devapur. The lot at Devapur was selected from the list of families prepared by us before we started the survey work. Of these seventy families, three from Jambhulni were later on omitted because of their unwillingness and other difficulties in giving information. While selecting the sample, attention was paid to the proportionate representation to the various occupations.

Of the selected sample families, 60.1% were agriculturists, 28.5% were labourers, 7.1% were engaged in

manufacturing and processing, 2.9% were engaged in services - personal or administrative, and the remaining were doing miscellaneous jobs. As regards their annual income as revealed by the General Family Schedule, 63.8% had an income less than Rs. 500/- ; 23.2% more earned upto Rs. 1000; 4.3% families earned upto Rs. 1500; 5.8% families earned upto Rs. 2500/- and the remaining families earned more than Rs. 2500.

List of items on which expenditure was incurred by the respondent was made quite exhaustive. As many as sixtyfour items were listed but for the convenience of treatment these were later on grouped under seventeen heads, as given below:

<u>Group No.</u>	<u>Item</u>
I	Cereals - Jowar only.
II	" - Other.
III	Pulses.
IV	Spices.
V	Fuel.
VI	Groundnut, vegetable oils.
VII	Sugar, Jaggery, tea, coffee, hotel expenditure.
VIII	Pan, bidi, tobacco, snuff.
IX	Milk and milk products.
X	Eggs, meat, fish etc.
XI	Fruits and vegetables.
XII	Clothes.
XIII	Coconut oil, soap etc.
XIV	Medicine.
XV	Travel.
XVI	Grinding and pounding.
XVII	Miscellaneous (expenditure for recreation, religious ceremonies, etc.)



It will be seen that the item of cereals is split into two first jowar and second other cereals. The reason is that jowar is the main item of consumption and is purchased frequently. On the other hand cereals like wheat and rice are purchased only on certain occasions and do not form a part of daily consumption. We wanted to know the frequency and magnitude of purchases of other cereals and hence the separation.

The data has been presented in three tables; table No. 8.9 gives consumption per adult equivalent; table No. 8.10 gives expenditure on various items in different income groups; table No. 8.11 gives purchases in various months during the year.

The total number of persons in the sample families was 407 of which 117 were male adults, 110 were female adults, 124 were children between 5 and 14 years and the rest were children below 4 years of age. Total adult equivalents<sup>1</sup> come to 312.

In table 8.9 is presented data regarding consumption of cereals, pulses, edible oils, sugar and jaggery. In the monthly visit, consumption of cereals and pulses by the entire family was noted; as regards edible oils, sugar and jaggery and quantity purchased in every month was supposed to be entirely consumed; thus here amount purchased and consumed was identical. Consumption of cereals per adult equivalent was 178 seers or 4.5 maunds nearly during the year. Its monetary worth was about Rs.66.31. Quantity consumed in different months varied considerably. This may be due to either guests staying with the respondents' family in which case quantity consumed is more or family members going out for some

---

1	Adult equivalent.	Male adult	=	8 units
		Female "	=	7 "
	Children between	5 and 14	=	5 "
	" less than	5	=	3 "

Table 8.9: Consumption per adult equivalent.

Items Month	Cereals		Pulses		Oils, etc.		Sugar		Jaggery	
	Quantity in seers	Value in Rs.	Quantity in seers	Value in Rs.	Quantity in seers	Value in Rs.	Quantity in seers	Value in Rs.	Quantity in seers	Value in Rs.
August	21.3	7.23	0.5	0.34	0.2	0.31	0.2	0.21	0.3	0.17
September	22.9	6.87	0.3	0.26	0.2	0.34	0.2	0.27	0.3	0.19
October	19.7	5.49	0.4	0.27	0.3	0.33	0.1	0.16	0.3	0.31
November	20.7	7.38	0.7	0.42	0.6	0.42	0.6	0.66	0.6	0.42
December	8.5	6.01	0.4	0.24	0.6	0.42	0.1	0.16	0.4	0.35
January	16.3	5.54	0.3	0.19	0.2	0.36	0.2	0.19	0.4	0.27
February	18.7	5.03	0.3	0.23	0.2	0.32	0.2	0.14	0.2	0.16
March	11.4	4.25	0.2	0.18	0.2	0.30	0.2	0.15	0.2	0.11
April	2.0	4.42	0.3	0.18	0.2	0.34	0.2	0.21	0.3	0.16
May	10.6	4.78	*	0.29	0.2	0.43	0.3	0.23	0.4	0.30
June	16.5	4.92	0.6	0.39	0.3	0.50	0.3	0.32	0.8	0.55
July	9.4	4.39	0.4	0.28	0.3	0.42	0.3	0.27	0.2	0.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>66.31</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.10</b>

insignificant

days in which case the consumption is less. High average may also be due to ceremonies and festivals occurring in particular months.

Consumption of pulses was 4.4 seers per adult equivalent during the year and was worth Rs. 3.27. Monthly variations were quite negligible. Consumption of edible oils, sugar and jaggery was respectively 3.5 seers, 2.9 seers and 4.4 seers per adult equivalent per annum. There were no noticeable variations in different months.

In table No. 8.10 is given average cash expenditure per family in different income groups. Only cash expenditure is considered here. Five income-groups have been made viz. Rs. 1 to 500, Rs. 501 to 1000, Rs. 1001 to 1500, Rs. 1501 to 2500 and Rs. 2501 and more. Certain marked trends are easily noticed. Expenditure on cereals was very small in the highest income group viz. Rs. 20.43 per family per annum. Purchase of jowar in particular was nil. This is obvious because income in villages is mostly in kind. Big farmers naturally do not require to purchase cereals as they are available on their own farms. Expenditure on clothes, sugar etc. and miscellaneous items such as recreation was found increasing in the higher income groups. Expenditure on clothes increased from a minimum of Rs. 60.47 per family in the lowest income group to a maximum of Rs. 492.00 per family in the highest income-group. This shows that larger the income larger the expenditure on clothes. This holds good practically for all items except cereals and certain minor items. Total average expenditure per family per annum also increased from Rs. 312.93 in the lowest income group to Rs. 1216.14 in the highest income group.

Table No. 8.11 gives average monthwise expenditure on various items. Total expenditure was maximum in June viz., Rs. 60.26 per family and minimum in October viz.,

Table 8.10: Average cash expenditure per family according to income group.

Income group ----- Serial Number of items of expenditure -----	Upto Rs.500	501- 1000	1001- 1500	1501- 2500	2501 and more
I	67.59	85.20	83.83	62.00	-
II	48.86	47.82	66.62	72.64	20.43
II (a)	116.45	133.02	150.45	134.64	20.43
III	11.29	17.23	26.57	51.79	11.81
IV	21.86	26.56	40.77	49.03	43.89
V	10.76	15.40	15.83	23.63	41.42
VI	17.29	22.47	37.11	54.04	62.18
VII	22.91	37.92	61.10	112.39	175.04
VIII	13.41	15.78	24.56	34.89	47.12
IX	0.74	1.15	3.83	10.10	-
X	13.44	20.44	30.50	36.83	38.07
XI	2.37	4.40	6.33	3.26	6.12
XII	60.47	96.60	167.83	390.33	492.00
XIII	6.13	9.89	15.98	32.41	37.89
XIV	0.84	1.68	5.45	2.00	4.00
XV	6.46	28.35	13.00	39.87	8.50
XVI	1.32	5.19	6.95	15.83	7.81
XVII	10.38	1.60	24.71	113.17	219.53
Total	312.93	452.20	631.01	1106.55	1216.14

II (a) gives total of I and II i.e. total cereals.

For explanation of the serial numbers of items,

see page.

**Table 8.11 : Monthwise purchases (Average per family) (Rs.)**

Serial No. of Item	Month											
	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
I	15.02	12.61	5.98	3.12	3.63	2.12	1.49	2.98	4.51	5.53	7.72	5.90
II	3.23	2.00	2.30	6.61	8.76	9.58	8.04	0.74	1.19	2.10	2.57	2.30
II(a)	18.25	14.61	8.28	9.73	12.39	11.70	9.53	3.72	5.70	7.63	9.79	8.20
III	1.41	1.22	1.15	2.08	1.12	1.06	0.69	0.78	1.01	1.33	1.67	1.26
IV	3.10	2.86	2.79	2.21	1.80	1.58	1.45	1.18	1.68	2.18	2.53	1.92
V	1.13	1.03	1.03	1.06	0.97	1.10	1.10	1.06	0.98	1.34	1.62	1.15
VI	1.59	1.73	1.64	2.07	1.97	1.64	1.55	1.42	1.56	2.12	2.36	2.00
VII	2.64	2.65	2.66	5.50	2.90	2.86	2.08	1.90	2.27	3.29	5.15	2.73
VIII	1.30	1.65	1.45	1.24	1.16	1.12	1.54	1.01	1.09	1.40	1.84	1.32
IX	0.32	0.24	0.07	0.21	0.12	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-	-
X	1.74	1.52	1.22	1.30	1.51	1.04	1.18	1.16	1.58	1.43	1.76	1.60
XI	0.25	0.29	0.17	0.39	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.37	1.03	0.04
XII	3.17	2.81	2.35	11.98	8.21	7.14	6.83	8.20	17.49	14.23	22.02	3.37
XIII	0.93	0.93	0.55	0.78	0.81	0.69	0.80	0.64	0.62	1.02	1.28	1.68
XIV	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.08	0.04	0.22	0.16	0.07	0.05	0.10
XV	0.66	0.42	0.40	0.90	1.15	0.06	2.96	2.28	1.87	0.60	1.95	2.06
XVI	0.20	0.32	0.18	0.38	0.21	0.18	0.35	0.12	0.14	0.37	0.28	0.43
XVII	0.90	0.65	0.06	1.05	1.55	2.46	2.10	1.37	2.62	2.51	6.93	7.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.69</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>24.12</b>	<b>41.10</b>	<b>36.43</b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>32.35</b>	<b>25.22</b>	<b>28.90</b>	<b>39.89</b>	<b>60.26</b>	<b>35.72</b>

Rs. 24.12 per family p.m. It remained round about Rs. 35/- in most of the months. As regards cereals average expenditure was high in August and September. Clothes claimed maximum expenditure in June. Travel seems to have taken place in March and April largely. In almost all of the remaining items, average expenditure did not vary considerably.

