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Chapter I

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LAY-OUT

The Agro-Economic Research Section of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics carried out a socio-economic survey of a cluster of villages with Nalwar as the survey-centre in the Gulbarga district during the year 1954-55. The survey was undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

The chapter gives a brief description of the physical environments of the survey-centre in relation to those of the tahsil and the district. The description of the layout of the centre follows in greater details. Finally the methods of selection, the coverage and the conduct of the survey have been referred to briefly.

General

The district of Gulbarga, in which the survey villages ^{were} are situated was one of the string of border districts to the west of the Hyderabad State. For purposes of administrative classification, it was included in the Marathawada region, though the language spoken in the district was mainly Kannada followed by Telugu and Urdu.

The district lies between $16^{\circ}40'$ and $17^{\circ}44'$ North latitude and $76^{\circ}22'$ and $78^{\circ}20'$ east longitude with five districts of the Hyderabad State on three sides namely the Osmanabad and Bidar districts in

the north, the Atraf-I-Balda and Mahbubnagar districts to the east and the Raichur district to the south. The districts of Sholapur and Bijapur ~~from~~ ^{of the} Bombay State ~~from~~ the western boundary. The terrain is generally flat excepting a range of hills that enters the northern talukas of the district from Osmanabad in the North west and continues in a south-easterly direction for about 60 miles through the Aland and Chincholi ^{tahsils} talukas, which are hilly. The remaining ^{tahsils} talukas are almost flat, the slope of the country being from north to south and south east. ¹

Pargahs / Prior to the Police Action in September, 1948, the district was divided into eight tahsils or talukas containing about 60% of the total area and Pargahs / five Pargahs and two Jagirs with the remaining 40% of the total area. The State of Hyderabad was merged into the Indian Republic and within a period Pargahs / of one year, the administration of all Pargahs, Samsthanas and Jagirs was taken over by the Jagir Administrator appointed by the new Government. All the lands thus annexed were integrated ^{under} with Diwani or peasant-proprietorship, by creating new tahsils with a Tahsildar in each. tahsil. Table 1.1 gives the position of land administration before and after the Police Action.

Pargahs / The four new tahsils created after the abolition of Pargahs and Jagirs, included almost all the area of the five Pargahs and two Jagirs. The survey

¹ Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1908, p. 375.

Table 1.1 Land Administration before and after
Police Action

Prior to September, 1948.	After 1948.
1. Tahsils.	Tahsils.
1. Gulburga	1. Gulburga.
2. Andola	2. Andola (Jewargi)
3. Chincholi	3. Chincholi
4. Kodangal	4. Kondangal.
5. Serum	5. Serum
6. Yadgir	6. Yadgir
7. Shahpur	7. Shahpur
8. Shorapur	8. Shorapur
	9. Aland
<i>Pargahs /</i> 2. Pargahs	10. Afzalpur
1. Aland	11. Chhatapur
2. Ferozabad	12. Tandur
3. Afzalpur	
4. Kalgi	
5. Chitpur	
3. Jagirs	
1. Tandur	
2. Kosagi	

centre of the present survey is situated in the new Chhatapur Tahsil and was one of the villages under the Pargah of Chhatpur.

The river Bhima enters the district in the west and flows in the south easterly direction dividing the district into two unequal portions, approximately $1/3$ and $2/3$ of the district in the

south and the north respectively. The river Kagna a tributary of the Bhima enters the district in the east and after flowing in a south westerly direction, meets the Bhima at Harguntha at the south west border of the Chit^apur tahsil.

The district falls into two natural divisions, the Karnatic and the Telangana, the latter including the easternmost tahsils of Chincholi, Tandur, Kodangal and Yadgir. In the former the regar or black cotton soils predominates, which is interspersed with chalka; in the latter the chalka or reddish sandy soils predominate through regar is not wanting. In the Karnatic portion, in which the Chitapur tahsil is ^{situated} included, mainly rabi crops such as white jowar, toor, groundnuts, safflower, cotton, etc. are grown, while in the latter, yellow jowar, bajra, rice, linseed, etc. are the common kharif crops. The area under rabi crops was 54.50% of the total area while that under kharif was nearly 44%. About 1.54% was cultivated in the summer and the area sown more than once was almost nil, about .11%. Except 1.36% of the total land of the district, irrigated mainly by wells all the remaining was dry jirayat land.¹

The district of Gulburga had an average rainfall of about 28" distributed more or less evenly. Water supply in general was considered satisfactory though a number of villages in the Chitapur tahsil were reported to experience shortage during the months of April and May.

¹ Statistical Abstract : Hyderabad State:1952-53

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Gulbarga is the largest of the Hyderabad districts in the matter of geographical size, cultivated area and production of certain cereals and oilseeds. The comparative aspect is given in table 1.2 which was constructed from the data published in the Statistical Abstract of the State, 1952-53.

Table 1.2 : Acreages of the District and the State under different categories.

Categories	District average acreage	Percent-age of district average acreage	Percent-age of state average acreage	Remarks
Total geographical area	44,85,837	100.00	8.83	Largest
Net area sown	33,15,958	73.92	12.10	"
Jowar	14,09,318	43.37	15.30	"
Total cereals	18,11,640	55.75	13. ¹³ 30	"
Toor	2,37,021	7.29	23.10	"
Total Pulses	5,52,837	17.01	11.47	Second largest
Groundnut	3,72,623	11.46	16.80	Largest
Safflower	2,00,779	6.178	22.88	"
Linseed	78,534	2.420	21.07	"
Total oilseeds	745, ⁴ 976	22.94	14.33	"

Table 1.3 gives the pattern of land utilization of the district at two points of time. It may be seen that nearly 3 lakh acres of land has been brought under cultivation during the last 22 years.

The table below (1.4) gives the proportion of land under important crops for the district as well as the survey centre of Nalwar. Figures for the Chitapur tahsil were not available as the records were reported to be incomplete and in disorder, the tahsil

Table 1.3 : District Gulbarga : Pattern of Land Utilization at ~~various~~ two ~~RS~~ periods. 1931 and 1952-53

Categories	1931 Dist. Gazetteer		1952-53 Statistical Abstract	
	Actual Acres	Percent-ages	Actual Acres	Percent-ages
Forests	171500	4.13	95833	2.14
Not available for cultivation	691532	16.67	209298	4.66
Land put to non-agricultural use	-	-	107018	2.38
Cultivable waste	159475	3.85	122822	2.74
Permanent Pastures			150377	3.35
Current fallows	97390	2.35	277030	6.18
Misc. trees	-	-	28224	.63
Other fallow land	-	-	179277	4.00
Net area sown	1955 3027447	80.52 73.00	3315958	73.92

having been a Jagir area before the Police Action. The percentages for the district and the village generally agree and it can be surmised that the tahsil also represents identical crop practices. The survey centre of Nalwar can be said to represent, in the matter of crop practices, the whole of the district, with small variations. Whereas 74% of the total area of the district is under cultivation the same for the village works out to 86%. The proportion of total cultivated land under Kharif and Rabi crops amounts to about 55 and 44 per cent respectively for the district; the same for the village works up out to 53 and 47 per cent respectively.

Table 1.4: Percentage of area under different crops for the ~~State~~ survey centre and the district

Crops	Nalwar	Gulbarga District
Jowar	43.79	43.37
Bajra	5.73	5.35
Rice	1.99	1.57
Wheat	.77	1.42
Other cereals	2.34	4.04
Total cereals	54.62	55.75
Toor	13.13	7.29
Gram	1.92	2.68
Moong	.72	1.76
Other pulses	.49	5.27
Total cereals <i>pulses</i>	16.26	17.00
Groundnut	22.84	11.47
Safflower	4.00	6.18
Sesamum	.86	2.06
Linseed	.78	2.42
Others	-	.82
Total oilseeds	28.48	22.95
Cotton	.50	2.85
Soyan	.07	1.21
Chillies	.07	1.21
<i>others.</i> Total others	.64	1.21 2.24 4.30
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

It may be seen that though there are variations in the proportions of individual crop acreages, the percentages for the total acreage under cereals and pulses are almost identical. The district acreage under oilseeds is proportionately lower than that of the village. On the other hand that under other miscellaneous crops including ~~cereals~~^{cotton and} chillies is higher than that of the village. These variations can be attributed to regional cropping practices, soil conditions, etc.

The district is served by the Central and the Nizam State Railway systems. The former enters the district from Sholapur in the west. It runs in an easterly direction upto ^{the city of} Gulbarga station and then takes a sharp south-easterly course. It passes through the south-western parts of the Chitapur tahsil and has four stations in the tahsil namely Martur, Shahabad, Wadi and Nalwar. The Nizam State Railway starting from the state capital meets the Central Railway at Wadi, which is ^{an} important junction. The tahsil headquarters of Chitapur is the only station station on this portion ^{of the state railway} in the tahsil. Thus the railways serve only five places, four of which have been categorised by the 1951 census as non-city urban places except Martur. Of these, Shahabad and Wadi have a number of stone quarries; Chitapur is the tahsil headquarters and Nalwar serves as the forwarding station for the important stone-quarries of Kollur, five miles to the south of Nalwar, on the eastern bank of the Bhima river.

According to the Statistical Abstract of the State (1952-53), the P.W.D. road mileage of the

District was 486 ^{miles} / 438 ^{of these were} metalled roads and 48 murum ~~ones~~ roads. These roads mainly converge on the ^d District place of Gulbarga and serve the taluka places of Aland, Shahpur, Shorapur ^{and} Afzalpur in the western ~~parts of the district~~. An eastward road connects the District place with the ^{tahsil} place of Serum, a portion of which passes through the ^{tahsil} district. Two years prior to the survey, Shahabad was linked with the district place by a road meeting the above Gulbarga - Serum road. There was no other roads in the Tahsil.

The tahsil of Chitapur in general and Nalwar in particular was put to great inconveniences due to shortage of pucca roads. Thus ~~A~~ return journey from Nalwar to Chitapur at a distance of only 20 miles took 16 hours as there was no direct road and the railway journey ^{necessitated} meant waiting at Wadi for ^{together} hours. In addition to this, Nalwar was a station for passenger trains only.

The survey centre was however connected to adjoining villages by cartracks, running across cultivated fields. During the survey year, the 2-mile distance between the ^{village} ~~place~~ and the railway station was ^{made into} ~~joined by~~ a pucca road with a metalled base partly by donations of labour ^{by villagers} and partly by sanctions from the Government.

The district had, according to the ^{Statistical} Abstract of the State in 1952-53, ^{ten} been regulated markets of which there were in the Chittapur tahsil. The proportion works out to about 157 villages ^{per} ~~from~~ regulated market for the district

and 39 villages per regulated market for the tahsil. The arrivals in the three regulated markets in the tahsil amounted 120.5 thousand pallas valued at 60.95 lakhs of rupees. These figures amount^{ed} to 10.53% and 10.6% of the arrivals and value ^{of} in all the ten markets of the district^{taken together}. The markets at Shahabad and Chitapur ^{were} are medium-sized markets whereas ^{the one} that at Nalwar ^{was} is a small market.

The population of the district according to the 1951 Census was 14,48,944, returning a density of 203 persons per square mile. The Census divides the district into urban and rural regions, the respective densities being 163 and 40,434 persons per square mile. The tahsil of Chitpur^a, with a population of 1,45,058 and 4 urban towns, namely Chitpur, Shahabad, Wadi (Hulkatta) and Nalwar, returns 152 and 49976 persons per square mile as the rural and urban densities respectively.

Table 1.5

The ~~table~~ below presents the Census^{data} for the district, the tahsil and the ^{Survey centre} TOWN according to census livelihood classifications. The data are given in percentages and has^{ve} been split up into three categories, for the district and the tahsil namely rural, urban and total for the sake of comparison. Since all the data are taken from the same source, ^{they are} ~~it is~~ presumed ^{to be} that ~~they are~~ comparable. (Table on next page).

The above table in bringing out the differences between the pattern of occupational structure of the district, the tahsil and the survey-centre, also gives a certain general idea as to the occupations followed by the people. The overwhelming importance of non-agricultural occupations to the urban population forming 21% of the total population of the district

Table No. 1.5 : Census Data : Distribution of population according to livelihood classes.

Livelihood Classes	District			Tahsil			Survey Centre Nalwar
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	11.33	56.14	48.36	13.23	47.12	37.70	34.39
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	3.06	9.32	8.22	2.80	7.25	6.01	4.92
3. Cultivating labourers	6.59	16.49	14.77	10.26	20.28	17.49	21.02
4. Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	2.57	6.28	5.64	3.71	10.03	8.28	4.41
Total Agricultural Classes	23.55	88.23	76.99	30.00	84.68	69.48	64.74
5. Production (other than cultivation)	29.15	6.52	10.45	33.77	8.87	15.79	10.88
6. Commerce	15.60	1.63	4.06	9.90	1.77	4.03	8.40
7. Transport	5.10	0.25	1.09	11.06	0.90	3.72	3.84
8. Other services and miscellaneous sources	26.60	3.37	7.41	15.27	3.78	6.98	12.14
Total Non-agricultural classes	76.45	11.77	23.01	70.00	15.32	30.52	35.26
T o t a l	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table No. 1.6 : Classification of sample houses according to types and community of owners.

Caste	No. of households in the Sample	Type I		Type II		Type III		Type IV	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
1. Lingayat	5	11	54000	3	10000	-	-	-	-
2. Kabbaliger	7	2	3000	5	2200	-	-	-	-
3. Iliger	1	1	8000	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kurubar	2	2	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Uppar	1	-	-	1	600	-	-	-	-
6. Laman	5	-	-	-	-	3	120	2	30
7. Muslim	2	3	20000	1	800	-	-	-	-
8. Madag	3	1	1500	-	-	1	30	1	5
9. Holer	5	1	2000	3	1600	1	25	-	-
Total	31	21	89500	13	15200	5	175	3	35
Average Value per house			4262		1169		35		12

is obvious. The proportions engaged in 'Production other than cultivation', 29% for the district and nearly 34% for the tahsil, are to a significant extent due to the existence of handloom weaving industry and the quarry industry in both the regions.

The pattern of occupations and the proportions and engaged in it in the rural areas of both the district and the tahsil exhibit the general trend namely the overwhelming importance of agriculture.

The data were split up urban and ruralwise because of the census classification of the survey centre of Nalwar^x as a 'non-city urban area'. A comparison between the proportions for the centre and those for the urban and rural areas of the district and the tahsil shows that ~~the town~~ of Nalwar does not represent either the urban or rural pattern. Whereas the latter show large variations between agricultural and non-agricultural occupations, ~~the variations between agricultural and non-agricultural occupations,~~ the variations between these for ~~the town~~ of Nalwar are less sharp presumably due to the existence of the regulated market and the railway station at Nalwar, situated in a predominantly rural agricultural tract. The proportions for the ^{village} ~~town~~ in fact conform more to the general 'total' characteristics of the district and the tahsil.

A comparison between the agricultural classes in the rural areas of the district and the tahsil with the survey centre reveals that the proportion in the first livelihood ^{class} in the former is greater while that in the third livelihood class is smaller than that for ~~the town~~ of Nalwar. A comparison between the non-agricultural classes of the ~~town~~ ^{village} areas shows that

the proportions engaged in all the four livelihood classes are greater principally due to reasons given above.

Table 1.5

The Survey Centre

The ~~town of~~ ^{was} Nalwar is situated on ^{16°57' N and} ~~16°57' N~~ ^{76°59' E} and lies almost in the southern-most tip of the central tahsil of Chitapur. The town had a railway station of the Central Railway. The railway lines divides^d the village into two unequal portions as can be seen from the map.

The town ^{was} is bounded by the villages Konchur and Ladlapur in the north, villages Sanknur and Yargol in the east, the villages Yargol and Sugur in the south and the villages Malag, Kulkunda and Kadbur in the west. *(It acts as the marketing place for all these villages also.)*

The Gavthan ^{was} is situated about two miles to the west of the railway station and ^{had} is to be reached either on foot, or bullock cart or tonga. During the survey year the road between the Gavthan and the Railway station was repaired and metalled.

The map shows the principal roads emanating from the Gavthan. A road joining Ladlapur and Yargol passes through the eastern side of the village. All these roads ^{were} are cart roads specifically laid during the time of the settlement of the village.

The map also shows the location of the tari or wet lands situat~~ed~~ ^{ed towards} the east and adjoining the railway line. The Water ^{for irrigation was} is supplied ^{by} from the two big tanks shown in the map.

On the both sides of the railway line, the Gayran or grazing lands of the town ^{were} are situated.

A large portion of the eastern outskirts of the town ^{was} is a grazing land with two small spurs of the Sanknur hill ranges. These hills mainly ^{supplied} supply the requirements of fuel of the town.

The map also shows the location of six bigger Laman tandas or groups out of the nine situated in the town. ^{village} The remaining three ^{were} situated around the railway station. The Lamans are ^{were} a tribal people and generally ^{preferred to} live outside the residential area of villages and preferably near ^{er} hills. (The cutting and selling of wood for fuel purposes is mainly done by Laman women.)

The terrain in which the town ^{village was} is situated is flat and unbroken by trees or hillocks except around the northern end of the railway lines. There ^{were} are a number of palm trees in the area. These trees ^{were} are tapped for toddy. Round about the Gavthan area there ^{were} are a few mango and neem trees.

The town ^{village was situated} lies in a tract getting an average rainfall of 20 to 25 inches. During the survey year the town received a rainfall estimated at about 20 inches and considered satisfactory by the local cultivators. There was no rain-gauge in the village and as such the exact precipitation could not be measured.

The town had no river or stream. During the monsoons, however, a small streamlet collects ^{ed} rain-water from the fields and flows in the eastern fields between the station and the Gavthan. It dried up soon after the rains.

Drinking water ^{was} supplied by wells and is adequate. There ^{are} 44 wells in the Gavthan area, which supply ^{and} water to the residents except the untouchables who have four wells of their own. The water of the wells in the Gavthan ^{was} is not available to the untouchables, Holeyas (Mahars) and Madigs (Mangs). The water of almost all the wells was, however, reported to be tasteless except ^(brakish) ^{that of} one which was used by more than a hundred families ~~for the sake of~~ water for drinking purposes. Other wells were used for purposes of washing and bathing.

All the wells in the Gavthan area were pucca wells, built with stones and cement. All these were privately owned.

According to the village records there were 20 other wells, 19 of which were privately owned. These wells were situated outside the Gavthan area in fields. Two of these were used by the advanced castes and ^{four} by the untouchables for purposes of drinking water and 14 for use of livestock. Out of these 14, the water of 4 was specifically mentioned as being used for purposes of gardening. Only one of the 20 wells was a public well constructed by the government. (~~The rest were privately owned.~~)

The two tanks, shown in the map, were government tanks, the water of which was used for irrigation. The principal irrigated crop was rice, with 165 acres i.e. about 2% of the total area under cultivation. ~~of the town.~~ The rice lands, termed as tari or wet lands ^{were} are situated adjacent to the tanks and are shown in the map.

The ^{village} town had a ^{village} Gram Panchayat, a ^m Market ^c Committee (Regulated ^m Market), a ^post office and a middle school

teaching upto 4th standard English. Descriptive and occupational details of these follow in subsequent chapters.

The Layout of Nalwar

The Gavthan situated in the south western part of the village was a heart-shaped area, as can be seen from a rough sketch of the village layout. It was about 2 furlongs in breadth and length and had an area of 57 acres and 6 gunthas.

The Gavthan was traversed by two principal roads dividing it into four unequal parts, the south western part being the smallest. The approved road between the railway station and the village in the east, turned slightly southwards and extended upto the Siddheshwar Math, situated about half a furlong beyond the Gavthan limit^{on the west.} This Math is not shown in the layout. Another road cut the Gavthan area at the southern tip and ran straight northward ending near the Maruti temple. Between the intersection of this road with eastwest approach road and the Maruti temple, lay the main marketing place of the village. This road was lined in both sides with all types of shops, including Adat shops. These two roads were katcha cart tracks, broken throughout showing the stone soling beneath; during the rainy season, they were strewn with muddy water pools.

The other roads, shown by dotted lines in the layout, were mainly gullies and bye-lanes, often as narrow as not to allow the passage for a bullock cart. Often they were the empty spaces between the walls of

the adjacent houses. All bye-lanes are, therefore, not shown in the layout.

The Chavdi where the village records were kept, and which also served as the meeting place of Panchayat members ^{and also as} the place where inspection and inquiries by visiting officials were held, occupied an almost central position within easy distance of the market as well ^{as} the residential houses of influential and wealthy families. The office of the ^mMarket ^cCommittee was situated near the southern tip of the busy market strip near the intersection. The oil mill was outside the Gavthan limit on the road leading to the Math.

The layout also gives broad ^{ethnic} ethnical grouping of the village. As everywhere, the comparatively well-placed community, Lingayats in the case of Nalwar, were domiciled near or round about the main marketing strip, other communities living nearer the eastern and southern boundaries of the Gavthan. Brahmins and Marwaris were smaller groups and were dispersed in Lingayat localities. The Muslims lived in two or three clusters in the north and south-eastern parts of the village. The Kabbaziers ^{lig}, most of whom were either small cultivators or agricultural labourers also ^{lived} lived in the eastern parts, in the neighbourhood of Muslims. Artisan communities, like the Panchals, washerman and barbers were distributed among the predominantly Kabbazier ^{lig} localities. An exception to this general pattern was the domicile of the two Sangar (Chambar) families besides the market strip, and surrounded by Lingayat households. Small communities like the Vaddars and Korravars, lived on the periphery of the Gavthan, generally in temporary huts.

The depressed classes, namely, the Holeyas and the Madags lived outside the village in two separate groups, as shown in the layout. The group nearer the village was that of the Holeyas, who were socially ^{higher} better than the Madags. The Madags ^{lived} stayed to the east of the Holeyas group, in close proximity but in a separate group.

A major group namely the Lamans, however, lived outside the Gavthan in small ^{clusters} groups, called Tandas and identified by the name of the leader of each Tanda. The map of the villages gives the location of the nine Laman Tandas, ^{-that were under the village administration} belonging to the village. ^{They} Lancars were a tribal group that always preferred to stay away from Gavthan areas and the nearer the hills.

Migration and Growth.

Housing

The type and structure of housing available in any village, is generally decided, among other things by the availability of the types of building material and skilled labour locally. The three villages under survey had almost all their pucca houses, as distinct from temporary huts, built of stone available in the quarries nearby. The village Nalwar, had ^{two} no quarries, one near its Gavthan and the other, known as the Sugur quarry, about two miles away. The Sugur quarry was mainly worked for quarrying stone slabs, generally used for flooring and largely exported. Thicker slabs as well as irregular waste material that had to be unearthed in order to reach the lower layers of slabs, were used as building material. The smaller quarry at Nalwar was almost exclusively worked to quarry stones for purposes of house construction. Dressed stones, thicker and thinner varieties of stone slabs and waste material from the quarries were used in house construction in all the three villages according to the economic wellbeing of house owners. As was generally the case, families owning substantial lands, had larger houses built of better and costlier variety of stone, while poorer families used the cheaper ^{waste} washer material for ^{building} their houses.

Stone was extensively used in housebuilding, majority of houses having stone slabs as roofing material. Bigger houses, owned by rich cultivators and traders, had stone flooring also. The small enclosed yard in the middle of the house was generally paved with stone slabs with a small stone-tank in

one corner for storing water for cattle.

Houses could be broadly classified as big and small houses, the former having four or more rooms and the latter having one or two rooms only. An average big house was built on the lines of a 'Vada' or a small castle with an open square in the middle of the house where cattle were ^{held} ~~hid~~. The residential rooms were built around three sides of this courtyard, the fourth side being enclosed by a wall with a door opening on the road. Running round the yard was a verandah ~~generally~~ ^{purpose} used for sleeping by the males. Generally all front rooms opened on this verandah. Different rooms were reserved for different specific purposes such as cooking, for worship and for storage of implements. Bigger houses had underground cellars for the specific purpose of storing grain. The storage room ^{for implements} ~~generally~~ ^{often} had a mazanine floor where fodder was stacked. The ~~House~~ ^{were} ~~was~~ generally ill-ventilated ^{and ill-lighted} ~~the inside of~~ all rooms being generally dark. Some provision for light and air was made by keeping holes ^{making round} in ~~the windows~~ ^{walls} in some rooms only. Windows were ^{mostly} generally absent.

The smaller type of house was a single-room ^{construction} house, with a stone verandah in the front near ~~the entrance~~. Cattle were tied near the entrance during the dry months and ^{admitted within} taken into the house during the rainy season. The single room which constituted the house did not have any windows, and ~~was generally dark~~. Such ^{near} small houses Occasionally ^{two} had ~~two~~ rooms. also.

As mentioned earlier stone was used for all types of purposes including cooking. It was reported that the poorer people prepared bread on slab-floor

and baked it on a stone oven.

A peculiarity that was observed was the use of irregularity-cut stone slabs for roofing. Irregular and unpolished reefers were placed in the walls as a ceiling on which the stone slabs were spread haphazardly. The only care taken was to cover ~~any~~ every possible holes in the roof.

The third type of residential dwelling was the hut. The Lamans constituting one of the major groups of Nalwar with about 21% of the total number of families live^d mainly in huts. They lived away from the Gavthan in groups and on land belonging to others. Presumably this along with the fact that they were economically backward was the reason which made them stay in huts. The huts were prepared with palm leaves, the thatched frames used as roofs ~~generally~~ ^{reaching} touching the ground. Almost invariably the huts had a single room which accommodated, during the wet seasons, cattle and sheep also. ~~for~~.

Certain tables are presented below in order to have a more precise idea about types of houses found in the survey centre. The tables were prepared from the housing data collected for the farm business survey of selected cultivators in the region. The ~~farm~~ ^{business} survey was a sample survey ^{and} as such the following types may be taken as representative.

~~Types of Houses~~ are classified into four types as follows :

Type I : Stone plinth, stone walls and stone-slab roofing.

Type II : No plinth, stone walls and stone slab-roofing.

Type III : No plinth, stone walls and thatching of palm leaves.

Type IV : Huts.

Some of the houses in type I had leakproof mudroofs which were used for sleeping ^{purposes} during the summer dry season.

Table 1.6
The table below (next page) gives the distribution of the 43 houses included in the sample. The number of Khatedars ^{in farm business sample} was 32 out of which only one reported living in rented houses. All the rest had owned residential houses.

Table 1.6
Value of houses in the above table has been taken as reported and is subject to limitations such as either overvaluation on account of a certain pride attached to one's ancestral household or undervaluation owing to fear of the enquiry itself. *The values are essentially guesses in a majority of cases.*

The table brings out the ownership pattern also. It may be seen that the Lingayats and Muslims, two of the major groups of the survey region owned houses, other than those used for the residence of the reporting families. Thus five reporting Lingayat families owned fourteen houses, seven of them used for domicile by the families themselves including a small house used as a rest room, five residential houses situated in the village Kulkundi owned by the biggest Khatedar in the sample, a shop and a small house used for storing fodder. Among the two Muslim families, the bigger family owned three buildings namely a residential houses, a godown and a shop. The other family had a single residential house.

The table also gives the approximate average value of each type of house. The values reflect the nature of construction of the houses especially those included in the third type. These houses were badly constructed houses, resembling the fourth type more closely. The material used for walls was waste

material from the quarries, brought almost free of charge. The value is slightly more than those in the fourth type namely the huts. It may be noted in this context that out of the 13 houses, 8 belonging to depressed castes like the Madigs and Holers and 5 belonging to the tribal community of Lamans, 8 houses including those of all the five Laman families, fall in the third and fourth type of houses.

In the table below the average size of the house, as ^{denoted} represented by the living area is given. The selected Khadedars have been grouped into three groups, according to size of cultivated area. The

first group includes 11 khatedars holding cultivated ^{between} ~~15~~ ^(1545-22 acres; 15th second group with 10 khatedars holding cultivated land) land between ~~10~~ ¹⁰ to ~~20~~ ¹⁴ acres and the third, with 11 khatedars hold cultivated land between 12 to 18 acres.

Table No. (1.7) : Average ^{living} area according to groups of selected khatedars and types of houses.

Groups of khatedars	Type I Average area per house sq. feet	Type II Average Area per house sq. feet	Type III average area per house sq. feet	Type IV average area per house sq. feet.
I	1948	1476	180	36
II	144	221	100	-
III	739	80	176	220
Total	1580	365	162	159

The general tendency of each successive type having a smaller living area is apparent. The general average of the last type is affected by the existence of two bigger sized huts owned by two Laman families. The huts were of a much smaller size than the general average for the type.

Finally, the tables giving average living area per head according to castes and types are given below. For the purpose of these tables, the total number of persons in each khatedar family, irrespective of their age or status was taken into account. The area of ^{only those} houses specifically mentioned as residential ~~house~~ was taken into consideration, *for the purpose of this table.*

Table : 1.8 Average living area per head according to caste

Caste	Average living area per head(sq. feet)
Lingayat	562.4
Kabbalzer ^{li}	40.5
Iligar	73.5
Kurubar	31.4
Uppar	27.7
Laman	40.0
Muslim	211.3
Madag	41.33
Holer	64.00

The averages are principally affected by the size of families in each caste. The table however generally brings out the fact that on the average the Lingayats and Muslims were better situated in the matter of living space than the rest. Among the rest the single Iligar family had a fairly large house but also had a family consisting of 16 persons. The Lamans, generally, staying in huts, had a bigger living area. The living area for the remaining varied from 27.7 sq. feet to 41.3 sq. feet.

The table below gives the average per head living area according to type ^{of structure.} For the purpose of this table also only those houses that were used for residential purposes by the reporting families, were taken into consideration.

Table No. 1.9 : Average living area per head according to type

Type of house	Average living area per head(sq. feet)
I	200.24
II	71.4
III	26.1
IV	43.3

The wide disparity between the first type and other types may be seen. The per head area for the fourth type is larger than that for the third type presumably because, as mentioned earlier, of the inclusion of two large huts owned by Laman families. It may also be due to the fact, in addition to the size of the residing family, that a larger hut costs proportionately less than a larger house.

There has been a large amount of house renting during the survey year. With the exception of a single house in Type I and two houses in type ^{II} two, all the houses in the above two types were reported to have been let. Houses ^{-owners} in types ^{III} three and ^{IV} four did not report receipt of any rent. The total population of Nalwar during the survey year was 6363 persons and showed an increase of 574 persons.

above the 1951 census figure of 5789. The increase in the number of households during the period was 233. A large part of this increase was composed of immigrants to Nalwar due to various reasons. According to the General Family Schedule, 100 families had migrated to Nalwar during the previous 4 years. In addition to those who had to go to Nalwar on transfer in respective departments, many had inmigrated to Nalwar for the purpose of seeking a living.

These circumstances presumably gave rise to house-letting by owners. The table below gives a type-caste-wise distribution of houses and the rent received by each.

Table 10: Caste and type-wise distribution of houses let on hire.

Caste	Type I		Type II	
	No. of houses	Rent (Annual)	No. of houses	Rent (Annual)
Lingayat	10	500	2	200
Kabbaligar	2	124	4	107
Iliger	1	200	-	-
Kurbur	2	44	-	-
Uppar	-	-	1	18
Muslim	3	2500	1	48
Madag	1	50	-	-
Holer	1	50	3	90
Total	20	3468	11	463

Only the Laman khatedars, none of whom owned any house either in type one or two, did not report any house-letting. The average ^{annual} rent per house amounted to Rs. 173 and Rs. 42 for types ^I one and ^{II} two respectively. The Muslim family having three houses, a residential house, a shop and a godown reported receipt of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 400 and Rs. 100 as rent respectively. The actual rates of rent per unit of area let out could not be calculated as no data as to the area let out was available.

Of the 32 khatedar families in the sample, ¹⁷ ~~16~~ reported having cattle sheds. The remaining 15 reported the practice of tying their cattle in the open during the dry months and inside the house during the rainy season.

In the table presented below, the cattle sheds are grouped into three types: (1) Those having stone walls, and stone roofing, (2) those having stone walls and ^{palm-} ~~stone~~ leaves thatching and (3) only palm-leaf thatching without any walls.

A peculiar phenomenon in this regard was the letting ^{on} as rent of the cattle sheds. 9 out of the 17 cattle sheds in the sample, were let on hire. The table gives the reported rents and also the average rent for each type. The third type of cattle-sheds was not hired out.

Average rent has been calculated on the basis of the number of cattle sheds and not their area as, in many instances, the sheds were partly let out and the exact area that was let out was not known. Types ^I one and ^{II} two were of a more permanent and pacca nature than type ^{III} three as is reflected by the value

Table 1.11 : Average area, value and rent of cattle sheds occurring in the farm business samples.

Types of cattle sheds	No. of cattle sheds in each type	Area		Value		Rent (Annual)	
		Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Type I	7	1507	215	4000	571	186	37
Type II	5	832	166	490	98	21	4
Type III	5	373	74	51	10	-	-

as well as size of those in this type. The Table shows the general tendency of decrease in area, value as well as rent ^{— receipt} from type ^I one to type ^{III} three.

With the exception of Lamans, Holers and Madags who stayed outside the Gavthan area and about a dozen houses near the railway station, all the houses were located in the Gavthan area. Generally two adjacent houses had separate walls except the shops in the market stretch.

The Gram Panchayat Samiti of Nalwar levied a tax on houses at the rate of 4 annas per cent of estimated value of houses upto Rs. 1500. Houses valued beyond Rs. 1500 were taxed at the flat rate of Rs. 5 per house. Collection of this tax amounted to Rs. 2443-1200 during 1952-53. The valuation was entrusted to a committee of three Panchayat members. Till the survey year, however, the Panchayat had not prepared any list of houses or owners. It is therefore, not possible to give a further analysis of housing pattern or castewise ownership.

The Panchayat, in 1953-54, constructed a row of latrines meant for the use of females. The

latrines were constructed on the southern outskirts of the Gavthan. These latrines did not provide adequate privacy and hence were seldom used. Arrangements for cleaning them at regular intervals, were also not done.

The Chavadi, where the Patwari of the village kept his records and where the Panchayat assembled, was a stone building closed on three sides. It had raised stone plinth of about 10 to 12 feet high, with a row of steps. The middle hall of the Chavadi was open on one side. There were two rooms on each side, one used for keeping the Patwari's records, the other with heavily barred door used for the purposes of temporary ~~safe~~ custody of criminals, the remaining ~~two~~ on the western side being reserved for accommodating visiting officials, etc. Near the Chavadi and almost attached to it were two additional stone-built rooms for use as kitchen and servants' ^{quarters.} There were two latrines attached ^{to the Chavadi} which were cleaned daily by the ~~railway~~ scavenger, ^{in the service of the Railway station.}

There were no latrines in the village except the abovementioned ones. The ~~the~~ people generally visited the fields lying all around the Gavthan area for the purpose.

CHAPTER II.

Castes, Occupations and Village Institutions.

The chapter presents a general picture of the people in the village, their castes and institutions, their occupational distribution and finally the Labour structure.

The first part deals with the distribution of the local families according to caste and occupational groups. Comprehensive tables regarding the above are presented for obtaining a total view of each of the three villages under survey. These tables also help a certain broad comparison between the villages. Description of individual occupations may be found in subsequent chapters.

The Chapter goes on to describe certain village institutions. Detailed structural and operational accounts of education, Gram Panchayat Samiti and the traditional system of customary payments in kind fixed and paid for certain essential services, are given.

Finally the labour structure of the village is given. This contains certain broad demographic data such as sex-ratio, age structure, family types etc. Distribution of males and females according to earner status, pattern of earnerhood familywise and classification of adults according to broad vocational groups is also presented.