In 1949-50 a similar survey was carried out. The sample consisted of 168 families - 112 from Jambhulni and 56 from Gangoti. These families were divided into six groups each consisting of 28 families. The data pertained to six months from March to August in the case of families residing at Jambhulni; for the families belonging to Gangoti the data pertained to seven months from February to August. Visits were paid every month but the reference period was not the same for all items; it was the past one month for certain items like fodder, kerosene, clothes, fuel and medicine; for the remaining items the reference period was past week.

After considering all the complications involved in the nature of data we arrived at average expenditure per family per year. The manner in which the data was collected might influence the final figures but still it is thought worthwhile to compare the figures with those obtained in 1959-60. The data has been presented in Table No. 8.12;

It will be seen from the table that average total expenditure increased considerably in 1959-60. While the average was Rs. 89.63 per family in 1949-50, in 1959-60 it increased to Rs. 301.38. The increase was considerable particularly in the case of cereals and clothes. As regards clothes the average amount increased from Rs. 14.76 to Rs. 97.76. In the case of cereals it increased from Rs. 19.31 to Rs. 120.03.

**Table 8.12: Average expenditure per family in 1949-50 and 1959-60.**

I t e m	1949-50		1959-60	
	Average Expenditure Rs.	Percentage	Average Expenditure Rs.	Percentage
Cereals	19.31	21.5	120.03	39.8
Pulses	5.20	5.8	14.78	4.9
Gur, Sugar, etc.	30.16	33.6	36.63	12.2
Milk	1.56	1.7	1.05	0.3
Pan, Bidi, etc.	13.00	14.5	16.12	5.3
Fuel	3.84	4.3	13.57	4.6
Medicine	1.80	2.0	1.49	0.5
Clothes	14.76	16.6	97.71	32.4

The distribution of total cash expenditure among different items also differed in these two years. In 1949-50 gur, sugar etc. absorbed the maximum amount viz., 33.6 percent of the total cash expenditure. In 1959-60 cereals absorbed the maximum proportion and the proportion absorbed by sugar etc. was only 12.2 percent of the total.

### 8.3 Housing

In the general schedule we noted in broad terms the description of the house in which the respondent was staying. Normally in a village each of the family has its own house, the number of families and residential houses thus becoming more or less the same. Of the 1220 families, 1214 could give description of their houses, the remaining six having either no house or having only a dilapidated construction. Of these 1214 families, 1127 (92.8%) families were living in owned houses; another 24 (2.0%) nearly were living in rented houses and the remaining 64 (5.3%) were living in rent-free houses. We will deal with the renting practices a little later.

(a) Value of houses: In the General Family Schedule we asked the question regarding the year and cost of construction of the house. The question, however, could not be answered by many families, as they could not recollect the information, the houses being very old, built by forefathers before their birth. Out of 1214, 422 families (34.8%) could give replies to this question and we think that this can give an adequate idea about the cost of construction. The data is presented in Table No. 8.13.

The cost of construction, it will be seen, has been rapidly increasing in the past 75 years. It was Rs. 111.05 in the remotest period say beyond 75 years in the past. In the past 10 years it increased to Rs. 658.92



Table 8.13: Year and cost of construction of houses.

Village	When Built					
	Within last 10 years	11 to 25 years	26 to 40 years	41 to 60 years	61 to 75 years	More than 76 years
<b>Devapur</b>						
No. of houses	37	5	2	1	-	-
Expenditure Rs.	32620	7010	4000	60	-	-
<b>Hingni</b>						
No. of houses	75	8	1	1	3	-
Expenditure Rs.	30350	2480	30	40	1600	-
<b>Shirtav</b>						
No. of houses	3	3	-	-	-	-
Expenditure Rs.	650	130	-	-	-	-
<b>Palaswade</b>						
No. of houses	38	3	-	1	1	1
Expenditure Rs.	10810	1450	-	300	300	100
<b>Pulkoti</b>						
No. of houses	19	9	-	2	1	-
Expenditure Rs.	21200	10020	-	300	500	-
<b>Panwan</b>						
No. of houses	33	5	-	1	-	1
Expenditure Rs.	30200	2000	-	3000	-	300
<b>Gangoti</b>						
No. of houses	23	22	3	5	-	2
Expenditure Rs.	25260	16230	700	4640	-	500
<b>Jambhulni</b>						
No. of houses	47	19	3	3	-	15
Expenditure Rs.	32010	8500	900	1900	-	1210
<b>Valai</b>						
No. of houses	22	4	-	-	-	-
Expenditure Rs.	12600	230	-	-	-	-
<b>All Villages</b>						
No. of houses	297	78	9	14	5	19
Expenditure Rs.	195700	48050	5630	10250	2400	2110
Average Value Rs.	658.92	616.02	625.55	732.14	480.00	111.05

i.e. nearly 6 times. No doubt cost depends upon the type of construction material used and so on. Still it is contended that the average cost indicates the broad trend and is helpful to understand the changes that are occurring from time to time.

In the General Family Schedule we also noted the total present value as reported by the respondent of all structures including residential houses, cattle sheds etc. Cattle sheds numbered only 20. If we, therefore, add this number of 1214, we would get an approximate number of constructions. Value of cattle-sheds and houses was reported together, which was about Rs. 5,04,670. The average value per construction comes to Rs. 408.97. Here we have assumed that a cattle shed and a house are on par in respect of value, the assumption which though not very realistic, does not affect the average price of a construction, the number of cattle sheds being very small.

There is one more source of ascertaining the value of a house viz., the house-tax which was levied at the rate of Rs. 0.25 per Rs. 100/- of the total value of the house as assessed by the Gram Panchayat; where Gram-panchayat was not existing valuation was not available. Table No. 8.14 given below gives the relevant information.

Table No. 8.14

Distribution of houses according to house tax

House Tax Rs.	No. of Houses	Percentage
0.25	278	43.6
0.50	67	10.6
0.75	46	7.2
1.00	106	16.6
1.25	49	7.7
1.50	37	5.8
2.00	24	3.8
2.50	14	2.2
3.00	3	0.5
3.50	6	1.0
4.00	3	0.5
5.00	3	0.5
	636	100.0

The maximum value of the house was fixed at Rs.2000. There were, however, only 3 houses of this value. More than 43% of the houses were valued at only Rs. 100 or so. The total value of these 637 according to this rate comes to Rs. 2,00,100; the average value of a house comes to nearly Rs. 315.

It is now necessary to explain the differences in the three averages. The first is the cost of construction, which for the houses built during the last ten years was Rs. 658.92. As this represents actual expenditure incurred it is bound to be high as compared with the other averages. The second average represents the respondent's valuation of his own house which indicates the value at which he would be prepared to sell the house. Hence this also is bound to be a little excessive. The third average is based on the valuation made by the Grampanchayat; Here no such consideration come in and hence for practical purpose may be regarded as the real average value of a house.

(b) Repairs in the last five years: Table 8.15 gives information regarding major repairs carried out to the houses during the five years preceding the survey. Nearly 102 houses were repaired; of these 37 were repaired only last year. Total expenditure incurred ~~xxxxxxx~~ was Rs. 57,820 or Rs. 566.86 on an average. Expenditure incurred in the last year amounted to Rs. 9690 or nearly Rs. 262 on an average per house repaired. Investment in house-repairs was maximum at Hingni for the entire period of five years as well as during one year preceding the survey. At Valai, in contrast to Hingni, the investment was minimum. Only two houses were repaired at a total expenditure of Rs. 220/- only.

Table 8.15: Repairs during the last five years.

Village	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Total
<b>Devapur</b>						
Number	4	2	1	2	1	10
Expenditure	520	240	50	1530	110	2450
<b>Hingni</b>						
Number	13	5	4	13	1	36
Expenditure	2070	3750	1640	11590	1000	20050
<b>Shirtav</b>						
Number	3	3	1	1	-	8
Expenditure	3350	1500	20	300	-	5170
<b>Palaswade</b>						
Number	3	2	3	2	-	10
Expenditure	370	30	440	330	-	1170
<b>Pulkoti</b>						
Number	4	2	-	-	-	6
Expenditure	550	3050	-	-	-	3600
<b>Panwan</b>						
Number	4	3	3	1	2	13
Expenditure	1070	260	6800	100	8500	16730
<b>Gangoti</b>						
Number	3	3	-	2	1	9
Expenditure	1510	2300	-	1300	1000	6110
<b>Jambhulni</b>						
Number	2	2	1	-	3	8
Expenditure	230	1040	50	-	1000	2320
<b>Valai</b>						
Number	1	-	-	-	1	2
Expenditure	20	-	-	-	200	220
<b>All Villages</b>						
Number	37	22	13	21	9	102
Expenditure	9690	12170	9000	15150	11810	57820

(c) Description of the houses: Houses were mostly all alike. In the nine villages there was only one house at Devapur which was found a little better than the average house in the village. An average house covered less than 300 sq. feet. It had only one room with no windows but one small hole in the roof or some space between the walls and the roof to serve the purpose of the window. The walls were made of stone plastered from inside with dung and mud. The floor was usually rough plastered in the same manner. The house did not have any sanitary block.

This is the type of house one sees in the villages. What is important is that there were practically no differences in the houses in the villages surveyed. The difference related only to the size but not to the pattern described above. The houses of low caste people were more or less the same.

Below we give some information regarding houses noted in the General Family Schedule.

(i) Roofed space: Below in Table 8.16 is given the distribution of houses according to the roofed space measured in terms of sq. ft. Usually the respondent stated the roofed space in terms of "Khan", the local term which is approximately 10'x5' i.e. 50 sq.ft.

Table 8.16

Distribution of houses according to the roofed space.

Sq. ft.	No. of houses	Percentage	Total sq.ft.
100	191	15.7	19100
200	366	30.1	73200
300	166	13.7	49800
400	144	11.9	57600
500	76	6.2	38000
600	81	6.7	48600
700	18	1.5	12600
800	36	3.0	28800
900	22	1.8	19800
1000	113	9.3	113000
1200	1	0.1	1200
Total	1214	100.0	461,700

It will be seen that nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the houses occupied less than 400 sq. ft. Houses with roofed space of 100 sq. ft. were 191 or 15.7%; those with 200 sq.ft. were 366 or 30.1%. Thus nearly half of the total number of houses had less than 200 sq. ft. under the roof. Houses with roofed space of 1000 sq. ft. were 113 (9.3%) which may be owned by big or rich families. The maximum roofed space vis. 1200 sq. ft. was reported only in the case of one house.

The total roofed space comes to 4,61,700 sq. ft. approximately. When related it to the total population which is 6550 we get 70.59 sq. ft. per person in the village.

(ii) Roofs: Table 8.17 gives the distribution of houses according to the number of rooms.

Table 8.17  
Distribution of houses according to number of rooms

Number of rooms	Number of houses	Percentage
1	1026	84.5
2	152	12.5
3	22	1.8
4	7	0.6
5	4	0.3
6	1	0.1
7	2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Most of the houses, it will be seen had only one room. Two rooms were reported only in 152 (i.e.12.5%) houses. Houses with more rooms were very few.

(iii) Walls and roofs: In Table 8.18 we give the classification of houses according to the type of walls and roofs.

Table 8.18

Distribution of houses according to the type of walls and roofs

Walls and roofs		No. of houses	Percentage	
I	Walls made of stones &			
	(i) Indigenous tiles	2	0.2	
	(ii) Mangalore tiles	8	0.7	
	(iii) Iron sheet	4	0.3	
	(iv) Flat mud roof resting on wooden planks	370	30.5	
	(v) Straw	36	3.0	
	(vi) Undressed stones - Flat mud roofs	708	<u>58.2</u>	93.0
II	Mud walls and -			
	(i) Flat mud roofs	20	1.6	
	(ii) Iron sheets	2	<u>0.2</u>	1.8
III	Brick & (i) Mud roof	43	3.5	
	(ii) Iron sheet	2	<u>0.2</u>	3.7
IV	Entirely straw (both walls & roof)	5	<u>0.4</u>	0.4
V	Mixed types	14	<u>1.1</u>	1.1
		1214		100.0

It will be seen from the above that most of the houses were built with stones and had flat mud roof resting on wooden planks, known locally as Dhaba or Malvadi. Houses with walls made of either earth or brick were quite few. Houses made of straw entirely numbered five in the total.

(iv) Plinths and foundations: Nearly 61.4% of the houses as can be seen from table 8.19 had only foundation but no plinth. A good number of houses vis.

31.2% of the total had both. House having neither were only 86 i.e. 1.1%.

Table 8.19  
*proportion of houses having plinth foundation etc*

Type	No. of houses	Percentage
Foundations only	745	61.4
Plinth only	4	0.3
Both plinth and foundation	379	31.2
Neither plinth nor foundation	86	7.1
	1214	100.0

(v) Provision of bath room: We also asked whether the house in which the respondent was living had any provision similar to a bath room. Bathroom as the city-dwellers understand it is not found in the villages. But a corner of the house with some mud wall to enclose it partially is earmarked for the use as bathroom in some houses. There were 480 houses (39.5% of the total) which had this provision.

(vi) Inadequacy of accommodation: Per capita the roofed space comes to 70.5 sq. ft. Though this is an adequate space on an average, some of the families reported shortage of accommodation which was felt at night. We asked the respondents whether because of inadequate space any of the family member had to sleep elsewhere such as in the temple or other common places. Forty-five families reported in the affirmative. The total number of persons who thus were regularly resting at night outside the house was 91. When the guests come to stay, nearly 159 families said that they will not be able to provide sleeping accommodation to them at their places.



(vii) House renting: In the beginning we stated that 24 families were living in rented houses and another 64 in rent-free houses. The annual rent in the case of 13, was upto Rs. 25 per annum. It was upto Rs. 40/- in case of 9 and upto Rs. 60/- in the remaining two cases. The house rent was not high in most of the cases. Rent-free houses were surprisingly numerous. Most of these were in poor condition and were occupied by close friends of house-owners. Some allowance, however, must be made to the tendency to understate or even to give wrong information. The desire to understate the income in enquiries like ours compels the house-owner to warn the tenant not to disclose any contract such as this. In any case, it seems that the rent that might be fixed must not be higher than the rent stated above.

This tendency to give wrong information could be ascertained from another source. We asked the respondent whether he received any rent during the year. Only 12 stated in the affirmative. Thus remaining 12 out of the 24 did not give us correct information. Of these 12, 6 received Rs. 25 per annum, 5 received Rs. 35/- and 1 received Rs. 75/-.

(d) Backward class Co-operative Housing Society

This is a very promising development in this field - thanks to the Rural Welfare Board for taking initiative. The Society came to be established on 13th December 1957 and is confined to the backward class at Devapur. Till the year of survey, however, nothing could be done except finishing the preliminaries. The scheme envisages houses for 36 members - 18 Ramoshis, 15 Mahars, one Mang one Bhoi and one Jain. Land measuring 3 acres and 24 gunthas or 4 gunthas for each tenement, has been earmarked for the construction. The amount of share was fixed at Rs. 51/- but most of the members were found unable to raise even this small amount. The members,

therefore, organised themselves formally into an association called as Harijan Welfare Association and approached the Board for financial help. Each member contributed only Rs. 7. To this the Board contributed Rs. 1000; in addition Bhaurao Patil donated Rs. 150. This collection was distributed between the members to enable them to purchase the share. It is expected that the members in course of time would repay the amount so that it will be possible for the Association to undertake new activities for the welfare of the members.

The government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 23,437.50 in addition to the subsidy of Rs.15,937.50. The amount is to be repaid in 25 annual instalments, each on an average coming to Rs. 26 per family.

#### 8.4 Drinking Water

Conditions regarding supply of water for drinking purpose, were very miserable prior to the selection of these villages by the Rural Welfare Board, for an all round development programme. One of the first tasks undertaken by the Rural Welfare Board, therefore, was making provision for drinking water. The first of the wells was constructed at Pulkoti. At the time of the survey five <sup>out</sup> of the nine villages had wells with windmills fitted to them; three had only wells but no wind mills, and one had no well at all. In course of time, all the villages will have adequate provision of water supply. Since all the wells are similar in all respects a detail description of one well (at Pulkoti) is deemed sufficient.

The well is 18' wide and 35' deep and has two rahats and two pulleys to be used only in emergencies. The wind power is used to pump up water to a reservoir which has a capacity of 2000 gallons. The windmill is

fixed on a tower 60' high. In order to avoid wastage of water through excessive pumping an automatic contrivance has been provided which disconnects the pipe leading to the reservoir when it is full. This arrangement for harnessing the windpower for pumping out the water is superior in many respects to the mechanically driven pump.

The entire cost of the project is as follows:

	Rs.
(1) Construction of the well lined with stoned masonry	6,500
(2) Providing and creating windmill	3,500
(3) Construction of reservoir with a capacity of 2000 gallons	2,500
(4) G.F. 2" pipe line for carrying water from pump to the reservoir	500
(5) Concrete bench near the well	200
(6) 2 rahats and 2 pulleys	150
(7) Labour	500

Below we give the list of items of recurrent expenditure; they are, however, approximate being based on discussion with the field worker of the Rural Welfare Board.

	Rs.
(1) Mobile 1 gallon (Rs. 4) in three months; can be obtained from Mhaswad	12
(2) 5 wooden rods required after every 1-1/2 years. Each costs Rs. 10/- (including transport charges)	34
(3) Iron rod and iron tower may get damaged occasionally; for instance one at Panwan got damaged and the charges of repairs amounted to Rs. 500/-. In any case, it has to be replaced after 5 years.	100
(4) Bucketwasher - replaced every year cost Rs. 3/-	3

	Rs.
(5) The pump immersed in water gets rusted and hence needs to be replaced every four years cost Rs. 50/-	12
(6) Miscellaneous Rs. 10/- every year	10
(7) Depreciation	150
(8) Servant for day to day work	150
	<u>471</u>

Thus it will be seen that annual expenditure comes to nearly Rs. 471/-. This is relatively a small amount and can be easily met with by imposing water tax. The Grampanchayats were being moved to consider this proposal.

The project was supposed to be a co-operative venture between the villages and the Rural Welfare Board. In order to inculcate the habit of self-reliance among the villagers it was decided by the Rural Welfare Board that the villagers should contribute either voluntary labour for excavation in soil and hauling stones from quarry to the work site or a certain fixed amount in lieu of it. The reaction of the villagers in this regard was not uniform in all villages. Village Pulkoti proved to be most co-operative in this respect. Without any hesitation, people of this village came forward to take advantage of this opportunity; credit goes to a large extent to the enlightened leaders of this village. Every adult worked voluntarily for four days and every bullock - cart in the village was spared for one day for the work of hauling stones, etc. Other villages, however, were not cooperative to the same degree. At Valai, and Jambhulni, voluntary labour did not come forth; as an alternative it was agreed to pay cash contribution. But some part of it was not paid

till the survey year. As a result of this in some villages the work of construction of well and fitting windmill to it was delayed.

### 8.5 Durable and semi-durable articles

In the general schedule questions were asked regarding the ownership of various durable and semi-durable articles, which we think is one of the indicators of levels of living in the village. Economic change, it appears, will get itself reflected in the possession of these articles and hence this bit information is useful as an indicator of change also. The articles we listed were (1) table (2) chair, (3) cupboard (4) charpoy (5) stove (6) cups and saucers (7) lanterns (8) petromax (9) alarm watch (10) wrist watch (11) gramophone (12) Radio (13) sewing machine (14) cycle (15) razor and (16) torch. The present value of the articles possessed at the time of investigation was also noted. Purchases made in the year preceding the date of visit were also noted separately.

Table 8.20 presents data regarding the various articles according to different income-groups. The proportion of families reporting articles increases from 45.3% in the lowest group to almost cent percent in the higher income-groups. In the total, 744 or 60.9% of the total resident families were owning this or that article. Relatively the most common article seems to be the lantern, as nearly 44.1% of total families reported lantern in their house. This shows that a majority of the villagers did not have even this most common and useful article. Next in importance were cups and saucers being owned by 388 or 31.8% of the total number of families. Razors, were reported by 225 or 18.4% of the total. Torches were also reported by a considerable number (11.8%). All other articles were reported by a small majority.