Some of the bigger tables in the Chapter are given in the end.

1. Castes and Occupations.

Table 2.1 gives a castewise distribution of families according to occupations, land ownership etc. of the three villages. The principal major caste groups, it may be seen, were Lingayats and Kabbaligers, engaged mainly in agriculture, Hobiḡas and Madags who were the un-touchables, and tribals like the Lamans Vaddars and the Bedars among the Hindus and Muslims. It may be pointed out here that the Lingayats who for all purposes are Hindus, maintain that they are a different sect, away from the Hindus.

A comparison between the castes at Kulkundi and Nalwar reveals that whereas the former suffered from the absence of certain essential artisan castes such as the carpenter, the blacksmith and the potters, the latter had not only all these different types of ^{village} functionaries but had in addition certain other caste groups such as the Marwadis, an essentially trading community, the Hatgars among Lingayats engaged traditionally in weaving, the ^m Samagars, superior workers in leather, etc. This is reflected in the pattern of occupations too, ¹⁶ 84% of Kulkundi's families being in ^{occupations other than} agriculture while the proportion for Nalwar is only about ^{was} ⁴² 58%.

The second type of information that is set out in the above table is the pattern of occupation. From Kulkundi to Nalwar, the pattern as well as the character of occupations ^{went} undergoes a change, while the former had a heavy agricultural bias, the same can be seen to be declining at Nalwar. From agriculture which ^{was} necessarily an occupation that ^{kept} keeps the whole household busy, the change is towards a wider variety of individualised independent occupations requiring greater skill, aptitude and finance. It may be broadly stated that as the village increases in size, the cohesiveness of the village community gets scattered, with a wider variety of castes and a wider variety of expertised production.

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The table below gives the proportion of families of the numerically major groups engaged in agriculture.

Table 2.2^A : Proportion of families engaged in agriculture. .

Castes	Nalwar	Sugur.	Kulkundi
Lingayat	29.86	83.33	82.35
Kurubars	66.67	100.00	100.00
Kabbaliger	78.69	83.33	100.00
Laman	92.17	89.48	-
Bedar	71.21	100.00	-
Holiya	88.46	100.00	95.45
Madiga	78.20	-	83.33
Muslim	35.80	60.71	66.67

The table is presented to show the extent to which the major communities have taken to non-agricultural occupations, as opportunities for their increased. The Lingayats at Nalwar show a proportion much less to that of Muslims due to the inclusion of the traditional weaving community of Hatgars.

Certain smaller groups belonging to artisan castes were engaged to a more or less extent in their traditional occupations, except for the marginal families that either made good by taking to better occupations like small trading or turned to labour work, agricultural or nonagricultural. The principal among these were the Badigars (carpenters), Kammars (Blacksmiths) Shimpis (tailors) Pattars (Goldsmiths) Navaligas (Barbers) Agsars (washermen) Waddars (stone cutters) and Korravars (basket weavers). Artisans like the Kumbhars (Potters) reported a heavy leaning on agriculture though they carried on their traditional occupation to a large extent but reported it as a subsidiary

The two untouchable castes, namely the Holiyas and the Madigas were predominantly agricultural labourers; about 20 per cent of the latter also doing cobbling as a Balutá occupation. The Christian families at Sugur were predominantly Madiga families, who were converted during the previous two decades.

Of the six Samagar or Chambhar families, 3 were agriculture families while two of the remaining three prepared finer articles of footwear and one was engaged in the trading of hides and skins. These were traditional cobblers.

The Brahmins were engaged mainly in liberal professions such as teachers, superior officers in the Railways and administration of religious advice and guidance. At the other two villages they were Patwaris that the ^{is} village accountants and agriculturists.

The Marwadis, a small group forming 2.70 per cent of the total number of families at Nalwar were immigrants who had migrated from Rajasthan three or four generations ago for the purpose of trading. Though a small group, their influence as brokers, traders and employers was proportionately the greatest. They formed the dominant centre of wholesale and retail selling of agricultural produce that was brought to Nalwar for sale. As Adatiyas they had a large clientele of ^{agricultural} producers who were attached to them mainly ^{through} by financial obligations, the Adatiyas advancing short term crop finance ^{in order to ensure a prior claim on the brokers.} to them on the ~~implicit undertaking~~ ~~in the produce be sold to them.~~

The third type of data given in the table pertains to the economic condition of each group separately as reflected in the proportion of land held by each group and that of land cultivated by it and finally the share it gets in the total reported income of all

the families. The ~~data is presented as reported by~~^{are}
~~the respondents.~~

It may be seen that almost all the castes reported ownership and/or cultivation of some land except the Rajputs, the Kshatriya, the Shimpis, the Devangs, the Navaliga, the Agsar, the Korravars and the Dasars, the total number of ^{these non-holding} families forming less than 3% of the total for all the three villages. The Pattars and Kammars at Nalwar and the Pattar and Agsars at Sugur reported ownership of land but did not report any cultivation.

Among the landowners, the Lingayats forming 16.73% of the village, owned 28.54% of land at Nalwar. At Sugur they formed 16.87% of the total number of families and owned 39.18% of the land and at Kulkundi they owned 46.27% of the land which ^{is} forming only 15.60% of the total number of families in the village. It is apparent that relative concentration of land ownership in this community decreased from Kulkundi to Nalwar.

^{Table 2.2}
The ~~table below~~ sets down the proportion of owner-cultivating and tenant-cultivating families in the principal agricultural communities. The proportions are percentages of such families to the respective caste totals. The figures also include those who reported owner or tenant cultivation as a subsidiary source of income and are mutually exclusive. It may be noted here that tenant cultivators are defined as those who leased in more than 50% of their total cultivated holding. They also include the pure tenant families.

Table 2

A comparison between the proportion of owner-cultivators and tenant-cultivators shows that except the Bedars, Holiyas and Madags at Nalwar and the Holiyas at Kulkundi, all were principally owner-cultivators, though they leased in a part of their cultivated holding. Comparing the average per family holding of owned ^{and to this average per family holding of} cultivated land, it is found ^{that} the latter was more than double in the case of Madigs at Nalwar and Sugur (those at Sugur having been converted into Christians) and Kurubars and Kabbaligars at Kulkundi.

A comparison between the proportions between different castes in the same series shows that while the proportion of owner-cultivators varies between 37% for Kabbaligars and 8% for Bedars at Nalwar, the variation is between 80% for Bedars and 14% for Madags (Christians) at Sugur and between 66% ~~in the~~ for Muslims and 9% for Holiyas at Kulkundi. The extremes in the case of the other two villages should, however, be considered cautiously as the absolute numbers of cultivating families as well as the total for the village is small. In the case of tenant cultivations, these are between 22% for Lamans and 3% for Lingayats at Nalwar; between 37% for Holiyas and 2% for Lingayats at Sugur; and between 41% for Holiyas and 6% for Lingayats at Kulkundi. It may thus be seen that the variations between owner and tenant cultivators ~~are~~ ^{at} were small ^{at} Nalwar compared to those of the other two villages.

Table 2.3
The table below gives the average per family holdings of owned and cultivated land as well as the average per family income for each caste-group while columns 5 and 6 give the average family holding for the caste group as a whole, columns 7 and 8 give per family

averages of actual land held and cultivated.

Table 2.3

It may be seen that while 537 families i.e. 40.15 per cent of the total had attachment to land in the sense that they owned some land, the number who reported cultivation was 428 or 32.40%. The proportion for the other two villages were 66.26 and 49.00 per cent for Sugur and 60.55 and 54.13 for Kulkundi respectively.

The ^{table 2.4} chart below sets down the order of the ^{cultivation} castes according to the descending order of their average per family ~~and~~ owned and cultivated holdings. The order for the two ^{was the same} ~~is identical~~ for Nalwar while it ^{was} ~~is~~ different for Sugur and Kulkundi. The figures of rounded acres of the averages per family holding show that between the villages, owned land ^{was} ~~is~~ more concentrated in the hands of Lingayats and a few other castes, while at Sugur it ^{was} ~~is~~ more evenly distributed on an average. In the case of average cultivated holdings, the variation in size between different communities ^{was} ~~is~~ less sudden and more even. A second point to note ^{was} ~~is~~ the fact that the average cultivated holding of Lingayats ^{was} ~~is~~ much higher than the immediate next group in all the three villages. They are ^{it was not only} ~~are~~ invariably larger than their average owned holdings ^{but} ~~as~~ in the case of certain other castes ^{but} ~~also~~ the difference between ^{it} them and ^{that} those immediately next in order ^{was} ~~is~~ not as large. It may, therefore, be said that while there ^{was} ~~is~~ concentration of land in the hands of the Lingayat, ^{was} ~~is~~ it is more in the cultivated holdings rather than in owned land.

Other castes having averagely larger holdings of owned and cultivated land were the Marwadis,

Brahmins and Uppars at Nalwar, the Iligars at Sugur and the Brahmins at Kulkundi. All these castes ^{were} ~~are~~ very small in number and were traditionally nonagricultural communities, the Brahmins being engaged in village administration and accounts and religious service, the Marwadis being traders in the main, the Iligars being a community that specialised in tapping liquor and the Uppars being hereditary masons. The land owned and cultivated by them ^{formed} ~~proved~~ a small part of the total land of the villages.

Regarding the non-agricultural occupations, it may be seen from Table 2-1, that except for trading, ~~it~~ ^{were} they ~~are~~ predominantly concentrated in the hands of the functional caste groups. The four major communities, namely the Lingayats, the Kabbaligars, the Lamans and the Muslims, however, can be seen to have entered some of the traditionally skilled occupations. Instances of such infiltration ^{were} ~~are~~ as follows: While carpentry was being done by Badigars or traditional carpenters, some Lingayat and Bedar families had taken to it; similarly, milling of oil and cereals, ^{was} ~~had been~~ pursued by Lingayats and Muslims instead of Telis. The comparatively modern craft of tailoring had been taken over to a large extent by Muslims and Lingayats. Some Laman families ^{were} ~~are~~ also engaged in processing and manufacture. A number of families belonging to the Kabbaliga^{rs} ~~s~~ and Laman castes ^{were} ~~are~~ engaged in quarrying, mainly as labourers; the skilled operation of quarrying ~~the~~ stone slabs still being concentrated in the hands of ^{haddars} ~~warblers~~, the traditional stone-workers.

Other functional castes like the Iligars, toddy tappers, the Kammars, the blacksmiths, the Pattars, ^{goldsmiths}

*the Navaliga, the Agsar and the Kumbhar, the Barber,
the Washerman and the potter*

respectively, and the Korravars, basket weavers and the Samagars, cobblers, ^{were} are mainly engaged in their traditional skill. Certain families from the above castes, which could be classified as the marginal and peculiarly situated families have agricultural or non-agricultural labour or to a smaller extent, small trading as their chief means of livelihood.

Trading was largely concentrated in the hands of the Marwaris, Lingayats and Muslims, the last along with the Kabbligars generally ^{engaged in} doing small trading. Construction was mainly done by Muslims. The above castes along with Brahmins ^{were also} are to be seen in the salariate professions like teaching, public administration and other departmental services of the government.

The table below gives the income distribution of the families of the three villages, according to caste. The incomes are composite and include incomes from all sources. ~~They have been taken as reported and as such are subject to usual limitations and understatement.~~

Table 2.5 there was great

It can be seen that the concentration ~~is~~ ^{there was great} in the first five income groups. In particular all the artisan groups except the Iligars, Pattars, Bannagars and the Waddars at Nalwar, the Navaliga and Katuk (Butcher) at Sugur and the Navaligars at Kulkundi ^{were} are included in those groups. Among the principal cultivating castes, the Lingayats, Marathas and Kabbaligars at Nalwar, the Lingayats, Kurubars and the Holiyas at Sugur and the Lingayats alone at Kulkundi show greater incomes, though a majority of them ^{were} are to be found in the first five groups.

The last column of Table No. 2.3 gives the average per family income of the different caste groups. Over

the total the average income per family showed a decrease from 674⁵⁵ rupees at Nalwar to Rs. 586 and Rs. 585 for Sugar and Kulkundi respectively.

These village averages can be used as indicators ~~of~~ for castewise comparison. It may be seen that except ~~those~~ at Kulkundi, the Lingayats ^{were} are not those getting the highest per family incomes. At Nalwar, the Marwaris, ~~and~~ the Brahmins and Kshatriyas and at Sugar the Brahmins report a higher average income than the Lingayats. Applying ^{Comparing per family incomes with} the average village per family income, ~~it~~ ^{it} may be seen that the majority of castes ^{were} are below ^{village average} these at all the three villages. The table below gives the total number of families in each income groups, their percentage to total and the cumulative frequency for all the three villages.

TABLE 2.6

The table sets down the total income structure of each individual village. Irrespective of the village averages which are affected by the extremes, it can be seen, ^{that} about 60% of the families in all the three villages earned less than 500 rupees a year. The proportions of those earning between 500 to 1000 rupees were 29.30 for Nalwar, 30.53 for Sugar and 27.52% for Kulkundi. Those above formed 10.66 per cent for Nalwar, 8.82 per cent for Sugar and 9.18 for Kulkundi.

The table below gives a percentage breakdown of the total reported income of the three villages according to the sources, categorised broadly as agriculture, non-agricultural occupations and salaried services. Incomes earned in agriculture ^{are} is further classified according to operational statuses such as cultivation, agricultural rent receipts, permanent farm service and agricultural labour.

Table 2.7 : Percentage breakdown of total income by sources.

Category	Nalwar	Sugur	Kulkundi
Cultivation	28.27	58.24	64.96
Rent (Agri.)	3.74	3.50	3.15
Permanent farm service	3.01	2.76	1.83
Agricultural labour	20.88	17.34	20.00
Total agriculture	55.90	81.84	89.94
Non-agricultural occupations	37.69	16.18	8.75
Salaried services	6.41	7.98	1.31
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

also.

Rent in the above table includes rent received from land owned by the resident families outside the village. For Nalwar it was Rs. 5325 or .61% of the total while for sugur it was Rs. 100 or .07% of the total income. No family at Kulkundi reported such income.

The table makes it clear that the proportion of income from agriculture increased from Nalwar to Kulkundi. The proportion of rent receipts remained almost constant, the small variation showing gradual decrease from the big village to the smallest village. This trend of decrease from Nalwar to Kulkundi is also observable in the proportions of incomes earned in permanent farm service. Earning in agricultural labour showed a decline for Sugur as compared to Nalwar and Kulkundi.

This can be interpreted to mean that a larger proportion of farmers employed permanent farm servants in Nalwar as compared to Kulkundi.

The total income earned in agriculture shows a great variation between 56% to 90% from Nalwar to Kulkundi. ^{conversely} Generally earnings in non-agricultural ^{con}operations increase from Kulkundi to Nalwar, to an almost identical extent. The last category of salaried services naturally shows a larger proportion for Nalwar in view of the teachers, railway servants etc. residing there.

The per capita income for the three villages works out to Rs. 136 for Nalwar, Rs. 138 for Sugar and Rs. 124 for Kulkundi.

Education

The tahsil of Chitapur in which the survey villages are situated, was under a Jagirdar till 1948 when the new government abolished all Jagirdari ^{areas} systems of administration and brought the tahsil under the direct administration of the State.

Under the jagir administration, the facilities for education were very few. There were practically no public schools where people could send their children for their education at a reasonably low expense. Whatever facilities that existed were of the jagir type namely the maintenance of a teacher by either the Jagirdar or the well-to-do cultivator of the village. There was a limit to the number of students the teacher could teach and almost all these children belonged to either the richer cultivators or more frequently to the trading classes for whom education in the form of reading, writing, keeping of accounts etc. was one of the ^{basic} fundamental qualifications of their occupation.

The first school at Nalwar was started in 1923 under the patronage of the Jagirdar. The school taught ^{three} standards of Urdu and four standards of Kannada. The school was run by one teacher who was paid out of a government grant of Rs. 240 per year. The school did not charge any formal fees. The teacher, however, was reported to be paid, in addition to the meagre cash salary, in kind by the students. This 'school' which continued till 1936 with a single teacher could be classed into the above mentioned types. Though formally started by the Jagirdar, the

school was not ^{socially} within the reach of the majority which continued to be illiterate ^{under} and under the mercy of the haughty representatives of the administration or the manipulations of the trader.

In 1936, the school became more public in the sense that a second teacher was added and the number of students went up to 50. In 1942 the grant was raised to Rs. 600 per year. During all these years, education was more ^{of} a private luxury. It is presumable that the Muslim administration did not want its Hindu subjects to get educated and become aware of the systematic exploitation conducted by the former.

The present school in its expanded form came into being in 1951, after the abolition of ^{the} Jagir by the new government in 1951. In that year the government brought the school under its direct supervision, appointed two more teachers and adjusted the salaries of all the four teachers into a system of grades ^{of pay} and dearness allowance. One of the four teachers was the headmaster with a basic salary of Rs. 65 in the grade 65-3-115 with a dearness allowance of Rs. 28 per month. Two others were qualified teachers within the grade of Rs. 50-2.1/2-65 with a dearness allowance of Rs. 18 and the fourth, a non-qualified teacher was placed in the grade of Rs. 35-1.1/2-50 with a dearness allowance of Rs. 18 per month.

The teaching was raised to 4th standard Kannada. The government provided all requirements of stationery for the school.

It was since 1951 thus, that the survey centre of Nalwar began to have facilities of a systematic formal education. This state of affairs is reflected

2.7 and 2.8
in the tables below which gives the educational categories of the male and female adults of Nalwar according to age groups. The tables also give the proportions of those who never went to school to total.

~~TABLES A, B.~~

The table for male adults makes ~~it~~ evident the circumstances described earlier, ^{namely} that education was restricted to only a few persons, about 20% on the average excluding the first age group. The first age group, between 15 to 17 reveals a 'jump' of about 15% in the matter of education, about 35% of this having had education including the 22% that ~~were~~ ~~are~~ educands attending school during the survey year.

The table for females on the other hand reveals the general neglect of their education. It substantiates the obvious view, obtainable almost all over India, that females who were principally meant to rear children and look after the house, did not need any education. The table brings out the fact that among the very few that have taken some sort of formal education, forming less than two per cent, those who have reached beyond the fourth standard are almost negligible ^{forming} ~~proving~~ less than 1/2% of the total and also confirms the above attitude.

2.7 and 2.8
The above tables ^{2.7} could be read along with the table given below presenting the educational categories of the total male and female population. The table presents these in the general classification of adults and children, and gives a broad idea regarding the literacy of the village.

Table 2-9

Among male and female children namely those below 13, the percentages of those attending school ^{were} are 20.21 and 9.0 respectively, while those of non-literates amount to about 27 and 29 per cent respectively. The difference of nearly 10 per cent in the percentages of male and female children below 6 years and classified as too young to go to school, is, however, unexplainable. The number of female children, discontinuing education halfway ^{was} is greater than male children, though the number of both males and female children in this category ^{is} are negligible.

Among male adults the percentage of educands to total ^{was} is 3.13, while there ^{was} is a total absence of educands in female adults. The proportion of non-literates, namely those who never attended school ^{was} are very significant in the case of males and females with about 79 per cent and 98 per cent respectively. The remaining ^{were} are distributed among those that left half-way or after completion of the primary stage of education.

The last two ^{columns} volumes give the total picture of literacy among males and females. It may be broadly said that ^{the} while 20.95% of the males were literates the percentage of females was 4.61 only. The above ^{statement pre-} states ^{assumes} that those that have completed some standards in school or have attained it sometime in ^{their} this lives ^{continue} to be literates, as there were no means to check upon the lapsing into illiteracy for the above. The percentages of illiterates ^{for} male and females were 89.05 and 95.39 respectively and include along with those who never attended school, those who were too young to go to school and those who did not respond to this question.

The table below gives ^a the total idea of the proportion of literates and non-literates for the whole village :

Table 2.10 : Literacy at Nalwar, 1954-55.

Educational category	No. of persons	% age to total
1. Too young	1366 9	21.50
2. Educands	412	6.407
3. Some education	390	6.13
4. Never attended school	4137	65.01
5. N.R.	57	.89
Total	6364	100.00

Subject to assumptions mentioned above this percentage of literates amounts to 12.60 for the whole village while that of non-literates amounts to 87.40.

As mentioned earlier, the Middle School at Nalwar had its present form in 1951. The school continued to expand in successive years, mainly owing to the request of the residents.

In 1952, the 5th standard in Kannada and 1st standard in English ^{was started} ~~was started~~ ^{the expansion was agreed} ~~it was opened~~ on condition that the residents contributed towards the salary of one teacher, 1 school-room and Rs. 1000/-. The village ^{panchayat levied} put a patti (a tax) on the resident households and contributed the required amount. The teacher contributed by the people taught for a year in the grade of Rs. 65-3-115 plus dearness allowance of Rs. 28. He was later taken over by the government.

In 1953, the 6th standard in Kannada and second standard in English was started. The ^{village} people again contributed one school room and one thousand rupees. During the year the staff was increased to 9 including one peon in the grade of Rs. 22-1-25 with a dearness

allowance of Rs. 18. The school thus had one head-master, 3 qualified teachers, in the grade of Rs. 65-3-115, three other teachers in the grade of 50-3-65 and an unqualified teacher in the grade of Rs. 35-1.1/2.50.

The strength of the school was 275 during the ~~the~~ ^{survey} year. The Government ^{had} sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs. 75.

In 1954, that is the survey year, the 7th standard Kannada and 3rd standard in English was started and the school became a full primary school and middle school ^{on account of} ~~as regards~~ instruction in 3 standards English. Hindi was introduced from 3rd standard Kannada and was taught upto 7th. The residents contributed a third of the expenses of a school room namely Rs. 1000/- the remaining Rs. 2200 being borne by the Government. The residents also contributed Rs. 1000 for purchase of school furniture and science apparatus. The government created the post of the Assistant Head Master ^{an} during this ^{survey} year in the scale of Rs. 95-4-150.

The ~~Games fee and a~~ ^{Library fee}, each of one anna per month ^{were} ~~was~~ collected from the students during 1954. Students were provided with a set of volley ball and a library of 175 books valued at Rs. 150.

The Education Department ^{had} ~~ordered~~ during the survey year, the collection of Radio fees for instituting a radio set in the school. The fees ^{were} ~~was~~ one rupee per student and ^{were} ~~was~~ to be paid by students in the 5th standard Kannada (1st standard English) and above.

The school was under the direct supervision of the Deputy Inspector of Education, stationed at Chitapur. For purposes of guidance and advice, a local committee called the Shikshan Samiti of 8 members had been constituted since 1951. The Committee ~~had~~ the Mali Patil as the President, the Patwari as the

Secretary and other members.

The Headmaster called for a meeting of the Shikshan Samiti whenever there was lack of equipment or funds or when the attendance of the school fell below a certain minimum. During the year, the Samiti met four times to discuss and decide upon the following:

1. The arrangement for a room without rent for the 7th standard. The Sarpanch of the village allowed the use of one room of his ^{house} without rent for use till the new school room was ready.

2. For sanctioning ^{of} out of public contributions, ^{the cost} for transporting ~~of~~ furniture provided by Government. The Smiti sanctioned Rs. 60/- for the purpose.

3. The residents had consented to ~~give a~~ ^e contribution of 3 acres of land for purposes of basic training, which was to be started from 1955-56. The contributions had not materialised. Nor had the school received 3 acres of land out of land owned by the Government.

4. To ascertain the nature and extent of help by the residents for introducing basic training, a library building, etc. as per an inquiry made by the ^{Education} Department. The residents' contribution had amounted to Rs. 125 only.

The Shikshan Samiti was to be reconstituted owing to the death of the ^{President during the survey year} ~~Mali Patil who was its president.~~

During the Survey year the strength of the school was reported to be 335, including 5 females. The table below presents the number of students in each class collected from different sources.

Table 2-10

The number of students on the school register were 340, as can be seen from the third column giving the average of number of students on the school rolls

every month. The next column gives the average annual attendance classwise, the total average amounting to only 260.4 students. Taken together, the two columns lead to the inference that either a significant number of students formally admitted ^{did} not attend the class or that there ^{was} continuous absence from attendance of different students during different months.

Columns 4 to 6 present data collected from General Family Schedule and Column 7 gives the number of students that were staying in the Uchit Prasad Nilaya, a boarding hostel for students from other villages. The last column giving, the total number of students reported from sources other than the school, gives a different series classwise. The total number of 373 exceeds the total of 340 reported by the school. This was presumably due to a certain fear on the part of respondents that it was a crime not to send their children to school, hence false reporting of attendance in school on their part.

The last column when compared to column 3, reveals that while the ~~industrial~~ individual totals of first three classes in the former exceed those in the latter, from 4th onwards, the number of students reported by the school exceed those in the last columns. Apparently the parents connived at the schooling of their younger school children but falsely reported them to be going to school. The decrease in the remaining four classes was due to students belonging to villages other than those given in the table.

In this context the school authorities vaguely reported about 150 students as belonging to outside places, within a distance of 10 miles around Nalwar. The actual number of such students may be placed at

110, composed of the 69 students given in the table and belonging to Sugur, Kulkundi and those staying in the hostel and the total of the excess of students in each class from 4th to 7th reported by the school over the totals in the last column.

Except those outside students who stayed in the boarding hostel, a majority of the remaining, it was reported, stayed with relatives at Nalwar. The remaining stayed in rented rooms and paid for their boards provided by some widowed women.

Of the 340 students, 5 were females, 3 belonging to Brahmin castes and studying in 3rd, 4th and 6th classes and two were Lingayats both studying in the fourth.

The table below gives the castewise distribution of ~~the~~ ^{the} students.

Table 2.//

The classwise distribution of castes brings out certain salient features. Whereas there is a concentration of caste in the lower castes, only Brahmins, Lingayat and other Hindu castes had reached the fifth standard and above. The two students in the backward Hindu castes, were Wadars. Lingayats, forming 16.73 % of the total number of families took proportionately greater advantage of the schooling facilities than any other community in the group, the students belonging to Lingayats, forming 61.5 of the total.

Those students desirous of continuing their studies had to go to nearby urban towns like Yadgir or Chittapur or the district place of Gulbarga, where there were high schools teaching upto matriculation. There ^{was} ~~was~~ intermediate colleges ^{teaching upto intermediate classes} at Yadgir and Gulbarga also.

As situated during the survey year, the school was short of space and teachers. The authorities reportage that they were in need of 5 more class rooms for adequate/comfortable seating of students. The staff was also inadequate, there being no specialised teachers for drawing, teaching of crafts, infant classes, physical ^{instruction} instructor or an office assistant. The school also felt the need for ^{of} a better and bigger playground.

The parents of the students, it was reported, had to be continuously asked to send their children to school. Often, younger students, ^{already} admitted to school, had to be forcibly fetched to the school. Even so, many students abstained, especially the scheduled caste students. Their parents, it was reported, ^{did not mind the Harijan} ~~were~~ ^{students, according to the teachers,} seated with other students, and were not treated discriminately.

~~The parents of the students, it was reported,~~
P The Boarding house called the Uchita Prasad Nilaya, was started in 1953, the year prior to the survey year. It was started by a local committee of eight persons with a view to make available schooling and boarding families to the deserving poor students belonging to the small villages and hamlets around Nalwar.

Of the eight persons in the committee, 5 belonged to Nalwar and one each to village Hallolli, Kolluk and Kulkundi.

Admission to the hostel was irrespective of religions considerations and was mainly based on the need and ability of the students. Admissions were given on the basis of recommendations from the Patil or Kulkarni of the respective villages. The only condition placed on every student was that he should show good progress regularly.

During the year of its inception, the hostel was approached by 25 students for admission, 14 being finally admitted. During the survey year, four of the 14 students returned to their native village of Hebbal, as the distance ^{between the two villages} was too long, namely 25 miles. They were reported to have taken admission in the schools in nearer villages like Kamalapur. One student from Alur left ^{for} schooling at Chittapur.

During the survey year 6 new students were admitted, bringing the total to 15, the remaining nine continuing to stay in the hostel during the second year.

Of these 15, two left the hostel, one because of continued illness and the other left in February on account of domestic reasons. Of the remaining 13, 6 belonged to Chittapur tahsil, 4 to Yadgir tahsil, 2 to Shahpur tahsil and one to Amdola tahsil. All these tahsils touching the Chittapur tahsil in the south eastern, southern and south-western directions.

The expenses of the board of students were borne by willing donors. Members of the Committee approached well-to-do residents for contributions in kind, mainly jowar. During the first year of the hostel, all contributions were collected from persons outside Nalwar, presumably because the students belonged to places outside Nalwar. During the survey year, the Committee requested local persons for donation and collected 16 pallas of jowar, about 2 pallas coming from places outside. Of this one palla was brought by one of the students themselves, as his contribution. The individual contributions ranged from 16 seers to one palla.

Other contributions were in the form of cash, a total of Rs. 416 being collected during the survey year i.e. the second year of the hostel. Of this Rs. 354 were brought by 5 of the students. The remaining 62 were contributed by persons from Nalwar.

The above collections with a previous year's balance of 2 1/2 pallas of jowar and Rs. 318 in cash, were adequate enough for the year's expenses on boarding of the students. The year end balances showed net surpluses of about 7 pallas of jowar and Rs. 487 in cash. During the year, 2 1/2 pallas of jowar were sold for raising cash and it was found that kind donations were about 1/2 palla short in subsequent weighment. The year's ^{expenditure} included a single large figure namely that of expenditure on the annual functions of Rs. 110, forming 23% of the total annual cash expenditure. Another expenditure of note is that of Rs. 110 or 21% of the total cash expenditure, paid as salary to the cook who cooked meals and cleaned the utensils. The average ^{monthly} expenses of the hostel amounted to Rs. 86 inclusive of Jowar, received in kind.

The hostel was run for 10 months ^{and} was closed for about 2 months in a year ~~as~~ on account of summer holidays and religious festivals, when ~~the~~ students visited their homes.

The students followed a pre-arranged time table. Incidental duties like storing water, sweeping etc. were done by the students, who also did their own washing. They brought their own clothes and books.

All the students attended the government middle school. A teacher from the school stayed with them in the boarding and supervised over the students and also helped them in their studies.

Nalwar had a second school started by the government and meant solely for female children. The school was opened in July 1953, that is the year prior to the survey year. The school had three Kannada teaching classes, the infant class, 1st standard and 2nd standard. During 1954, one more standard was added.

There were 99 girls on the school register. In the table below, the month-wise average attendance is given along with the number of students admitted and the average annual attendance.

Table 2.12

The attendance table reveals a fair regularity for the first, second and third standards the respective variations between the lowest and highest attendance being 2.6, 1.2 and 2.1. In the case of the infant class however the variation is about 21. The difference between the number admitted and average annual attendance also ^{was} ^{the} greatest in the case of the infant class and comparatively much smaller for the other classes.

The school, it was reported, assembled in a delapidated building, formerly housing the government toll naka. There were two rooms, seating two classes each. The two lady teachers ^{that taught in the school} did not have any chairs or tables nor blackboard, it was reported. As one of the teachers was a Muslim by caste, admission to the male investigator ^{for studying the school} was refused.

Village Panchayat

The Hyderabad Village Panchayat Act was passed in 1951. The village panchayat at Nalwar called the Gram Panchayat Samiti, was formally brought into being by the Collector of the District, in 1952. He called a public meeting in which a list of influential, leading and willing persons of the village was prepared. This list was read ^{out} to the public, from whom opinions as regards the suitability of the persons listed for Panchayat membership, were invited. It was reported that about fifty persons volunteered opinion and submitted their own lists of preference. Persons getting maximum preference were selected from these lists and their names were put to vote. They were then declared elected. The Sarpanch was also elected in the same meeting.

The Panchayat jurisdiction extended over the whole of Nalwar, including the nine settlements of Lamans, called Tandas locally. The Panchayat had 12 members, 3 of whom were nominated. The nominated members include the Patwari of the village, the Mahali Patel and the scheduled caste member. There was no member belonging to the Lamans. It was, however, reported that this Panchayat, often the Sarpanch on its behalf, invited the Naya^ks of Laman ^{Tandas} leaders and consulted them. The Lamans were also invited on the occasions of important officials' visits. ^{by}

Seven of the Panchayat members belonged to the Lingayat sect. Two were Marwadis and one each a Brahmin, a Muslim and a Madag. The proportion of representation of castes was very arbitrary and major castes like Kabbaligers ^{was} not at all being represented. In this context may ~~also~~ be mentioned the fact that of the 12

members the approximate value of property of four exceeded a lac of rupees, that of another four was between fifty and seventyfive thousand and that of another three was between 25 to 30 thousand. The exception was ^{was it} the Harijan member whose property was estimated to value less than a thousand. Though the reported figures of property held by the above members were arbitrary, they go to show that the Panchayat was made up mainly of the influential and ^{the} wealthy persons. It was reported that since a number of Panchayat members were businessmen and traders; ^{that} ^{they} had little or no interest in either the Panchayat administration or the welfare of the village; ^{and} that, being Adatyas and traders, they had, inter alia a complicated social and economic relationship. It was observed that during the very small number of meetings, three during the ^{survey} current/year, many of the members were discussing matters of personal interest.

During the survey year, the Panchayat assembled thrice. Even these were partially attended, the few active members, the Sarpanch and the Deputy Sarpanch, the Secretary and one or two others, putting up an appearance of having held a meeting. The problem discussed during these meetings pertained to the budget and allocation of expenditure, the construction of the approach road between the village and the railway station, the duty and responsibility of collecting Panchayat taxes, the necessity of holding and attending Panchayat meetings between shorter intervals of time such as a week, etc. The budget meeting was the most important meeting and members were repeatedly requests to attend it.

The Panchayat during the ^{two} 20 years of its existence had levied ^{two} no taxes only. The more important of these, was the houestax collected from every house-owner. A committee of ^{three} these Panchayat members was appointed for the purpose of assessing the value of each house. The rate of house tax was based on the approximate value of the house and was Rs. 5 for all houses valued at Rs. 1500 and above. For those that were valued below Rs. 1500, the rate was 4 annas per cent of value estimated. The house tax yielded an annual income of Rs. 2443-12-0 to the Panchayat.

The second tax levied by the Panchayat was the tax on professions, levied on trading establishments in the markets and other nonagricultural occupations. The rates were based on an arbitrary assumption of size and approximate earnings. They are given in the table below :-

Table No. 2.13 : Rates of Panchayat tax on Professions

Trade or Profession	Annual tax - Rs.
1. Adatiya	6
2. Buyer	6
3. Retailer	2
4. Tea shops	5
5. Liquor shop	10
6. Tailor	1
7. Oil mill	10
8. Flour mill	6
9. Oil-man <i>mess</i>	2
10. Mason	4
11. Potter	1
12. Dispensary	10

The annual income from the tax ^{was} estimated to ^{fetch} Rs. 300, though the ^{actual} collection, it was reported, never reached that figure during any of the three years of the Panchayat's existence.

Other sources of Panchayat income included a ^{State} government grant to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and a third part of the local fund (cess) collected. The latter was exclusively utilised towards maintaining a sanitary staff and other expenses of sanitation. The staff consisted of two women and five men, all paid at the rate of Rs. 28 to 35 including dearness allowance of Rs. 18 per month, except one Daroga or Chaprashi who was in the grade of Rs. 30 to 35. One had to collect the refuse and dispose it off thrice a week. The Panchayat maintained a latrine for the use of visiting officials. The latrine was cleaned by the Mehtar maintained by the Railway station, the Panchayat paying a fixed sum of Rs. 5 per month for ^{his services.} the same.