Table 8.20 : Number of families reporting durable and semi-durable articles

	Income Group Rs.								Total
	Upto 500	501- 1000	1001- 1500	1501- 2500	2501- 3500	3501- 5000	5001- 10000	10000 and above	
Total number of families	622	402	122	49	13	9	2	1	1220
Number of families reporting articles	282	284	109	46	12	9	1	1	744
<u>Number of families reporting:</u>									
Table	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Chair	1	2	4	2	1	2	-	1	13
Cupboard	-	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	8
Charpoy	4	37	19	12	13	2	4	1	92
Stove	5	10	10	9	1	4	-	1	40
Cup and saucers	129	148	60	32	8	9	1	1	388
Lantern	172	214	91	39	11	9	1	1	538
Petromax	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	-	11
Alarm watch	-	1	4	1	-	1	1	1	9
Wrist watch	4	6	3	8	1	5	-	-	27
Gramophone	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	4
Radio	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sewing machine	2	3	2	3	-	1	-	-	11
Cycle	10	20	12	12	1	5	1	-	61
Razor	88	80	35	11	4	5	1	1	225
Battery	30	51	31	17	5	8	1	1	144
Total Value Rs.	2900	5364	2937	3496	579	2324	321	177	18098
Investment per reporting family Rs.	10.28	18.88	24.07	76.00	48.25	258.22	321.00	177.00	24.32

Total investment in these articles was of the order of Rs. 18,098/- or Rs. 24.32 per reporting family or Rs. 14.83 per resident family in the village. The average investment varies considerably in different income-groups. It is minimum in the lowest income group viz., Rs. 10.28 and maximum in the last but one group viz., Rs. 321.00. It increases consistently in the first 4 income groups upto Rs. 76.00, then declines in the next group to Rs. 48.25 increases again substantially upto Rs. 258.22 in the succeeding group. In the last two groups the number of families is quite small hence their comparison with other groups is not very meaningful.

Investment made during the year preceding the survey was about Rs. 5576 or 30.8% of the present value of the articles.

#### 8.6 Miscellaneous information.

##### (a) Provision for storing grains:

It was asked what type of arrangement was made by the respondent to keep the grains safe in the house. From table 8.21 given below, it will be seen that gunny bags were more common in use for this purpose. There was one more provision which was also quite popular in the village. Locally it is known as 'Kanagi'. It is a sort of big basket plastered very carefully with clay and dung. Nearly 20.7% of the families were using 'Kanagi' for storing grains. Storing-room prepared specially for this purpose was reported by 15 families. Eastern pots were used by 192 families. Storing room was reported by a few families only. It is usually an underground arrangement to keep grains. Where there was neither storing room nor kangis, grains were kept in gunny bags etc. and these were usually kept in the corner of the room.

**Table 8.21: Provision for storing grains.**

Type	Number of families	Percentage
Storing room	15	1.3
Kanagi (small)	21	1.7
Kanagi (big)	227	19.0
Gunny bags	675	56.4
Drums etc.	31	2.6
Underground arrangement	34	2.8
Earthen pots	192	16.0
More than one provision	2	0.2
	1197	100.0

**(b) Types of utensils used for various purposes:**

Table 8.22 presents data regarding the types of utensils used for various purposes. As many as ten types were enumerated. For fetching water from the well or stream, earthen pots were used, mostly. But for storing and drinking the same brass and copper utensils were more common. For heating milk and cooking vegetables also earthen pots were used by a majority of the families, the brass and copper utensils being only next to them. For kneading flour wooden dish was most common as 1036 out of 1199 families reported it. Most of the rest were using brass copper dishes. For cooking rice brass utensils were used by a large majority.

In brief we can say that most of the utensils were made of earth, brass and copper to put it in order of importance. For bringing and storing water and for heating milk and cooking vegetables as well earthen pots were more common. For the remaining purposes such as kneading flour and cooking rice etc. brass utensils were used by a majority.



**Table 8.22 : Type of utensils used for various purposes**

Type	For storing water		For bringing water		For drinking water		For heating milk		For cooking vegetables		For kneading flour		For taking food		For cooking rice	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Earthen	1119	92.8	440	37.6	5	0.4	423	40.4	535	44.5	1	0.1	4	0.3	30	2.6
2. Aluminium	2	0.2	2	0.2	-	-	42	4.0	9	0.8	-	-	-	-	58	5.0
3. Wooden	1	0.1	2	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.4	1036	86.4	4	0.3	-	-
4. Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
5. Brass	48	4.0	239	20.4	1200	99.0	333	31.8	378	31.4	99	8.3	1174	97.3	641	55.2
6. Copper	25	2.0	386	33.0	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	59	4.9	-	-	-	-
7. Stainless steel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Iron	3	0.3	25	2.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. German-silver	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	234	22.3	57	4.7	3	0.2	11	0.9	382	32.9
10. Mixed	5	0.4	76	6.5	5	0.4	15	1.4	218	18.1	1	0.1	14	1.2	49	4.2
11. Tann	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1212</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1203</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1161</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(c) Grinding and poundings:

Families making regular use of flour mills at Khaswad numbered only 139 in addition to 191 families who were occasionally resorting to the mills.

(d) Footwear:

The number of men and women using footwear was 1936 and 1560 respectively. Their percentages to the total population were 57.6 and 48.1 respectively.

## CHAPTER IX

### VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION

In this chapter we will consider the following

#### Village Institutions:

- (1) Village Councils.
- (2) Baluta System.
- (3) Festivals.
- (4) Leadership.
- (5) Co-operative Farming Societies. ✓
- (6) Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.
- (7) Health Centre.

#### 9.1 Grampanchayat

During the survey-year three Grampanchayats were functioning, one for Valai, Jambhulni, Panwan and Gangoti another for Hingni and Dhuldeo and the third for Pulkoti, Shirtav, Devapur, and Palaswade. Thus each of the nine villages was represented in this or that grampanchayat.

The first Grampanchayat, however, was not functioning properly from its very inception. The four villages for which it was supposed to work were sharply divided into two groups, Valai and Jambhulni on one hand and Panwan, Gangoti on the other. On investigation we were told that the cause of serious conflict between members lay in the selection of the President and the appointment of the Secretary by the President. One member from Jambhulni was tipped up for presidentship; but at the time of confirmation from the Mamlatdar, some other member happened to be appointed as the President. He later on shifted the head quarters of the Panchayat from Jambhulni to Panwan and appointed one Secretary without the knowledge and

approval of other members. The members from Jambhulni and Valai refused to recognise the President and Secretary and declined to participate in the working of the Panchayat. Consequently, the members did not meet even once.

The second Gram Panchayat, working for two villages viz. Hingni and Dhuldeo, of which the latter was not included in our survey, came into existence on 25th December 1957. There were seven members - four representing Hingni and three representing Dhuldeo - the president being the native of Hingni. Of these seven, four were Maratha by caste, each of the remaining three being Gurav, Ramoshi and Mahar. As regards their occupations, five were agriculturists and the remaining two were pursuing their caste-occupations.

During the first year i.e. 1957-58, income of the Panchayat was only Rs. 477-37 there being only one source viz. part of the land-revenue of the village. As against this expenditure was only Rs. 41.87, required entirely for the purchase of stationery. In the subsequent year i.e. 1958-59, house-tax became another source of income adding Rs. 198/- to the total. Expenditure in this year amounted to Rs. 976.91, the important items being first the salary of the Secretary which was Rs. 390.70 and second street lighting absorbing nearly Rs. 396.

In 1959-60 the income was about Rs. 708/- consisting of Government grant (64%), house-tax (32%) etc. Expenditure was about Rs. 390, important items being salary of the Secretary and social overheads like street lighting etc. On the whole it can be seen that at the end of 1959-60, the panchayat had a balance of Rs. 467.61.

House-tax, an important source of income to the panchayat, was collected at the rate of 4% of the value

of the house. There were on the record 217 houses at Hingni, and 119 at Dhuldeo yielding an income of Rs. 336 annually. Tax on marriage, which is now abolished by the Government from June 1959, was based on the total gross expenditure, the rate being Re. 1/- for an expenditure between Rs. 100 and 500, Rs. 2/- when the expenditure varied between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 and Rs. 5/- for an expenditure over Rs. 1000/-.

Grant from the Government which now forms the main source of income is fixed at 30% of the land-revenue receivable from the village. One more relief granted by the Government now is that from June 1959 onwards the salary and allowances of the Secretary will be borne by the Government. This action gives some status to the Secretary, and releases the funds of the panchayat for some other work.

The members were elected unopposed. General meeting was held once in the year of survey and was very thinly attended by the villagers. No resolution was tabled or passed in this meeting.

The third Grampanchayat had nine members - three from Pulkoti, two from Shirtav, three from Devapur and one from Palaswade. Four were Marathas, 3 were Dhangars and the remaining two belonged to the Depressed castes. The Panchayat was established on 17th February 1957 and was found working satisfactorily since then. Total income till April 1959 amounted to Rs. 1532.67, the main items being the salary of the secretary and social overheads like street lighting. Arrears of house-tax were Rs. 221.25. So far 18 meetings were held, out of which two were dissolved due to the want of quorum. The election was unopposed and the resolutions were passed unanimously.

## 9.2 Baluta System

In old times self-sufficiency of village was deemed necessary. This required division of work, which in course of time became very rigid. Different castes thus came into existence according to different occupations and services. The cultivator requires the services of all and he pays them a conventionally fixed quantity of his agricultural produce which is known as baluta. In Chapter V a reference was made to this type of payment. Here we will make only general observations.

In the sample selected for farm-business survey we noted payment made to each artisan or balutedar. This information is also available for the year 1948-49 so that a comparison of the two would give us an idea about the changes that occurred during this period (Table No. <sup>7.1</sup>~~8.4~~).

Total agricultural production in 1948-49 and 1959-60 of this sample of farmers was respectively Rs.22,102 and Rs. 34,505. Of this baluta payment amounted to respectively 4.3% and 2.3%. However, agricultural production in the year 1948-49 did not include value of fodder. The percentage of baluta share would therefore fall down and would not differ much from that in 1959-60.

The table gives the percentage share of each balutedar. When we compare the list of balutedars in 1948-49 to that in 1959-60 we find that balutedars like Kumbhar (i.e. Potter), Parit (washerman), Koshti (weaver) and Joshi are absent in the year 1959-60. On the other hand Koli (waterman) is the new balutedar coming up in the year 1959-60. This is due to the outsiders (teachers and others) settling in the villages who required ~~to~~ the services of the Koli.

Arranging the balutedars in a descending order according to their share, we find that the ranking

**Table 9.1: Payments to Balutedars**

Balutedar	1948 - 49			1959 - 60		
	Payment in Rs.	%	Rank- ing	Payment in Rs.	%	Rank- ing
Carpenter	155.49	16.2	1	171.21	21.2	2
Iron Smith	70.24	7.3	8	55.67	6.9	6
Shoemaker	96.99	10.1	5	83.96	10.4	5
Potter	73.23	7.6	7	-	-	-
Mahar	108.17	11.2	4	9.66	1.2	10
Mang	108.73	11.3	3	134.56	16.7	3
Ramoshi	88.17	9.2	6	173.03	21.4	1
Barber	120.85	12.6	2	124.52	15.5	4
Washerman	0.37	0.1	13	-	-	-
Butcher	28.12	2.9	10	19.56	2.5	7
Weaver	24.62	2.6	11	-	-	-
Gurav	63.37	6.6	9	19.46	2.3	8
Joshi	21.87	2.3	12	-	-	-
Waterman	-	-	-	16.30	1.9	9
	960.22	100.0		807.93	100.0	

Note: The number of balutedars in each case is usually one.

differs in the year 1959-60 from that in the year 1948-49. Sutar (carpenter) continues to get a high share in both years. But Ramoshi who was sixth in 1948-49 now tops the list in 1959-60. Mahars get much less in 1959-60 possibly because of their adoption of Buddhism and consequent giving up traditional work. Gurav's share has also dwindled considerably which together with the absence of Joshi indicate the declining importance of religious services. Nhavi, Chambhar, Lohar etc. hold their positions.

### 9.3 Festivals

In the festive life of the villages, the palm of honour goes to the Sāsan yatra. The name is derived from the Trishulas (three-point spear) which are the object of worship and which are called "Sāsan" by the villagers. The fair dates long back and is supposed to have been started by one saint by name Bhojling who was staying near the village Jambhulni. There are four 'Sasanas', two of which are about 12' long weighing nearly 5 to 7 maunds. The remaining two are smaller about 10' in length and weighing nearly 3 maunds. One of the smaller two is kept in the temple while the remaining three are buried in an isolated place where no one is allowed to go.

The fair takes place in the month of November (Kartik, New Moonday). The Sasanas are taken out on this day and worshipped elaborately. Goats are sacrificed and the entire village celebrates this occasion with great enthusiasm. Next morning some persons (10 for the big sasan and 6 for the small one) from the village Valai carry the sasanas to Mhaswad with a brief halt at Panwan where people again worship it. While taking the sasanas to Mhaswad is the privilege of the village Valai, carrying them back is the



privilege of Jambhuni. With a halt for about 4-5 days at Jambhuni some persons take them again back to the original place where they lie buried for another year. It was found that the villagers take this fair seriously. Contribution at the rate of Rs. 2/- per family is collected from all and the guests coming from outside are <sup>feared as the guests of all,</sup> ~~distributed among villagers.~~

Nagoba fair is the next important occasion which takes place in the month of November. This is also an occasion on which a large number of cattle transactions takes place. Due to this the fair has acquired considerable importance all over the tract.

Besides these two common fairs each individual village has its own fairs and festivals held at different times during the year. One common festival is known as Bhandara, that is the worship of Mahadeo followed by common meals. Usually people from all castes participate in the ceremony but at the time of taking meals they sit in separate rows.

At Hingni we noted an interesting ceremony known as the Marriage of Baloba, observed mainly by the Ramoshi caste. Its origin was reported to be as follows. Many years ago, some members of the Ramoshi caste, in their attempt to plunder one marriage-procession, killed the bridegroom. The Ramoshis were then severely reprimanded for this act. Since then, every year they perform a fake marriage and in the procession kill the image of the bridegroom. A big feast is arranged on this day for which sheep are procured freely from the farmers.

#### 9.4 Leadership

No special leadership survey was carried out; but during the course of investigation we made general observations which we hope are of some interest.

Normally in a village wealth and high-caste tend to determine leadership. As a matter of fact such persons are control figures rather than leaders in the usual sense. The villagers being docile, fatalist and tradition-loving help these leaders to perpetuate their control over the entire village. Obviously when a change or new idea is introduced by an outside agency it disturbs the existing leadership also. It is therefore, no wonder that the activities of the Rural Welfare Board had a considerable effect on village leadership.

The overall impact was reflected in the broadening of leadership. This is because the changes introduced were of democratic nature in the sense that they touched an average villager and involved joint deliberation and action. The impact varied from village to village depending upon the peculiar conditions of the village and the changes introduced. To speak in broad terms three types of effects were observed viz. removal of hostile leaders, creation of new leaders and promotion of the former second-rank leaders. We will illustrate this phenomenon with the help of concrete examples in some villages.

Among the nine villages Devapur and Pulkoti deserve special treatment. In practically all respects these two villages stand at poles apart from each other. While Devapur was a hot-bed for the workers of the Rural Welfare Board, Pulkoti proved to be very co-operative and eager to seize all opportunities made available by the Rural Welfare Board. The hostility of existing leaders at Devapur stemmed from their interest in the tank-bed land. As the old arrangement of auctioning the tank-bed land was profitable to them they resisted the idea of forming a cooperative farming society. The history of Cooperative Farming Society is replete with instances of struggles between the old and new leaders.

Finally with the establishment of the society the old leaders receded in the back-ground and the new leaders sprung up to take their place and cooperated with the Rural Welfare Board wholeheartedly. The very concept of cooperative society brought in its wake the ideas of equality and justice which now appear to have been firmly rooted in the minds of the villagers.

Such a struggle as was found at Devapur was absent at Pulkoti, one of the reasons being the absence of any vested interest such as the leaders at Devapur had in the tank-bed land. Equally important is the enlightened leadership of the village. Two of the important leaders with whom the Rural Welfare Board came into contact initially were literate with some background of social and political work. They had a broader perspective and were not suspicious or apprehensive of outsiders such as normally the villagers are. They cooperated with the workers of the Rural Welfare Board without hesitation and advised the villagers to support them. Some second-rank leaders became prominent as the activities of the Rural Welfare Board intensified; thus for example the Chairman of the Multipurpose Cooperative Society became one of the most reliable persons in this village. One evidence of the cooperativeness of the leaders and villagers was the contribution of free labour for the construction of drinking water well; each person worked for four days and each bullock-cart was spared for one day. It was also found that leaders insisted on eliminating caste-distinctions in public life.

Observations in other villages may be summarised as follows. Gangoti enjoyed good leadership though initially the leaders were hesitant in cooperating with the Rural Welfare Board. Like all other villagers in this area they were apprehensive that the Rural

Welfare Board under the garb of introducing development schemes may usurp their lands. Two rumours were in the air in the initial period; first that lands are being taken from the individuals for cooperative farming and second that Tata Trust wants lands for constructing industries in this land. There was much talk about these rumours then and hence the villagers were suspicious about the activities of the Rural Welfare Board in the initial period. Once these misunderstandings were removed the leaders and the villagers lent their whole-hearted support to the workers of the Rural Welfare Board. The most striking feature of this village was the formation of a welfare-fund contributed largely by the residents of Bombay with an objective to help various activities in the village. The amount was understood to be nearly Rs. 5000/- and was being used for advancing loans for constructing a temple, gymnasium etc.

The village Jambhuni did not have any effective and sound leadership. The Board had appointed one educated villager designated as Gramsevak obviously meant to take up leadership of the village and cooperate with the Board. But he could not fulfil his task very well. On all occasions he was overshadowed by one old leader who was not highly respected by others but who somehow managed to represent the village. The lack of effective leadership was indicated while constructing the well. Contribution of free labour or a sum fixed in lieu of it did not come forth for a very long time in support of this activity. As a result the work was delayed considerably. The villages Valai and Panwan were more or less in the same position. There was no feeling of oneness in both these villages. Valai was relatively not easily accessible and hence was not found influenced by the activities of the Rural Welfare Board, Panwan

was rife with factions and was relatively neglected by the Rural Welfare Board. It seems that if one of the workers stays in these villages, socially the villages would be benefitted considerably.

Shirtav and Hingni and to some extent Palaswade were found cooperative and sensitive to the activities of the Board. Old pattern leadership concentrated in the hands of Patils and others was not disturbed as it was found suitable.

### 9.5 Co-operative Farming Societies ✓

There were three farming societies, one each at Devapur, Palaswade and Hingni. Devapur and Palaswade had formerly a common society established in 1948 but in 1953-54 it split up. The society at Hingni came into existence in 1951. The objective of the societies was to cultivate the tank-bed land collectively in the interest of the respective villages. A reference has already made to cropping pattern, agricultural production, practice of leasing out etc. in respect of land belonging to the societies. Here we will concern ourselves with the organisational aspect of the societies.

Land available was usually classified as permanent and temporary. The former includes that portion of tank-bed land which is available for cultivation invariably every year. The latter includes the remaining portion, the availability of which for cultivation is not very certain as it depends upon the level of water in the tank in a particular year. The acreage of permanent land is usually much less than that of the temporary land a fact which severely limits the possibilities of increasing food production. Uptill now, there was some sort of hesitation on the part of government to grant long-term lease of land to the societies. The acreage leased also changed from time

to time. Details of society at Devapur would clear this fact.

In the first year, i.e., 1949-50, the society was given only 395 acres and 10 gunthas for a period of ten years. This included permanent plots measuring 78 acres. In 1952-53, an addition of 29 acres of permanent and 27 acres of temporary land was made strictly on one year lease. In the subsequent year, this lease expired, but a new addition of 334 acres of permanent land was made again for only one year. Thus, the total land available during this year was 729 acres and 10 gunthas. In the next year, the lease was not renewed; consequently the land available was reduced to 395 acres and 10 gunthas. From 1957-58 onwards, the total land leased out to the society measured 1180 acres and 21 gunthas consisting of (1) permanent land measuring 417 acres and 39 gunthas, (2) temporary land measuring 317 acres and 10 gunthas, and (3) grazing land of about 445 acres and 22 gunthas. The entire land is now given to the society on a lease of 30 years from 1958-59. Only now, therefore, the society can think of long-term plans for development and utilisation of land. With the availability of a full-time technically qualified manager, this would become easily possible. A beginning in this direction was made during the year of the survey. A scheme was launched to develop 32 acres which were infested with weeds and were consequently not properly used. This land was being ploughed with a tractor in the year of survey. One irrigation well was being sunk in it.

Distribution of land between members was a little complicated process. At Devapur, in the year of survey, 120 acres were earmarked for collective farming. Under this scheme, members owning a pair of bullocks were divided into 10 groups each consisting of 6 members and

the land was distributed equally between these 10 groups. Half of the total production was to be given to the society. The rest of the land was leased out on rent basis. Two categories were made according to the quality of land both in respect of temporary and permanent plots. Thus permanent plots were divided into two classes. The first covering 78 acres of land and the second 244 acres. The first was distributed in 62 groups, each containing two members and the latter was distributed between 31 groups, each consisting of 4 members. In a similar manner, temporary land was divided into two classes, the first containing 124 acres distributed equally between 124 members and the second containing 106 acres distributed in 34 groups each consisting of 4 members.