The records and correspondence of the Panchayat were kept by a part-time secretary who was paid a fixed salary of Rs. 15 per month. During the survey year, the village post-master getting about Rs. 20/- per month from the Department, was holding the post of the Panchayat Secretary. It may incidentally be mentioned here that he was the first Sarpanch of the Panchayat.

During the year of its inception, the Panchayat undertook four measures of public benefit. The ^{most important} major one of these was the ^{street} lighting of street lamps in the village. The others three were, ^{measures} minor repairs of 6 public wells, purchase of phenyl and the starting of a library at an expenditure of about Rs. 100. During

the second year, ~~the measure for~~ street lighting and purchase of periodicals for the library was continued. The Panchayat constructed, at the cost of Rs. 600, a row of latrines for females near the outskirts of the Gavthan area. It was reported that these latrines were subsequently found to be unusable, as they did not afford any privacy at all. Secondary¹, the Panchayat did not make any arrangements to get the latrines cleaned every day.

During the third year namely the survey year, the Panchayat even discontinued street lighting^{also} after June, 1954, on the plea that ^{such} the heavy expenditure was not justified at a time when no recovery or collection of taxes was forthcoming. The work of lighting the street lamps was entrusted to an individual on a contract basis at the rate of Rs. 3 per lamp per month, including the cost of kerosene. The monthly expenditure of on lighting came to Rs. 51 as there were 17 lamps, the eighteenth lamp, opposite the railway station being never lit. The panchayat owned a petromax lamp, which had never been used.

During the survey year the Panchayat, on behalf of the village, undertook the construction of the approach road between the village and the railway station. It had been a cart track formerly and was intersected by a small stream. During the rainy season, the track used to become extremely muddy and untraversable. The Panchayat had made a representation to the Government for constructing a pacca road ^{in its place.} ~~between the village and the Railway station.~~ The Government approved of the scheme on condition that^{a)} one third of the total expenditure would be contributed

by the village in the form of materials and labour and that the work ^(b) would be undertaken and completed under the direct supervision of the Panchayat. The initial estimate of costs of construction amounted to Rs. 19,000.

The contract of construction was undertaken by two Panchayat members, in their individual capacity. The contribution due from the village was reduced from Rs. 7000 to Rs. 5000 subsequently. The villagers made good this contribution in the form of cast Rs. 1200; soling stones Rs. 1000; carting of stones Rs. 500 and the rest by donating voluntary labour, ~~for construction.~~

Certain unfair dealings in this context were reported. It was reported that the sanitary staff of the Panchayat was put to work without any additional payment. Services of poorer and economically dependent labourers and carters were forcibly recruited by the Panchayat members, who were by virtue of their being the contractors, ^{were} personally interested parties.

The working of the Panchayat and the interest of its members were reflected in the collection of taxes itself. In 1953-54, the Panchayat collected Rs. 1800 by way of house tax, thus creating an arrears of Rs. 950 for that year. During the survey year the position deteriorated further. No attempts at collection of house tax were done for the reported reason that the kharif crops during the year had been poor and much below normal expectations and therefore the Panchayat members were not inclined to add to the burden of the villagers. The main reason, it was reported, was the disinterestedness of the members

in either the Panchayat or the welfare of the people. They had neither given any serious consideration to the problems nor did they feelⁱⁿ anyway responsible to the people as those elected from particular wards were likely to feel. The election of the present members was done at random and not on the basis of wards.

The Panchayat on behalf of the people had requested the government to start a government high school at Nalwar. They undertook to contribute Rs. 5000/- annually for a period of three years towards part of the ^{expenditure} costs. The government, however, were of the opinion that a basic training school would be a better alternative. If the village wanted a high school, the government agreed to pay two thirds of its annual expenditure, the remaining one third to be borne by the village. The Panchayat did not agree to the government proposal, as it felt that the responsibility of bearing one third expenses of a high school every year was very heavy. The Government, in their side, had decided to start basic training in the middle school. The scheme was expected to come into operation by the beginning of 1955-56.

The Panchayat had placed the following schemes including the one for a high school before the government to be included in the second five year plan. It had expressed its willingness to contribute one third of the total cost of these schemes.

1. Electric lighting :- A main power line was expected to be carried upto Gulburga, on the completion of the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Power Project. The Panchayat requested the government do divert power to

Nalwar, which was situated on the main power line to Gulburga. According to the estimates of the Panchayat, the scheme would cost them Rs. 10,000 i.e. one third of the total cost ^{for} of diverting the energy and installation of power.

2. Drainage: The Panchayat had estimated an expenditure of Rs. 4000 for the scheme of laying a drainage scheme at Nalware and were prepared to contribute about one third of the costs namely about Rs. 1000/- towards the expenditure. *had accepted expressed its willingness*

Balutedari or the system of work for Customery
Payments

The system of rendering service for customary payments in kind had been prevalent in Nalwar & all other villages in the Deccan. Under this system certain services of an essential nature were paid in kind once a year after the harvests were over. The mutual interdependence of various artisan groups and the primary producer was accepted and sanctioned by tradition by fixing certain minimum payments in kind for certain minimum services. The Balutedars were thus assured of a ~~maximum~~^{min} livelihood in order to retain them in the village. The criteria governing the size of the customary payments in kind ~~was~~^{was related} ~~was~~^{to} directly ~~on~~^{to} the type of service rendered. Thus the carpenters and blacksmiths engaged in preparation and repairs of agricultural implements were paid on the basis of the number of pairs of bullocks owned by the cultivator household attached to him, the barber on the number of adult males in the household, the washerman on the number of adult females, ^{etc.} Services of a collective nature like village services rendered by Mahars or religious services ^{performed by religious ministers} were paid for by fixing a minimum payment for all the households of the village.

The services that fell under the purview of this system and generally found in a moderately-sized village are given in the table below.

Table. 2/4

The first four categories constituted services of an essential nature to cultivation. The next three were services of a general nature in demand by all villagers. The Mulani served only those households

that consumed non-vegetarian food, while the Koli, while attending to the ^{preparation of} meals and other comforts of a visiting official and keeping a supply of drinking water at the Chavdi, supplied water to individual households, especially in tracts where water was in short supply during the dry season. The last three were services of a general nature, serving the village as a whole.

It may not be supposed that the number of Balutedars was fixed to the above twelve categories. Artisans like the goldsmith have dropped ^{out} of from the baluta category since his function, namely inspection of coins received by way of revenue payment, ^{by} the Kulkarni or talathi, ceased with the withdrawal of gold and silver currency. Other Balutedars like the Mali, who supplied flowers for daily worship ^{of god} and the Joshi, who rendered religious service and advice, have declined to ^a considerable extent, though ^{still} found in some villages.

Five of the above were regular Balutedars ^{at} Nalwar during the survey year. Description of their occupations as well as their Baluta work and payment is given elsewhere in this report under the chapter 'Non-agriculture services'. An examination of the operation of the Baluta system, as a social institution, is attempted here. The table below gives the number of families engaged in Baluta duties in different types of artisan services in the three villages.

Table 2.15: No. of families working as Balutedars.

Category	Nalwar	Sugar	Kulkundi
Carpenter	8	4	1
Blacksmith	5	-	-
Barbers	10	2	2
Washermen	6	2	2
Cobblers	10	4	1

Except for the blacksmith, all the remaining four artisans were present in ^{all} the three villages. The table ^{2.15A} below gives the broad proportions of the number of balutedars and cultivating families in the case of carpenters, blacksmiths and cobblers who are directly useful to cultivation and of the number of balutedars and the total population in the case of barbers and washermen who render services of a personal nature. The comparison is subject to two considerations namely (1) that all cultivating families do not have all types of balutedars attached to them and (2) that these baluta artisans like the blacksmiths also serve cultivators from places outside the residential village. Barbers especially go to bigger village in search of customers.

Table. 2.15

It may be seen that while Sugur had the proportionately ^{the} largest number of balutedars of the first category, Kalkundi, the smallest of the three had the largest number of balutedars of the second type.

In table ^{2.16} below ^{the} the extent of baluta practice, as reflected by ^{the} the reporting, by Balutedars, of the number of cultivator and other households to which they were mainly attached. The above classification of Balutedars namely those ~~who are mainly~~ essential to cultivators and those rendering service of a personal type, is maintained. As such, for arriving at percentages of totals, the total number of cultivators in the above table have been taken. To arrive at the total extent of the system, the number of households have been averaged and the percentages have been arrived at.

Table 2.16

The table in addition to denoting the extent of balutedari for different types of artisans brings out the total extent of the system as such. It is 23.4 and 9.00 per cent for categories one and two respectively.

The above percentages may be taken only as broad indicators of the prevalence of the system. The influences that have been working on Balutedari have been numerous. Some of the principal reasons that have generally affected the system are enumerated below.

1. Since the beginning of the second world war, the inherent rigidities within the system have been revealed more acutely. The ~~quantity of kind payments~~ ^{rate of payment in kind} have ~~been~~ ^{already} fixed by tradition. On the other hand the war brought greater opportunities of employment and cash wages. Some ~~of the balutedars~~ ^{the artisans}, especially those rendering personal services ^{gradually} grew ~~more~~ and more disinclined to continue under the system. They ~~did~~ ^{chose that continued} ~~work for a few families but it was more in the nature~~ ^{work under the system did it move for} of securing a minimum income in kind as well ^{also for} as fear of breaking established relations with the richer and more powerful cultivator households of the village.

2. Increase in monetization consequent to a general increase in cash wage rate. Almost every Balutedar artisan reported that work on a cash basis was always more profitable than working for kind under the Baluta system.

3. Along with the above, the number of artisan households have increased, disproportionately with ^{the} the increase in the number of cultivator households. This fact had resulted in greater competition ^{among the artisans} as also ^{their} the ~~and~~ availability of artisan services in cash, as the

new artisan families often ^{preferred to} worked for cash only.

3. There has been a gradual wearing out of the respect for traditional institutions like Balutedari which could not reorientate themselves according to new conditions.

4. Other reasons were the treatment given to the Balutedars by the cultivator households, increase in employment opportunities, ^{other} lack of unity among the artisan groups, availability of ready impliments in the markets, etc.

The present survey did not attempt to examine on an empirical basis, the extent of influence of the reasons given above. Firstly the study of the system itself formed a small part of the case ^{study} of the whole village. Secondly some of the above influences were in the nature of changes in attitudes. ~~It was, therefore, not thought advantageous to undertake any particular inquiry of the system.~~

The survey included a detailed sub-survey of farm business ^{carried out} done with the help of elaborate schedules; canvassed for a stratified sample of cultivators of the three villages. The table below gives the data regarding the Baluta system from the farm business schedules. The table only gives the number of cultivators making baluta payments to different balutedars.

Table 2.7

^{table} The/presents a different picture on account of the source of the data being different, while the earlier tables presented data collected from the Balutedars ^{artisans} themselves, the above table presents data collected from the ^{other} second end namely from the paying cultivators.

The table below gives a total picture of the working of the system for all the three villages. It gives the extent of the system given in an earlier table and arrived at by working out ^{the} percentage of number of cultivators households reported by Balutedars to total and as reflected by the above table giving data from ^{the} sample inquiry of farm businesses

Table No. 2/8: Extent of Baluta system as reflected from different sources.

Category of Balutedars	Proportion to total of No. of cultivator households reported by Balutedars	Data from Farm business Schedules. % to total
Carpenter	37.4	75.0
Blacksmith	15.0	37.5
Cobbler	17.5	34.0
Barber	12.7	50.0
Washerman	5.2	12.5

It may be seen that the proportions almost double themselves in the third column. The position of the Balutedars in the total extent however appear to be fairly fixed except for cobblers and barbers who change places in the two columns. Both sets of data place carpenter first, blacksmith third and washerman last.

The table below gives the per family incomes from the occupation for different categories of Balutedar artisans as well as the percentage of Baluta income to total earned in the occupation.

Table : Proportion of Baluta income to total earnings in the occupation and per family incomes.

Category	Proportion of Baluta income to total, (of, <i>uzhkhul</i>)	Per family income from occupation. Rs.
Washerman	20.68	682.5
Barber	39.37	573.0
Blacksmith	36.1	360.0
Carpenter	54.6	231.0
Cobbler	73.0	185.0

The table has been so arranged as to bring out the correlation existing between the size of income from occupation and the proportion of Baluta receipts. It may be seen that proportion of Baluta income increases with decrease in the size of income from occupation except in the case of barbers. It may be concluded that artisan groups earning small incomes are dependent to a proportionately greater extent on baluta work and earnings.

Of the five types of Balutedars, 3 belonging to Nalwar were holders of Inam lands. These lands were given to them many decades back either as recognition of their services or as a provision for the family with an invitation to inhabit the village permanently. The size of the land denotes that there was a single family in each of the three types. The carpenter Inam was 14 acres and 36 gunthas, black-smith Inam 14 acres 24 gunthas and the barber Inam was 7 acres and 38 gunthas. The other two villages did not record any Inam lands to Balutedars.

In Nalwar, other Inam lands to Balutedars also included those given to religious ministrants such as the Brahmin, 12 acres and 21 gunthas, the Pujari or worshipper, 6 acres and 29 gunthas and Mahar Inams.

9 acres 10 gunthas. It may be mentioned/^{here}that the Mahars, called Holers locally, did not do any type of village service. The village servants were known as Valikars or Sanadis, and mainly belonged to the Kabbaliger community. All had Inam lands and received a cash annual remuneration from government. The duties were hereditary, acquired. The valikars did not receive any baluta payments.

Among other balutedars the farm business survey records payments in kind and at the harvest time to religious ministrants called Gurav, Dasas and Pujari. The payments, unlike those made to the above 5 types, were of ^a ~~stross~~ ^{ay} nature, without any fixity of size. They appeared more in the nature of goodwill gestures or charity payments. The quantity varied from 1 to 5 seers of jowar or 1 to 5 bundles of stacks.

At Nalwar, religious service was diversified and was restricted to different caste groups separately. Thus the Marwadi community, engaged mainly in trading had their own Brahmin pujari for purposes of religious service and performance. He was paid from the ^{cash} contributions collected for religious purposes. The Muslims had their Fakirs who performed religious services on a cash payment. The Lingayat religious ministrants were called either Jangams who were generally unattached to any Maths or Swamys, attached to particular local Maths. The Jangams, it was reported, were permanent invitees to the houses of their ^{disputable} members. They could go to any Lingayat household and had to be entertained by that household. The Swamys, on the other hand, had an income ^{from} for lands donated to the Maths. There were two Jangam families who had a right to collect Jowar or Jowar flour in the name of the ^{local} Math. Each family exercised its right

for six months in a year.

Of the remaining 15 Jangam families, excluding the above two families and the holder of the authority of the Math, ~~for~~^{four} reported collection of alms either in the form of Jowar, or Jowar flour and bread from member households of the sect. The remaining also lived on religious begging. It is difficult to decide whether this type of regular claim of grain or bread in the name of religion constitutes a Baluta payment.

Baluta payments varied with the type of work done. As was mentioned earlier the rate of Baluta payment to each type of artisan was fixed by tradition. The table^{2.19} below gives the rates of Baluta payment that were reported to be in vogue for generations, for the five types of artisans^{that} were functioning under the regular system.

Table No. 2.19 : Rates of Baluta payments.

Category of service.	Rate of Baluta Payment.
1. Carpenter	40 std. seers of Jowar per pair of bullock
2. Blacksmith	35 " "
3. Cobbler	80 " "
4. Barber	15 Std. seers per adult male.
5. Washerman	20 std. seers per adult female.

The above rates were current in all the three villages under survey. It may be realised that in the context of time, when balutedari was prevalent to a large extent, the above rates constituted a fair prorata payments^{for} to different types of services. The cobbler received a very high rate principally because, unlike the carpenter and blacksmith, he provided the^{his own} raw material also and had to incur expenditure on that account.

The balutedars also received additional payments of either groundnuts, gram and a bundle or two of stalks.

These payments were more in the nature of goodwill gestures of the paying cultivator households than rights under the system. A carpenter at Nalwar reported the ^{receipt} payment of 1/4 seer of seed if any repairs to the seed-drill were to be ^{done} in the field during sowing time.

Payment of Baluta dues was made after the rabi produce was brought home and generally on the New Year's day falling in March. A little harrasment in the nature of two or three visits to each household was reported by all the above five types of balutedars. The barbers, in particular, also reported hurling of abuses and rebukes when they went for collection. Payment of full baluta dues was made in a good year, which occurred, according to reports, once in three to four years. During other years, payments were made either in part or were completely withheld, the arrears being carried forward. All the types reported payment of arrears also. A general observation of a significant nature made by reporting balutedars was that payments were punctually and regularly made by elderly heads of families who respected traditions. The harrasment was particularly done by younger family heads.

As a social institution, Balutedari included in addition to annual payment in kind, certain rights and obligations. The Balutedars generally performed small services during religious occasions and were either paid in kind or were given food or clothes or cash. At Nalwar, however, no such services were reported to be in vogue, presumably due to the existence of the major group of Lingayat cultivators, who were not Hindus and hence did not observe all Hindu customs. The only exception was that of the washermen, who reported that they were given jowar, oil and a little money on the birth of a child in any attached household. They

were also given meals on festive days.

The balutedars at Nalwar reported two benefits also. In case the balutedar owned some land, it was customary for ^a the attached cultivator households to undertake all the operations of cultivation on behalf of the balutedar since the latter did not possess the implements or bullock nor could he spare the time required for it. The Balutedars were generally busy repairing the implements of the cultivator households' implement during the cultivating season. The second benefit, reported only by a balutedar cobbler was the availability, from some of the richer attached households, of small loans free of interest. In the case of other balutedars the benefit in this regard was that no security or mortgage of land was demanded by lending attached households.

The smooth functioning of the system depended primarily on the respect accorded to it by both the contracting parties. From the Balutedar artisans' point of view, this accordance with the traditional custom on the part of the paying cultivator household was ensured by a ^{united} limited action against ^{the} defaulting household. It was reported that each of the above artisan groups were united prior to the Second World War. The war altered the context of the system itself in that a number of artisan migrated to Nalwar and began working either for kind or cash. This increased competition together with the availability of ready implements either at Nalwar or other nearer markets ^{had the effect of} nullified any united action taken by the Balutedars.

During the year of survey, all artisans except cobblers, reported an absence of unity among themselves.

In the case of carpenters, there ^{were} ~~was~~ two groups, one belonging to hereditary carpenter families belonging to the Panchal community while the others had taken to carpentry during the present generation. The former group, who were also better and more skilled workers, as reflected by ⁱⁿ the proportionately greater per family income from carpentry reported by the three Panchal families, was reported to be united and to have taken action against defaulting households. The existence of other carpenters in the village, however, enabled the defaulting household to get its work done from them and as such rendered their ~~unity~~ ^{first group's action} ineffective. It was reported that even Blacksmiths did carpentry repairs to oblige a known household, ~~defaulting the carpenter.~~ The Lohars balutedars were not united with the result that attached households refuse to pay full baluta dues. Between themselves, the blacksmiths were reported to be accepting baluta work of a household that had defaulted payment to the former attached blacksmith. ^{the} Barbers and washermen also reported ^{similar} identical state of affairs. According to the reporting balutedar barbers and washerman, cultivator-households changed balutedars according to their free will. There was none in the village, powerful or respectable enough to take such persons to task. They reported that in the bygone days the system functioned smoothly due, to a great extent, to the care and supervision exercised by the village elders.

The cobblers was the only group that reported complete unity as against the attached households. A defaulting household could not get any cobbling service and had to go either to Shahabad or Yadgir to get even minor repairs done. This group alone reported that they received full payment every year.

Table No. 2.1 : Castewise distribution of families according to occupations, land ownership and cultivation and share in the total income reported.

Caste	No. of families		Agriculture and primary industries	Processing of Food-stuffs, Textiles & Leather	Other Processing and Manufacture	Commerce	Transport	Construction & Utility	Health Education & Public Admn.	Other Services	Unproductive Occupation	Blank	Land Owned		Land Cultivated		Income	
	No.	Share to total											Area in acres	Share	Area in acres	Share	Rs.	Share
NALWAR																		
1. Brahmin	14	1.06	1	2	-	1	3	-	5	1	1	-	81	1.07	91	0.91	15300	1.87
2. Marwadi	29	2.20	4	3	-	14	-	-	-	5	3	-	103	1.42	103	1.22	42100	5.00
3. Rajput	5	0.39	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4500	0.53
4. Kshatriya	1	0.07	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	0.07
5. Lingayat	221	16.73	67	44	1	42	3	2	14	39	8	1	2170	23.54	2293	25.93	135100	21.97
6. Maratha	9	0.63	2	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	0.32	49	0.55	8700	0.30
7. Kurubar	24	1.82	16	4	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	137	1.90	190	2.14	11300	1.40
8. Iliger	19	1.44	10	5	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	151	1.99	134	1.51	13600	1.60
9. Badeger	6	0.45	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	42	0.55	24	0.30	1900	0.21
10. Kummur	10	0.76	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	52	0.63	-	-	4400	0.52
11. Shimpi	2	0.15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	0.09
12. Devang	2	0.15	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	0.09
13. Pattar	9	0.63	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	1.05	-	-	6100	0.72
14. Bannagar	15	1.13	3	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	45	0.59	41	0.46	10500	1.25
15. Navaliga	9	0.63	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3500	0.42
16. Agasar	7	0.53	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2700	0.32
17. Kumbhar	13	0.98	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	1.82	83	0.93	7000	0.93
18. Uppar	17	1.29	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	174	2.29	170	1.91	9500	1.13
19. Kabbaligar	183	13.85	145	2	-	17	1	1	4	13	-	-	1376	18.10	1641	18.46	124900	14.92
20. Patradavar	1	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1100	0.13
21. Laman	281	21.23	259	1	3	2	8	3	-	3	-	2	1734	22.81	2410	27.10	144400	17.15
22. Vaddar	13	1.36	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	0.50	51	0.57	13700	1.63
23. Halavar	12	0.91	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.05	1	0.01	3400	0.40
24. Korravars	5	0.38	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1300	0.33
25. Bedar	47	3.56	33	-	2	7	3	-	-	2	-	-	94	1.24	177	1.99	92900	2.71
26. Desar	1	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	300	0.04
27. Holiya	52	3.95	46	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	123	1.68	233	2.63	25900	3.13
28. Madig	55	4.16	43	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	149	1.96	252	2.93	23400	3.36
29. Samagar	6	0.45	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	0.34	14	0.16	4000	0.47
30. Muslims	243	18.40	90	36	1	46	13	13	7	15	21	1	832	10.94	913	10.27	141700	16.91
31. Christians	5	0.38	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	20	0.26	20	0.22	1300	0.15
Total	1321		793	121	42	143	36	21	37	100	34	4	7603	100.00	8390	100.00	842200	100.00
SUGUR																		
1. Brahmins	1	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	0.54	3	0.30	1100	0.75
2. Lingayat	42	16.87	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	934	39.13	925	35.36	24000	23.23
3. Kurubar	29	11.66	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	9.98	345	13.19	20100	13.77
4. Iliger	4	1.61	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	3.40	11	0.42	1300	1.30
5. Pattar	2	0.80	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.17	-	-	600	0.41
6. Navaliga	1	0.40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1.01	27	1.03	900	0.82
7. Agsar	2	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	0.13	-	-	600	0.41
8. Uppar	3	1.20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.25	6	0.23	300	0.62
9. Katuk	1	0.40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	0.41
10. Kabbaliger	12	4.32	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	122	5.12	143	5.66	6500	4.52
11. Laman	38	15.26	34	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	244	14.43	453	17.51	21400	14.66
12. Halavar	3	1.20	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1700	1.16
13. Korravar	2	0.80	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1200	0.82
14. Bedar	5	2.00	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	2.77	53	2.22	2900	1.99
15. Holiya	19	7.63	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	5.95	263	10.24	11400	7.81
16. Muslim	56	22.50	34	3	-	10	-	-	1	8	-	-	342	14.34	235	10.13	25100	17.13
17. Christian	29	11.65	24	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	65	2.73	97	3.71	15000	10.27
Total	249	100.00	199	7	8	12	-	-	3	19	1	-	2384	100.00	2616	100.00	146000	100.00
KULKUNDI																		
1. Brahmin	2	1.83	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	125	10.16	86	5.57	800	1.25
2. Lingayat	17	15.60	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	569	46.27	532	37.72	21200	34.33
3. Kurubar	14	12.84	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	5.85	233	15.42	7100	11.13
4. Iliger	1	0.92	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	0.63
5. Pattar	1	0.92	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	0.47
6. Navaliga	3	2.75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	44	3.53	3	0.52	1900	2.98
7. Agsar	5	4.59	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	56	4.55	93	6.35	2300	3.61
8. Kabbaliger	23	21.11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	11.71	246	15.94	11100	17.40
9. Desar	5	4.59	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	32	2.60	16	1.04	2100	3.29
10. Holiya	22	20.13	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	7.43	173	11.21	9300	15.36
11. Madig	12	11.00	10	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	63	5.53	63	4.41	4500	7.05
12. Muslim	3	2.75	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	26	2.11	26	1.69	1100	1.72
13. Christian	1	0.92	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.16	2	0.13	500	0.73
Total	109	100.00	92	1	2	2	-	-	3	9	-	-	1230	100.00	1543	100.00	63300	100.00

3. Labour Structure

The chapter mainly deals with the population and certain aspects of population of the three villages under survey. It is divided into three broad ^{parts} sections, each dealing with one aspect of population.

The first ^{part} section presents the numbers and density along with certain demographic characteristics, principal of which are the sex-ratio, marital status and family types. The next ^{part} section discusses the earner pattern and composition of individual males and females as also their vocational groups. In the third ^{part} section the movement of population is described, in particular the immigration recorded by the survey centre of Nalwar.

Population and Demographic Structure

The village Nalwar, returning a total population of 5789 persons in the 1951 Census was placed in the non-city urban category by the Census authorities. The basis of this classification appears to be principally the number of persons living in the village and secondarily the existence of certain institutions of an urban character such as the regulated market, and certain non-agricultural industries like quarring, weaving and oil pressing and the railway station. As can be seen from table No. 1.5 in chapter I, that the occupational bias of the population ^{was} ~~is still~~ towards agriculture, as many as 65% depending on it for their livelihood. The other two villages with 1063, and 580 persons were classified as rural villages, the proportions depending on agriculture also showing a heavy bias to the extent of 85 and 92 % respectively for Sugur and Kulkundi.

The table ^{2.20} below gives the size and population of the three villages for the Census as well as the present survey and the

density of population.

Table 2.20 : Area and size of population of the villages under survey.

Villages	Area (Acres)	Census - 1951		Survey 1954-55	
		Population	Density	Population	Density
Nalwar	9520	5789	389	6364	428
Sugur	4324	1063	157	1093	1661
Kulkundi	2285	580	162	522	146
Total	16129	7432	295	7979	318

The 'area' of each village has been taken from the village records instead of the census hand book because firstly the latter did not give the area of the non-city urban town of Nalwar, and secondly while the area figures from the village Sugur tallied with that from the village records, the area figure given by the census figure for the last village was much smaller than that from the village record. Since the source of this figure is assumed to be the same for the Census and the present survey, namely the village records, the figures have been taken directly from the source.

The density of population was, as worked out by the census hand book, 203 and 210 for the district and the tahsil in 1951 respectively. These figures are inclusive of the urban and rural populations. A comparison with the above density figures for villages with those for the district and tahsil shows that while the density of population of the two rural villages, Sugur and Kulkundi was much below the tahsil and district densities, that of the non-city urban town of Nalwar was quite higher.

The change in density between the above two periods of ~~in-migration between 1941 to 1951, the rate of growth being nearly 4 times greater than that of natural growth. After 1951~~

of growth being nearly 4 times greater than that of natural growth After 1951

the rate of growth of the centre appears to have slowed down almost to the level of population growth.

The table ^{2.22} below presents the sex-ratios for the three villages for both the periods.

Table ^{2.22} : Sex ratio (Female per 1000 Males)

Village	1951 Census			Survey-year		
	Males	Females	Females per 1000 Males	Males	Females	Females per 1000 Males
Nalwar	2849	2940	1031.94	3113	3251	1044.33
Sugur	531	532	1001.88	540	553	1024.07
Kulkundi	281	299	1064.04	246	276	1121.95

The sex ratio for the village Nalwar was 895.40 for the 1941 census. This ratio has risen since. Between 1951 and the survey year the sex ratio for all three villages has shown a rise to an uneven extent. The smallest village Kulkundi has shown the maximum rise while that for Nalwar has shown the smallest. Compared to the sex ratio for the tahsil of Chittapur, namely 1014.22 in 1951 the village Sugur shows a decline while both the remaining willages show sharp rise, it being sharpest in the case of Kulkundi. The table ^{2.23} below gives the sex ratios between certain age groups for the survey year.

Table ^{2.23} : Sex ration according to age groups

Age-group	Nalwar	Sugur	Kulkundi
0-17	1030.84	1015.44	1194.44
18-52	1038.59	1062.50	975.00
53 and above	1182.27	1853.66	1666.67
Total (All ages)	1044.33	1024.07	1121.95

~~of growth in~~ ~~many functions greater than~~ ~~natural growth~~
 After 1951

~~The distribution of males and females in the three age groups can be seen to be more even for Nalwar, compared that for the other two village. In Sugur, the ratio for the last~~
 works out to +10% for Nalwar, +2.5% for Sugur and -10% for Kulkundi. The proportionate rate of growth in the case of this particular cluster of the nuclear village is thus the same as the proportionate rate of decline of the smallest village in the cluster.

The rate of growth in the case of Nalwar spread over the intervening 5 years gives a rate slightly higher than the ^{national} average rate of population growth of 1.5% ^{per annum} ~~for the country~~. It may, therefore, be said that while the smallest village is positively declining in numbers, the nuclear village has been growing in population at a slightly higher rate than the rate of population growth. This growth is principally due to immigration, ~~which has been dealt in subsequent~~
~~section.~~ The village Sugur with a growth rate of +2.5% ^{slower} for the 5 years, may be said to be growing at a rate ~~shows~~ than the rate of population growth ^{or} ~~or~~ conversely, a small proportion of the population has migrated from Sugur during the five years.

The nuclear village of Nalwar had been showing positive tendency of growth since 1921 onwards, according to the census hand book. The hand book gives the following figures.

Table 2.21: Population recorded at Nalwar during census.

Year	Total No. of persons	Variation	% age increase
1921	2539	-	-
1931	2643	+ 104	4.096
1941	3461	+ 818	30.949
1951	5789	+ 2328	67.263
1954-55	6364	+ 575	9.933

The increase in numbers appears to be more than 150 per cent during the 35 years between 1921 and 1955. This rate is nearly three times greater than the normal rate of population growth of about 1.5% per year. The distribution, again, into decadal rate of increase shows that while the growth between 1921 to 1931 was much below the rate of normal population growth, the increase since 1931 has been positively outpacing the latter. The variation between these two decades clearly suggest that Nalwar had attracted migrant families from the regions surrounding it. In particular, there appears to have been a great deal ^{of migration between 1941 and 1951, the rate} ~~age group is much less than within~~

the ratio for the earlier two groups or for the whole village. The evenness is completely absent in the village Kulkundi, the first and last group show very high prevalence of females while the middle working age group showing a comparative absence of them. It may be inferred that one of the reasons for the recorded decline of the village is due to the out-migration of females either due to marriage or search of livelihood presumably after early widowhood. It may be remembered here that the village is the smallest in the cluster and the sex ratio given above is the ratio between 117 males and 120 males only.

The table No. ^{2.23} gives the age structure of the three villages. It also gives a per 1000 distribution for each group.

The variations between the pattern of distribution between males and females of the same village and that of the three villages taken together have a broad identity. ^{in table 2.24} A break down into bigger age groups, given below broadly gives the number and proportion in the working age group of males and females of the 3 villages.

Table 2.13:

Age structure of Males and Females

Age in completed years.	Nalwar				Sugur				Kulkundi			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	per 1000	No.	per 1000
0-2	254	81.62	295	90.74	47	87.04	55	99.46	21	85.37	23	83.33
3-7	531	170.63	516	158.72	93	172.22	73	132.00	35	142.28	39	141.31
8-12	442	141.72	356	109.50	75	138.89	74	133.81	27	109.76	31	112.32
13-17	232	74.55	337	103.66	44	81.48	61	110.31	25	101.63	36	130.43
18-22	266	85.48	339	104.27	47	87.04	52	94.03	30	121.95	24	86.96
23-27	283	90.94	266	81.83	38	70.37	54	97.65	23	93.50	18	65.23
28-32	272	87.40	240	73.82	41	75.93	27	48.82	15	60.97	22	79.71
33-37	211	67.80	180	55.37	31	57.41	35	63.29	15	60.97	16	57.97
38-42	167	53.66	211	64.91	27	50.00	38	68.72	17	69.11	14	50.72
43-47	137	44.02	121	37.22	26	48.15	25	45.21	6	24.39	6	21.74
48-52	115	36.95	150	46.14	30	55.55	24	43.40	14	56.90	17	61.59
53 and above	203	65.23	240	73.82	41	75.92	35	63.29	18	73.17	29	105.07
N. R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.62
Total	3113	1000.00	3251	1000.00	540	1000.00	553	1000.00	246	1000.00	276	1000.00

Table 2-24 : Distribution of males and females according to broader age groups.

Age Group	Nalwar				Sugur				Kulkundi			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000	No.	Per 1000
0-17	1459	469.52	1504	462.52	259	479.63	263	475.58	108	403.04	129	467.59
18-52	1451	466.25	1507	463.66	240	444.45	255	461.13	120	487.79	117	423.92
53 and above	203	65.23	240	73.82	41	75.92	35	63.29	18	73.17	30	108.69
Total	3113	1000.00	3251	1000.00	540	1000.00	553	1000.00	246	1000.00	276	1000.00

The table 2.24 grouping the persons in broader groups, brings out the variations between villages in greater focus. Considering each village separately, the variation in distribution is fairly even within each category as well as between males and females. The evenness gets disturbed in the case of Sugur, with larger variation in the distribution within each category and between males and females. The village Kulkundi exhibits an extreme case, with the largest per 1000 proportion in the case of males and the lowest for females. While the proportion of those getting into the working age group is less for Sugur for both males and females as compared to those of Nalwar, they form nearly 488 per thousand for males, highest for the three villages and 424 per thousand for males, the lowest for the three villages.

The table 2.25 gives the marital status of males and females of the three villages.

The table denotes certain general trends. These are that the proportion of the married to the total is much higher in the case of males than females for all the three villages; that among the married, the proportion of females is generally larger, the practice of marrying a second time being greater in males than in females, and that the proportion of widowed persons is far greater among females than in males, the proportion of divorced or separated also following the same trend.

The table 2.26 gives a breakdown of the families of the three villages according to broad family types.

The table reveals an identity of pattern with minor variations. The proportion of the first category, which may be called a broken nuclear family with either a widow or widower and children or unmarried brothers and sisters, varies between 20 and 25 %. The next two categories, which may be called nucleated families, with the head of the family and his wife alongwith either married children or an elderly person, generally a parent, taken together vary

Table 2.25¹⁷ : Marital Status

Category	Nalwar				Sugur				Kulkundi			
	Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Unmarried	1188	36.54	1573	50.53	197	35.62	282	52.22	84	30.43	118	47.97
Married once	1304	40.12	1157	37.17	222	40.15	176	32.59	114	41.30	95	38.62
Married twice	157	4.83	248	7.97	38	6.87	57	9.44	16	5.80	27	10.97
Divorced, Separated or Keeps.	72	2.21	14	0.44	10	1.81	1	0.19	7	2.54	1	0.41
Widowed	529	16.27	121	3.89	86	15.55	30	5.56	55	19.93	5	2.03
N.R.	1	.03										
Total	3251	100.00	3113	100.00	553	100.00	540	100.00	276	100.00	246	100.00

Table 2.26 No. of Families classified according to family Types.

Family Types	Nalwar		Sugur		Kulkundi	
	No. of Families	%age	No. of Families	%age	No. of Families	%age
1. No. couple	301	22.79	62	24.90	22	20.18
2. One couple with unmarried children	540	40.88	118	47.39	45	41.28
3. One couple with elderly persons	245	18.55	44	17.67	21	19.27
4. Two couples - Self and son or brother	173	13.09	19	7.63	16	14.68
5. Two couples - Self and other couple	12	.91	-	-	1	.92
6. Three couples	36	2.72	6	2.41	4	3.67
7. Four or more couples	14	1.06	-	-	-	-
Total	1321	100.00	249	100.00	109	100.00

between 59 and 65 % of the total between the smallest and the largest village in the cluster. The families under the fourth category, varying between 8 to 15 % between the three villages, are the joint families in its strictest sense. The rest of the families which may be called extended families form less than 5 % in Nalwar and Kulkundi and about 2 % in Sugur.

The table ^{2.27} below gives the survey figures of the population of the three villages classified into adults and non-adults according to sex. Non-adults were defined as those who had completed 12 years and are generally termed as 'children'.

Table 2.27 : Classification of population according to sex etc.

Adult and non-adult category and sex	Nalwar		Sugur		Kulkundi	
	No.	%age.	No.	%age	No.	%age
Male children	1227	19.28	215	19.67	83	15.90
Male Adults	1886	29.64	325	29.73	163	31.22
Total Males	3113	48.92	540	49.40	246	47.12
Female Children	1167	18.34	202	18.48	93	17.82
Female Adults	2084	32.74	351	32.12	183	35.06
Total Females	3251	51.08	553	50.60	276	52.88
Total	6364	100.00	1093	100.00	522	100.00

It may be seen from the table that while the villages Nalwar and Sugur have almost the same pattern of sex distribution with 49 % males and 51 % females, the village Kulkundi shows a comparatively smaller male population, 47 %, with the females constituting the remaining 53 %.

Employment of children was ^{on} as a significant scale as can be seen from the table²⁻²⁸ below. The table sets down the number of non-educands i.e. those who were not attending school during the survey year, and the number of those who were reported to be doing some sort of work either in the family occupation or for wages.

Table 2.28 : No. of non-educand children and the no. engaged in occupation.

Category	Nalwar		Sugur		Kulkundi	
	No.	%age to village total	No.	%age to village total	No.	%age to village total
Male						
Non-educand	332	27.06	61	28.37	22	26.57
Employed	216	17.60	44	20.47	14	16.87
Female						
Non-educand	240	29.13	99	49.00	43	46.24
Employed	180	15.42	66	32.67	29	31.18

The village Sugur reported largest % age of non-educand children alongwith largest % age of employment of children. In the case of female non-educands, it may be noted that the nuclear center of Nalwar reported smallest % age, together with the smallest % age of their employment.

In the table 2.29 the nature of employment of the above reported numbers of male and female employed children is given.

The table shows that the proportion engaged in household work goes on increasing for both male as well female children from Nalwar to Kulkundi. It may however be noted that employment of female children in house-hold work was 45 % only in Nalwar as compared to nearly 79 and 76 % in the other two villages. On the other hand a little over 39 % of these were engaged in wage work outside the family occupation.

Table 2.29 : Nature of employment of children employed.

Employment category	Nalwar				Sugur				Kulkundi			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
1. Household work	12	5.55	81	45.00	5	11.36	52	78.79	4	28.57	22	75.86
2. Farm Work (Family)	29	13.43	11	6.11	6	13.64	8	12.12	1	7.14	2	6.90
3. Family non-farm work	19	8.80	6	3.33	3	6.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Tending Cattle	89	41.20	11	6.11	21	47.73	2	3.03	4	28.57	1	3.45
5. Work outside for wages	67	31.02	71	39.45	9	20.45	4	6.06	5	35.72	4	13.79
Total	216	100.00	180	100.00	44	100.00	66	100.00	14	100.00	29	100.00

at Nalwar. Family farm work and cattle tending together occupied approx. the same proportion of male children at Nalwar and Sugur, while that at Kulkundi was much less, the last village showing nearly 36 % of its male children being employed in wage work outside the family occupation. Wage ^{only work} with outside the farm, employed, together with male and female children, the largest proportion at Nalwar, followed by Kulkundi and Sugur.

The table 2.30 gives a classification of the families according to number of earners. These earners do not include earning children.

The first category includes families that do not have either male or female earners. The proportion of families without any male earner are almost identical for all the three villages with a slight decrease for Kulkundi. The proportion of families without female earners however varies to large extent between 11.25 for Sugur to 23.01 for Nalwar presumably because of the existence of a larger number of families belonging to advanced castes and with higher incomes in the latter village which does not necessitate productive employment on the part of the females. The proportion of families with one male or one female earner varies from 48.62 for Kulkundi to 55.82 for Sugur in the case of male earners and from 47.70 for Kulkundi to 59.84 for Sugur in the case of female earners. It may therefore be generally said that the proportion of employment of males and females is largest in Sugur followed by Kulkundi and Nalwar. This fact is also borne out by the proportions of individuals in the 'unproductive' category in the table 2.31.

The table 2.31 classifies the male and female adults of the three villages according to individual occupations. The occupational classification closely resembles that followed by the Census. The data are presented in broad occupational groups, instead of individual activities which are described more fully in subsequent chapters.

Table 2-3. : Families classified according to No. of male and female earners.

No. of ^{earners} farmers in the family	Nalwar				Sugur				Kulkundi			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
0	217	16.43	304	23.01	40	16.06	28	11.25	17	15.60	17	15.60
1	718	54.35	665	50.35	139	55.82	149	59.84	53	48.62	52	47.70
2	250	18.93	260	19.68	43	17.27	58	23.29	24	22.02	27	24.77
3	92	6.96	72	5.45	23	9.24	13	5.22	13	11.93	8	7.34
4 and more	44	3.33	20	1.57	4	1.61	1	.40	2	1.83	5	4.59
Total	1321	100.00	1321	100.00	249	100.00	249	100.00	109	100.00	109	100.00

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Table 2.3, : Occupational Classification of Adult Males and Females

Occupational Categories	Nalwar						Sugur						Kulkundi						
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	
1. Primary Production																			
Agriculture	540	28.63	293	14.06	833	20.97	152	46.77	43	12.25	195	28.85	52	31.91	29	15.85	81	23.41	
Agricultural labour	410	21.74	842	40.41	1252	31.54	98	30.16	224	63.82	322	47.63	70	42.95	116	63.39	186	53.76	
Quarrying	55	2.92	60	2.88	115	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Processing & manufacture	151	8.00	93	4.56	246	6.20	18	5.54	10	2.85	28	4.14	1	.61	-	-	1	.29	
3. Other Processing & manufacture	30	1.59	3	.14	33	.83	11	3.38	-	-	11	1.63	2	1.22	-	-	2	.58	
4. Commerce	271	14.37	144	6.91	415	10.45	16	4.92	29	8.26	45	6.66	5	3.07	3	1.63	8	2.31	
5. Transport	109	5.78	-	-	109	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.45	-	-	4	1.16	
6. Construction & Utility	33	1.75	24	1.15	57	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Health, Education & Administrative services etc.	30	1.59	4	.19	34	.86	6	1.85	2	.57	8	1.18	4	2.45	-	-	4	1.16	
8. Other services	108	5.73	18	.86	126	3.17	13	4.00	5	1.42	18	2.66	16	9.82	4	2.19	20	5.77	
9. Unproductive	149	7.90	601	28.84	750	18.89	11	3.38	38	10.83	49	7.25	9	5.52	31	16.94	40	11.56	
Total	1886	100.00	2084	100.00	3970	100.00	325	100.00	357	100.00	676	100.00	163	100.00	183	100.00	346	100.00	

Group I includes all those engaged in primary production. Subgroup 'Agriculture' includes those engaged in owner cultivation, tenant-cultivation as well as those who were employed to supervise agricultural operations. About 4% of the males in this group in Nalwar were engaged in allied occupations such as plantation and gardening, cattle and sheep rearing and tending etc. For females this proportion is almost negligible. Sub-group 'Agricultural Labour' includes all those who reported agricultural labour as their major individual activity, ^{though} ~~these~~ some of these also occasionally undertook other types of labour such as hamali work, quarrywork, or small selling. The third subgroup 'quarrying' includes all those directly employed in the quarrying occupation namely clerks, labourers, transportmen etc. It may be seen that ~~mere~~ ^{none} from Sugur and Kulkundi reported this activity as the main occupation.

It may be seen that the proportion of those engaged in cultivation over the total varies between 21% for Nalwar to 29% in Sugur, the proportion of males varying to a larger degree from 29% for Nalwar to 47% for Sugur, that of females remaining fairly constant. The proportions engaged in agricultural labour, however, are subject to wider variations, varying between 22% for Nalwar to 43% for Kulkundi in the case of males and between 40% for Nalwar to 64% for Sugur in the case of females. The increasing proportions of males and females dependent on agriculture in the other two villages denote their essential rural character.

Group II includes such processing activities as weaving oil pressing and flour mills, cobbling and butchering, rope making, tailoring etc. About 46% of these are engaged in weaving, 18% in tailoring and 13% as cobblers in the nuclear village of Nalwar. For other villages many of these activities were non-existent, Sugur reporting 9 weavers, 5 rope makers and 4 cobblers, while Kulkundi reporting only one cobbler.

Group III includes artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths and potters. Except in pottery to the extent of 3 females at Nalwar, no females reported any work in these occupations at Sugur and Kulkundi.

Group IV includes all those engaged in all sorts of trading activity including the gumastas and clerks of Adatyas, cloth shops and grocery shops and hamals attached to the above traders. The females in this group were to a large extent engaged in hamali work and selling of firewood at Nalwar and in small and seasonal selling at Sugur and Kulkundi.

Group V included all transport workers, more than 50% being employees in the railways and the remaining principally carters transporting agriculture produce to markets at Nalwar. There were no commercial ^{carters} centers at Sugur while at Kulkundi there were only 4. There were no females engaged in this groups.

Group VI including those engaged in ^{construction} transport and utility, is limited to Nalwar only. Nearly 70% of the males were engaged in construction while the remaining constituted the sanitary staff of the Gram Panchayat. The females were principally engaged as construction labourers.

Group VII constitutes those engaged in ^{medical profession.} medicine, teaching and other government and local administration ^{work}. At Nalwar, this group consisted, to a major extent, of teachers forming nearly 43%.

All the remaining occupations, generally termed as 'Other services' are included in Group VIII. These include washing of clothes, barbering, religious service, tea shop keeping, domestic work for wages etc. The principal groups in this were priests 35%, tea-shopkeepers including servants, 24% and barbers 13%, of males at Nalwar which in the case of females, they constituted washerwomen to the extent of about 67% and the remaining, domestic servants. The same pattern held for Sugur and Kulkundi also except for teashops, of

which there were none at Sugur and one at Kulkundi.

The last category includes all those who are engaged in what is broadly termed as 'unproductive occupations'. These occupations include, household work, education, prostitution and begging, pensions and remittances and the unemployed persons. The principal groups at Nalwar under this category were education 40%, and unemployed 56% of whom 64% were disabled persons. Among females the principal group was constituted of those engaged in household work to the extent of 22%. For the other two villages, education and disabled were the principal groups in the case of males and household work in the case of females.

Over the total the proportion of gainfully employed adult population of the three villages works out to about 81%, 93% and 88% respectively. It appears that those from Sugur have to exert themselves to a greater extent than those in the other two villages. At Nalwar, a significant proportion of females are engaged in household work, without having to earn ~~for~~ a living; likewise a large proportion of males in the last group are either schooling or resting because of disability, principally due to old age. To a smaller degree, this state is present at Kulkundi also.

In order to present a clearer idea of the magnitudes engaged in different vocational groups, the table 2.52 giving the number and proportions of gainfully employed males and females engaged in broad groups is given.

The table reveals two distinct trends. Firstly, it brings out the nature of the three village economies, namely, their rural or non-rural character. The proportions engaged in agriculture, which can be assumed to ^{be one of the ~~simplest~~ ~~most~~ ~~criteria~~} ~~a principal criterion~~ deciding the rural character of any economy, may be seen to be greatly increasing between Nalwar and the other two villages. Conversely, 45% of the adult earners at Nalwar

are engaged in non-farm productive activities and tertiary services like trade, transport, administration and other services, while the proportions engaged in these in the other two villages declines very sharply.

Secondly the table distinguished the occupations of the males from those of the females very clearly. While males are engaged in agriculture, other processing and production and trading and transport to a large extent the females are predominantly engaged in agriculture, Nalwar reporting some significant employment in trading also.

Table 2.32 Classification of adults according to major Vocational groups.

Vocational Groups	Nalwar				Sugur				Kulkundi			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
1. Agriculture	950	54.69	1135	76.53	250	79.62	267	85.31	122	79.22	145	95.40
Quarrying (I)	55	3.17	60	4.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non-agricultural												
Processing and production (II, III)	151	10.42	98	6.61	29	9.24	10	3.19	3	1.95	-	-
3. Trade and Transport (IV, V)	360	21.88	144	9.71	16	5.09	29	3.26	9	5.84	3	1.97
4. Services (VI, VII, VIII)	171	9.84	46	3.10	19	6.05	7	2.24	20	12.99	4	2.63
Total	1727	100.00	1483	100.00	314	100.00	313	100.00	154	100.00	152	100.00

Table No. 2.2 : Number of families engaged in agricultural labour and their proportion to Caste total.

Caste	N a l w a r				S u g u r				K u l k u n d i			
	No. of permanent farm servant families	%age to caste total	No. of casual labour families	%age to caste total	No. of permanent farm servant families	%age to caste total	No. of casual labour families	%age to caste total	No. of permanent farm servant families	%age to caste total	No. of casual labour families	%age to caste total
Lingayat	2	0.91	18	8.14	2	4.76	7	16.67	-	-	-	5.88
Kurubar	1	4.16	8	33.33	1	3.45	7	24.14	-	-	6	42.86
Kabbaliger	13	7.10	35	19.12	-	-	3	14.28	-	-	13	56.52
Laman	11	3.91	102	36.30	-	-	8	21.05	-	-	-	-
Bedar	3	6.38	21	44.68	-	-	1	20.00	-	-	-	-
Holiya	2	3.84	26	50.00	1	5.26	2	10.52	2	9.09	8	36.36
Madig	4	7.27	28	50.91	2	6.90	17	58.62	2	16.67	3	25.00
Muslim	5	2.06	40	16.46	2	3.57	14	25.00	-	-	1	33.33

Table No. 2.2 : Number of families engaged in cultivation and their proportion to Caste total

Caste	N a l w a r				S u g u r				K u l k u n d i			
	No. of owner cultivator families	%age to caste total	No. of tenant cultivator families	%age to caste total	No. of owner cultivator families	%age to caste total	No. of tenant cultivator families	%age to caste total	No. of owner cultivator families	%age to caste total	No. of tenant cultivator families	%age to caste total
Lingayat	37	16.74	6	2.71	23	54.76	1	2.38	11	64.70	1	5.88
Kurubar	6	25.00	1	4.16	16	55.17	4	13.79	3	21.43	5	35.71
Kabbaligar	68	37.16	21	11.47	7	33.33	1	4.76	6	26.09	4	17.39
Laman	84	29.89	61	21.71	16	42.10	5	13.16	-	-	-	-
Bedar	4	8.51	7	14.89	4	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holiya	7	13.46	11	21.14	8	42.10	7	36.84	2	9.09	9	40.91
Madag	8	14.54	9	16.36	4	13.79	1	3.45	5	41.67	-	-
Muslim	27	11.11	15	6.17	12	21.43	5	8.93	2	66.67	-	-

Table No. 2.3 : Average Per Family Holdings of owned and cultivated land and Income.

N A L W A R

Caste	Number of families			Average per family holding				Average family income (Rs.)
	Total	Report- ing owner- ship	Culti- vators	Owned All fami- lies	Culti- vated All fami- lies	Owned Report- ing fami- lies	Culti- vated Report- ing fami- lies	
1. Brahmins	14	3	2	5.78	5.78	27.00	40.50	1128.57
2. Marwadi	29	5	3	3.72	3.72	21.60	36.00	1503.57
3. Rajput	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	900.00
4. Kshatriya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	600.00
5. Lingayat	221	73	43	9.82	10.38	29.72	53.33	837.56
6. Maratha	9	1	2	2.67	5.44	24.00	24.50	744.44
7. Kurubar	24	7	7	5.71	7.92	19.57	27.14	491.66
8. Iliger	19	10	8	7.95	7.05	15.10	16.75	715.79
9. Badiger	6	2	1	7.00	4.00	21.00	24.00	300.00
10. Kammar	10	9	-	5.20	-	5.67	-	440.00
11. Shimpi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00
12. Devang	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00
13. Pattar	9	7	-	8.89	-	11.43	-	762.50
14. Bannagar	15	4	3	3.00	2.73	11.25	13.67	700.00
15. Navaliga	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	388.89
16. Agsar	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	385.71
17. Kumbhar	13	11	5	10.61	6.38	12.54	16.60	538.46
18. Uppar	17	11	10	10.23	10.00	15.82	34.00	558.82
19. Kabbaliger	183	129	100	7.52	8.97	10.67	16.41	682.51
20. Patradavar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1100.00
21. Laman	281	138	144	6.17	8.58	12.56	16.74	513.88
22. Vaddar	18	4	4	2.11	2.83	9.50	12.75	761.11
23. Helavar	12	1	1	0.33	0.08	4.00	1.00	283.33
24. Korravar	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	380.00
25. Bedar	47	15	13	2.00	3.76	6.27	13.61	487.23
26. Basar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.00
27. Holiya	52	16	17	2.46	4.58	8.00	14.00	517.30
28. Samagar	6	3	1	4.33	2.33	8.67	14.00	666.67
29. Madig	55	25	19	2.71	4.58	5.96	13.26	516.36
30. Muslim	243	61	43	3.42	3.76	14.10	22.82	583.13
31. Christian	5	2	2	4.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	260.00
T o t a l	1321	537	428	5.75	6.73	14.21	20.22	637.55

Table No. 2.3 : Average Per Family Holdings of owned and cultivated land and Income.

Caste	Number of families			Average per family holding				Average family income (Rs.)
	Total	Report- ing owner- ship	Culti- vators	Owned All fami- lies	Culti- vated All fami- lies	Owned Report- ing fami- lies	Culti- vated Report- ing fami- lies	
SUGUR								
1. Brahmins	1	1	1	13.00	8.00	13.00	8.00	1100.00
2. Lingayat	42	35	24	22.24	22.02	26.68	38.54	809.52
3. Kurubar	29	24	20	8.21	11.90	9.92	17.25	693.10
4. Iliger	4	2	2	20.25	2.75	40.50	5.50	475.00
5. Pattar	2	1	-	2.00	-	4.00	-	300.00
6. Navaliga	1	1	1	24.00	27.00	24.00	27.00	900.00
7. Agsar	2	1	-	1.50	-	3.00	-	300.00
8. Uppar	3	1	1	2.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	300.00
9. Katuh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	600.00
10. Kabbaliger	12	11	7	10.17	12.33	11.09	21.14	550.00
11. Laman	38	24	23	9.05	12.05	14.33	19.91	578.38
12. Helavar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	566.67
13. Korravar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	600.00
14. Bedar	5	4	4	13.20	11.60	16.50	14.50	580.00
15. Holiya	19	13	15	7.47	14.10	10.14	19.14	633.33
16. Muslim	56	36	18	6.11	4.73	9.50	14.72	456.36
17. Christian	29	11	6	2.24	3.34	5.91	16.16	517.24
Total	249	165	122	9.57	10.50	14.36	21.62	586.34

Kulkundi

1. Brahmin	2	2	1	62.50	43.00	62.50	86.00	400.00
2. Lingayat	17	15	14	33.47	34.23	37.93	41.57	1368.75
3. Kurubar	14	9	8	5.14	17.00	8.00	29.75	507.14
4. Iliger	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00
5. Pattar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.00
6. Navaliga	3	2	1	14.67	2.67	22.00	8.00	633.33
7. Agsar	5	3	3	11.20	19.60	18.67	32.67	460.00
8. Kabbaliger	23	13	11	6.26	10.69	11.08	22.36	482.60
9. Dasar	5	2	1	6.40	3.20	16.00	16.00	420.00
10. Holiya	22	11	11	4.18	7.86	8.36	15.73	445.45
11. Madig	12	5	5	5.67	5.67	13.60	13.60	375.00
12. Muslim	3	3	3	8.67	8.67	8.67	8.67	366.67
13. Muel Christian	1	1	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	500.00
Total	109	66	59	11.28	14.16	18.63	26.15	585.32

Table No. 2.4 : Castes and average family holdings (rounded upto full acre) in a descending order

N a l w a r				S u g u r				K u l k u n d i			
Caste	Average owned holding acres	Caste	Average culti- vated holding acres	Average Caste	Average owned holding acres	Caste	Average culti- vated holding acres	Caste	Average owned holding acres	Caste	Average culti- vated holding acres
Lingayat	30	Lingayat	53	Lingayat	27	Lingayat	39	Lingayat	38	Lingayat	42
Kurubar	20	Kurubar	27	Bedar	17	Kabbaliger	21	Madag	14	Kurubar	30
Muslim	14	Muslim	23	Laman	14	Laman	20	Kabbaliger	11	Kabbaliger	22
Laman	13	Laman	17	Kabbaliger	11	Holiya	19	Muslim	9	Holiya	16
Kabbaliger	11	Kabbaliger	16	Holiya	10	Kurubar	17	Holiya	8	Madag	14
Holiya	8	Holiya	14	Kurubar	10	Madag	16	Kurubar	8	Muslim	9
Bedar	6	Bedar	14	Muslim	10	Muslim	15				
Madag	6	Madag	13	Madag	6	Bedar	15				

Table No. 2.5 : Income Distribution According to Caste

Caste	Total	Income Groups																	No. and above	No. Gi	
		50-150	151-250	251-350	351-450	451-550	551-650	651-750	751-850	851-950	951-1050	1051-1150	1151-1250	1251-1350	1351-1450	1451-1550	1551-2050	2051-2550			2551-
Nalwar																					
Brahmins	14	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	
Marwadi	29	2	-	1	2	3	2	2	3	-	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	4	1	
Rajput	5	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Kshatriya	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lingayat	221	15	15	33	28	23	9	17	12	12	12	4	1	4	-	4	7	7	11	7	
Maratha	9	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kurabar	24	3	3	5	2	3	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Iliger	19	-	3	3	-	2	3	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Badiger	6	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kammār	10	-	2	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shimpi	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Devangs	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pattars	9	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Bannagar	15	1	-	1	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Navalgi	9	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Agasar	7	1	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kumbar	13	-	-	1	5	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uppar	17	-	-	5	3	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Kabbaliger	183	2	13	16	31	30	30	15	7	5	8	2	3	1	3	4	1	2	5	-	
Others	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lamani	281	-	25	52	68	37	36	21	15	3	5	2	6	-	4	5	-	-	-	2	
Vaddar	18	-	-	1	1	4	4	-	1	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Halavar	12	-	5	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Koravar	5	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bedar	47	-	6	8	12	7	3	5	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dasar	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Holiya	52	4	4	6	10	14	2	1	6	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Samagar	6	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Madig	55	1	4	9	15	7	5	5	4	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Muslim	243	12	31	29	44	30	24	12	21	7	13	7	3	-	1	-	4	2	2	1	
Christians	5	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1321	44	122	192	242	181	136	88	80	34	49	25	23	9	6	16	24	15	23	12	
Sugur																					
Brahmins	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lingayat	42	2	3	6	4	4	6	2	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	
Kurabar	29	1	2	3	5	3	4	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Iliger	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pattars	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Navalagi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agasar	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uppars	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Katun	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kabbaliger	12	-	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lamani	38	4	4	9	6	4	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
Halavar	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Koravar	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bedar	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Holiya	19	-	1	2	3	3	1	4	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Muslim	56	3	4	10	13	9	10	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Christian	29	1	3	3	9	2	3	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Total	249	11	22	37	48	30	35	16	8	12	5	4	2	2	3	3	7	1	3	3	
Kunkundi																					
Brahmins	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lingayats	17	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	
Kurabar	14	-	-	6	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Iliger	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pattar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Navalagi	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Agasar	5	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dasar	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kabbaliger	23	3	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Holiya	22	1	4	5	5	1	4	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madar	12	1	4	6	3	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Muslim	3	-	-	5	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Christian	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	109	6	9	28	17	8	14	6	8	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	

Table No. 2.6 : Distribution of families according to Income Groups.

Income Group	Nalwar			Sugur			Kulkundi		
	No. of families	%age to total	Cumulative frequency	No. of families	%age to total	Cumulative frequency	No. of families	%age to total	Cumulative frequency
50 - 150	44	3.33	-	11	4.42	-	6	5.50	-
151 - 250	122	9.24	12.57	22	8.84	13.26	9	8.25	13.75
251 - 350	192	14.53	27.10	37	14.86	28.12	28	25.69	39.44
351 - 450	242	18.32	45.42	48	19.28	47.40	17	15.60	55.04
451 - 550	181	13.70	59.12	30	12.05	59.45	8	7.34	62.38
551 - 650	136	10.30	69.42	35	14.06	73.71	14	12.84	75.22
651 - 750	88	6.66	76.08	16	6.43	79.94	6	5.50	80.72
751 - 850	80	6.06	82.14	8	3.21	83.15	8	7.34	88.06
851 - 950	34	2.57	84.71	12	4.82	87.97	1	0.92	88.98
951 - 1050	49	3.71	88.42	5	2.01	89.98	1	0.92	89.90
1051 - 1150	25	1.89	90.31	4	1.61	91.59	1	0.92	90.82
1151 - 1250	23	1.74	92.05	2	0.80	92.39	3	2.75	93.57
1251 - 1350	9	0.68	92.73	2	0.80	93.19	-	-	-
1351 - 1450	6	0.45	93.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
1451 - 1550	16	1.21	94.39	3	1.20	94.39	1	0.92	94.49
1551 - 2050	24	1.82	96.21	7	2.81	97.20	1	0.92	95.41
2051 - 2550	15	1.13	97.34	1	0.40	97.60	1	0.92	96.33
2551 and above	23	1.74	99.08	3	1.20	98.80	3	2.75	99.08
Not Reported	12	0.92	100.00	3	1.20	100.00	1	0.92	100.00
Total	1321	100.00		249	99.95		109	99.92	

Table No. 2.7 : Classification of the male adult population of Nalwar into educational categories

Educational Category	A G E (Years)								Total	
	13-17	18-22	23-27	28-32	33-37	38-42	43-47	48-52		Above 52
1st Standard and left	1	4	3	2	5	2	1	-	4	22
2nd Standard and left	9	9	7	9	5	4	8	2	10	63
3rd Standard and left	12	13	12	18	19	10	9	11	10	114
4th Standard and left	-	5	13	13	11	9	5	9	9	74
5-7th Std. and left	4	9	8	4	2	5	1	3	3	39
7th passed and left	3	7	8	8	2	2	1	-	1	32
Above 7th Standard and some English	52	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Educands	151	212	231	218	167	135	112	190	166	1482
Never entered school	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not Stated	232	266	283	272	211	167	137	115	203	1886
Proportion of 'Never went to School' to Total (including 'not stated')	65.086	80.00	81.978	80.147	79.146	80.838	81.752	78.26	81.773	78.632

Table No. 2.8 : Classification of the female adult population of Nalwar into educational categories

1st Standard and left	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
2nd Standard and left	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
3rd Standard and left	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
4th Standard and left	3	4	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	13
5-7 Std. and left	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
7th passed and left	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Above 7th Standard and some English	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Never entered school	300	324	254	229	176	210	118	148	229	1988
Not Stated	24	3	6	4	2	1	3	1	11	55
Proportion of 'Never went to School' to Total (including 'not Stated')	96.142	95.87	98.12	96.25	98.888	100.00	100.00	99.333	100.00	98.033

Table No. 2.9 : Classification of the total population of the village into educational categories.

Educational Category	Males Below 13		Females Below 13		Male Adults		Female Adults		Total Males		Total Females	
	No.	%age to total	No.	%age to total	No.	%age to total	No.	%age to total	No.	%age to total	No.	%age to total
Too young (below 6)	646	52.65	722	61.88	-	-	-	-	646	20.75	722	22.21
Educands (In School)	248	20.21	105	9.00	59	3.13	-	-	307	9.87	105	3.23
1st Standard and left	-	-	1	0.08	-	-	3	0.14	-	-	4	0.12
2nd Standard and left	-	-	1	0.08	22	1.17	7	0.34	22	0.71	8	0.25
3rd Standard and left	-	-	-	-	63	3.34	7	0.34	63	2.02	7	0.21
4th Standard and left	-	-	1	0.08	114	6.04	13	0.62	114	3.66	14	0.44
5-7th Standard & left	1	0.08	1	0.08	74	3.92	6	0.29	75	2.41	7	0.21
7th passed and left	-	-	-	-	39	2.07	4	0.19	39	1.25	4	0.12
Above 7th and left	-	-	-	-	32	1.70	1	0.05	32	1.03	1	0.03
Never went to school	331	26.98	336	28.80	1482	78.58	1988	95.39	1813	58.24	2324	71.49
Not reported	1	0.08	-	-	1	0.05	55	2.64	1	0.06	55	1.69
T o t a l	1227	100.00	1167	100.00	1886	100.00	2084	100.00	3113	100.00	3251	100.00

Table No. 2.10 : Education : Admissions, average attendance, and reporting in the G.F.S. Middle School, Nalwar.

Standard	Total reported by the school	Average of admissions (School register)	Average attendance (School register)	Reported in the General Family Schedules			Students in the Hostel	T O T A L
				Nalwar	Sugur	Kulkundi		
1	120	122.8	71.1	128	16	6	-	150
2	33	32.2	22.9	55	3	1	-	59
3	36	35.0	25.1	43	8	5	-	56
4	36	39.0	30.2	23	3	4	-	30
5	42	41.2	32.0	25	5	1	1	32
6	44	44.8	35.6	13	2	1	8	24
7	24	25.0	19.5	17	-	-	5	22
T o t a l	335	340	236.4	304	37	13	15	373

Table No. 2.11 : Castewise distribution of male students in the Middle School, Nalwar.

Caste	Standard							Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
Brahmins	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	6
Marwadis	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	10
Lingayats	57	11	17	23	35	39	24	206
Other Caste Hindus	31	15	10	7	4	-	-	67
Backward Hindus	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Schedule Caste	9	3	1	2	-	-	-	15
Muslims	17	2	6	2	1	-	-	28
Christians	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
T o t a l	120	33	36	36	42	44	24	335

Table No. 2.12 : Average monthly attendance in Girls' Primary School.

Period	Infant Standard	I	II	III
No. on School register	65	21	5	8
Average number for the year	51.9	16.4	2.9	7.2
June 1954	53.1	17.0	3.0	7.3
July 1954	62.5	17.9	3.4	6.7
August 1954	59.4	16.0	2.7	5.9
September 1954	52.4	16.7	2.6	7.5
October 1954	51.0	15.6	3.0	7.0
November 1954	51.5	16.7	3.0	7.0
December 1954	54.7	16.5	3.0	7.0
January 1955	41.6	15.3	2.9	7.0
February 1955	44.5	16.5	3.1	7.9
March 1955	50.0	16.6	3.1	8.0
April 1955	50.6	16.0	3.0	7.3

Table No. 2.14 : Services under the system of customary payments in kind.

Category of Service	Services rendered
1. Sutar or Carpenter	Preparation and repair of agricultural instruments
2. Lohar or Blacksmith	Preparation and repair of agricultural instruments.
3. Chambhar or Cobbler	Preparation of leather water-lifts and supply of various leather articles.
4. Mang	Preparation and supply of ropes and baskets.
5. Kumbhar or Pottar	Supply of earthen vassels and utensils.
6. Nhavi or Barber	Barbering
7. Parit or Washerwoman	Laundry Services.
8. Mulani	Slaying of sheep for mutton
9. Koli	Supply of water
10. Mahar	General village services, attendance on village officials etc.
11. Ramoshi	Watch
12. Gurav	Temple worship and upkeep and other religious services.

Table No. 2.15-A : Proportion of Balutedars to total cultivating families and the total population. *Jan 64*

	Nalwar	Sugur	Kulkundi
Number of Balutedars essential to cultivators	23	8	2
Total Number of cultivating families	390	106	52
Proportion : Number of cultivators per balutedar	17	13	26
No. of balutedars rendering personal service	16	4	4
Total number of families	1321	249	109
Proportion : No. of persons per balutedar	83	62	27

Table No. 2.16 : Number of attached households reported by the Balutedars of the three villages and extent of the prevalence of the system.

	Nalwar	Sugur	Kulkundi	Total
<u>1</u>				
<u>2</u> <u>Carpenter</u>				
Number of houses reported	137	38	30	205
%age to total	35.1	35.8	57.7	37.4
<u>3</u> <u>Blacksmith</u>				
Number of houses reported	82	-	-	82
%age to total	21.0	-	-	15.0
<u>4</u> <u>Cobbler</u>				
Number of houses reported	51	38*	8*	97
%age to total	13.1	35.8	15.4	17.5
<u>5</u> <u>Total</u>				
Number of houses reported	270	76	38	384
%age to total (Average)	23.1	35.8	35.7	23.4
<u>6</u> <u>Barber</u>				
Number of houses reported	132	40	42*	214
%age to total	10.0	16.0	38.5	12.7
<u>7</u> <u>Washerman</u>				
Number of houses reported	58	26*	4*	88
%age to total	4.4	10.4	3.7	5.2
<u>8</u> <u>Total</u>				
Number of houses reported	190	66	46	302
%age to total (Average)	7.2	13.2	21.1	9.0

* Estimated

Table No. 2.17 : Number of cultivators reporting Baluta Payments. (Farm Business Data)

Village	Number of cultivators selected	No. of cultivators reporting Baluta paymen				
		Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Barber	Washer mar
Nalwar	23	18	11	5	12	3
Sugur	6	3	1	3	3	-
Kulkundi	3	3	-	3	1	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>24</u> 75%	<u>12</u> 37%	<u>11</u> 34.4%	<u>16</u> 50%	<u>4</u> 12.5%

Chapter III

LAND UTILISATION

As is generally found all over India, the district of Gulberga had nearly 77% of its population dependent on agriculture. This population was divided into urban and rural population the respective proportions of those dependent on agriculture being 23.5 and 88.2^{per cent.} respectively. The tahsil also showed almost identical characteristics, the respective proportions of those depending upon agriculture being 30 and 84.7 respectively.

The survey centre ⁷Nalwar, having a population of more than 5,000 persons, was placed in urban category by the census of 1951. The centre, however, could still be classified as a rural village as the occupational pattern revealed a percentage of nearly 65% as dependent on agriculture.

This chapter, after describing the various aspects of land utilisation such as distribution of total land of the village, soil types and land values, cropping pattern etc. attempts a closer case study of the occupation of agriculture, which engages the largest single group. For the purpose of this study, a small sub-survey, entitled farm business survey was undertaken during the survey year. The data is used as illustrative material for the description of the occupation.