Nearly 57 acres besides this were lying uncultivated because of the weeds and other difficulties.

At Hingni, both temporary and permanent lands were separately distributed in 12 groups, each consisting of 16 members. 24 acres were earmarked for collective farming in the same manner as was done at Devapur. At Palaswade only 12 acres were cultivated collectively in the same manner, i.e., by bullock owners on one-half share basis. Another 61 acres were given to the individual members on share basis. The rest, nearly 150 acres, was distributed equally on rent basis.

The groups were formed voluntarily by the members and it was not binding on them to cultivate their share collectively. As a result of it, it was found in many cases that the members within the group had further subdivided the land and cultivated their shares separately. The rent was also fixed and paid on the basis of individual member. Another fact noted was that a considerable number of members had leased out their own share to either a fellow-member of the group or even to non-members usually on share basis. The concept of group

farming was thus weakened considerably. The reason for leasing out the share was found to be the want of bullocks or man-power. It appeared that there was no restriction on the members for sub-leasing land in this manner. The number of members sub-leasing was 32/90 at Palaswade, 40/125 at Devapur, and 55/203 at Hingni. A small number of members was also found residing outside the villages and cultivating the land either through a relative or a tenant.

At Palaswade, existence of one more farming society was brought to our notice by the villagers. On investigation it was found that the society had no legal basis. Some 16 non-agriculturists belonging to backward castes formed their own society which never received any official recognition and approval. The Government, presumably being misguided, gave 48 acres and 17 gunthas from the tank-bed to this society. After realising the mistake subsequently, the so-called society was ordered to give back the land to the collecting<sup>ve</sup> farming society of the village. The order till the year of survey was not implemented. Consequently, the fictitious society continued to possess the land, each member receiving 3 acres of it. Out of these 16 members, 11 were in addition members of the registered society and were thus getting a double share of land.

#### 9.6 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies

There were three multipurpose co-operative societies in the survey year, two of which were established only some months ago. The remaining one, functioning at Pulkoti, had a longer history. It started functioning in March 1955 and from the very beginning received financial help and guidance from the Board. A brief description of the same would give an idea about its activities.



The number of members increased from 73 in 1955 to 101 in 1958-59, and the share capital from Rs. 680 to Rs. 3957. One of the earliest activities undertaken by the society was giving loans to the members. In 1955-56, the amount of loan given was Rs. 2065. In the subsequent years it increased considerably and in 1958-59 it was Rs. 4095. Other activities include sale of cloth, soap, oilcakes, seed and sugar. The sale of cloth was undertaken right from the beginning. The total purchases and sales till the year of survey amounted to Rs. 15,281-80 and Rs. 16,361-73 respectively, the gross profits being Rs. 1,079-93 or 7.6 percent. The amount of purchases included transport and other incidental costs. Net profits from all the activities rose from Rs. 31-45 in 1955-56 to Rs. 945-01 in 1958-59.

As stated above, so far, the entire finance required by the society was provided by the Board in the shape of deposits either interest-free or bearing a nominal rate of interest. So far, the total help granted amounted to Rs. 17,000 consisting of Rs. 5000 for cloth, Rs. 3000 for irrigation wells, Rs. 5000 for sugar, and Rs. 4000 for oilcakes. It was decided late in 1958-59 to reduce dependence on the Board and avail of the sources of finance which the Co-operative Financial Agencies provide on normal commercial basis.

The other two societies had just started functioning.

#### Hingni

Multi-purpose Co-operative Society at Hingni was established in March 1959 with a membership of 56 and share-capital of Rs. 500 besides the reserve-fund of Rs. 56/-. Membership on the date of visit was 76 and the share-capital was Rs. 730. The value of one share was Rs. 5/-. Out of 76 members, 70 had purchased two shares, the remaining only one. Jurisdiction of the

society was confined to the village Hingi only. Of the total members 62 were Marathas.

The Board, in order to assist the Society, deposited Rs. 3000/- interest-free, to be repaid in four years, - 10% in the first year, 20% in the 2nd, 30% in the third and 40% in the last.

The first activity of the Society was advancing loans to the members. Till the year of survey 56 members received loans. The total demand for loans being estimated at Rs. 6725/-, the Society had asked the Rural Welfare Board for a loan of Rs. 3000/-.

Sale of sugar was the next activity undertaken by the Society. Total sugar purchased was 74 maunds and 10 seers at a total price of Rs. 3101.91 which includes transport cost also. The price at which it was being sold was Rs. 1.09 per seer. The Society thus is expected to get a net profit of Rs. 135.39 from the sale of sugar.

Sale of oilcakes was the third activity. In March 1960, 56 bags were purchased at a total price of Rs. 1498/- from Sholapur sold at the rate of Rs. 27.25 per bag. The net profit thus comes to nearly Rs. 36/-.

#### Jambhulni

The Society at Jambhulni came to be established in March 1959 and the membership is confined to this village alone. The number of members was only 38 during the survey year and the share capital was Rs. 855. The Rural Welfare Board deposited Rs. 3000/- interest-free for a period of four years. Only in March 1960, the Society undertook the first activity of advancing loans to the members. The total number of recipients, all of whom were cultivators, was 29. The loans according to the rules can be granted against land only and hence non-cultivators cannot take advantage of this facility.

The upper limit of amount that can be granted by the Society is fixed at Rs. 300/- depending upon the value of land as assessed on the basis of land-revenue fixed by the government. Lower limit was Rs. 75/- against land valued at Rs. 200/-. Loans were repayable within a year at the rate of nearly Rs. 6/- per annum. In course of time, the Society will undertake additional activities.

### 9.7 Health Centre

The establishment of dispensary in August 1954 is one of the most important activities undertaken by the Rural Welfare Board. Prior to that no proper medical treatment was available in any of the villages. There are quite a few physicians at Mhaswad but for an average villager it was difficult to approach them unless there is an urgent and serious need of taking treatment. The Dispensary was first opened at Devapur, wherefrom it was shifted to Pulkoti in January 1957. A special building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 6900/-. Recently a sanitorium has also been constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 6700/-.

Being located at a central place, it is convenient for all the surrounding villages. One Health-visitor stays at Pulkoti to look after the day-to-day work of the dispensary. Besides two nurses - one at Devapur and the other at Panwan - are entrusted with the work of helping the expectant mothers, providing powder-milk to the children and giving first-aid whenever necessary. One qualified physician from Mhaswad comes to Pulkoti once in a week and prescribes treatment for all. The treatment upto December 1957 was entirely free. In the year of survey nominal fee of annas 2 for medicine and annas 4 for injection has been fixed. Besides token fee of Rs. 1/- is collected from all at the

beginning of the year. The physician prescribes treatment for one week; where special treatment or investigation is necessary arrangement is made to send patient to S-tara, the headquarters of the District. The dispensary was found well-equipped; expenditure on the purchase of medicines etc. was reported to be of Rs. 75,000/- so far.

An elaborate record regarding the patients has been maintained by the authorities. Since it is difficult in India to get the correct statistics regarding the number of persons suffering from various ailments, it is thought useful to present this data in detail (Table <sup>9.2</sup> 8.5). It will be seen that diseases of the respiratory system, digestive system, malaria and rheumatic fevers are more common.

**Table 9.2: Classification of patients according to the type of disease.**

Name of the Disease	Y e a r			
	1955 %	1956 %	1957 %	1958 %
1 Malaria	12.84	9.27	10.97	15.05
2 Rheumatic Fevers	9.41	10.03	10.27	8.92
3 Anaemias	10.22	10.94	8.53	8.37
4 Bites of insects; animals etc.	.17	.21	.21	.33
5 General Debility (Weakness)	4.63	4.12	5.29	4.69
6 Respiratory system	14.93	16.12	18.00	20.08
7 Eye Diseases	4.22	4.72	3.13	3.25
8 Skin Diseases	4.78	7.95	6.28	5.08
9 Ear, Nose, Throat	4.10	4.43	2.77	3.36
10 Central Nervous system	5.21	5.52	5.64	4.61
11 Digestive system	11.79	10.65	17.00	15.97
12 T.B (Lungs)	1.71	1.20	1.12	.45
13 V.D. (Venereal Diseases)	5.41	3.41	1.77	1.23
14 Urinary system	.66	.84	.99	1.08
15 Surgical cases	4.40	5.25	3.49	3.79
16 Miscellaneous	5.52	5.34	4.54	3.74
Grand Total	100.00 (7447)	100.00 (9270)	100.00 (11135)	100.00 (11684)

## Chapter X

INCOME ANALYSIS19.1 Introduction

We will now present data on income of the villages earned through various sources and comment on the same briefly. The reference period is the preceding agricultural year for the income received from agriculture and the last twelve months preceding the data of visit for all other sources. The different sources have been classified in six broad categories as shown in the tables; the last table gives a consolidated account. We will comment on each separately.

19.2 Income from agriculture, labour and livestock

Various methods are prevalent for calculating income from agriculture and hence it is necessary to describe elaborately, the method adopted here to render any comparability with other data meaningful. We will first list the items of receipts and expenditure. The side of receipts include (1) crop-production, (2) fodder, (3) milk, (4) eggs, (5) manure, (6) skin and hides, (7) dung-cakes, (8) breeding fees received, (9) appreciation of livestock etc. On the expenditure side we have (1) wages paid, (2) fodder - home grown and purchased - fed to the cattle, (3) grazing fees and wages of herdsman, (4) rent, (5) revenue, (6) repairs of implements, (7) baluta and other payments, (8) manure and fertilizers used, (9) seeds, (10) depreciation, etc. The lists are not exhaustive but they broadly cover all the important items which should be taken into account while deriving income from agriculture.

In the General Schedule we could not follow this elaborate procedure due to various difficulties. Income noted there was arrived at after deducting from total agricultural production items like Farm-wages, land revenue, rent of land,

baluta and other payments in kind. Agricultural production included fodder production also. Milk and other livestock products were noted separately. Thus in effect only a few minor items of expenditure were left out.