The village Nalwar was rectangular in shape cut into two unequal parts almost diagonally by the railway line. The part east of this railway line was comparatively less fertile except the tari or wet

lands irrigated by the two tanks. The north-east part was covered with a jungle surrounded by grazing fields as shown in the village map.

The part ^{west} east of the railway line and forming nearly 2/3rds of the village contained the main cultivated area except ^{that} earmarked for the Gavthan and grazing lands. The village was situated in a plane terrain except for the north eastern jungles and hillocks and smaller depressions. The land sloped slightly and gradually from the west to the east.

The table below gives the distribution of the total land of the three villages under survey, topographical maps of the village Sugur and Kulkundi were not available.

Table ³¹: Distribution of total land of the village Nalwar, Sugur and Kulkundi.

It may be seen that the proportions of land under different uses varied from village to village, cultivation being ^{the major} single use. Among the three villages under survey, the village Sugur had 92% of its total land under the category of cultivable land. This was followed by Nalwar (82%) and Kulkundi (72%). The proportion of cultivable lands amount ^{to} to 86, 94 and 82 per cent for Nalwar, Sugur and Kulkundi if Inam lands are taken into account. Land categorised as cultivable waste was one per cent for all the village.

The second major use was for non-cultivable purposes. The proportions of land under this category varied almost inversely compared to the proportions of cultivable land for the three villages. Thus Kulkundi had 17.2% of the land under non-cultivable land, Nalwar 13% and Sugur about 5%. The rather high proportion

for Kulkundi has been due to the existence of the Bhima river, which is shown as cutting into nearly 355 acres or 15.5 per cent of the total land of the village. In the case of Nalwar the single major use under the category of non-cultivable use had been grazing land covering about 696 acres or 7.31% of the total land. For the other two villages, Sugur and Kulkundi, it was 1.47 and 1.08 per cent respectively. Other uses, to which the non-cultivable land was put, and common ~~place~~ for all the villages were the gaathan area and potkharab lands. Other significant uses for Nalwar were for the two tanks, 2.26% of the total area and for roads, .93 per cent of the total area.

As mentioned in Chapter I, almost the whole of the tahsil was under a Jagirdar during the regime of the Nizam. The three villages had a part of their lands given as Inams, or lands donated in recognition of service by the Jagirdar or his representative.

As can be seen from table..3/.... Inam lands formed 3.72, 2.14 and 9.32 per cent of total land of Nalwar, Sugur and Kulkundi respectively. In the table below, ^{3.2} a breakdown of the Inam lands of the three villages and percentage thereof are given.

Common to all the three villages, were the Inam lands given to the Brahmin religious ministrant or adviser in the records shown as the Agnihotri, Puranik and Joshi in the three villages respectively, and inam lands given to the village servants. It may be mentioned here that the village servants belonged mainly ^{4.4} Kabbaliger caste and not the Holer caste. As a community the Holers did agricultural labour, cultivation, etc. as their occupation. In the village Sugur, the Inam lands given to these village servants amounted to nearly 92 per cent. It was greatest in the case

of Nalwar also. In Kulkundi 63 per cent of the total inam lands were given to village officials, the Kulkarni, the Patil and the Deshpande. In Nalwar, however, there was no record of any inam lands to Kulkarni. The small percentage of 2.28 had been given to the Deshmukh.

A notable feature in the case of Nalwar was the granting of Inam lands to various types of artisans. These inam lands amounted to 11.44 per cent of the total inam lands. The distribution between different artisans was Sutar 36.8%, Lohar 36.0%, Barber 19.6% and the Koli entrusted with the duty of releasing water to the fields from the two tanks. A significant proportion, 13.70% and 4.05% of the total inam lands were granted to the temples for maintenance and upkeep in Nalwar and Kulkundi respectively. In Sugar Inams appears to have been granted only to the Brahmins and the village servants. Whereas in the other two villages certain miscellaneous Inams, classified as 'Other Inams' appear to have been granted, to Holers at Nalwar had some Inam lands.

Regards soil types, the district fell into two broad natural regions, the western region including the Chitapur tahsil, having black Megar soil predominantly. In the eastern regions the chalka or reddish sandy soil predominated. The tehsil of Chitapur almost lay in between these two soil types.

In the table below, two distributions of the total cultivable land of Nalwar are juxtaposed. The first series is built on the information collected by the ~~investigation~~ investigator stationed at Nalwar and is more or less a guess. The second series is built up ^{on data regarding} in the area cultivated by the Khatedars selected for

the farm business survey and may be assumed to be more reliable.

Table No. 3-3 : Distribution of cultivated land of Nalwar according to soil types.

Soil types	Proportion for the total cultivated land reported by investigator	Proportion of types of land cultivated by Khatadars in F.B.S. Sample.
1. Regar or Yari	43.75	69.95
2. Chalka or Masari	37.50	18.89
3. Savlu or Regar Masari mixed	12.50	9.60
4. Tari or Gaddi or wet rice lands	6.25	1.56
Total	100.00	100.00

The above type of distribution for the village Sugur, built from the F.B.S. data was Regar 63.18%, Chalka 9.43% and mixed soil 27.39%; there were not wet rice lands. For the village Kulkundi, almost all the land was of the regar type.

The Regar soil, called Yari locally, was black in colour and had a greater moisture retaining capacity. It was said to be well suited for cotton also. At Nalwar a large part of this type lay to the western and south west of the Gavthan area. The chalka soil, called ~~called~~ Masari locally, was reddish in colour and sandy in composition. It was inferior to the Regar soil. Two broad types in this were also reported. The type with finer grain of sand was said to be well suited for groundnuts while the type with larger grains of sand was said to be much inferior. The

mixed type or Savlu was said to be generally un-productive. In the above classification, however, it includes what was locally called Hālu land, which was reported to be quite good for rabi jowar.

Land values varied according to the above broad soil types, each type being divided into three grades the superior, medium and inferior grades, according to combinations of different components of soil.

In the table below the maximum and minimum land values of each soil type are given. These were reported by the investigator, and give an idea of the range of values in each type. Per-acre values reported in farm business schedule are also given in order to get a comparative picture. These were reported by the selected cultivators and are also in the nature of arbitrary estimates.

Table : Per-acre values of land according to soil types.

Type of land	Reported by investigator		Nalwar Sugar Kulkundi		
	Max.	Min.			
1. Regar or Yari	1000	100	320.8	290	274
2. Chalka or Masari	100	25	135.6	85.6	-
3. Savlu or Mixed ^{Halu}	25 200	5 50	67.2	113.6	-
4. Tari or Wet-rice lands	200	50	254.4	-	-

It may be seen that the Yari type of land diminishes with the size and location of the village. The per acre value decreases from Rs. 320.8 to 274 from Nalwar to Kulkundi. Secondly, there ^{were} are almost no rice lands

in Sugur or Kulkundi, though the last ^{was} is situated on the bank of Bhima which ^{was a perennial, perennial} ~~is a~~ perennial river.

Erosion was reported to be taking place on a significant scale especially on slopes and on the edge of streams. The rain waters ^{were} are responsible for this erosion and it was reported that in years of comparatively heavier rainfall, the cultivators ^{are} had to incur heavy expenses for repairing the bunds.

Bunding was done both with stone and earth. It was reported that the richer cultivators constructed stone bunds around plots nearer the gavthan and earthen bunds around those farther away. Except in the case of these cultivators, others generally constructed mud bunds. As may be seen from the table below, cultivators in Group I of the selected sample of Khatedars, reported stone-bund^{ing}, covering a greater area than that by mud bunds. The cultivators from Kulkundi also reported similar practice, presumably due to the situation of the village ^{on the} as-is river bank.

The table below gives the practices of bunding, proportions of area covered to total area cultivated etc. reported by the Khatedars selected from farm business survey.

Table No. 3-4 : Practice of Bunding and proportion of total cultivated ^{area} covered by bunding.

Three khatedars from Group I and one khatedar from Kulkundi reported having stone bunds as well earthen bunds. Group II and khatedars from Sugur did not have any stone bunds at all. Group III had a stone bund but the area covered by it amounted to 17 per cent of the total covered area, the rest 83 per cent being covered by earth bunds.

The last column of the table giving the proportion of area covered by bunds to the total area cultivated by the reporting khatedars, may be taken as reflecting the practice of bunding ^{by} of Khatedars reporting bunds in the three villages. Nearly 80 per cent of the cultivated area of Khatedars belonging to Nalwar and Sugur was covered by bunds, 53% of it being covered by earth bunds for Nalwar. All ^{three} the Khatedars from Kulkundi reported having bunds covering the entire cultivated area.

The table below relates the above practice to the total cultivated land of all the khatedars in the sample, including those that did not report any bunding.

Table No. 3.5 : Proportion of area covered by bunding to total area cultivated.

Name of village and groups	Total cultivated area	Covered area	Covered area as % age of total cultivated area
Nalwar Group I	437.10	347-4	79.38
Nalwar Group II	98.29	53.15	54.06
Nalwar Group III	85-29	46.30	54.53
Total	621-28	447-9	71.94
Sugur	146-27	117-37	80.39
Kulkundi	107-37	107-37	100.00
	974		

The change is perceptible in the practice of those covered in Group II and Group III. The covered area of those reporting bunding was 81.30 and 83.22% of those total cultivated land while when the land of those not reporting any bunding is included, the

the land those not reporting any bunding is included, the practice diminished to 54.06 and 54.53 respectively. The position also appears to have changed, those in group III appearing to have comparatively more bunding than those in Group II. The percentage for the village ^{Nalwar} has decreased from 79.99% to 71.94%.

Of the five cultivators that did not report any bunding, two were in group II with cultivated holdings of 17 acres 32 gunthas and 15 acres 11 gunthas and three in Group III with 9 acres, 10 gunthas, 4 acres 39 gunthas and 1 acres 20 gunthas of cultivated land. Of these the cultivator with the cultivated holding of 9 acres and 10 gunthas was a pure tenant.

Crops and Crop Pattern of the village

The cluster of villages under survey lay in a tract known mainly for its cereals and oilseeds. These were followed by pulses. In the table³⁶ below, the proportion of cultivated land under the above three broad categories are given. While the proportion for the entire villages are calculated from the cropwise distribution of land according to village³⁶, the proportions in last columns are prepared from the farm business survey data which reflects a more correct pattern of crops actually grown. The item miscellaneous crops include crops such as cotton, chillies, etc.

Table 36 Proportion of land under different crops.

Crops	Nalwar	Sugur	Kulkundi	Farm business survey sample
Cereals	54.62	65.75	54.95	65.12
Oil seeds	28.49	22.42	11.56	23.41
Pulses	16.26	10.79	27.53	9.73
Misc. crops	.63	1.04	5.96	1.74
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Except the village Kulkundi, the other two villages and the sample show almost an identical pattern with minor changes. Between these three, the crop pattern of the sample is nearer to that of Sagar than Nalwar. Compared to this pattern the decrease under cereals at Nalwar is compensated by increases in land under oil seeds and pulses.

The village Kulkundi, the proportion under cereals is followed by that under pulses, that under oilseeds taking the third place. It also shows a significant proportion under miscellaneous crops, nearly half of which is under hessian, a quarter under cotton and the remaining quarter under chillies. This item is almost negligible in the remaining three cases.

Cultivation was done both in the Kharif and Rabi seasons. The main kharif crops were paddy, bajra, groundnut, sesamum, tur and gram. The principal rabi crops were jowar, wheat, safflower, linseed and gram. Almost every cultivator grew crops for both the seasons.

The rabi season was more suited to the regar type of land and as such a greater proportion of land was placed ^{put} under the rabi crops. In the table below the proportion, under the two seasons of land cultivated by the selected cultivators is given. The proportions for the district as well as the three villages are also given.

Table : 1.7) Proportion of land under Kharif and Rabi of the total cultivated land of the selected cultivators.

As has been done in the earlier table, the proportions for the district as well as the three villages are prepared from data available in the statistical

abstracts or village records while the proportions for the three groups are prepared from data collected in the farm business survey. The latter may therefore be taken as more precise. In these proportions also as in those of land under different crops, the proportions for the sample agree with those for Sugur.

It may be seen from the table that the proportion of land under ^{rabi} rates were almost double than that of land under khariff. Between the three villages, Nalwar shows a proportion of 53.14% under ^{rabi} rates while Kulkundi shows 76 per cent under Rabi.

A detailed breakdown of cultivated area of the ^{three} villages under each individual crops is given in the table below. For the sake of comparison the breakdown of area under the sample of cultivators is also given.

Table 3.8

The table reveals certain broad features which are peculiar to each village. In cereals, jowar had comparatively the smallest percentage of land in Nalwar, while paddy ^{is} almost exclusively grown in Nalwar only. Bajri occupies 9.35% of land in Sugur. Percentage of land under wheat ^{is} almost identical for all the four groups.

Among oil seeds, Nalwar has 22.84% of land under groundnut while Kulkundi has about 1 per cent of land only. Proportion of land under Karadi or safflower was comparatively high in Sugur, the remaining three groups maintaining an identical proportion. Linseed and sesame had 3% of area in Kulkundi and 2% for land of the sample while at Nalwar and Sugur, it was 1 per cent or below. Land under castor was insignificant.

Nalwar has 13% of its area under toor, the highest proportion for the group. The village Kulkundi appears

to grow gram on a significantly large scale, with a sixth of its land under it.

Land under miscellaneous crops is very small for all the groups except ^{Kulkundi} with about 6 per cent of its land under them.

The Sample

As has been referred to earlier, a sample of cultivators for a farm business survey was selected. This survey was undertaken, during the year of survey, between June, 1954 to May, 1955, for the purpose of getting a more precise data of the occupation of cultivation, regarding cultivation practices, pattern of costs, returns from cultivation, the general conduct of the occupation, etc.

^{For} The purposes of selection the cluster was divided into two units, the first comprising of the nuclear village Nalwar and second including all other villages included in the cluster. The list of khatedars, owners of land recorded in the village records was available was the only source available for drawing the sample. From each of the two lists, prepared for the two units, a stratified sample of 25 khatedars or land-owners was selected. These khatedars were arranged owned-holding wise in a descending order and stratified into 25 groups, the middle one from each stratum being selected for the farm business survey. At Nalwar there were ¹⁴351 khatedars, every 14th being selected. In unit two, there were 415 khatedars belonging to the four villages, originally included in the cluster, ^{namely} the villages, Sugur Kulkundi, Ladlapur and Malag. The last two were later dropped out.

From these 415 khatedars, every 16th and 17th were drawn out alternately after stratifying them into 25 groups.

All non-cultivating owners as well as those who did not reside in the village were ^{excluded} dropped out. Thus, 7 from the first unit and 11 from the second unit, had to be ^{excluded} dropped out. The sample of khatedars thus numbered 32.

It was stipulated in addition that along with the above owner cultivators, all those non-khatedar tenants (called pure tenants hereafter) cultivating plots within the related survey number in which the plots of the ^{selected} khatedars were situated, be selected for the farm business survey, in order to obtain more detailed information of the cultivation practices of such pure tenants. In the cluster under survey, 6 pure tenants, 5 from Nalwar and one from Sugur were located and included in the farm business survey, bringing the total member of cultivators to 38; 23 belonging to Nalwar, 6 to Sugur, 3 to Kulkundi, and 6 to Ladlapur.

The ^{pur} purposes of analysis of the farm business as such, all the 38 ^{cultivators} khatedars were taken into account in spite of one of the villages, village Ladlapur, being dropped out later, on the assumption that the cultivation practices or farm business methods, between two contiguous villages lying ⁱⁿ the same tract would not show wide variations; and ^{because} as it was thought that a large sample might actually help in reducing the effect of unusual or extreme cases on the general averages. For all other purposes, wherever data from the farm business survey has been used particularly in sections on balutedari, housing or market-

-ing practices, the sample is considered to consist of 32 ^{cultivators} khatadars belonging to the three villages only.

The table below is presented to indicate the size of the sample to the total. The respective data of Ladlapur, ^{not} being available has not been included. The table is constructed from the general family schedule and village records.

The land cultivated by the 32 ^{belonging to} cultivators of the 3 villages, amounted to 6.1 per cent of their total cultivated land ^{of the villages.} The following percentages of the sample to total for respective categories also show a close approximation to the representativeness of the above sample.

Table 3.9 Proportions of sample cultivators to total under different categories.

Category of cultivators	No. of families in the cluster	No. of families in the sample	%age of sample to total
Owner-cultivators	380	22	5.8
Tenant cultivators	169	10*	5.9
Pure tenants	82	6	7.31
Total	631	32	5.2

* Includes 6 pure tenants also

The farm business survey was supplemented by a survey of agricultural operations in single plots, the plots being ^{in ones} ten-areas cultivated by the above sample cultivators. The schedule used for the plot-wise survey, collected ^{data of} inputs of labour and materials operationwise. These data were later incorporated into the farm business survey schedule.

A general operational description of the occupation of cultivation is given below, principally based on data collected in the farm business survey. As mentioned earlier the 38 cultivators in the sample have been grouped into three groups for purposes of comparison. Group I, II, and III include 13, 12, 13 cultivators respectively. The grouping is made on the basis of cultivated land, after arranging them in a descending order. Group I thus represents the first 13, Group II, the next 12 and Group III, the last 13 cultivators.

The size of cultivated land ranges from 153 acres 23 gunthas to 20 acres 31 gunthas, for Group I; 19 acres 28 gunthas to 14 acres for Group II and land below 12 acres and 7 gunthas for group III, the ~~cost~~^{cash} of cultivator cultivating ~~one~~¹ acre and 14 gunthas.

In the table below the numbers in each group and the nature of their employment ^{is} are given. The table includes the 32 khatedars from the 3 villages only. The table reflects the general nature of employment of members of cultivating families within each group.

Table 3.10

(Saldars ^{or} permanent farm servants are not included in the above table.)

The table reveals certain important facts. Firstly, the extent of employment ⁱⁿ cultivation may be seen to be gradually increasing from 63% to 68% from group I to III. Group I being better situated in the matter of land, has also a significant extent

of employment in other occupations, namely trading requiring investment of capital, ability to bear risks and the circumstances to acquire the skill. Employment in this occupations is very small in Group II and Group III. In the third category of employment namely that of labour, groups II and III show a significant proportions. The extent is greater, both in the case of males and females in ~~xx~~ Group III than Group II. Only 6 females reported agricultural labour work in group I. In the last category ^{namely that} of persons not working, group II shows different tendency as far as female and children are considered. While females constitute 44 and 41 per cent in this category in group I and III, it is only 28 per cent in group ^{II} of similar tendency is seen in the case of children also. While the extent of employment of children in group I and III is 8%, that in the case of group III is 24% over the total. Another notable fact is that ^{the} ~~in~~ proportion of the 'not working' males goes on diminishing from Group I to Group III, the latter reporting no male in this category. In the absence of relevant data, it may be assumed that the economic conditions, habits peculiar to certain caste, occupational or income groups and in certain individual cases, the age may explain the above phenomenon.

^{all} In land holding, owned as well as cultivated, of the 38 cultivators is given in the table below:-

Table. 3-II

Certain notable points may be seen from the table, While Groups I and III have some tari or wet paddy land, Group II reported none. Similarly

while the former reported leasing out land, the latter did not lease out any.

Table below gives the proportion of permanent fallow land to the three categories of land namely owned, share rented and cash-rented land. The proportions are given in terms of percentage of fallow land to the total in each category for each group.

TABLE 2.12

Certain broad conclusions can be drawn from the table. In ^{the case of} land ^{owned}, the permanent fallow land is proportionately much less for group I compared to the other group. This also holds true in the case of total cultivated land. Land ^{taken} later on share rent by this group is also better with only 7.7 per cent of permanent fallow land ^{covered} ^{compared} to the 14% and 24% of the land share-rented by group II and III. Over the total, it can be seen, that the proportion of permanent fallow is less ^{in owned land} than that in land leased in which leads to the inference that lands either leased in or out are generally inferior to owned lands kept for self-cultivation.

Group II did not report any leasing out of land. The proportion leased out land to total owned land accounted to 10.13% and 16.0% in the case of group I and group III respectively.

Leasing of land was done generally on the share rent basis under which the leasee undertook to cultivate the leased land for ^{the} payment of a share in the produced to be given to the leasee or the landlord after the harvest. The landlord shared a part of the costs, mainly by way of giving seeds to his tenants. From the whole group of the sample, 5.59% of the expenditure on seeds was borne by

the landlords. The practice appeared to be in greater use at Kulkundi, with 31.34% of seeds given by the landlords. The proportion was 6.22 for Sugur. Pure tenants also appeared to get significant help in this regard. The percentage of seed given by the land-lords being 18.33%. Almost invariably the share ^{claimed by the landlord} was half the produce grown. The second method, current to a small extent in the nuclear village was the cash-rent method. This took an ^{ingenious} ~~unjenious~~ form in the village. Instead of agreeing to pay a fixed sum by way of either ~~grain~~ grain or cash, which is generally understood to be the cash rent method, the ^{leasee} ~~leasee~~, at Nalwar, deposited a lump sum of money with the lessor, the size of amount being decided by the quantity and ^{size average} ~~the average~~ of the leased land. Whenever, the ^{tenant} ~~he~~ decided to discontinue the contract, he had to return the land and take back the original sum deposited by him with the lessor. The rent received by the latter was the interest he would earn on the money deposited by the leasee. The current rate of interest was Rs. 2 per month per hundred or 24 per cent per annum. Thus, if the lessor deposited a sum of Rs. 500 for the ^right to cultivate a piece of land, the owner ~~or leasee~~ would get a cash return of Rs. 120 per year by way of rent. It is obvious that this type of leasing out was done generally by traders or others who could earn an interest on the sum deposited. The land so leased out amounted to 11% of the total leased out land and was reported by group I and group II only.

The table below is presented in order to bring out the extent of tenant cultivation in the three groups. The extent is reflected by the distance

between owned land and cultivated land. The two are, for the purpose of this table, ~~are~~ reduced to per family averages as the three groups do not include the same number of cultivators.

Table 3.13.

Tenant farming appears to ^{be} much greater in the case of Group II, while peculiarly enough, it was greater in group I than group III. It is presumable that those in group III cultivating holdings less than 12 acres did not either have sufficient equipment or that they did not have sufficient time as has been seen in an earlier table ^{3.10.} 52 per cent males and 50 per cent females in this groups ^{being engaged in} were doing casual agricultural labour as their subsidiary occupation.

Table below gives the crop pattern of the selected cultivators groupwise. As almost all the major crops were grown with mixtures of other minor crops, the area under each separate crop was not available. It has been computed on the basis of the ratio of rows of different mixed crops.

It may be seen from the table that group I ^{Table 3.14} along ^e generally ^{with} confirms to the ^{general} percentage distribution of land under different crops. Broadly the proportion of land under cereals increases by about 10 points for group II and ^{to} thrice. In the case of the second important group of ~~the~~ crops namely oilseeds, group III shows as large a proportion of 28% compared to ^{23 and 21% for the} other two groups. The proportion of land under pulses in the case of this ^{group} therefore ^{falls} pulled down to about 2 per cent compared to 11 and 8 per cent of group I and II respectively. In the

miscellaneous group of crops, only the first group reported since ^{found} land amounting to 2.42% of the total land cultivated by that group.

The table also shows the absence of cultivation of certain crops for certain groups. Thus while linseed, cotton and chillies were not grown by groups II and ^{III} Group III shows a little land under ^{cash} cash, not reported by group I and II.

In the case of individual crops, it may be seen that while the proportion ^{under} under jowar is lower in the first group, that under Bajri and wheat is ^{was} significantly larger compared to the other two groups. Proportion under paddy however is ^{was} much larger for the third group.

Groundnut seems to be more extensively grown by group III than groups ^{I & II} ~~one or two~~. Linseed and sesame, having 3% of land of group I ^{were} are not grown by the two groups.

Pulses seem to be generally cultivated by ^I group I and group II only. The ~~group~~ group III while reporting about 2 per cent of land under tur, does ~~not~~ ^{did} not grow any other types of pulses. Group II appears ^a to have proportionately larger preference while ^{were} 7% of land under it. Gram ^{was} is grown to the extent of 5% by Group I while group II had only 63% of land under it. Group III ^{did} does not ^{grow} give gram at all.

The table below gives the extent of double cropping practised by the ^{cultivators in the} sample. The percentage of land cropped more than once was 11 for the district and 2.43 for the village Nalwar. It may be seen from the table that the aggregate percentage ^{is} of double cropped area to total cultivated area ^{was} is 8.45, the variation between it and the groups II and III ^{being} is significantly large. While it ^{was} is 12.91

for group III it is only 1.95 for group II. The aggregate average proportion of 8.45 is closely approximated by that for group I.

Table. 3.15

The preliminary operations of ploughing and harrowing began from about April and May for both the seasons while sowing for crops like paddy, bajr and groundnut was done in July, and that of rabi crops like jowar and wheat was done in October. Thus preparatory tillage was about two to three month's operation for kharif crops and about six months duration for rabi crops.

As mentioned earlier, about 70% of the cultivated land belonging to the sample of cultivators, was of ^{re}rigar or yari variety. This type was reported to be rich in productivity and as such did not need regular ploughing every year. The land instead, was harrowed about 5 to 6 times before sowing rabi crops. Along with the type and productivity of the soil, the number of plots and this ^{or} distance from house also decided whether the plot was to be ploughed or harrowed ^{in a particular year.} Generally a system of rotation of ploughing was resorted to, an individual plot getting its ploughing every two or three years. During cropping seasons in the meantime, the plot was harrowed a number of times.

The practice of cropping in vogue at Nalwar also presumably decided whether the plot was to be ploughed or harrowed, in addition to the above considerations. The practice of cropping of a sample of plots with an area amounting to about 1/3rd of the total cultivated area of the sample selected for farm business survey is presented in the following table:

Table 3.16

The practice of ploughing plots once in two or three years and harrowing them five or six times during the cropping seasons in between was applicable to plots under the first type of cropping namely, cropping ^{two} consecutive seasons followed by two consecutive seasons of fallow. In the second type, ploughing was ^{done} more frequently where the plots were under kharif crops and less frequently where the crops were ^{under} rabi crops.

Ploughing of plots under the third or irregular cropping practices, was decided by the actual crops that was grown. A plot the previous crop of which had to be cut for harvesting, had to be ploughed for the next crops in order to clear it of stumps and weeds. Where the crop was of the type that had to be pulled out, or rooted out, the plot was generally harrowed for the next season, as pulling out of the previous crop did not leave any stumps. Groundnut, wheat and jowar and pulses were the crops that were generally pulled out.

The table below gives the proportion of labour days of males and bullocks to total that were reported for ploughing and harrowing groupwise and season-wise.

Table 3.17

It may be seen from the table that for both the seasons, labour spent on harrowing was more than double that on ploughing. The practice of ploughing ^{gradually} comparatively increased from Group I to Group III.

Ploughing and harrowing was done by males only. One cultivator reported hiring of 5 females, amounting to 17% of the total for harrowing a rice plot. It is presumable that they were employed to pick up the weeds and grass uprooted by the harrow.

These two operations were done exclusively by male family labour and owned bullock labour.

The practices as related to the two seasons reveal that while, over the total, the male labour for ploughing is rabi ^{low} increased by 2%, that on harrowing increased by 7.50%. Ploughing and harrowing, comprising of the most important operations in preparatory tillage, required 24.18 and 33.80 per cent of total male labour for kharif and rabi respectively.

After harrowing, manure was taken to the plots and spread before sowing. * As in the case of ploughing, every plot was given its doze of manure once in four to five years on an average.

The table below gives the manure put by the cultivators during different seasons.

Table. 3-18

The table gives the inputs of manure groupwise and brings out the fact that only those in group I purchased manure. The purchases of two carts of compost manure reported by a cultivator in Group III Kharif, was meant for paddy and was reported to be done at a high price of Rs. 10 per cartload, while the average rate of valuation of a cartload of farm yard manure was Rs. 3 only. For rabi jowar, two cultivators in group I arranged for sheep manure by folding sheep in the relevant plots at a cost of Rs. 175.

The table below relates the manuring practice to the area manured groupwise. It gives manure inputs in quantity and value as well as the percentage in quantity and value as well as ^{value} the percentage of manured area to the total cultivated area, groupwise.

Table 3-19

It may be seen that per acre inputs of manure for kharif crops ^{is} nearly 4 times than that for rabi crops. As seen earlier, kharif plots were also given more ploughing. This is presumably due to the inferior type of land namely the chalka or masari land, that was put under kharif. ~~The per acre cost of sheep manure.~~

Four cultivators, two from the first group, and one each from group II and III reported use of compost manure for paddy. ^{The per acre rate} ~~The per acre rate~~ worked out to 3 cartloads or Rs. 13.11.0 per acre. Three cultivators, including one from ^{the} above in the first group, reported use of paddy mixture. Of these three, two were from group I and one from Group III. Of these one used 3 bags for an acre of 39 gunthas, the other used one bag along with 5 bags of compost manure for 1 1/2 acres and the third in the last group used 2 lbs. for a plot of 12 gunthas.

Use of other types of artificial manure was not reported by any cultivator in the sample. A brief description of the distribution of artificial manure and improved varieties of seeds, in this context, is given below.

The Agricultural Department of Hyderabad Government in pursuance of its policy of bringing about an improvement in agriculture, ^{in the State} distributed improved seeds and chemical fertilisers to the agriculturists. An Agricultural Assistant was stationed at Chittapur, the tahsil headquarters. There were six fieldmen under him, who did the work of buying and selling improved varieties of seeds as also

selling artificial fertilisers. The fieldman residing at Nalwar served an area of about 10 miles around Nalwar, with 12 villages.

There was a government godown at Nalwar for storing the seeds and fertilisers. Improved seeds were procured from cultivators who were given such seeds during previous years. This procurement was done by the fieldman who stored them in the government godown for distribution during the season.

Stocks of fertilisers viz. ammonium sulphate, super phosphate and paddy mixture, were issued to the fieldman from the central stores at Chittapur. These were sold by the fieldman at rates received from the Agricultural Assistant's office.

The distribution of seeds and fertilisers was done pro rata to the area cultivated by the purchasing cultivator. The system of using the chemical fertilisers was explained by the fieldmen by visiting their farms. There were, it was reported, model farms where cultivation was carried out under the direct instruction and supervision of the fieldmen in order to demonstrate the utility and method of usage of the fertilisers. There was, however, no model farm at Nalwar during the survey year.

The quantities of fertilisers sold during the survey year were as follows :-

Ammonium sulphate :- 10 bags of 224 lbs.
each at Rs. 37.2.0 per bag.
Super phosphate :- 5 bags of 224 lbs. each
at Rs. 35.2.3 per bag.

None from among the cultivators in the farm business sample reported use of chemical fertilisers except paddy mixture.

Improved varieties of seeds, after procurement, were stored in the godown and were dusted with gamaxin powder to prevent decay and loss by insects. The procurement was done in the months of March, April and May and the seeds were sold during the subsequent rabi season, as these were mainly rabi seeds. The types distributed were jowar M/33 and PJGR paddy and toor.

From Nalwar centre, however, jowar and paddy only had been distributed during the survey year. The quantities sold were as follows :-

Jowar : 150 pallas of 120 bengali seers each at
Rs. 44-0-9 per palla.

Paddy : 5 1/2 pallas of 120 bangali seers
at Rs. 31-13-9 per palla.

Jowar^{seed} was distributed mainly against taccavi loans sanctioned for the purpose. These loans were credited at the tehsil office by the government and debits were given after the seeds were sold. Out of the 150 cultivators who purchased the seeds during the survey year, 141 purchased^{them} against taccavi loans. The remaining 9 purchased for cash. According to the estimates of the fieldman, the above quantities of seeds sold, were about 25 per cent of the actual need of the cultivators.

Lack of capital and the higher rates of improved seeds were the restricting factors in the more extensive use of improved seeds. It was, however, reported that the above rates, though higher than ruling market rates of seeds by about 10 rupees per palla, were still beneficial to the cultivators, particularly in view of the only alternative system of borrowing seeds from richer cultivators in the village. Under

this system, called the lagi system, the cultivator borrowed either from the landlord or ^{the} the cultivators, seeds in kind at the time of sowing and returned double the quantity after harvesting. The annual rate of interest thus amounted to about 300%.

The table below gives a total picture of manuring practice in the village. Manure inputs and also area cultivated, during both the seasons have been taken together.

Table 3.70: Average per acre input of manure.

Group	% age of manured area to total	Per acre input of manure	
		Quantity (cartloads)	Value (Rs.)
I	24.87	5.00	15.99
II	45.12	1.82	5.48
III	25.55	3.50	11.09
Total	27.26	3.92	12.43

The percentage of area manured to total area cultivated may be taken to denote the practice of manuring. Thus while groups I and III manure their lands once in four years, group II manures its land during alternate years. This inference is substantiated by the low per acre inputs of manure by group II while group I and II put in 5 and 3.50 cartloads of manure per acre.

~~Linseed with safflower.~~

~~It may be seen that all cereals except Bajra,~~

The operation of sowing followed manuring. Sowing of Kharif crops was done in June and July while rabi crops were sown in the month of October.

The types of crop combinations, in vogue at Nalwar and reported by the sample of cultivators are given below :-

Kharif crops.

1. Paddy : Only paddy; occasionally with chillies.
2. Groundnut :- Only groundnut; with toor; with toor and moong and minor cereals or pulses.
3. Bajri : Seldom without any mixture; with toor; with toor and moong and minor cereals or pulses.
4. Sesame : Only sesame; with toor.
5. Chillies.

Rabi crops.

1. Jowar : Only jowar; with safflower; with safflower and wheat to a small extent; with safflower and linseed.
2. Wheat : Only wheat; with safflower; with safflower and ~~not~~ little mustard; with jowar occasionally.
3. Gram : with jowar; with safflower; with safflower and jowar.
4. Linseed : with safflower.

It may be seen that all cereals except bajri, were sown independently also. In oilseeds groundnut and sesame were grown independently while linseed was invariably mixed with safflower; safflower however was always grown as a subsidiary crop, mainly along with jowar. In pulses, toor was always a mixed or subsidiary crop while gram was grown as a main crop along with safflower.

In the main kharif combinations such as groundnut and toor or bajri and toor or sesame and toor,

the area of the subsidiary crop was about one third, one row of the mixed crop after two rows of main crop. In the case of rabi crops however certain small variations were noticed. The general practice of sowing safflower with jowar was, one row of safflower after 5 rows of jowar. Cases of mixed crops being sown after every 8 rows of jowar were also reported. The practice for other crops was 5 to 1 on the average.

The table below gives the total group-wise expenditure on seeds, owned and purchased. Percentage distribution of expenditure is also given. Per acre seed rate quantitywise are not given for two reasons. Firstly, there were a number of crops, main and subsidiary taken together and secondly there was a considerable variation in actual quantities reported, on account of type and size of land.

Table 3.21

It may be seen that the proportion of owned seeds to the total decreases from Group I to III. While group I reported 77.5% seeds as owned, group III reported only 12.40% as owned. Group II owned a third of its requirement of seeds, purchased about 54% and got the rest from the landlord while group III purchased nearly 84% of its seed requirement. Seed contribution by landlord was 4% of the total in the cases of groups I and II.

In the table below the per acre seed rates (in value) are given group-wise.

Table 3.22

It may be seen that the variation between the maximum and minimum per acre input of seed is 86 points, the total average being 3.72 rupees per acre, which is approximately the same as that of Group I, the reason being that the group cultivates 72% of the total land

in the sample and thus affects the total average.

The maximum per acre input was reported by Group III, presumably due to a higher prices of seed prevailing at the time of sowing, the group purchasing about 85% of its requirements.

The table below gives the proportions of labour days by males, females and bullocks that were required for sowing. The proportions are proportions to the total labour days reported for the entire season.

Table 3.23

The table reveals that kharif sowing is comparatively costlier than rabi sowing and that female labour is significantly employed for kharif than rabi crops.

The operation after sowing was hoeing and weeding. While hoeing was done with the help of bullock labour and by male; alone, weeding was done by hand and mainly by females.

Hoeing was done for certain kharif and rabi crops. Plots under kharif crops like groundnut, Bajri, sesame and under rabi crops like jowar and gram were hoed in the months of August and November and December respectively. Hoeing was not done for paddy and wheat, the first ^{case} because it was sowed by the broadcast method and the second ^{case} because the crop was too delicate, it was reported weeding by hand was done for all crops, the month for Kharif weeding being August and that for rabi weeding being November.

In the table below the proportion ^{all} of laboured days and hire charges reported for these operations are given, as percentages of total labour requirements of cultivation.

Table 3.24

In ^{like} contrast to the earlier table giving proportion

of labour days and wages for sowing, the above table shows that costs of hoeing as well as weeding are ^{also} comparatively greater for ^{kharif} rabi crops than ^{rabi} kharif crops. Costs for weeding for which female labour was almost exclusively employed, amount to nearly 36% of the hire charges for ^{kharif} rabi as against about 25 per cent to ^{rabi} kharif crops. Bullock hoeing, employing about the same proportion of male work days for both the seasons, required more bullock labour.

The operations described till now were done with major agricultural ^{implements} ~~instruments~~ like the plough, ^{the} harrow, and the seed drill. In the table below, the holdings of the above implements in actual numbers and per acre holdings of total holdings. ^{implements are given}

Table 3.25

Average per-acre holding of major agricultural implements was highest in the case of group III. The table emphasised the necessity of ~~certain minimum~~ ^{certain} ~~possessing~~ holding of implements below a certain size, irrespective of the exact acreage under cultivation. The average area of cultivated land per plough works to 18.15 acres for Group I, 16.46 acres for group II and 8.21 acres for group III.

In regard to ownership of certain particular implements, it may be seen that the first group owned 14 bigger ploughs, 5 of which were iron ones. Group II reported only one plough while the last group tilled with small ploughs only. Group I also reported ownership of 21 big harrows, while group II and III had generally one small harrow per cultivator. In regard to seed drills however, group I possessed more than ^{one} the seed drill per ^{family} cultivator while the per family holding

of this implement was $1/4$ and $2/3$ per cultivator for groups II and III respectively.

The next operation was of ^{that of} keeping watch on the crops. The respective months for the two seasons were September, ^{and} ~~and~~ January, ^{and} ~~and~~ February for kharif and rabi except paddy. Watching of paddy was reported in the month of November.

The table below gives the proportionate percentage distribution of labour days and wages on this operation ~~per~~ groupwise and for both the seasons.

Table ^{3.26} : Proportionate inputs of labour days and wages for watching.

Male labour required for kharif watching appears to be much greater than that required for rabi crops. Inputs of male labour on watching of rabi crops increases from Group I to Group III. Group three did all the watching of kharif crops with family labour only.

Harvesting of crops was the next operation occurring in the month of October for kharif crops and the month of February for rabi crops. Paddy was the only kharif crop that was cut in the month of December.

The table below gives the percentage proportions of labour days that were reported for this operation. The quantities include labour required for ^{harvesting} ~~watching~~ both the main and the subsidiary crop.

Table ^{3.27} : Proportionate input of labour for harvesting.

The table reveals that cutting of ^{rabi} kharif crops was proportionately more expensive than kharif cutting with 41 and 24 per cent of the total outlay in wages. While rabi crops in the total average required more male and female labour, kharif crops required more bullock labour. Bullock labour was used for harvesting of

groundnut crop, which was done by harrowing the plot in order to uproot the plants.

The operation of cutting the crop and heaping it for drying was given on contract basis to a certain extent. The work was undertaken by Laman groups generally, who stayed along with ^{the}womenfolk and children, on the site ^{of the}plots and worked late in the evenings and in early morning. This, it was reported, was on account of the difficulty of handling the crop during the noon-time when the hard sun rendered the blades of the crop stiff and razor-sharp.

^{Three} ~~Two~~ cultivators in group I, two in group II and ^{three} ~~two~~ in group III reported employment of the above type of contract labour for cutting the crops. Payment was generally made in kind and only ^{one} case partly in kind and partly in cash. One cultivator, the first and the biggest, in group I, reported employment in of contract labour for weeding of groundnuts also.

The average per person per day rate of wages under contract work amounted to slightly more than the average current wage of casual labour at Rs. 1.6.0 to Rs.1.8.0 for males and 0.14.0 to Re. 1.0.0 for females. The principal advantage, it was reported, lay in the speedy disposal of work as the operation, simultaneously undertaken by all cultivators, brought ^{ab}out a relative scarcity of local casual labour. The advantages on the side of the contractual labour by in the slightly higher rate of wages as well as the availability of grain for consumption during the period of work. It was reported, in this context, that it was generally the practice of the Laman groups to consume grain from the crops they had undertaken to cut and arrange in heaps. The farmer had to connive at the unwarranted consumption. use of his produce.

Prior to harvesting, the cultivators reported certain expenses in labour and wages for preparation of the threshing floor. The proportion of total reported labour inputs for all the three groups together, in this work were, 2.39% of the total male labour, 3.13% of the total female labour, 24% of the total bullock labour and 3.92% of the total wages reported for the entire cultivation.

The final operation was that ^{of} the threshing the harvested crop. A period ranging from 10 days to about 3 weeks was allowed to lapse between harvesting and threshing, in order to allow the grain to harden and dry. Threshing of kharif crops was ~~done~~ done in late October or ^{the} beginning of November, except in the case of groundnut and paddy. For the former, harvesting and threshing was done at the same time, the cultivator allowing the ready crop today ^{dry} for 3 or 4 days in the plot. In the case of ^{paddy} threshing of ~~paddy~~ was done in December.

In the table below the proportionate inputs of labour and wages reported for threshing are given, as percentages of the total labour and wages required for cultivation.

Table No. 3.28 : Percentage of labour and wages inputs for threshing.

The only definite trend revealed by the table is that rabi threshing required a comparatively greater outlay of male, female and bullock labour. In the case of individual groups for the above three categories of labour, the distribution varied to a large extent irrespective of the groups. Thus while Group I reported nearly 16% of male labour for rabi as against nearly 7%

for kharif crops, Group III denotes an opposite trend. In the case of female labour, while the proportion reported by group II for rabi was highest, Group I reported highest for kharif. The large variations were presumably due to the pressure of labour availability that usually developed during threshing on account of the anxiety of every cultivator to begin threshing at the right time. They were reported to be eager to bring the kharif produce before Diwali occurring in November and the rabi produce before the Ugadi, the first day of the Shalivahana Shaka, which ^{is the most important festival day around the region.} was considered to be the ~~gk~~ biggest festival-day.

As regards wages, it may be mentioned here that all wages paid in kind for threshing were generally paid out of the new produce. Of the total payment in kind of Rs. 5136, Rs. 1643 or 22.61% of wages were paid out of the newly harvested produce.

The tables below present an overall picture of the pattern of employment of labour on different operations during the two seasons. The number of labour days on different operations has been converted into a percentage distribution in order to render them comparable between groups. The figures are for total labour days of males, females and bullocks and the total wage outlay.

Table 3.24

The table brings out the variations in the importance of each operation to each group during the two seasons from the point of view of labour and wages. These variations have ^{already} been discussed under each individual operations.

for kharif crops, group III denotes an opposite trend, In the case of female labour, while the proportion required reqp

The table below summarises the above tables in the matter of operational requirements of labour for two seasons.

Table. 3.3

It may be observed that the spread of different types of labour for different occupations during the two seasons is different. Male labour for rabi is more evenly distributed over the different ^{operations} occupations than that for kharif. The same is true for female labour also except for the difference in the operations themselves. In the case of bullock labour, it may be seen that the spread is more even for kharif than that for rabi, half the total bullock labour being utilised on harrowing ~~alone~~ alone.

As regards wages, 88 per cent and 91 per cent of the total outlay is spent on the three operations namely weeding, harvesting and threshing for kharif and rabi respectively.

During the course of the brief account of cultivation practices given above, frequent reference has been made to inputs of labour. A description of the division of cultivation work, between family members including *saldars* and hired labour, of the distribution of hired labour according to operation etc. is given below:

The table below presents the total labour days reported by the cultivators classified into family labour and hired labour.

Table 3.31

Family and hired labour reported by the sample of cultivators.

It may be seen that the proportion of male family labour is greater than that of female labour, while 77% of the total male labour is done by family members, the percentage of female labour is only about 13% on the total. Considering the individual groups, it may be seen that the percentage of family labour is greater in the case of Groups II and III for male as well as female labour. Group II however shows the highest proportion of family labour with 85.35 per cent of male family labour and 32.93 per cent of female family labour.

The table below gives the percentage distribution of hired male and female labour according to occupations.

Table. 3.32

Over the total, it may be observed that 43% of hired male labour is employed for cutting the crops, about 32% for threshing including preparation of the threshing floor, about 19% for watching and the

remaining 6 per cent for sowing, hoeing, etc. Female labour is employed for weeding to the extent of 45% for threshing to the extent of 27% for cutting to the extent of 21% and other operations like sowing and watching to the extent of the remaining 7%.

The table below summarises the above table and brings out the various variations in the employment of hired labour for different ^{operations} occupations during the two seasons for males and females. It may be observed that the occupations operations are arranged in descending order according to employment of hired labour.

Table 3.35

The table reveals that the variations in the planning of operations are very small as between groups; though ^{those} ~~that~~ in the percentage employment of hired male labour ^{are} is much greater. Thus during kharif ~~season~~ while group I employed 49 per cent of hired male labour for harvesting, Group III employment ^{is} 67% for the same operation. In rabi season, group II employed 80 per cent of hired male labour for harvesting as compared to 38% by group I.

Hired female labour, it may be seen, was mainly employed for weeding, harvesting and threshing. The proportionate distribution is more even than ^{that} in the ~~case~~ case of male hired labour.

The table also brings out the pattern of demand of labour. Thus while male labour is more in demand during the operations of harvesting and threshing, female labour is primarily in demand during weeding and harvesting and threshing.

In the survey cluster, agricultural labour was the main occupation of a significant proportion of the total number of persons. The practice of

engaging permanent farm servants, was current to a considerable extent. In the account given above, of the pattern of employment of labour according to operations and seasons, the labour put in by the permanent farm servants ^{has been} were included in the family labour.

The table below gives the extent of dependence on agricultural labour, permanent as well as casual. The table ^{also} gives the number of persons engaged in cultivation ~~also~~, either as owners or ~~farm~~ tenants, so as to present the proportionate dependence of different categories of functionaries on agricultural ^e as an occupation.

Table : ^{3.34} No. of persons (males) engaged in agriculture.

It may be observed that while the proportion of cultivators varies, with 43% for sugar as against 25% for Nalwar, the proportion of casual agricultural labourers shows a systematic increase from the bigger to the small villages. The proportion of ~~saldars~~ is, however, more steady, leading to the inference that the practice of engaging ~~saldars~~ is more in vogue in Nalwar with 7.48% out of 47.08% of dependence on agriculture than others. The actual proportions amounts to 15.88, 11.76 and 9.17% for Nalwar, Sugar and Kulkundi respectively. Relating the number of ~~Saldars~~ to the number of cultivator families, the average number of families per ~~Saldar~~ amount to 2.7, 4.1 and 4.7 for the three villages respectively.

The 38 khatedars selected for farm business survey reported 13 ^{saldars} khatedars, 11 by group I and 2 by group III, giving an average of about ^{Saldars} 3.3 ^{cultivating} cultivators per ~~saldar~~ ^{family}.

The saldars belonged mainly to the Kabbaligars and Laman communities with a small proportion of Madags. The average rate of payment was from Rs. 275 to Rs. 300 per year without board but with few perquisites or from Rs. 50 to Rs. 125, with board and other perquisites like shoes, blankets and tobacco, depending upon age. A saldar aged 12 years was employed on a yearly salary of Rs. 25 and board.

The custom of employing saldars on a monthly basis for periods between 2 to 4 months also appeared to be in vogue to a small extent. Detailed information however was not available.

The table below gives the total as well as average payments received by the Saldars in the employment of cultivators in the sample. Expenses on board have have been estimated at Rs. 15 per month.

Table No. 3.35 : Payments made to Saldars.

Over the total, the average rate amounted to Rs. 280, Rs. 160 being paid in cash and Rs. 120 being paid by way of board and perquisites. This rate amounts to on an average of twelve annas and 3 pies per day.

This rate was generally lower than the average daily wage rate of casual labour, which fluctuated between 14 annas to Rs. 1.4.0 according to operations and relative pressure of demand. The advantage of being employed as permanent farm servants however appears to outweigh this loss on account of two reasons. Firstly, they had security of continuous employment and secondly, the income was steady. In the case of casual labour, the wage rates were liable to fluctuate greatly along with occasional

periods of unemployment.

Labour The pattern of employment of casual agricultural has already been discussed. This discussion was based on the data collected from the selected Khatedars in the farm business survey. The table below presents data regarding pattern of employment collected by those who sought employment as agricultural labour.

As small sub-survey of labour families was conducted for this purpose. The respondents were selected randomly but with a purpose to include all the major labour categories, namely, agricultural labour, quarry labour, weaving labour and hamali labour. 50 such schedules were filled for the whole cluster. ~~This material is~~ ^{data are} mainly used as illustrative material ~~in this report.~~ ^{below.}

The labour schedules included 11 casual agricultural labourers. They were asked to give information of their employment during the 12 months preceeding the date of the visits. The information was taken for smaller periods, namely ^{for} months by ^{by} picking out some outstanding religious festivals such as the New Year's Day or Diwali or by pinpointing some significant physical occurrence such as the beginning of monsoons or by referring to some important agricultural operations, so as to help the respondent to recollect the periods of employment in clearer ^{er} details.

The table ^{below} is constructed from the number of days of different categories of labour reported by the 11 agricultural labourers. The table also brings out the periodicity of different types of labour employment.

Table ^{3.7}: Pattern and periodicity of employment of agricultural labour.

farms suggests that the labour families principally grew kharif crops presumably due to their holding of the comparatively inferior masari land.

The table above presents data of male labour only. No details of days of employments were collected from females in the labour schedules.

A ^{substantial} ~~statistical~~ portion of the total hired agricultural labour came from those families that were primarily cultivators. In the main this labour was constituted of females, ^{some of them} ~~a~~ part even belonging to ^{families} better cultivators also. Generally this female labour and a portion of male labour came from cultivating families falling in the medium and the small category.

The table below gives the number and proportions of such labour from the sample of khatedars.

Table ^{3.37}: Number of persons doing hired Agricultural labour work.

It may be observed that over the total about 15 per cent of male adults and 33 per cent of female adults belonging to the cultivators families reported agricultural labour work for wages.

It may be mentioned here that the two sources of supply of agricultural labour are not mutually exclusive or transferable. Those cultivators who offered themselves for wages would be busy on their own farm during busy seasons as also those agricultural labourers who were unemployed during the busy season may find employment during the slack season.

The occupation of cultivation cannot be pursued with human labour alone. In the absence of mechanised farming, heavier agricultural operations such as ploughing, harrowing, sowing, etc. have to be carried

Over the total, employment in agricultural labour amounts to 47.52 per cent, that a family farm to 14.39%, non-agricultural labour to 9.10% and unemployment to 28.99%. It has been seen earlier that hiring of agricultural labour is done during certain specific periods and for certain specific operations. The agricultural labourer has, therefore, face comparative or total unemployment during other periods.

The above table is presented in an attached graph in order to bring out the relative pattern of employment in different categories.

It may be seen that in the month of May employment of agricultural labour is at its lowest while unemployment is at its peak. During this month again, non-agricultural labour work becomes scarce and the agricultural labour families begin cultivating their family farm. By September employment increases considerably and as a result work on family farm as well as unemployment show a decline. This month coincides with weeding and watering operations of kharif crops and harrowing and manuring operations of the rabi crop. After slight rise in unemployment in October, the months when rabi sowing is undertaken and done by family labour generally, there is a continuous rise in employment, which reaches its peak in the month of March, the month of threshing and bringing home the produce. The months from November to January show steady non-agricultural labour employment, when kharif crops, mainly groundnut is marketed. Unemployment is lowest in the month of January while employment is greatest in March. The graph of work on family

out with the help of bullock labour. Every cultivator therefore has to maintain some heads of cattle, which generally include, along with the necessary bullocks, milch cattle like cows and buffalows also. While bullocks are harnessed directly for agricultural operations alone, the milch cattle serves a twofold purpose, namely the yield of milk and ~~xxxx~~ manure during the short period and the yield of milk and manure during the short period and the yield of a continuous supply of draught cattle in the long-term period. Taken as a whole, livestock, therefore, forms an integral part in the total agricultural economy. A short account of the livestock economy is, therefore, presented below before proceeding to discuss the business aspect of cultivation.

The table below lists the total cattle population under different categories for the three villages under survey. The data is taken from the village records in the absence of enumeration of the same in the family schedules.

Table 3.38

The data is subject to all the usual limitations ^{short and} such as unreliable recording, which fact is more absolutely brought out in ^{the making of the number of} ~~this in which the~~ other two villages recorded 2 and 4 respectively.

Considering the first four categories namely the draught cattle and the milch cattle, it may be seen that the practice of keeping milch cattle appears to be proportionately greater at the nuclear village, apparently due to the existence of demand ^{of milk} mainly exerted by the tea-shops. Between the two types of milch cattle namely cows and buffalows,

*young buffaloes
Nuclear recorded
as many as 446
while the*

the village Kulkundi appeared to have a greater proportion of buffalows than cows as compared to the other two. The relevant proportions are set down in the table below :-

Table 3.39

The table below gives the cattle holding of the selected khatedars in the sample groups.

Table 3.40 cattle holding reported by the 300 Sample

Category	Group I	Group II	Group III
Bullocks	59	27	24
He-buffaloes	2	-	-
Cows	39	10	14
she-buffaloes	16	5	5
Young cattle cows	39	14	16
" buffalows	20	5	7
Horses	5	-	-

The proportionate holding of drought cattle is brought out in the table below giving the acreage of cultivated land under one pair of bullocks. The table also gives the ^{cultivated area} land per pair of bullocks for the three villages also. This has been derived by dividing the total cultivated land recorded in the village recording by the number of pairs of bullocks also recorded in the village recording⁵ by the number of pairs of bullocks also recorded in the village records. The village average ~~are~~ therefore give a broader idea only.

Table 3.41

It may be observed that from group I to group III the holding of drought cattle shows a positive increase and substantiates the concept of the

necessary minimum holding ^{of} cattle irrespective of the actual area of cultivation.

The table below gives a classification of drought cattle held at the beginning of the ^{survey} year and ~~survey~~ according to two categories viz. homebred and purchased.

Table. 3.42

Over the total the reported average per head *value* balance of home-bred bullock appears to be more than that of purchased bullocks. Group ~~II~~ ^I however shows the opposite, the ^{average} average per head value of purchased bullocks being Rs. 110.10 as compared to Rs. 105.83 of home-bred bullocks.

It may also be seen from the table, that nearly 79% of the total drought cattle were ^{acquired by purchase} purchased. The purchases were made to a large extent within the village, only a few being reported from places like Yadgir, Devdurg, Ranganpetha, Kolkur etc. all places lying within a radius of 20 miles from Nalwar. Within the village the purchasers took the ^{from} ~~gram~~ of selling an aged bullock to a smaller cultivator and buying a younger home-bred bullock from some other cultivator. Nearly one third of the sales were reported to be done to Madigs for purposes of slaughtering for hides of the aged bullock that could not pull the plough.

The table below gives the numbers and reported value of bullocks at the beginning of the year, purchases, sales and deaths reported during the year and the year-end position.

Table. 3.43

The table does not give the number of births of young draught cattle as it was not reported. Over the total, it may be seen that the increase has been to the extent of 4 bullocks only. It may be inferred that addition of draught cattle takes place at a slow pace and only when there is an urgent need for it. The figures for additions by way of purchases and deductions by way of death or sales in the same for group I while the additions are greater for group II and less for group III.

Between purchases and sales, it may be seen that the average per head ^{sale} price is much smaller than that of purchases. As mentioned earlier, a larger number of sales was of aged cattle for purchase purposes of slaughter and hence were sold at very modest prices like Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per head.

The last column gives the bullock holding at the end of the survey year and is arrived at by adding the holding at the beginning and purchases and deducting sales and deaths. The average per head ^{value stands at} ~~prices paid for~~ ^{a higher level, mainly due to the higher prices paid reported} purchasers ^{to be paid for new purchases.}

Bullocks were primarily maintained for agricultural purposes while milch cattle was mainly maintained for ^{supply} milk and breeding purposes. The table enumerating the livestock holding of the sample population, reveals that except for group II, the proportion of draught and milch cattle was almost equal. Group two maintained proportionately more draught cattle than milch cattle.

Between cows and buffaloes again, groups I and III owned 7 and 74% of buffaloes while group II were 67%. The maintenance of cows appeared to be mainly for breeding purposes while buffaloes were maintained for milk. The average yield per cow amounting to 93 seers for during each lactation period, amounted to nearly

one third to that of a buffalo reporting an average of 260 seers. Along with drought cattle, milch cattle yielded farm yard manure, which was an important factor in rural farming. It was seen that over the total about 40 per cent the manure requirements were purchased. These purchases however, were entirely made by Group I only. Group II and III used manure yielded by owned livestock alone.

The table below gives the receipts of milk and farm yard manure by the owned livestock during the survey year.

Table. 3.44

The receipts from livestock have been converted into value so as to make the total receipts for all the three groups comparable. It may be seen that over the total receipts in the form of milk amount to 47% of the total, with small variation between groups. Of the 38 ^{cultivators} khatedara, only 4, one each from groups I and II and 2 from Group III reported sales of milk to ~~total~~ ^{hotel} owners to the extent of Rs. 100, 150 and 153 respectively. All these four belonged to the survey centre. The proportion of the total milk sold amounted to ~~Rs.~~ 4.37, 21.00 and 22.53 per cent of the total for groups I and II and III respectively.

Receipts in the form of farm yard manure and dung cakes amounted to about 55% of which 29% was farm yard manure and about 24% dung cakes, prepared and ^{utilised} ~~oilseeds~~ for fuel. For individual groups the proportion in value of dung used for fuel amounted to 45.38, 54.01 and 31.82% of the total farm yard manure for groups I, II and III respectively. The proportion ^{on} of the total was 45%.

The table below gives the reported ^{expenses} responses of

fodder for the maintenance of the livestock. Since a variety of types of fodder was fed, the quantities have been converted into values at a uniform rates for all home-grown fodder. The purchases have been taken at the reported prices.

The table has been constructed as follows. The ^{stock} balance reported at the beginning of the year, total fodder produced during the year and purchases of fodder have been added from which the balance reported at the end of the year has been deducted. The net balance is taken as the total expenses on the livestock.

Table. 3.45

It may be seen that while certain varieties of fodder are home-grown as well as purchases, certain other varieties such as oil cake, cotton seed and others have to be acquired only by purchasing them. The extent of this necessary cash outlay on livestock amounted to 40% in the cases of groups I and II and 74% in the case of group III. Over the total it amounted to 42.28% of the total value of fodder required.

In the principal homegrown varieties namely kadaba or jowar fodder and husk, the proportion of purchases to total were 14%, 17% and 55% in the case of Jowar fodder and for groups I, II and III respectively while in the case husk they were 41% and 55% for groups I and III, group II not reporting any purchase of husk.

Within the varieties purchased, the home grown varieties occupy a small proportion and the extent of 29%, 30% and 41% of the total purchases in the case of group I, II and III respectively.

The first group reported a significant proportion to the extent of 80 per cent of its purchase of jowar

fodder from Yadgir while the other two groups, whose purchases of Kadaba were small in the absolute sense made their purchases in Nalwar itself. Those varieties such as cotton seed, oil cakes and bran which had to be acquired by purchases only were purchased at Nalwar.

A comparison between the stocks held at the beginning of the year and the year end shows a deficit to the extent of 24% of the year's produce of fodder in the case of Group I, the year end stocks being less to that extent. In the case of the other two groups there was a balance of about 20% of the year's produce, the year end stocks being more to that extent. In actual value the deficit for group was Rs. 1549 while the surpluses for Group II and III were Rs. 156 and Rs. 74, ^{respectively} ~~total Rs. 230~~. It may therefore be ^{inferred} ~~inferred~~ that over the total the cluster has to depend to the extent of about 15% of its supply of the annual home grown fodder on places outside the cluster. The dependence was primarily on the part of group I having 58% of the total heads of livestock held.

The farm business schedule also inquired about the total fodder fed to the livestock. In the table below the two totals are compared.

Table ^{3.4b} - Total fodder fed to livestock.

Group	Total reported as fed	Total expenses calculated	Difference
I	15113	13209	1904
II	1084	1086	1998
III	1131	1166	1965

A closer examination of the data revealed two important things. Firstly, in the case of group I, the difference could be accounted for by the difference of the total ^{of} green grass and bran fed and the total

purchased. Presumably the requirements of green grass, to a large extent are met with by the family members collecting green grass for fodder and bringing it home. In the case of bran also, it is presumable that the difference ^{between} of bran fed and bran purchased was prepared at home, from inferior pulses grown for the purposes. Both these, however, ^{were} was not shown as -receipts.

The second important thing that is revealed after closer examination of the data^s is that in the cases of groups II and III, the difference is approximately made good by the difference in the total jowar fodder fed and that produced and purchased. Here again it is probable that either fodder receipts from the farm are under reported or that the quantity of fodder fed was reported on a notional basis and hence over-estimated.

The table below gives the average per head cattle expenses and receipts. The averages are broad averages and are calculated by dividing the totals ^{expenses} by the total number of cattle including both milch and draught cattle.

Table 3.4)

It may be seen that the expenses are much greater than receipts in the case of group I. In the case of group II and III however, the receipts are greater than the expenses as accounted for, without considering the receipts of bullock labour.

Small cash expenses paid as grazing charges, were reported by the cultivators and have been included in the total expenses above. These were Rs. 24-8-0, Rs. 29-0-0, and Rs. 34-6-0 for groups I, II and III respectively.

The Total ^{of} receipts, however, does not include small receipts from fowl, eggs, and sale of skin reported by the cultivators. These were to the extent of Rs.21.8.0, Rs. 18.8.0 and Rs. 26.8.0 for groups I, II and III respectively.

The business aspect of cultivation is presented in the following lines. This includes the assets and liabilities reported by the cultivators, expenditure undertaken of a capital nature, total farm receipts and expenses, raising of loans and repayment of the same, receipts other than from the cultivation and finally the extent of dependence on cultivation as reflected by the proportion of income from agriculture to the total family income.

In the main, the data presented pertain to the sample of cultivators selected for the farm business survey.

The table below gives the holding of different types of assets by the groups at the beginning of the year. The values were reported by the respondents and have been retained. The two subsequent tables give the proportion of group and class totals.

Table 3.48

Table A gives the total of current values reported by the cultivators. The amount of Rs. 1705 reported as financial assets by three cultivators in group I was composed of national saving certificates, Rs. 125; shares of cement and other companies - Rs. 350/- , (both reported by one cultivator) shares of ^{the}weavers' cooperative society at Chitapur Rs. 30, and two loans given at 24% per annum, Rs. 1200/-. The last column gives the average per family holding of total assets.

Table B gives the percentage distribution of class totals for values in table A. The distribution of cultivated land is given in order to have a comparative idea of land cultivated and proportions of different assets owned. Over the total it may be seen that group I cultivated 72% of the total cultivated

with an asset holding^g 82%. The proportionate asset holding was much less than that of cultivated land, Group II reporting a comparatively inferior position.

A comparison of the percentage distribution for each class of asset to the average total distribution brings out the variation for each group. Except in the matter of owned land, where the variation from the general averages ^{is} are minimum, all the other assets reveal wide variations, Group II showing the largest on the whole.

Table C gives the percentage distribution of assets held by each group, the total giving the proportionate holding for the whole sample. It may be observed that the proportions are more even except in the case of land and residential buildings. For group III, the proportion of land to total amounts to 38% as against 61% for the total, denoting the inferior variety of land held and cultivated by them. The proportion shows a clear *decline* from Group III to I in the *matter* of implements and drought cattle.

The table below sets down the increase in the above assets during the survey year as also the decrease. The expenses represent investment as distinct from the expenses of current nature namely repairs and minor replacements, which have been taken to the farm income and expenditure account. The table also gives capital expenditure undertaken for improvements on farm.

Table. 3.49 /

Purchase of land as well as sale was reported by Group I only. 3 cultivators reported purchase of land, one of whom sold inferior land worth Rs. 1600 in order to purchase better land worth Rs. 7500.

Purchase and sale of cattle was reported by all the groups, the sales being those of old animals and as mentioned earlier. In purchases, those of milch cattle are also included.

The purchase of implements include purchase of a bullock cart as well purchases of empty gunny bags worth Rs. 327., both reported by group I while the sales include sale of bullock carts, one each by group I and group III.

The table below gives the implement position, in value, at the beginning of the year and at the end. Bullock carts, being major items have been separated.

Table 3.5^o

Over the total, the appreciation during the years on account of purchases being greater than the sales, amounts to 26.03%; that for the individual groups, I, II and III, being 32.29, 17.13 and 4.95 per cent respectively. The proportionate appreciation for implements alone amounts to 45.31% for the total, and 52.64, 23.27 and 30.91 per cent for the groups I, II and III.

Due to the variety of types of agricultural implements each with a life of its own, no depreciation at any fixed annual rate could be calculated. Instead, the expenses on replacements, have been charged to total farm expenses.

The small amounts ~~is~~ under column Increase or acquisition of the property ^{in table 3.49} were expenses incurred for purchasing silver Rs. 120/- and improvements of a permanent nature to residential household. Rs. 110. The single item of Rs. 140 under "decrease ^{of} sale of other property" was of gold reported by a cultivator in group I.

The expenses incurred for current expenditure of a capital nature on the farm principally represent expenses on construction of bunds. 25% of this expenditure was reported to have been incurred on bringing bits of fallow land under cultivation.

The total reveals a net deficit of Rs. 14317 over the total, the expenses undertaken for purchases exceeding

the receipts. This deficit was apparently made good partly by utilising sale proceeds of produce, cash earnings from other sources and borrowing. Borrowing of cash ^{for} from farm purposes amounted to Rs. 5470 for the entire sample leaving a net deficit of Rs. 8847.

In the following tables, the data relating to indebtedness is presented.

Borrowing was done mainly for two ^{main} broad purposes, namely for farm expenses and for consumption. During the year, two cultivators reported raising of loans to the extent of Rs. 16807 for purposes of trading. This loan is separated from the table^s given below, as it represented^s investment of a non-agricultural nature.

The table below gives the loans reported to have been raised during the survey year. They are given purpose-wise, with percentage of distribution of each ^{for} group.

Table 3.57

It may be observed that Group III did not report raising of any loan for farm expenses. In the case of groups I and II, the proportion of loan raised for and spent in farm expenses, amounted to 92.56 and 23.15% respectively. Conversely the proportion of loans taken for purposes of consumption may be seen to be increasing from group I to group III. Over the total, 69% of the total loans, were raised for purposes of farm expenses, ^{while} ~~which~~ 31% were raised for consumption, of ^{the latter} labour, about 74% (or 23% of the total loans) were raised principally for food alone.

Of the loans taken for food alone, 68% were in the form of grain loans. The system of grain loans was

largely in vogue in the survey villages. These ^{three} families from group I and 6 families each from groups II and III reported raising of grain loans during the year.

Grain loans ^{were} are given, generally by those who had a surplus of produce mainly of jowar. They ~~are~~ ^{were} raised during the months of September to December when ^{his} family stocks or ^{the} kind wages ^{earned} / get spent up and availability of farm work ^{was} is comparatively low. The loans should ~~were~~ ^{be} necessarily ~~be~~ repaid by about the New Year's day falling in the month of March, when ^{rabi} the ~~water~~ harvesting ^{was generally over} is near and all payments outstanding ^{were} are settled.

The usual method is to pay back ^{one} ^a and half times ^{the} grain borrowed. Since the grain loans ^{were} are generally taken during the above mentioned period, the rate of interest amounts ^{to} between 100 to 150%. The borrowers, however, ^{did} do not appear to be averse to paying this apparently high rate for a variety of reasons.

Firstly, the loan satisfied a direct need and as such the loan ^{was} is set ^{at} a premium, more from a sentimental point of view rather than the ^{purely} family economic. Secondly, the loans ^{were} are given on personal security and word of honour along with the personal knowledge of the lender of the earning abilities of the borrower. Thirdly the time of repayment ^{is} is so set by tradition as to coincide with harvesting time, when employment as well as wages, generally in kind, ^{were} are at their peak. The harvest prices ^{were} are generally the lowest during the year. To a certain extent, therefore, the lender ^{was} is justified in demanding higher rate as the money equivalent of the loan at the time of the lending was greater than that at the harvest time for the same loan. In fact, if the loan were just returned in full, without any interest, the lender would ^{lose} get ^{less} in terms of notional money value.

The table below gives a breakdown of the total loans raised during the year according to their cash or kind nature. The table also gives the average size of cash and kind loans as also average per borrowing family.

Table. 3.52

It may be observed that the average size of loan, cash as well as kind is smallest for group II. The proportion of cash to total loan raised amounted to 94.35%, 68.74% and 49.79% for groups I, II and III respectively, with an overall average of 84.33%. Conversely, the proportion of kind loan to total goes on increasing from group I to group III.

All the loans ^{that} were raised in the respective villages ^{were} generally from bigger farmers, traders or from the group under ^{leader} in the case of Lamans. All cash loans, except 17% of the total loans outstanding, carried interest charge. The rate of interest, mostly charged was 24% or Rs. 2 per cent per month. Some of the borrowers in group I reported interest at the rate of 18% and 12% also.

The table below sums up the cash loan position of the sample cultivators. Kind loans have been dropped from the table on the assumption that all kind loans are repaid after harvesting during the same year. The exceptions were few.

Table. 3.53

The repayments during the year, it may be seen, were very small, amounting to 2% over the total, group III not reporting any. It may also be seen that the proportion of loan at the beginning of the year to that at the end, goes on increasing from Group I to group III. The last line giving the total interest due and its

proportion to the total loan at the year end, reveals that over the total the interest ^{due was to the tune of 24%} ~~rate of 24%~~, with small variation in the case of each group.

The table below present the business aspect of farming of the sample of cultivators under study as also broadly of the survey villages. The table giving farm expenses and receipts separately, bring together the various items of costs and returns, each of which have been discussed separately. The percentage distribution of the costs of each group is also given in order to bring out their general pattern. In the case of receipts columns 2 to 6, giving the disposal of fresh produce are percentages of column 7 giving the total produce. The proportions in the column however are proportions to the total farm receipts, including receipts from livestock and rent.

Table ^{3.54} Farm Receipts and Expenses.

The farm expenses may be seen to follow a certain order according to the size of each in the total. In the following table the items of costs have been arranged in a descending order of their proportions in the total.