Income thus calculated stood at Rs. 3,55,231 or Rs.54.23 per capita (Table No.19.1). Home grown fodder, it is generally agreed, should be included on both receipts and expenditure side which means that it should be omitted here from the total income stated above. This implies that fodder produced on the farm is entirely consumed by the farmers' livestock. In the same vein we may presume that sale and purchase of fodder cancel out each other. However in the present case this presumption does not hold because we know definitely that the sale of fodder outside is very small while purchase of fodder (mainly oilcakes) from outside is very large. Hence we decide to take 'purchase of fodder' on the expenditure side. In the case of manure only sale-proceeds have been noted in the General Schedule.

The new additional items of expenditure are thus as follows:

1. Home grown fodder	Rs. 99,456
2. Fodder purchased	Rs. 32,621
3. Grazing fee and wages of herdsman	Rs. 7,408
4. Repairs of farm implements	Rs. 2,519

Deducting this amount, income from agriculture is reduced to Rs.2,13,227 or Rs. 32.55 per capita. We have no information regarding seed input, appreciation and depreciation of animals and implements. As already stated milk and other livestock products have been separately noted.

After noting this we will proceed to further details in table 19.1. Items listed in this table are, all sorts of labour, livestock products, rent received from hirings

Table 19.1 : Income (Agriculture, Labour and Livestock)

Source	Devapur Rs.	Hingni Rs.	Shirtav Rs.	Palaswade Rs.	Pulkoti Rs.	Panwan Rs.	Gangoti Rs.	Jambhuni Rs.	Valai Rs.	All Villages Rs.	Percent- age
<b>I. Agriculture</b>	38011	66504	22756	25260	36589	44172	26893	55893	38753	355231	56.5
<b>II. Agricultural labour</b>	8049	6902	6042	4391	6187	10500	4445	18980	7423	72515	11.6
Bunding labour	5341	18938	-	710	4150	2844	875	3210	1250	37318	5.9
Labour outside	100	1085	-	50	550	3150	1950	5565	6225	18675	3.0
Attached labour	-	2230	-	635	-	-	1030	-	-	3855	0.6
Other services such as in sheep rearing, poultry farming etc.	1046	3781	150	1329	150	-	528	97	300	7381	1.2
Cart rent	1302	2373	100	95	775	2440	229	1445	1710	10469	1.7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>53849</b>	<b>101813</b>	<b>25048</b>	<b>32470</b>	<b>48801</b>	<b>63106</b>	<b>35950</b>	<b>85190</b>	<b>55661</b>	<b>505288</b>	<b>80.5</b>
<b>III. Livestock</b>											
Breeding fee	471	470	200	6	210	-	50	50	60	1517	0.2
Hides	89	190	21	170	-	72	105	189	72	908	0.1
Sheep rearing	1035	4318	1938	5449	2389	1218	2111	4044	1277	23679	3.8
Milk	13754	11183	4910	3162	9780	3850	6022	5324	3605	61550	9.8
Eggs	2423	7696	1707	2461	2810	3260	1510	2544	1981	26392	4.2
Manure	1652	1528	150	293	346	136	173	422	55	4755	0.8
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>19424</b>	<b>25385</b>	<b>8826</b>	<b>11541</b>	<b>15535</b>	<b>8536</b>	<b>9971</b>	<b>12573</b>	<b>7050</b>	<b>115841</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>IV. Miscellaneous</b>											
Sale of shrubs etc.	215	50	400	219	-	200	135	542	-	1761	0.3
Fish	1220	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	1644	0.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1435</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3405</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>74708</b>	<b>127248</b>	<b>38274</b>	<b>44654</b>	<b>64336</b>	<b>71842</b>	<b>46056</b>	<b>98305</b>	<b>62711</b>	<b>628134</b>	<b>100.0</b>



out carts etc. As regards milk and eggs, total production is taken into account. As regards manure only sale proceeds are noted. In the case of sheep-rearing we have noted only three items of receipts viz. (i) wool production, (ii) sale of manure and (iii) sheep folding on other than one's own farm. For the third, the rate of evaluation is Rs. 3 per day per flock of 20 sheep.

It will be seen from the table that agriculture and labour form 80.5 per cent. of the total income in this category. Livestock contributed about 18.9 per cent.

### 19.3 Income from non-agricultural occupations and services

Table No. 19.2 presents data regarding income earned in different non-agricultural occupations and services. The method adopted here is simple; it is the result obtained after deducting all the expenses from gross receipts. Carpentry contributed largest amount viz. 28 per cent of the total income in this category. Next comes masonry. This is in fact nothing but a form of labour but since income from this source is not generated in agriculture we separated it from the first category. Other important sources are rope-making and shoe-making, contributing respectively 8 per cent and 6.5 per cent to the total.

### 19.4 Income from trading

Table No. 19.3 gives figures relating to income earned in trading activities. Here also the figures are arrived at after deducting all expenses and purchases from the gross receipts. The only worth mentioning trading activity was that of grocery which accounts for 80.6 per cent of the total income earned in this activity. Trade in bullocks contributed 17.3 per cent to the total.

### 19.5 Unearned income

Unearned income (Table No. 19.4) included rent of land and implements, house-rent, pension and interest. Total income earned from this source was Rs. 29,558 of which more

**Table 19.2 : Income earned in non-agricultural occupations and services**

Occupation	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Pulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jambhuni	Valai	All villages	Percentage
Rope-maker	610	-	-	240	-	893	723	652	380	3498	8.0
Shoemaker	-	1486	58	306	25	-	154	819	-	2848	6.5
Tailors	-	845	-	-	125	-	-	475	100	1545	3.5
Wool spinning	-	-	300	-	-	-	1011	453	25	1789	4.1
Goldsmith	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	1077	2.4
Basket making	6	-	200	-	-	-	268	120)	-	644	1.5
Broom								50)			
Carpenters	774	1647	311	113	2791	2336	2597	746	957	12272	28.0
Ironsmith	-	579	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	804	1.8
Musicians	130	100	-	-	-	-	-	1960	-	2190	5.0
Potters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	0.1
Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	3000	600	-	-	3600	8.2
Butchers	-	160	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	200	0.4
Koli	1412	495	-	390	286	-	-	-	-	2583	5.9
Masons	520	710	1900	-	-	2800	60	840	-	6830	15.6
Mahars	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	0.3
Ramoshis	-	661	-	791	-	84	135	-	-	1671	3.8
Miscellaneous											
Village services	241	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	311	0.7
Barbers	-	212	-	-	-	-	15	127	287	641	1.5
Religious Services	360	215	-	45	-	25	150	249	125	1169	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4330</b>	<b>7222</b>	<b>2769</b>	<b>1885</b>	<b>3267</b>	<b>9208</b>	<b>5713</b>	<b>7536</b>	<b>1874</b>	<b>43804</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 9.3 : Income earned in trading**

	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Pulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jambhuni	Valai	All Villages	Percentage
Grocers	85	600	200	-	475	420	-	2700	1150	5630	80.6
Sale of Pan-bidi etc.	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	2.1
Bullock trade	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	700	1200	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>6970</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 9.4 : Unearned Income (Rs.)

	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Pulkoti	Parwan	Gangoti	Jambhulni	Valai	All Villages	Percentage
<u>Rent (land)</u>	4475	5046	2253	3772	2849	2294	1898	1042	281	23910	80.8
Rent of farm implements	180	-	50	-	74	-	-	-	-	304	1.0
House Rent	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	0.3
Pension	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	0.6
Interest	-	700	2500	38	500	400	555	170	150	5013	17.0
Rent of Machine etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	84	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4722</b>	<b>5926</b>	<b>4803</b>	<b>3810</b>	<b>3423</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>2453</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>29558</b>	<b>100.0</b>

than 80 per cent was earned by way of rent of land leased out. Interest earned on money advanced is also considerable viz. Rs. 5,013 or 17.0 per cent of the total.

#### 19.6 Salaried services

The total income in this category amounts to Rs.55,526 (Table No.19.5), Educational service engaged a larger number relatively and hence income of this class of persons was large viz. 49.4 per cent of the total. Employees of the RWB figure next to them.

#### 19.7 Remittances and begging

This fetched income as follows:

	Remittances	Begging
Devapur	2245	
Hingni	1521	
Shirtav	900	
Palaswade	960	
Panwan	475	
Pulkoti	12800	
Gargoti	5069	25
Jambulni	2370	
Valai	775	135
	-----	-----
Total	27115	160

#### 19.8 Total income

We can now give a total account of the incomes earned in various sources. (See Table No.19.6). Total income of all the villages comes to Rs. 7,91,267 or Rs. 120.80 per capita. As stated earlier, if we recalculate income from agriculture more systematically there will be a reduction of Rs. 21.68 per head on an average. Income per capita would thus stand at Rs. 99.22 only.

It will be seen from the table that per capita income varies considerably from village to village. Broadly we can divide the nine villages into two groups; the first consisting

Table 9.5 : Income earned in salaried services

Type	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Pulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jambhulni	Valai	All Villages	Percentage
Domestic service	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	0.1
Health service	4190	240	1788	-	3223	-	-	-	-	9441	17.0
Village officers	232	552	48	-	35	56	681	1255	52	2911	5.4
Educational service	16585	1080	750	630	6276	1186	-	-	960	27467	49.4
Service of R.W.B.	11330	-	-	-	3812	-	-	-	-	15142	27.2
Government Service	40	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>32387</b>	<b>2387</b>	<b>2586</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>13346</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>55526</b>	<b>100.0</b>

10.6  
Table-9.7 : Total Income

Source	Devapur	Hingni	Shirtav	Palaswade	Pulkoti	Panwan	Gangoti	Jambhulni	Valai	All Villages	Percentage
Agriculture	74708	127248	38274	44654	64336	71842	46056	58305	62711	628134	79.2
Non-agricultural occupations	4330	7222	2769	1885	3267	9208	5713	7536	1874	43804	5.6
Trading	85	740	200	-	475	920	-	2700	1850	6970	0.9
Unearned income	4722	5926	4803	3810	3423	2694	2453	1296	431	29558	3.8
Salaried services	32387	2387	2586	630	13346	1242	681	1255	1012	55526	7.0
Miscellaneous	2245	1521	900	960	12800	475	5094	2370	910	27275	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>118477</b>	<b>145044</b>	<b>49532</b>	<b>51939</b>	<b>97647</b>	<b>86381</b>	<b>59997</b>	<b>113462</b>	<b>68788</b>	<b>791267</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Per capita income	177.89	129.50	166.21	134.90	146.17	101.03	92.87	99.70	88.87	120.80	-

of Devapur, Hingni, Shirtav, Palaswade and Pulkoti; the second consisting of Panwan, Gargoti, Jambulni and Valai. The first group enjoys a higher per capita income, the range being from Rs. 129.50 at Hingni to Rs. 177.89 at Devapur. In the second group the range varies from Rs. 88.87 at Valai to Rs. 101.03 at Panwan. Thus Devapur and Valai represent two extremes, the former enjoying the maximum while the latter enjoying the minimum per capita income. The high income at Devapur is accounted for by the presence of salaried servants only, mainly. Generally all the villages around the tank record a high per capita income. At Pulkoti, money received from outside partially explains the high per capita income. At Shirtav income from agriculture is relatively higher.