Table ^{3.55} Relative size and arrangement of farm costs.

The table shows that except in the case of group II, the costs hold down to certain definite places, the items of costs as ^{on} manure and seeds, having equal proportions to the total, changing places. In the case of group ^{II} ~~III~~, the item of rent amounts to 20% of the total.

The table below presents the farm costs on a per acre basis so as to present the nature of farm business of each group.

Table ^{2.56} Farm expenses ^{+ receipts} per cultivated acre.

It may be observed that per acre costs on seed, manure, and overheads are more even and vary within narrow limits. Those on land revenue and rent are almost

identical for Group I and III while for group II, having a proportionately larger leased-in land, the per acre expenses on land revenue are slightly less while those on rent are much greater.

Per acre costs on Fodder and labour show larger variations. In the case of labour this may be due firstly to greater amount of work put in by family member in group II and secondly the family size remaining more or less constant for all the groups, larger cultivated area means proportionately larger employment of hired labour.

Fodder expenses show the ^{widest} modest variations compared to other costs. Those of Group II and III show almost a hundred per cent increase principally because both the groups hold the same number of major heads of cattle while the area cultivated by group III is nearly half that cultivated by group II. In the case of group I, however, there is every reason to believe that fodder expenses have been overstated. As has been seen in an earlier table, the feeding expenses per head of cattle were Rs. 26.55 and Rs. 29.27 for groups II and III respectively, while those for group I were Rs. 114.08 per head, ^{ie.} more than 3 times greater than those reported by the other two groups. It may be admitted that the cultivators in group I were in a position to feed the cattle better varieties and articles of fodder as well as in larger quantities. Nevertheless the wide gap between the fodder expenses of group I and ^{groups} II and III clearly denote an ^{overstatement} investment of expenses by the farmer. The table also gives per acre produce and total per acre receipts. The per acre returns from farming exclusive of livestock and other receipts, may be seen to be gradually decreasing from group I to group III. The total per acre receipts are however lowest for group II, group I and III having higher receipts at 49.98 and 44.18 per acre. The gap between

the two receipts, the per acre farm produce and per acre total receipts, is made good mainly by receipts from livestock. These, on a per acre basis, show a gradual rise from group I to group III.

The average net surplus per acre shows the nature of farm business at the survey villages. As ^{it is} they are, the average ^{net receipt} is least for group ~~I~~^{II}, and greatest for group II. As this average net surplus is inclusive of an important item of cost, namely the charges on family labour put in, they do not exhibit the true nature of net returns. The table below gives the net returns, as well as average per acre inputs, in terms of man-days, of family labour. The net returns have been adjusted by adding per acre charges on account of saldars, whose work has been included in the category of family labour. This is done in order to make the figures comparable, as Saldar payments have been included in the total farm expenses.

Table 3.57

Average per acre inputs of family labour and net returns.

It may be seen that the net returns are broadly correlated to the inputs of family labour and within themselves are less distant from one another. It may also be remembered in this context that while group I reported disproportionately high per head expenses on cattle, group II reported proportionately greater returns from livestock. It may therefore be inferred that the nature of farm business at the survey villages is broadly as revealed by the total pattern given in Tables ^{No. 3.54} (farm Expenses and Receipts) with minor variations between the groups. The cultivators in group I show ~~proportionately lesser~~ returns due, presumably to higher per acre costs on fodder, seed, manure, etc. which may be a result of a qualitative difference in the type of feed, and seed and manure used.

Since the sample is too small, as well as restricted to a comparatively small region, no attempt is made to examine the competitive nature of the performance of farm business which would be done ^{firstly} by ~~curtailing~~ ^{evaluating} and deducting inputs of family labour, secondly by deducting investment charges at some notional rate of interest and then comparing the profit margin.

As the term 'business' is invariably associated with dealings of a cash nature, an attempt is made in the following table to examine the cash aspect of farm business. The table brings together all receipts and payments of a cash nature.

Table 3.58: Receipts and Payments in cash.

It may be seen that requirement of cash are met with differently by different groups. For group I, the principal sources of cash in a descending order were sale of produce, 28%, cash income from nonagricultural occupations, 28%, loans 20% and house-rent receipts 12%, nearly 61% of the total receipts coming from non-agricultural sources. For group II, they were loans 28%, income from non-agricultural occupations, 25%, sale of produce, 17% and cash agricultural wages earned in the village, 13%. For this group, 62% of the total cash receipts come from non-agricultural sources such as house-rent, nonagricultural occupations and loans. For group III, however, the pattern is different. The group gets 39% from cash agricultural wage work, 15% from non-agricultural occupations, 15% from sale of produce, 12% from loans and 10% from house rents, the part coming from non-agricultural sources amounting to nearly 38%.

Like cash receipts, cash expenses also show a different pattern for different groups. The principal items of expenses for group I, in a descending order were, purchase of land 32%, purchase of fodder 18%, cash payments to labour 16% and purchase of cattle 11%, ^{the} the outlay of cash of a non-farm nature amounting to about 2% only. For group II

the principal items of expenditure were purchase of cattle 25%, purchase of fodder 19%, payment of land revenue 14%, purchase of seed, 13% and improvements of capital nature to farm, 12%; the outlay of a non-farm nature being about 2%, as in the case of group I. For group III, the pattern was slightly different. The group spent 32% on purchase of fodder, 29% on payment of cash wages, 12% on purchase of seed, 8% on purchase of cattle ~~and~~ and 7% on payment of land revenue; there being no outlay of a non-farm nature.

It may be seen that while group I spent about 49% of its total cash outlay on items of a capital nature such as purchase of land, and cattle, improvements of a capital nature on land and repayment of debts, the relevant proportions were 38% in the case of group II and only 12% in the case of group III.

Over the total, the receipts from non-agricultural non-farm sources amounted to 58%, while expenditure of a capital nature amounted to 45%; outlay on non-farm purposes being less than 2%.

A comparison of the absolute figures of cash receipts and expenditure reveals that group I reported an overspending to the extent of ~~Rs.~~ 14% of its cash receipts while groups II and II reported net cash surpluses to the extent of 29 and 32% respectively. It is presumable that the net deficit in the case of group I might have been reduced substantially but for the disproportionately high fodder costs reported by that group.

Finally the table ^{below} bring out the dependence on agriculture is given below. This is done by finding out the proportion of income from agriculture in the context of the total family incomes reported.

Table 3.7: Total family income according to source.

The table reveals that less than a fifth of its ^{its} income was derived from agriculture by group I, more than half by group II and slightly more than a fifth by group III. Income from agricultural labour work increased from group I to group III, the last drawing more than a fourth part of its income from agricultural labour. Taking the incomes from cultivation and agricultural labour together, the proportion of income from agricultural occupation amounted to 20.94% for group I, 68.53% for group II and 49.91% for group III. Dependence on agriculture was greatest for group II while group I drew a major portion of its income from nonagricultural sources namely trading 50.08%, house rent 24.52% and other non-agricultural occupations such as weaving, work in adat shops, etc. 4.46%; ^{and} ~~and~~ group III from nonagricultural labour work 28.63% house rent 12.21% and other nonagricultural occupations like carting, shoe making, etc. 9.23%. This group mainly lived ^{on} ~~from~~ earnings from labour to the extent of 56.72% derived almost equally from agriculture and non-agriculture type of labour such as quarrying.

Taken as a group, the sample of ^{cultivators} ~~of khatedars~~ reveal a dependence of 35.12% ^{in agriculture} ~~the rest of its income counting coming~~ mainly from nonagricultural sources.

Table No. 3.1 : Distribution of total land of the village.
Nalwar, Sugur and Kulkundi

Type	NALWAR		SUGUR		KULKUNDI	
	Area A. G.	%age to total	Area A. G.	%age to total	Area A.G.	%age to total
1. Cultivable land	7833-22	82.28	3986-05	92.19	1652-39	72.35
2. Inam Land	354-05	3.72	92-21	2.14	213-00	9.32
3. Cultivable waste	101-22	1.07	52-20	1.21	24-24	1.08
4. Non-cultivable land due to						
1. Gavthan	57-06	0.60	11-09	0.26	8-12	0.36
2. Roads	88-11	0.93	8-05	0.19	-	-
3. Stream	21-15	0.22	-	-	-	-
4. Grazing land	695-34	7.31	63-20	1.47	24-24	1.08
5. Tank	214-33	2.26	-	-	-	-
6. Quarry	-	-	18-09	0.42	-	-
7. River	-	-	-	-	355-04	15.54
8. Pot-Kharab	107-36	1.13	90-38	2.10	6-03	0.27
9. Others Cremation site etc.						
Total non- cultivable land	1231-07	12.93	193-01	4.46	394-03	17.27
T o t a l	9520-16	100.00	4324-07	100.00	2284.26	100.00

Table No. 3.2 : Inam lands of the three villages under survey and percentages

Category	Nalwar		Sugur		Kulkundi	
	Area A. G.	%age to total	Area A. G.	%age to total	Area A.G.	%age to total
Temple	48-20	13.70	-	-	8-25	4.05
Charity	11-25	3.28	-	-	-	-
Brahmin	12-21	3.54	7-20	8.11	8-28	4.08
Village Officials	8-03	2.28	-	-	115-04	63.43
Village servants	221-32	62.63	85-01	91.89	30-14	14.25
Artisans	40-21	11.44	-	-	-	-
Holers	9-10	2.61	-	-	-	-
Other Inams	1-33	0.52	-	-	30-09	14.19
Total	354-05	100.00	92-21	100.0	213-00	100.00

Table No. 3.19 : Per acre inputs of manure groupwise and proportion of manured area to total cultivated area.

Groups	K H A R I F			R A B I		
	Manure per acre Quantity (Cart- loads)	Value Rs.	%age of manured area to culti- vated area	Manure per acre Quantity (Cart- loads)	Value Rs.	%age of manured area to culti- vated area
I	8.72	28.63	28.77	2.43	7.29 5.50*	20.32
II	4.00	12.00	22.82	1.42	4.27	55.13
III	4.80	15.13	45.12	1.92	5.76	15.87
Total	7.45	24.26	29.45	2.00	6.00	26.21

Table No. 3.4 : Practice of Bunding and proportion of total cultivated area covered by bunding.

Name of village	No. of Khatedars selected	No. of Khatedars having		Total Area cultivated A. G.	Area Covered by Stone Earth bunds		Total Area covered A. G.	Proportion of covered area to total area
		stone bunds	Earth bunds		A. G.	A. G.		
Nalwar								
Group I	7	4	6	437-10	201-26	145-18	347-04	79.38
Group II	4	--	4	65-26	-	53-15	53-15	81.30
Group III	6	1	5	56-07	7-38	38-32	46-30	83.22
Total	18	5	15	559-03	209-24	237-25	447-09	79.99
Sugur	6	-	6	146-27	-	117-37	117-37	80.39
Kulkundi	3	1	3	107-37	73-24	34-13	107-37	100.00

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Table No. 3.7 : Proportion of land under Kharif and Rabi of the total cultivated land of the selected cultivators.

Region	%age under <u>Kharif</u>	%age under <u>Rabi</u>
District	43.96	56.04
Nalwar	46.86	53.14
Sugur	30.37	69.63
Kulkundi	23.89	76.11
<u>Sample</u>		
Group I	32.71	67.29
Group II	30.53	69.47
Group III	33.12	66.88
Total Sample	32.45	67.55

Table No. 3.8 : Area under different crops and its proportion to the total.

C r o p	NALWAR		SUGUR		KULKUNDI		SAMPLE	
	Area A. G.	%age	Area A. G.	%age	Area A. G.	%age	Area A. G.	%age
Jowar	3639-13	43.79	2087-16	51.18	820-06	47.20	511-31	52.62
Bajri	476-14	5.73	381-13	9.35	50-12	2.89	55-01	5.66
Wheat	204-18	2.47	100-05	2.45	50-00	2.88	30-20	3.14
Paddy	165-13	1.09	3-01	0.07	2-00	0.12	17-12	1.78
Other cereals	53-38	0.64	110-00	2.70	32-14	1.86	18-26	1.92
Total cereals	4539-16	54.62	2681-35	65.75	954-32	54.95	633-10	65.12
Groundnut	1898-11	22.84	424-18	10.41	15-28	0.90	136-06	14.00
Safflower	332-28	4.03	403-21	9.89	70-00	4.03	44-20	4.58
Linseed	64-02	0.77	50-05	1.23	54-36	3.16	23-09	2.39
Sesame	70-36	0.85	31-04	0.76	60-15	3.47	22-39	2.34
Caster	-	-	5-06	0.13	-	-	1-00	0.10
Total Oilseeds	2365-37	28.49	914-14	22.42	200-39	11.56	227-27	23.41
Toor	1091-06	13.13	214-01	5.25	140-08	8.06	55-27	5.73
Gram	159-36	1.92	150-20	3.69	294-17	16.95	35-19	3.65
Other pulses	100-20	1.21	75-14	1.85	43-33	2.52	3-15	0.35
Total pulses	1351-22	16.26	439-35	10.79	478-18	27.53	94-21	9.73
Cotton	40-32	0.49	-	-	33-04	1.90	16-00	1.64
Chillies	6-07	0.07	20-34	0.51	25-05	1.45	1-00	0.10
Hessian	6-02	0.07	21-28	0.53	45-08	2.61	-	-
Total Miscellaneous crops	53-01	0.63	42-22	1.04	103-17	5.96	17-00	1.74
Grand Total	8309-36	100.00	4078-76	100.00	1737-26	100.00	972-18	100.00

Table No. 3.10 : Number of Members of the selected cultivator families and the nature of employment.

Nature of Employment	Group I			Group II			Group III		
	Male	Fe- male	Chil- dren	Male	Fe- male	Chil- dren	Male	Fe- male	Chil- dren
Total	30	36	38	18	21	25	19	22	24
Cultivation	19	18	3	12	6	4	13	8	1
%age to total	63.3	50.0	7.9	66.7	28.6	16.0	68.4	36.4	4.17
Other Occupations	8	3	-	2	-	1	2	-	-
%age to total	26.7	8.3	-	11.1	-	4.0	10.53	-	-
Agricultural Labour	-	6	-	5	9	1	10	11	1
%age to total	-	16.7	-	27.7	42.8	4.0	52.6	50.0	4.17
Not working	7	16	35	2	6	21	-	9	22
%age to total	23.3	44.4	92.11	11.1	28.6	84.0	-	40.9	91.7

Table No. 3.11 : Land owned and cultivated by the cultivators in the sample.

Groups	Land owned	Of which	Perma- nent	Land taken	Permanent	Land taken
	Dry A. G.	wet or Tari A. G.	fallow A. G.	on Share rent A. G.	fallow A. G.	on cash rent A. G.
Group I	568-06	7-10	31-05	155-17	11-39	23-28
Group II	114-03	-	17-02	75-07	10-20	8-15
Group III	86-01	1-12	7-34	21-33	5-10	-
<u>Total</u>	768-10	8-22	56-01	252-17	27-29	32-03

(Continued below)

Groups	Permanent fallow	Land given on share rent	Total land cultivated
	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
Group I	11-28	57-22	639-29
Group II	0-06	-	197-25
Group III	-	9-10	98-24
<u>Total</u>	11-34	66-32	985-38

Table No. 3.12 : Proportion of fallow land to land owned, land leased in and cultivated land.

Group	Land owned		Taken on share rent		Taken on cash rent		Total cultivated land	
	Total	P.F.	Total	P.F.	Total	P.F.	Total	P.F.
I	100	5.48	100	7.70	100	49.37	100	7.95
II	100	14.95	100	13.97	100	1.79	100	13.40
III	100	9.12	100	24.05	-	-	100	13.28
<u>Total</u>	100	7.29	100	10.90	100	36.94	100	9.70

Table No. 3.13 : Extent of tenant cultivation

Group	Average land owned per family	Average land cultivated per family	%age of average owned land to average cultivated land	%age of average land leased in to average cultivated land	Total cultivated land
	A. G.	A. G.			
I	43-28	53-02	82.37	17.63	100.00
II	9-26	16-19	58.57	41.43	100.00
III	6-37	7-23	91.41	8.59	100.00
<u>Total</u>	20-08	25-38	77.84	22.16	100.00

Table No. 3.15 : Extent of double-cropping reported by the sample

Group	Total cultivated area	Of which area double-cropped	%age of double-cropped area to total cultivated area
	A. G.	A. G.	
I	702-02	66-04	9.07
II	173-10	3-15	1.95
III	98-07	12-27	12.91
<u>Total</u>	972-19	82-06	8.45

Table No. 3.14 : Area under different crops reported by the cultivators in the sample and its proportion to the total

Crops	Group I		Group II		Group III		TOTAL	
	Area A. G.	%age to total	Area A. G.	%age to total	Area A. G.	%age to total	Area A. G.	%age to total
Jowar	344-33	49.18	106-29	61.60	60-09	61.34	511-31	52.62
Bajari	47-07	6.73	4-26	2.68	3-08	3.27	55-01	5.66
Wheat	28-13	4.04	1-17	0.82	0-30	0.76	30-20	3.14
Paddy	8-30	1.25	4-38	2.86	3-24	3.66	17-12	1.78
Other cereals	12-16	1.77	5-10	3.04	1-00	1.02	18-26	1.92
<u>Total Cereals</u>	441-19	62.97	123-00	71.00	68-31	70.05	633-10	65.12
Groundnut	88-32	12.67	26-07	15.11	21-07	21.57	136-06	14.00
Safflower	29-08	4.17	9-38	5.75	5-14	5.45	44-20	4.58
Linseed	23-09	3.31	-	-	-	-	23-09	2.39
Sesame	22-28	3.24	0-04	0.05	-	-	22-32	2.34
Castor	-	-	-	-	1-00	1.02	1-00	0.10
<u>Total Oilseeds</u>	163-37	23.39	36-09	20.91	27-21	28.04	227-27	23.40
Toor	41-16	5.91	12-16	7.16	1-35	1.91	55-27	5.73
Gram	34-15	4.90	1-04	0.63	-	-	35-19	3.65
Other pulses	2-35	0.41	0-20	0.30	-	-	3-15	0.35
<u>Total pulses</u>	73-26	11.22	14-00	8.09	1-35	1.91	94-21	9.73
Cotton	16-00	2.28	-	-	-	-	16-00	1.64
Chillies	1-00	0.14	-	-	-	-	1-00	0.10
<u>Total Miscellaneous crops</u>	17-00	2.42	-	-	-	-	17-00	1.74
Grand Total	701-02	100.00	173-09	100.00	98-07	100.00	972-18	100.00

Table No. 3.16 : Extent of different types of cropping practices.

Cropping practice	%age of Area to total
1. Cropping two consecutive seasons followed by two fallow seasons. -fallow; Rabi, Khariff; fallow; Rabi, Kharif; OR Kharif, Rabi; fallow, fallow; Kharif Rabi; fallow	64
2. Cropping during the same season year after year (including paddy) .. Kharif .. fallow .. kharif .. fallow .. kharif OR fallow .. rabi .. fallow, Rabi .. fallow	18
3. Irregular practice of cropping, not covered by the above two	18
Total	100

Table No. 3.17 : Proportion of Male and Bullock days for ploughing and harrowing

	D A Y S			
	KHARIF		RABI	
	Ploughing	Harrowing	Ploughing	Harrowing
Male Labour				
Group I	7.40	19.14	10.83	24.23
Group II	8.51	9.68	6.66	24.07
Group III	9.22	9.22	9.30	20.68
Total	7.80	16.38	9.92	23.88
Bullock Labour				
Group I	14.35	43.67	18.74	50.00
Group II	21.66	27.39	15.23	54.36
Group III	28.18	27.14	19.57	44.04
Total	16.87	39.45	18.22	50.21

Table No. 3.18 : In-puts of manure reported. (In Rupees)

Group	Kharif		Rabi	
	Owned	Purchased	Owned	Purchased
I	978	912	699	175*
II	147	-	282	-
III	198	20	60	-
Total	1323	932	1041	175

*Price of sheep manure.

Table No. 3.21 : Expenditure on seeds.

Group	Owned		From landlord		Purchased		Total	
	Rs.	%age to total	Rs.	%age to total	Rs.	%age to total	Rs.	%age to total
I	2047	77.50	109	4.13	484	18.37	2640	100.00
II	191	33.04	77	13.32	310	53.64	578	100.00
III	51	12.40	17	4.11	345	83.49	413	100.00
Total	2289	63.04	203	5.59	1139	31.37	3631	100.00

Table No. 3.22 : Per acre expenditure on seed

Group	Area Cultivated		Per-acre inputs of seeds (In Rupees)			
	Area A. G.	%age to total	Owned	from land- lord	Purcha- sed	Total
I	701-02	72.08	2.91	0.15	0.69	3.75
II	173-10	17.81	1.10	0.44	1.78	3.32
III	98-07	10.11	0.51	0.16	3.51	4.18
<u>Total</u>	<u>972-19</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>2.35</u>	<u>0.20</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>3.72</u>

Table No. 3.23 : Proportionate requirements of labour reported for sowing.

Group	Male		Female		Bullock		Wages	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
I	7.90	7.59	6.34	0.34	15.68	14.24	5.70	0.95
II	10.69	5.71	6.51	2.06	22.29	12.27	7.20	1.91
III	7.37	6.69	6.61	1.27	16.83	13.69	12.44	1.09
<u>Total</u>	<u>8.30</u>	<u>7.16</u>	<u>6.10</u>	<u>0.67</u>	<u>16.84</u>	<u>13.85</u>	<u>6.61</u>	<u>1.04</u>

Table No. 3.24 : Proportions of labour days and wages reported for hoeing and weeding

Group	Males		Females		Bullocks		Wages		
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	
I	Hoeing	6.40	7.01	-	0.17	7.94	10.37	1.65	0.39
	Weeding	0.11	-	39.71	46.60	-	-	25.83	34.52
II	Hoeing	4.77	6.01	0.48	-	6.46	15.07	0.72	-
	Weeding	0.63	-	36.13	53.71	-	-	18.14	38.40
III	Hoeing	8.57	5.07	-	-	9.46	12.03	2.90	-
	Weeding	-	-	34.47	61.67	-	-	21.74	41.94
<u>Total</u>	Hoeing	<u>6.30</u>	<u>6.61</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>7.83</u>	<u>11.29</u>	<u>1.63</u>	<u>0.39</u>
	Weeding	<u>0.19</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38.99</u>	<u>49.67</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24.88</u>	<u>35.80</u>

Table No. 3.25 : Actual and per acre holding of implements

Group	No. of families	Total holding of implements (Value)	Ploughs		Harrowes		Seed Drills
			Big	Small	Big	Small	
I	13	1797	59	24	21	6	16
II	12	391	1	11	1	12	3
III	13	317	-	12	1	11	8
<u>Total</u>	38	2505	15	47	23	29	27

(Continued below)

Group	Per acre holding of implements (Value)	Total holding including bullock carts	Per acre holding including bullock carts
I	2.56	31.77	4.53
II	2.26	531	3.04
III	3.22	767	7.80
<u>Total</u>	2.56	4475	4.60

Table No. 3.26 : Proportionate inputs of labour days and wages for watching.

Group	Males		Females		Wages	
	Khariif	Rabi	Khariif	Rabi	Khariif	Rabi
I	30.38	15.52	6.00	3.81	4.53	6.77
II	38.40	26.75	-	3.62	3.20	1.19
III	35.95	36.03	-	-	-	8.33
<u>Total</u>	32.38	19.47	4.31	3.46	3.88	6.36

Table No. 3.27 : Proportionate inputs of labour for harvesting.

Group	Males		Females		Bullocks		Wages	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
I	11.98	15.73	15.07	27.91	3.70	0.05	22.93	39.13
II	17.03	18.30	22.99	22.29	4.67	0.95	29.60	55.36
III	18.66	9.42	10.90	37.26	3.44	-	25.34	47.10
Total	13.62	15.62	15.80	27.88	3.83	0.20	24.02	41.10

Table No. 3.28 : Percentages of labour and wages inputs for threshing

Group	Males		Females		Bullocks		Wages	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
I	6.98	15.90	24.04	24.31	3.97	7.71	28.69	21.29
II	5.00	7.87	13.76	33.12	6.37	7.59	15.20	18.14
III	11.52	7.21	20.63	22.73	4.82	12.35	20.28	18.84
Total	7.19	13.63	22.00	25.48	4.44	8.10	26.11	20.85

Table No. 3.31 : Family and Hired Labour reported by the sample of cultivators.

Category	Group I		Group II	
	No. of labour days	%age to total	No. of labour days	%age to total
Male : Family	7472	73.98	2138	85.37
Hired	2628	26.02	366	14.63
Total	10100	100.00	2504	100.00
Female: Family	589	8.02	493	32.93
Hired	6755	91.98	1004	67.07
Total	7344	100.00	1497	100.00

(Continued below)

Category	Group III		TOTAL	
	No. of labour days	%age to total	No. of labour days	%age to total
Male : Family	1189	85.17	10799	77.14
Hired	207	14.83	3201	22.86
Total	1396	100.00	14000	100.00
Female: Family	168	16.98	1250	12.70
Hired	821	83.02	8580	87.30
Total	989	100.00	9830	100.00

Table No. 3.33 : Group and Seasonwise arrangement of hired labour in the decending order of employment

Males :Kharif

<u>Group I</u>		<u>Group II</u>		<u>Group III</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Harvesting	49	Watching	45	Harvesting	67	Harvesting	48
Threshing	20	Harvesting	24	Threshing	21	Threshing	20
Watching	15	Threshing	21	Sowing	12	Watching	17
Sowing	8	Sowing	6			Sowing	9
Manuring	6	Manuring	3			Manuring	5

Males :Rabi

Harvesting	38	Harvesting	80	Watching	37	Harvesting	42
Threshing	37	Threshing	19	Harvesting	29	Threshing	34
Watching	21	Manuring	7	Threshing	17	Watching	19
Hoeing	3			Hoeing	15	Hoeing	3
Sowing	1					Sowing	1

Females : Kharif

Weeding	50	Weeding	64	Weeding	69	Weeding	54
Threshing	26	Harvesting	22	Threshing	19	Threshing	23
Harvesting	11	Threshing	7	Harvesting	8	Harvesting	28
Watching	7	Sowing	6	Sowing	3	Watching	5
Sowing	4	Manuring	1			Sowing	5

Females : Rabi

Weeding	39	Weeding	39	Weeding	41	Weeding	39
Threshing	29	Threshing	38	Harvesting	34	Threshing	30
Harvesting	28	Harvesting	16	Threshing	25	Harvesting	27
Watching	3	Watching	5			Watching	3
Sowing	3	Sowing	1			Sowing	4

Table No. 3.34 : Number of persons (males) engaged in agriculture.

Category	<u>Nalwar</u>		<u>Sugur</u>		<u>Kulkundi</u>	
	No.of per-sons	%age to vill-age total	No.of per-sons	%age to vill-age total	No.of per-sons	%age to vill-age total
Cultivators	478	25.34	140	43.08	50	30.67
Agricultural Labour(Casual)	269	14.26	70	21.54	59	36.20
Permanent farm Servants	141	7.48	28	8.61	11	6.75
Total	888	47.08	238	73.23	120	73.62
Total for Village	1886	100.00	325	100.00	163	100.00

Table No. 3.35 : Payments made to Saldars.

Group	No. of Saldars	Payment in Cash		Value of board and perquisites		Total	
		Amount	Average per Saldar	Amount	Average per Saldar	Amount	Average per Saldar
I	11	1993	181.1	1191	108.2	3184	289.4
II	2	85	42.5	386	193.0	471	235.5
Total	13	2078	159.8	1577	121.3	3655	280.8

Table No. 3.36 : Pattern and periodicity of employment of agricultural labour

Month	Agricultural Labour work		Work on Family Farm		Non-agri- labour - work		Unemployment	
	No. of	%age to total	No. of	%age to total	No. of	%age to total	No. of	%age to total
Jan.	195	10.36	38	6.66	60	16.69	37	3.22
Feb.	180	9.57	38	6.66	30	8.33	82	7.14
March	210	11.16	16	2.81	30	8.33	74	6.45
April	20	10.84	-	-	30	8.33	96	8.36
May	71	3.77	73	12.81	30	8.33	156	13.58
June	97	5.15	101	17.72	-	-	132	11.50
July	98	5.21	91	15.97	-	-	141	12.28
August	133	7.07	88	15.45	-	-	109	9.50
Sept.	167	8.98	56	9.82	30	8.33	75	6.53
Oct.	171	9.09	38	6.66	30	8.33	91	7.93
Nov.	177	9.40	8	1.40	60	16.67	85	7.41
Dec.	177	9.40	23	4.04	60	16.67	70	6.10
Total		100.00	570	100.00	360	100.00	1148	100.00

Table No. 3.37 : Number of persons doing hired agricultural labour work.

Group	No. of adults		No. of adults engaged in cultivation		No. of adults hiring themselves out.		% of wage-workers to total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	30	36	18	18	-	7	-	19.44
II	18	21	12	6	4	8	22.22	38.10
III	19	22	13	8	6	11	31.58	50.00
Total	67	79	43	32	10	26	14.92	32.91

Table No. 3.38 : Cattle population in the three villages

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Nalwar</u>	<u>Sugur</u>	<u>Kulkundi</u>
Bullocks	390	303	220
He-buffaloes	-	7	25
Cows	187	120	50
She-buffaloes	117	50	100
Young bullocks (below 3 years)	446	2	4
Young cows	170	95	30
Young buffaloes	150	30	60
Horses	20	11	10
Donkeys	-	2	-
Sheep	930	146	70
Goats	1131	76	80

Table No. 3.39 : Proportionate holding of draught and milch cattle in the three villages

	<u>Nalwar</u>	<u>Sugur</u>	<u>Kulkundi</u>
Draught Cattle- Number	390	310	245
%age to total	56.20	64.58	62.02
Milch Cattle - Number	304	170	150
%age to total	43.80	35.42	37.98
<u>Total</u> - Number	694	480	395
%age to total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cows - Number	187	120	50
%age to total	61.51	70.59	33.33
Buffaloes - Number	117	50	100
%age to total	38.49	29.41	66.67
<u>Total</u> - Number	304	170	150
%age to total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table No. 3.40 : Cattle holding reported by the selected cultivator

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Group I</u>	<u>Group II</u>	<u>Group III</u>
Bullocks	59	27	24
He-buffaloes	2	-	-
Cows	39	10	14
She-buffaloes	16	5	5
Young cattle- cows	39	14	16
Young cattle- buffaloes	20	5	7
Horses	5	-	-

Table No. 3.41 : Proportionate holding of draught cattle by villages and by sample cultivators.

Villages and Groups	Area Cultivated A. G.	No. of draught cattle	Acreage per pair of bullocks.	
Nalwar	8309-36	390	42.61	
Sugur	4078-26	310	26.31	
Kulkundi	1737-26	245	14.18	
Group I	689-29	61	22.61	22.98
Group II	197-25	27	14.63	12.83
Group III	98-23	22 1/4	8.96	8.18

Table No. 3.42 : Per head reported value of home-bred and purchased bullocks.

Group	Home-bred			Purchased		
	No.	Value	Average per head value	No.	Value	Average per head value
I	12	1270	105.83	49	5395	110.10
II	8	730	91.25	19	1222	64.32
III	4	460	115.00	20	1597	79.85
<u>Total</u>	24	2460	102.50	88	8214	93.34

Table No. 3.43 : Number, Value and average per head values of bullocks, at the beginning of the year and additions and loss during the survey year.

Group	No. at the beginning of the year			Purchases			Deaths		
	No.	Value	Average	No.	Value	Average	No.	Value	Average
I	61	6665	109.28	16	2930	183.12	9	1166	129.55
II	27	1952	72.29	8	510	63.75	-	-	-
III	24	2057	85.61	3	230	76.66	2	172	86.00
<u>Total</u>	112	10674	95.30	27	3670	135.93	11	1338	121.63

(Continued below)

Group	Sales			End of the year		
	No.	Value	Average	No.	Value	Average
I	7	511	73.00	61	7888	129.31
II	3	65	21.66	32	2397	74.90
III	2	130	65.00	23	1935	86.30
<u>Total</u>	12	706	58.83	116	12270	105.77

Table No. 3.44 : Receipts from livestock. (Value in Rupees)

Receipts	Group I		Group II		Group III		Total	
	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age
Milk	2288	47.23	714	43.99	679	50.41	3681	47.11
Farm-yard Manure	1396	28.82	418	25.75	450	34.00	2272	29.08
Dung-cakes	1160	23.95	491	30.26	210	15.59	1861	23.81
<u>Total</u>	4844	100.00	1623	100.00	1347	100.00	7814	100.00

Table No. 3.45 : Fodder expenses reported by the sample

Types of Fodder	Group I				Group II			
	Produced		Purchased		Produced		Purchased	
	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age
1. Kadaba	7596	95.27	1235	23.59	618	94.79	128	29.49
	(86.00)		(14.00)		(82.84)		(17.16)	
2. Husk	347	4.35	240	4.58	28	4.29	-	-
	(59.00)		(41.00)					
3. Paddy straw	30	0.38	-	-	6	0.92	-	-
4. G.Grass	-	-	463	8.84	-	-	5	1.15
5. Oil cake	-	-	2250	42.97	-	-	233	53.68
6. Cotton seed-	-	-	704	13.45	-	-	68	15.68
7. Bran	-	-	344	6.57	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	7973	100.00	5236	100.00	652	100.00	434	100.00
	(60.36)		(39.64)		(60.04)		(39.96)	

(Continued below)

Types of Fodder	Group III				T o t a l			
	Produced		Purchased		Produced		Purchased	
	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age	Value	%age
1. Kadaba	262	87.63	319	36.79	8476	94.98	1682	25.73
	(45.10)		(54.90)		(83.44)		(16.56)	
2. Husk	33	11.03	40	4.61	408	4.57	280	4.28
	(45.20)		(54.80)		(59.30)		(40.70)	
3. Paddy straw	4	1.34	-	-	40	0.45	-	-
4. G.Grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	7.16
5. Oil cake	-	-	304	35.06	-	-	2787	42.63
6. Cotton seed-	-	-	26	3.00	-	-	798	12.21
7. Bran	-	-	178	20.54	-	-	522	7.99
<u>Total</u>	299	100.00	867	100.00	8924	100.00	6537	100.00
	(25.64)		(74.36)		(57.72)		(42.28)	

Table No. 3.45-A : Fodder reported fed to livestock during the year.

Type of Fodder	I			II			III			IV Total		
	Draught Cattle	Milch Cattle	Total	Draught Cattle	Milch Cattle	Total	Draught Cattle	Milch Cattle	Total	Draught Cattle	Milch Cattle	Total
Kadaba	8043	1587	9630	1619	206	1825	1616	300	1916	11278	2093	13371
%age	83.52	16.48	100.00	88.71	11.29	100.00	84.34	15.66	100.00	84.35	15.65	100.00
Husk	186	2	208	25	-	25	68	10	78	279	32	311
%age	89.42	10.58	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	87.18	12.82	100.00	89.71	10.29	100.00
Straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Grass	595	384	979	755	145	900	434	173	607	1784	702	2486
%age	60.78	39.22	100.00	83.88	16.12	100.00	71.50	28.50	100.00	71.76	28.24	100.00
Oilcake	2160	5	2165	221	-	221	291	6	297	2672	1	2683
%age	99.78	0.22	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	97.98	2.02	100.00	99.59	0.41	100.00
Cotton Seed	480	182	662	68	-	68	9	17	26	557	199	756
%age	72.51	27.49	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	34.62	65.38	100.00	73.68	26.32	100.00
Bran	1406	65	1471	19	27	46	136	71	207	1561	163	1724
%age	95.58	4.42	100.00	41.30	58.70	100.00	65.70	34.30	100.00	90.55	9.45	100.00
T o t a l	12870	2245	15115	2707	378	3085	2554	577	3131	18131	3200	21331
%age	85.15	14.85	100.00	87.75	12.25	100.00	81.57	18.43	100.00	85.00	15.00	100.00

Table No. 3.46 : Total fodder fed to livestock.