## CHAPTER XI

### Activities of the Rural Welfare Board

We have made a reference to the activities of the Rural Welfare Board wherever necessary in the foregoing chapters. Here we attempt to give a total picture in brief and summarise the conclusions in respect of individual activities.

To put briefly, the activities of the Rural Welfare Board relate to the provision of and improvement in (1) the consumable services and (2) the production, resources and techniques. The former includes provision of drinking water, co-operating housing society, education, recreation and medical relief. The latter includes schemes for soil conservation and other agricultural improvements, livestock improvement, fibre centre, farming and multipurpose cooperative societies etc. This classification is convenient though not very rigid. It will be arguable whether the inclusion of multipurpose societies in the first category and that of the farming societies into the second is strictly correct or not. The main reason for this arrangement is that the multi-purpose societies provide mainly services to the villagers while the farming societies organise the tank-bed land and thus directly contribute to the economic uplift of the villages.

The field workers of the Rural Welfare Board started their work in very unfavourable conditions. Generally speaking the villagers are not very responsive. They are indifferent and a little arrogant also. Any outsider usually arouses their suspicion. The start was made with the organisation of co-operative farming societies for cultivating tank-bed land. As

stated earlier this activity brought the workers directly in hostility with the traditional village leaders whose interests were affected by the formation of a cooperative farming society.

To add to this, rumours were spread that the workers of the Board may usurp the lands of the villagers for starting some factories. Even at the time of survey we came across with some villagers who were still suspicious about the activities of the Rural Welfare Board. Such persons were, of course, in a very small minority. The workers of the Rural Welfare Board thus had to face a hard time in the initial period. The Rural Welfare Board achieved success in many of its activities. As regards the provision of drinking water wells, dispensary, sanitorium, housing society etc. villagers are immensely benefited by them. It is however, necessary to make provision for the perpetuation of these activities. For example, it is necessary to impose water charge as early as possible in order to provide for the maintenance and depreciation of the necessary apparatus. As regards education, however, as noted earlier the progress is not adequate. The Rural Welfare Board has provided buildings and other minimum necessary material to the schools. In spite of this the spread of literacy is very slow. It is not solely in the hands of the staff of the Rural Welfare Board to increase the attendance in the schools. Much depends on the attitude of the villagers and school authorities. Holding seminars periodically is a noteworthy activity pursued by the Board and it should be continued in spite of all difficulties. It may also be considered to hold literacy classes periodically to spread literacy among adult members and non-adults who are not able to attend the school regularly.

We have made reference at proper places to the activities of the Board relating to the improvement of land and livestock. Supply of improved seed has not been mentioned so far. Between 1953 and 1959 the Board supplied fortyseven maunds of jowar and five maunds of bajara seed. In the General Family Schedule, however, none reported the use of improved seed. On investigating the matter further it was stated by many farmers that the yields of improved seeds were not separately preserved for their use in future. Consequently in course of time the trace of improved seed was lost. It seems necessary to continue this activity by establishing a seed farm and distributing seed every year to more and more farmers. This can be done now in the area selected for the cattle breeding centre.

Supply of saplings of various kinds formed another part of the scheme. Till the end of 1959, 5,989 saplings were supplied free of charge upto 1958 and at nominal rates thereafter. The exact number of each variety was available only for the year 1958. Nearly 937 saplings were distributed during this year, consisting of 400 guava, 300 pomegranate, 108 mango, 10 chiko (sapodilla), 34 bullock-heart, 50 lemon and 35 mosambi (sweet orange). Of these, however, only 30.1 percent were reported to be alive. This is according to the official record maintained by the Board. It is quite likely that the percentage of alive saplings might have been reduced further in the subsequent years.

In the General Family Schedule we asked whether any attempt was made to cultivate fruit gardens in the last five years. Twenty cultivators reported in the affirmative; in addition one more reported the expansion of the already existing fruit garden. This shows, that

a small number of cultivators was definitely inspired to cultivate fruit gardens. Most of these farmers were big cultivators with some portion of irrigated land. In most of the cases the trees were young and hence no production was reported. Only three farmers reported some income (Rs. 145 in total) from the sale of fruits.

As regards the livestock improvement scheme we have stated that it is necessary to pay attention to all the aspects of the problem viz. breeding, feeding, provision of marketing <sup>facilities</sup> ~~facilities~~ for livestock products etc. So far only the aspect as breeding is looked after. As regards feeding, it was expected that bunding would improve soil and consequently increase agricultural production and hence would also improve fodder supply. This might be true but what is necessary is to take some measures for pasture management. This has been referred to at the proper place. As regards the marketing facilities there was no attempt to improve them. In fact it is the main incentive for increasing livestock products. A comprehensive scheme for livestock improvement should also consider measures to eliminate surplus cattle, use of carcasses, maximisation of livestock products, utilisation of farmyard manure etc.

Some general observations may be stated as follows:

(1) Each of the development activities needs to be watched and pursued to the end till it starts paying dividends either in the form of regular income or service to the beneficiaries. Till then it cannot be treated as completed. This is well illustrated by the schemes relating to livestock, distribution of seed and saplings of various kinds, fibre centre etc.

(2) Second, it is necessarily a part of the scheme to see that any development programme ultimately becomes self-sustaining without requiring aid from outside. Take for example co-operative societies. So long as the expert advice of the staff of the Rural Welfare Board is available, there is no wonder if the societies work smoothly; but at the same time it is necessary to pick up a few persons and train them thoroughly so that societies and other institutions would be run efficiently even after the withdrawal of the Rural Welfare Board from the villages. Water mills, cattle breeding centre, fibre centre all these new schemes require trained personnel and such persons will not emerge automatically; it is necessary to train them. It is therefore suggested that a few persons from each village should be picked up for intensive training in this respect.

(3) One of the reasons for the failure of many activities is the inadequacy of the staff in relation to the magnitude of the work. It is the usual phenomenon in our country that we do not properly judge the magnitude of the work and hence consequently attribute the failure to this or that reason. This is frequently seen in community development projects where the number of village level workers in relation to the work is always extremely small. At Devapur centre, there were five well qualified persons, working very hard and enthusiastically. But there were too many activities and too many villages. It is difficult to pay equal attention to all the villages spread over a large area and not linked with each other through proper roads. Two of the villages, viz., Valai and Jambhulni were particularly difficult to visit frequently. It was stated by the workers of the Rural Welfare Board themselves

that some of the villages are being neglected just for the reason that they are not easily accessible. Villagers from Valai also reported to us during our visits that they were being treated in a step-motherly attitude by the Rural Welfare Board. It was our opinion that even the work of evaluation also suffered to some extent due to this factor. It would have been better if we had confined ourselves to three or four villages instead of covering all the villages and collecting data on all matters.

(4) It will be seen from the note that almost each of the activity needs a separate man to look after it properly. The work suffers if one and the same person has to look after more activities. It is true that everybody to some extent needs to be a multi-purpose man but then the area he has to supervise needs to be proportionately small. In all the activities the close tie between the villager and the worker is of utmost importance particularly in the context of the environments of this centre and the temperament of the people. Without it, it is almost impossible to follow up any development scheme. Broadly it appeared the construction activity at the centre absorbed a good deal of time of the work. This, it appeared, could have been handed over to the engineer specifically appointed for this purpose so that energies of the workers could have been released for other activities.

(5) It is relatively easy to achieve success in construction activities and in providing minimum facilities like health centre, drinking water etc. But in the case of development of agriculture, other occupations or livestock etc., it requires long, persistent and patient work.

Financial outlay

Total expenditure incurred till the year of survey amounted to Rs. 8,27,750 including the bunding loan and deposits. Excluding these items, net expenditure comes to Rs. 5,43,550 or Rs. 445.53 per family or Rs. 83 per head of population.

Details of itemwise expenditure have been given in the statement attached. It will be seen that office expenditure was the single item absorbing the largest amount of expenditure. Of this, however, 5.4 percent represent expenditure towards quarters of the staff which ultimately would be handed over to the local institutions. Health centre and education were two more important items. In the context of the peculiar conditions of the villages, expenditure on these items is justified. Expenditure for community centre building appears rather disproportionate.

Statement regarding itemwise expenditure

	Rs.	%
I Wells	72,000	13.3
II Fibre Centre	15,000	2.8
III Horticulture (including Rs. 4000 for agave plants)	11,000	2.0
IV Poultry Farming	15,000	2.8
V Sheep-rearing	2,000	0.4
VI <u>Education</u>	75,800	13.9
School buildings	30800(5.7%)	
Equipment	5000(0.9%)	
Grant to the Hostel	10000(1.8%)	
Salaries of teachers	28000(5.1%)	
✓Adult Education	2000(0.4%)	
VII <u>Medical</u>	88,600	16.3
Dispensary building	6900(1.3%)	
Sanatorium	6700(1.2%)	
Other Expenditure	75000(13.6%)	
VIII Community Centre building	37,000	6.8
IX Gymnasium	4,650	0.9
X Recreation	9,000	1.6
XI Sanitation	1,500	0.3
XII Survey etc.	3,700	0.7
XIII Women's Activities	3,000	0.5
XIV Causeway	10,000	1.8
XV <u>Office Expenditure</u>	1,95,300	35.9
Quarters for the staff	29300(5.4%)	
Salaries	125000(23.0%)	
Travelling Allowance	18000(3.3%)	
Equipment & Miscella- neous expenditure	23000(4.2%)	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>5,43,550</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<u>Loans and Deposits</u>		
Bundling loans	2,50,000	
Deposits	34,000	
<u>Contributions</u>		
From the Villagers: Cash	2,700	
Kind	4,000	
Khadi Commission	12,000	
District Loan Board	1,700	