Groups	Total reported as fed	Total expenses calculated	Differences
I	15113	13209	1904
II	3084	1086	1998
III	3131	1166	1965

Table No. 3.47 : Average receipts and expenses per head of cattle.

Group	No. of cattle	Receipts		Expenses	
		Total	Average per head	Total	Average per head
I	116	4844	41.72	13234	114.08
II	42	1623	38.64	1115	26.55
III	41	1347	32.85	1200	29.27
<u>Total</u>	199	7814	39.26	15549	78.13

Table No. 3.49 : Additions to assets during the Survey Year

Group	Purchase of land	Purchase of cattle	Purchase of tools	Increase or acquisition of other property	Current expenditure of capital nature on farm
I	9600	3255	1146	205	1322
II	-	595	99	25	297
III	-	230	98	-	119
<u>Total</u>	9600	4080	1343	230	1738

(Continued below)

Group	Sale of land	Sale of cattle	Sale of implements	Decrease or sale of other property
I	1600	511	110	140
II	-	105	8	-
III	-	130	60	-
<u>Total</u>	1600	756	178	140

Table No. 3.48 : Assets held by the cultivators in the sample

Group	No. of families	Cultivated area A.-G.	Value of owned land	Value of buildings		Value of implements	Value of Cattle		Financial assets	Total		
				Residential	Others		Draught	others				
Table A	I	13	701-02	1,72,975	78,785	5100	3180	6665	4000	1705	2,72,410	20954.61
	II	12	173-10	18,375	5,625	2076	536	1952	946	-	29,510	2459.16
	III	13	98-07	11,010	14,250	380	772	1885	1073	-	29,370	2259.23
	Total	38	972-19	2,02,360	98,660	7556	4488	10502	6019	1705	3,31,290	8718.15
Table B	I		72.08	85.48	79.84	67.48	70.85	63.46	66.45	100.00	82.23	240.35
	II		17.81	9.08	5.71	27.48	11.94	18.59	15.72	-	8.91	28.21
	III		10.11	5.44	14.45	5.04	17.21	17.95	17.83	-	8.86	25.91
Table C	Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	I			63.50	28.92	1.87	1.17	2.44	1.47	0.63	100.00	
	II			62.27	19.06	7.03	1.82	6.61	3.21	-	100.00	
	III			37.49	48.52	1.29	2.63	6.42	3.65	-	100.00	
Total			61.08	29.78	2.28	1.35	3.17	1.82	0.52	100.00		

Table No. 3.51 : Classification according to purpose of loans taken during the Survey year.

Purpose of Loan	Group I			Group II			Group III			Total		
	No.	Amount	%age	No.	Amount	%age	No.	Amount	%age	No.	Amount	%age
1. Purchase of land	1	1000	17.97							1	1000	12.60
2. Purchase of bullocks	1	4000	71.89	2	200	14.47				3	4200	52.91
3. Improvement of land	1	150	2.70	2	120	8.68				3	270	3.40
Total	3	5150	92.56	4	320	23.15				7	5470	68.91
4. Food and consumption	2	164	2.95	15	662	47.90	15	992	100.00	32	1818	22.90
5. Marriage	1	250	4.49							1	250	3.15
6. Medicine				2	250	18.09				2	250	3.15
7. Religious purposes				2	150	10.86				2	150	1.89
Total	3	414	7.44	19	1062	76.85	15	992	100.00	37	2468	31.09
Grand Total	6	5564	100.00	23	1382	100.00	15	992	100.00	44	7938	100.00

Table No. 3.52 : Average size of cash and kind loans.

	Group I		Group II		Group III		Total	
	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind
Number of loans	3	3	11	12	4	11	18	26
Number of borrowing families	3	3	11	6	3	6	17	15
Total amount of loan	5250	314	950	432	494	498	6694	1244
Average size of loan	1750.00	104.66	86.36	36.00	123.50	45.27	371.90	47.85
Average size per borrowing family	1750.00	104.66	86.36	72.00	164.66	83.00	393.76	82.93

Table No. 3.50 : Holding of implements at the beginning and at the end of the survey year.

Group	Beginning of the year		Purchases	Sales	End of the year	
	Imple-ments	Bullock-carts			Imple-ments	Bullock-carts
I	1797	1380	1146	110	2743	1470
II	391	140	99	8	482	140
III	317	450	98	60	415	390
<u>Total</u>	2505	1970	1343	178	3640	2000

Table No. 3.53 : Loan position of cultivators in the sample.

	Group I		Group II		Group III		Total	
	Amt.	%age	Amt.	%age	Amt.	%age	Amt.	%age
Loan outstanding at the beginning of the year	10654	68.68	2140	69.82	2314	82.41	15099	70.65
Loan taken during the year	5250	33.87	950	31.00	494	17.59	6694	31.32
Repayment reported during the year	395	2.55	25	0.82	-	-	420	1.97
Balance at the end of the year	15509	100.00	3065	100.00	2808	100.00	21373	100.00
Interest Due	3452	22.27	787	25.68	830	29.55	5069	23.72

Table No. 3.55 : Relative size and arrangement of farm costs

Group I		Group II		Group III		Total	
Item of cost	Proportion to total	Item of cost	Proportion to total	Item of cost	Proportion to total	Item of cost	Proportion to total
Fodder	41	Fodder	26	Fodder	34	Fodder	39
Labour	28	Rent	20	Labour	30	Labour	27
Manure	9	Labour	17	Seeds	12	Seeds	9
Seeds	8	Seeds	14	Manure	8	Manure	9
Overheads	6	Manure	10	Overheads	6	Overheads	6
Land revenue	5	Land revenue	8	Land revenue	6	Land revenue	5
Rent	3	Overheads	5	Rent	4	Rent	5

Table No. 3.54 : Farm Receipts and Payments

FARM RECEIPTS

Groups	Payments in Kind to					Produce retained home	Total Produce	Income from live-stock	Rent receipts from tenants	Total Farm Receipts	Total Farm Expenses	Surplus
	Labour	Baluta	Charity	Landlord	Total							
I	1178	220	599	1074	3071	26819	29890	4999	150	35039	32566	2473
II	303	71	70	867	1311	3769	5080	1660	-	6740	4247	2493
III	162	46	46	149	403	2272	2675	1362	300	4337	3559	778
Total	1643	337	715	2090	4785	32860	37645	8021	450	46116	40372	5744
Percentages												
I	3.94	0.74	2.00	3.59	10.27	89.73	85.30	14.27	0.43	100.00	-	-
II	5.96	1.40	1.38	17.07	25.81	74.19	75.37	24.63	-	100.00	-	-
III	6.06	1.72	1.72	5.57	15.07	84.93	61.63	31.40	6.92	100.00	-	-
Total	4.36	0.90	1.90	5.55	12.71	87.29	81.63	17.39	0.98	100.00	-	-

(Continued below)

Groups	Surplus as percentage to Receipts	Per Acre yield	Per Acre expenses	Per Acre Surplus
I	7.05	49.98	46.45	3.53
II	36.99	38.90	24.51	14.39
III	17.94	44.18	36.25	7.93
Total	12.45	47.42	41.51	5.91

FARM EXPENSES

Groups	Land Revenue	Rent	Fodder			Seeds			Manure		
			Purchased	Produced	Total	Purchased	Owned	Total	Purchased	Owned	Total
I	1701	1074	5236	7973	13209(+25)	485	2156	2641	1087	1677	2764
II	330	867	434	652	1086(+29)	310	267	577	-	429	429
III	206	149	867	299	1166(+34)	345	68	413	20	258	278
Total	2237	2090	6537	8924	15461(+88)	1140	2491	3631	1107	2364	3471
Percentages											
I	5.22	3.30	16.08	24.43	40.56 (0.09)	1.49	6.62	8.11	3.34	5.15	8.49
II	7.77	20.41	10.22	12.35	25.57 (+0.68)	7.31	6.29	13.60	-	10.10	10.10
III	5.79	4.19	24.36	8.40	32.76(+96)	9.69	1.91	11.60	0.56	7.25	7.81
Total	5.54	5.18	16.13	22.10	33.29(+22)	2.82	6.17	8.99	2.74	5.86	8.60

(Continued below)

Groups	Labour			Overheads				Total Farm Expenses
	Cash	Kind	Total	Baluta	Repairs, Replacement	Other charges	Total	
I	4862	4361	9233	220	1354	355	1929	32566
II	198	519	717	71	141	-	212	4247
III	826	256	1082	46	155	30	231	3559
Total	5886	5136	11022	337	1650	385	2372	40372
Percentages								
I	14.93	13.39	28.32	0.67	4.16	1.09	5.92	100.00
II	4.66	12.22	16.88	1.67	3.32	-	4.99	100.00
III	23.21	7.19	30.40	1.29	4.36	0.84	6.49	100.00
Total	14.58	12.72	27.30	0.84	4.09	0.95	5.88	100.00

Table No. 3.56 : Farm Expenses and Receipts per cultivated acre

Group	Land Revenue	Rent	Fodder	Seeds	Manure	Labour	Over-heads	Per acre receipt of produce	Per acre receipts	Per acre expenses	Per acre Surplus
I	2.43	1.53	18.88	3.77	3.94	13.16	2.75	42.64	49.98	46.45	3.53
II	1.90	5.00	6.64	3.33	2.48	4.14	1.22	29.03	38.90	24.51	14.39
III	2.10	1.52	12.22	4.21	2.83	11.02	2.35	27.25	44.18	36.25	7.93
Total	2.30	2.15	15.99	3.84	3.56	11.33	2.44	38.71	47.42	41.51	5.91

Table No. 3.57 : Average per acre inputs of family labour and net returns.

Group	Inputs of labour per acre		Net returns per acre		
	Male	Female	Per acre surplus	Per acre Saldar payments	Net total receipts
I	10.65	1.07	3.53	4.54	8.07
II	12.39	2.81	14.39	-	14.39
III	12.13	1.75	7.93	5.85	13.78

Table No. 3.59 : Total Family Income sourcewise.

Source	Group I		Group II		Group III		Total	
	Amount	%age	Amount	%age	Amount	%age	Amount	%age
1. Income from Cultivation	2473	18.23	2493	59.61	778	21.84	5744	26.95
2. Income from labour (agriculture)	368	2.71	373	8.92	1001	28.09	1742	8.17
3. Income from labour (non-agricultural)	25	0.18	178	4.26	1020	28.63	1223	5.74
4. Trading	6795	50.08	-	-	-	-	6795	31.88
5. House Rent	3327	24.52	311	7.44	435	12.21	4073	19.11
6. Other occupations and services	580	4.28	827	19.77	329	9.23	1736	8.15
T o t a l	13568	100.00	4182	100.00	3563	100.00	21313	100.00

Table No. 3.58 : Receipts and Payments in cash.

Sources	Group I		Group II		Group III		Total	
	Amount	%age	Amount	%age	Amount	%age	Amount	%age
Receipt Heads								
1. Cash wages earned	265	1.01	428	12.71	1618	39.09	2311	6.86
2. House Rent	3327	12.72	311	9.23	435	10.51	4073	12.10
3. Sale of Milk	150	0.57	162	4.81	166	4.01	478	1.42
4. Sale of Land	1600	6.12	-	-	-	-	1600	4.75
5. Sale of Cattle	511	1.95	105	3.12	130	3.14	746	2.21
6. Sale of Implements	110	0.42	8	0.24	60	1.45	178	0.53
7. Sale of other Property	140	0.54	-	-	-	-	140	0.42
8. Cash income from other non-agricultural occupations	7375	28.19	827	24.55	629	15.20	8831	26.23
9. Sales	7437	28.42	577	17.13	607	14.67	8621	25.60
10. Loans	5250	20.06	950	28.21	494	11.93	6694	19.88
Total	26165	100.00	3368	100.00	4139	100.00	33672	100.00
Expenditure Heads								
1. Cash wages to labour	4862	16.27	198	8.31	826	29.18	5886	16.77
2. Purchase of seeds	485	1.62	310	13.00	345	12.18	1140	3.25
3. Purchase of manure	1087	3.64	-	-	20	0.71	1107	3.15
4. Purchase of fodder	5261	17.61	463	19.42	901	31.81	6625	18.88
5. Repairs & replacement in cash	1354	4.53	141	5.91	155	5.47	1650	4.70
6. Repairs to cattle shed etc	355	1.19	-	-	30	1.06	385	1.10
7. Land Revenue	1701	5.69	330	13.84	206	7.27	2237	6.37
8. Current repair to property	205	0.69	25	1.05	-	-	230	0.66
9. Purchase of land	9600	32.13	-	-	-	-	9600	27.35
10. Purchase of cattle	3255	10.89	595	24.96	230	8.12	4080	11.62
11. Capital improvements	1322	4.42	297	12.46	119	4.20	1738	4.95
12. Repayment of loan and interest	395	1.32	25	1.05	-	-	420	1.20
Total	29882	100.00	2384	100.00	2832	100.00	35098	100.00

CHAPTER IV.

Non-Agricultural Occupations

This chapter deals with the major non-agricultural occupations including artisans services of the survey villages. These include Weaving, quarrying, processing of food stuffs including flour and oil-milling, tailoring, artisan services like carpentry, blacksmithy, cobblers, barbers, washermen, potters and goldsmiths and other productive services like masonry, basket making and preparation of mats, in that order.

Each of the above has been treated under separate sections. Analysis follows a given pattern namely the numbers engaged in the occupation, their castes, other occupation and aspects of mobility, method of production, equipment, business aspect and finally the comparative importance of the occupation as exemplified by the proportions of incomes from different sources.

Weaving:

Weaving of handloom sarees had been one of the important non-agricultural occupations of the survey centre. It was reported that about 80 to 90 families were engaged in this occupation about 10 to 15 years prior to the survey year. The occupation proved very profitable during the cloth-control period. The occupation was principally in the hands of a community called Hatgars or Jads who were traditional weavers. This community was included in the Lingayat Section. The other community engaged in the occupation were muslims, those reporting the occupation being largely hereditary weaving families.

During the survey year, there were 55 families that drew a livelihood from this occupation. These were further divided as weavers (19 families who owned hand looms ^{and operated on their own} ~~mainly prepared sarees themselves~~) and weaving labourers (36) families who did weaving on a piece-work basis and did not own the equipment. The former~~s~~ could be further ^{sub-}divided into those reporting weaving as the main occupation of the family (16 families) and those reporting it as the subsidiary occupation (3 families). Of the 36 labour families, 28 were actually engaged in weaving and preparatory processing while the remaining eight did only processing. These eight were families with females as heads of the family generally, or families with adult males engaged in ^{un}productive occupation like schooling.

A castewise breakdown shows that out of the 19 weaver families, 16 inclusive of 3 ¹⁶ families with weaving as the subsidiary occupation belonged to the Hatgar community and three to the Muslim religion. Of the 36 weaving labour families, 26 were Hatgars and 10 muslims. families.

Subsidiary occupation differed markedly with the two principal groups, the weaving families and the weaving labour families. The former reported subsidiary occupations like trading in cloth (five families), income from family land (four families) and agricultural labour (two families), seven families not reporting any subsidiary occupation at all. Trading in cloth and cultivation were the main occupations, two and one families respectively of those reporting it as the ^{weaving} subsidiary occupation of the family.

The principal subsidiary source of livelihood of the weaving labour families was agricultural labour. 8 families reporting it: Two families each earned an

additional income from service in tea-shops and small trading namely trading in onions, garlic and other condiments in the weekly market. Only two families reported income from land while 20 families did not have any subsidiary source of income. One family reported total absence of any income from any source whatsoever including weaving labour work.

Weaving at Nalwar was done with ready millmade yarn available mainly at Sholapur with a number of textile mills producing cloth and yarn. Hand spun yarn, it was reported, was soft, irregularly twisted, and unsizeable and as such unsuitable for hand-loom weaving. Hand spinning was therefore almost totally absent in the Gulbarga district.

The practice, during the survey year, of weavers at Nalwar was to purchase their requirements of yarn from Sholapur and occasionally from Chitapur, the tehsil headquarters. They reported credit facilities at the above places to the extent of Rs. 100/- at a time individually. The magnitude of purchases depended upon the demand and capacity of production of each individual weaver. A weaver, having four looms reported purchases of 15 to 16 bundles of yarn, each weighing 10 Lbs. worth Rs. 300 to 350 per quarter. The journey to and from Sholapur amounted to Rs. 15/- per trip, including the cost of transport of yarn.

During the period of cloth and yarn control, the weavers of Nalwar got small rationed quotas of yarn through a weavers cooperative society established at Nalwar. Member-weavers of this society were distributed over a number of villages round about Chitapur. The society took a deposit of Rs. 30/- per hand loom belonging to a member. The society thus collected a deposit of Rs. 30,000, which denoted that the members owned

about 1000 looms. The membership was reported to be between 350 to 400. The society also made available reed frames at Rs. 8 per frame. Member weavers principally benefitted from the yarn quotas during the control period. Every weaver depended upon these quotas for his livelihood. It was reported that these quotas could, and many weavers did, be sold for double their price, making a net profit of Rs. 20 per bundle over the controlled price. No further details nor records were available regarding the cooperative society at Chitapur. No attempts were made to form a cooperative weavers' society at Nalwar.

Three to four years prior to the survey year, there was yet another method of getting yarn. The method was called the Savkari system. Under this the Savkar, who generally ran a cloth shop, distributed bundles of yarn to weavers and got the sarees woven according to prescribed lengths and patterns. The individual weaver under this system was relieved of his worries of raising capital to purchase yarn. On the other hand he was reduced to the status of a skilled worker who produced saris according to the demands of the savkar and got his wages.

The Savkar gave different types of yarn required for borders etc. and specified the patterns. The weaver undertook all the processing of yarn and weaving and returned the specified number of woven saris to the Savkar for the payment of an agreed sum which constituted the wages of the weaver as well as his family that helped him in the different processes such as stretching, sizing, first winding etc. It was reported that a weaver got Rs. 4/- per saree under this system four to five years back. During the survey year, the system was reported to be ^{have been discontinued} absent because of the fall

in prices of sarees and consequently in the wages per saree. The wages for weaving one saree, requiring labour of nearly two ^{man-} days, were reported to be in the neighbourhood of Re. 1-8-0 during the survey year. The weaver was mainly responsible for the discontinuation of the system, as the wages which had dropped far below his expectations, were not acceptable to him.

The gradual decline of the occupation, of which the discontinuation of the Savkari system was an outcome, was attributed to a number of reasons. Principal among these were the increased competition from mill made textiles and cheaper and better looking sarees from other weaving centres, and the entry into the occupation by other castes such as Muslims, Holers and others which brought down the wage rates in the occupation sharply. This decline was manifest in the ^{continued} functioning of 25 to 30 looms only out of the 166 hand looms in the village during the survey year. Weavers and weaving labour thereby displaced were reported to have turned to quarry labour, hotel service, supply of water, agricultural labour, small selling etc.

Before it was actually woven into a fabric, the yarn had to pass through a number of preliminary processes. These comprised of loosening and winding, warping, sizing, beaming, joining and twisting the threads together and Pirm-winding for the shuttle.

Almost all the processing was done by the weaver family jointly during the year of survey. Certain processes such as loosening and winding and Pirm-winding were exclusively done by females of the household. Wheels or Charkhas of a crude make prepared locally were used for the purpose. The above mentioned processes being vertical in operation, production of a continual nature alone

assured adequate employment for all the members of the family. In its absence, other members of the family had to remain idle once the yarn was beamed and the weaver began weaving. This type of unemployment existed during the survey year due to the discontinuation of the Savkari system and the consequent shifting of the responsibility of finding the finance to purchase yarn on the weaver himself and the general decline in demand for sarees made at Nalwar. As observed earlier a major section of the labour engaged in the preliminary processes were therefore diverted to other types of labour work.

The yarn was first loosened and wound on Charkhas in order to ensure uniformity of tension of the thread. The yarn was then sized i.e. treated with coujee with a thick brush to make it stiff. Both males and females in the family were engaged in this operation. Sizing was followed by warping and beaming with an intermediate operation called reeding. After sizing the warp was roled into a ball and its threads were inserted through dents of the reeds in the reed frame or fani. The sized warp was stretched on the frame of the loom^m and was kept^{kept} in the ball form while the weaving went on. Warp-beams were not in vogue at Nalwar. The preparation of warp^t and beaming were done for half the bundle of yarn only.

The remaining half of the bundle was prepared into weft by giving it additional spin and winding it on pirns. This process called pirn-winding. The yarn used for wefting was not sized. The pirns were inserted into the tongues of the shuttle before weaving commenced.

One of the important processes namely that of dyeing yarn was not done at Nalwar. Dyeing of yarn was a specialised industry at Sholapur and weavers from Nalwar

invariably got their yarn dyed at Sholapur. Ready-dyed yarn was not preferred as it was said to be weak. The weavers purchased white yarn, mostly of a tried and recognised brand and got it dyed. It was reported that the dyeing houses ^{at Sholapur} kept such yarn for sale. The difference between ready-dyed yarn and that got dyed was one rupee per bundle of 10 Lbs.

The equipment of a weaving family consisted of the hand loom, charkhas or crude winding wheels for loosening and winding and pirn-winding, wooden banks, sizing brushes, and pirns.

All the looms were of the fly-shuttle pit loom type and were made outside Malwar, mainly imported from Sholapur and Gulbarga. Local carpenters were useful only for minor repairs. A new loom cost Rs. 75 inclusive of all parts. Brushes and pirns cost between 35 to 40 rupees per establishment. The working age of a loom was reported to be about 20 years, with repair charges of Rs. 10/- per year on an average. The repairs of the fani or reed-frame was done by intenerent men who specialised in the work. They brought the reeds and repaired the frames at annas six for fitting 60 reeds - during the survey year. The charges four to five years back were reported to be annas ten for fitting of 60 reeds, when the industry was in a better state. These repairers visit the village two to three times a year.

The average pattern of costs for different processes was as below for 20 count yarn used for both warping and wefting.

Price of 10 Lbs. (Coloured)	Rs. 24-0-0
Loosening and winding	Rs. 1-12-0
Sizing	Rs. 1- 4-0
Beaming etc.	" 0- 9-0

Pirn winding (big and small)	Rs. 0-12-0	Remaining
Weaving	Rs. 6- 0-0	5 Lbs.
	<u>Rs. 34- 5-0</u>	

Six Sarees could be produced from one bundle of yarn, the cost price of each amounting to about Rs.5-12-0 per Saree, which was the price at which local dealers purchased them. The rates for different preparatory processes were current labour rates for them. Thus where the weaving family undertook all the preparatory processes, it received an income of about 12 annas per Saree exclusive of weaving wages at the rate of Re. 1-00 per Saree. The average time taken to weave a Saree was reported to be 12 hours or about one and a half day's labour. The wage rate per ^{day for} weaving thus actually amounted to annas ten to eleven per day which compared to the wage rates of other types of labour was much less. The wage-rate changed slightly with the type of yarn used, higher counts generally fetching a slightly higher rate.

Marketing of Sarees produced at Nalwar was done in two distinct ways. The method generally preferred was to sell the produced Sarees to local dealers on a wholesale basis. This entailed a loss, to the weaver of 6 to 8 annas per Saree. This margin ^{was} being kept as the profit ^{by} of the dealer himself. The quick turnover however released the capital ^{smack} in the finished goods and enabled the weaver to maintain continual production and employment. Small retail selling was also done but it was reported that such selling presumed a greater holding capacity which was largely absent. The weaver could wait for 3 to 4 weeks after which he had to dispose off the production at a reduced price.

The second method was to sell the Sarees in the weekly markets. This method was followed by small

producers who produced six or eight sarees per week and sold them in the weekly market themselves. The selling weaver undertook the risks of price fluctuations principally arising due to increase in the number of small sellers, many of them visiting the Nalwar weekly market for the purpose and the ^{consequent} increase in supply. A small local custom however was assured to the local weaver as he was known in the village.

Sarees produced at Nalwar faced severe competition from those produced at more known weaving centres and imported by local dealers. Sarees imported from distant places like Jammalmadgh (200 miles), Machariad (100 miles) and nearer places like Yargaḥ and Thuddhalli (about 30-40 miles) were reported to be much cheaper, the difference being one and a half to two rupees per Saree. The ability of such low price-quoting was attributed to use of plain cotton yarn or artificial silk in borders, lower dyeing costs and better and more attractive designing. Weavers at Nalwar used real jar which increased the costs. According to the opinion of a weaver, the weaving industry at Nalwar suffered from lack of organisation and enterprise, absence of improved designing or production of finer material of higher counts. Assured of a minimum custom locally and within a radius of ten to fifteen miles, the weavers stuck to their traditional system of producing coarse sarees of acceptable designs. Local custom mainly composed of small cultivators and wage-earners required the sarees to be thick, sturdy and of a gross dark design and colour which ^{could absorb} absorbed dust and dirt, ^{without showing it.}

Competition from mill-made cloth was present only in men's wear namely dhoties, shirting and the like. Stray attempts to produce these, known locally as 'white goods' proved to be unremunerative due to increase

costs of weaving, use of yarn of finer counts and the preference of mill-made goods which were lighter, cheaper and whiter.

The table below gives the incomes reported by the families engaged in the occupation, grouped into three categories. The incomes are classified according to sources and their percentages to the total.

TABLE 4.1 Incomes reported by families engaged in Weaving Occupation.

Category	No. of families	Income earned in the occupation	Trading in Cloth	Agricultural labour	Income from land	Small trading	Service	Total
1 Those engaged as main occupation (percentages)	16	9650	3660	250	750	-	-	14310
		67.43	25.58	1.75	5.24	-	-	100.00
2 Those engaged as subsidiary occupation (percentages)	3	925	1000	-	1700	-	-	3625
		25.52	27.58	-	46.90	-	-	100.00
Total	19	10575	4660	250	2450	-	-	17935
Percentages	-	58.96	25.98	1.40	13.66	-	-	100.00
3 Weaving labour families (percentages)	36	9684	-	500	250	1545	300	12279
		78.87	-	4.07	2.04	12.58	2.44	100.00

The disparity between the two principal groups is evident. While the average per family earnings in the occupation of the weaver families were Rs. 556.5, they were Rs. 269 for the weaving labour families. While the dependence on this occupation of the first two groups was 59%, about 26% of the income coming from trading in cloth, the weaving labour families depended on the occupation to the extent of 80%, about 13% of the income coming from small

trading, pursued by only two families. The number of additional occupations itself may serve as an indication of the economic condition of the third group.

Quarrying:

Quarrying for lime and stones ^{was} is one of the principal non-agricultural occupations of the Gulbarga district. Lime and stone quarries ^{lay} lie along the railway route from Gulbarga to Secunderabad via Wadi. In the Chitapur tahsil there ^{were} are four railway stations, Shahabad, Wadi, Nalwar and Chittapur, all having small or large quarries. The quarries at Shahabad ^{were} are known for the slab-stone exported all over India for purposes of flooring. There ^{was} is a syndicate of quarry-owners at Wadi which ^{is} functions as the marketing organisation of the quarry-owners. The quarry ^{is} at Nalwar and at Kollur, five miles away from Nalwar on the bank of the Bhima river and known for its blue slab-stone, ^{were} are members of the syndicate.

The existence and location of these quarries and the availability of slabs and building stones locally had made the residents in this tract use stones for a number of purposes. Stones were not only used ⁱⁿ for the plinth and walls but also for roofing, for which generally undressed slabs of a thinner type were ^{generally} used. Small tanks for storing water for the household as well as for the cattle were also prepared from thicker stone slabs. The flooring of the houses was generally made of slabs. Stone was also used for preparing grinding wheels for hand grinding of corn.

A major portion of the production of slabs and ^{was} was however exported. It was in constant

demand from places like Bombay, Poona, Sholapur etc. and constituted one of the main items of export in addition to providing employment to a number of persons.

The quarry at Nalwar was actually situated on the outskirts of the village Sugur, included in the survey-cluster. The quarry was locally known as the Sugur Quarry. It was, in its economic relationship, closer to Nalwar as the owner stayed in the place; also of those who were employed at the quarry, ^{a majority} stayed at Nalwar, the village Sugur reporting only ^{a few} workers.

A small quarry situated within a furlong from the Nalwar Gaathan was also functioning during the survey year and produced building stone for local consumption only.

The present owner of the Sugur Quarry was a Marwari by caste, who migrated to Nalwar ten years prior to the survey year for the specific work of managing the small quarry at Nalwar. He took over the management of the Sugur Quarry in 49-50, when it was under his ^{uncle} circle. On the termination of the lease, he took over the management of the quarry. The rights to work the stone quarries were auctioned by the State for a period of 5 years previously. In 1952, the term of period was extended to 20 years. The quarry, by that time had been developed by the present owner to a considerable extent. He has been managing the quarry since 1952 under the new lease, which is the name of the Wadi Marketing Co. Ltd., of which he is a member. He pays a royalty of Rs.360 annually, which is collected in the name of the Wadi Marketing Co. Ltd.

Production i.e. quarrying of stone was done principally on contract basis. The owner reported that payment on time-basis, in practice before the present lease, was found to be unprofitable as the quarry, which had considerably developed, came under the purview of the factory act. This meant a working day of eight hours and a wage rate of Re. 1-8-0 and Re.1-0-0 for males and females respectively. The quarry-owner working under the Wadi syndicate on a quota system could not afford^{it.} It also meant closure of the quarry as soon as the quota figure of production was reached.

During the survey year, quarrying was done on a contract basis, under which each operator was paid according to his output at a ^{predetermined} contract rate. This rate was different for quarrying different types of stones and slabs, as also different types of work available in the quarry. For taking^{out} slab-stone of 1" to 1½" thick, the rate was Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 sq. feet. The average daily production of one operator came to 100 sq. feet, an expert worker producing 150 to 160 sq. feet of slab-stone and earning a wage of Rs. 4-0-0 a day. This work, of an expert nature and hard manual labour work, was invariably done by Vaddars, a tribal people who had specialised all types of work ~~is~~ concerning stone and earth, quarrying, dressing, polishing, transporting etc.

Production of reza or thicker building stone was also paid on contract basis at the rate of Rs. 35 per 1000 square feet. This work was harder and the building stone blocks had to be taken out of the waste, i.e. uneven layers of stone that had to be cleared before the~~ir~~ even layers of slab were reached. Operators producing reza received on an average, a rate of Re. 1-8-0 according^{to} the output.

The third type of work available on the quarry was carrying. This was done by females by headloads. The produced stones had first to be carried from the place of production to the place where they were stocked and stored in the open. From there they were to be loaded into the truck for transporting them to the railway station. All this work was done by females at a fixed rate of 12 annas per day.

The publishing of the slabs was done after the slabs were transported to the station, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles away from the mines. Polishing was done by hand, by rubbing ~~to~~ ^{two} slabs on one another with sand and water in between. This work was done by females, who were paid at the rate of 12 annas per day.

The labourers who load^d and unload^d the slabs from the truck were paid according to the number of trips the truck makes ^{made} to the railway station and back. The average earning of these labourers was Re. 1-2-0 per day. There were five such labourers.

In addition to the above who were mainly paid on a contract basis, there was a staff of five persons who were paid on a time basis. These were two munims or clerks, one to maintain accounts of production and payment of wages and the other to look to the despatch etc. of the goods; ^{The truck} a motor driver and ^{the} a cleaner and an operator of the oil engine installed on the quarries for pumping out water which flooded the quarries when deeper layers of stone were touched. ^{reached}

In addition to the above staff, there were two mukadams or supervisors, one at the quarry and the other at the station, the latter to supervise the work of polishing the slabs before loading them into wagons.

The table below gives the types of operation, the rates of payment, the numbers engaged etc. of labourers on the quarry.

TABLE 4.2 Types of operations, numbers engaged and rates of payment of the Sugar Quarry.

Type of Operation	No. work- ing on the quarry	Terms of pay- ment.	Rate of payment.	Average daily earn- ing per person.
I Operators:				
1 Quarrying of slabs	18	Contract	Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 sq. ft.	Rs. 2-8-0
2 Production of Reza or building stone	30	"	Rs. 35-0-0 per 1000 sq. ft.	Rs. 1-8-0
3 Carrying on head of stone slabs	20 (females)		Rs. 0-12-0 per day	Rs. 0-12-0
4 Truck-loaders	5 (males)	Daily Contract	Rs. 0-3-0 per trip	Rs. 1-2-0
5 Polishing	10 (females)	Daily	"	Rs. 0-12-0
II Permanent Staff:				
1 Munims	2	Time	Rs. 125/- Rs. 100/- per month	-
2 Truck driver	1	"	Rs. 65/-	-
3 Truck cleaner	1	"	Rs. 25/-	-
4 Engine Driver	1	"	Rs. 40/-	-
5 Mukadams	2	"	Rs. 30/-	-

Based on the above rates, the weekly wage-bill of the entire staff amounted to Rs. 800-0-0 approximately. The owner reported that an additional^{al} expenditure of Rs. 200/- had to be incurred by way of crude oil, petrol and other expenses. Thus the weekly expenses came to Rs. 1000/-.

The payment to all staff was made weekly on the weekly market day, after calculating the work done by

each and deducting the advances taken by the labourers. The owner reported outstanding advances to the extent of ~~Rs. 7 to 8~~^{seven to eight} thousand rupees advanced to the operators, principally ^{to} those ^{engaged in taking out} ~~who took out~~ the slabs and the building stones.

In this regard, mention must be made of the practice of such stone-workers changing their owners frequently. The work being of a specialised nature needing expert handling of the tools as well as the slabs produced, these operators ^{were} are in constant demand in round about quarries. They ^{would} agree to leave their current employer on condition that the new employer ^{paid} pays all the dues they owed to the previous employer. Such advances run into hundreds of rupees. The owner of the Sugar Quarry reported ^{import} unposted of some operators on this basis and hence the large figure of advances that ^{are due} are due to him by these. The owner also reported that the habit of taking out large ^{advances} advances has almost become a habit with them. These ^{increase} increase at the rate of a thousand rupees annually on the aggregate. The weekly payment is ^{was} done by deducting a part of the ^{advances} advances according to the circumstances and needs of the labourers as a general practice.

The quarry was worked for 6 months ~~only~~ during the year from November to May. During the rainy seasons it ^{gets} gets flooded with water which has to be constantly pumped out. A 5 H.P. Peter engine and a pump had been installed on the quarry which was being attended to by one ^{engineer} driver constantly. During the summer, the engine and the pump ^{were} were used for about 3 hours a day.

As the work of taking out stone slabs was done on a contract basis, the owner of the quarry did not have any need to own any of the quarrying implements such as

crow-bars, hammers, chisels etc. These were owned by the operators themselves. The implements required by an individual operator were reported to cost about Rs. 50/- if newly purchased. The approximate value of implements possessed by each was estimated between 25 to 30 rupees. The owner of the quarry reported payment of advances for purchase of implements.

The equipment of the quarry owner consisted of one crude oil engine and a pump for taking out water, the value of both being placed at Rs. 1700. The engine was used ^{for} 3 hours during the summer and 12 hours during the monsoons, the operative costs amounting to Rs. 1620 per year. A repair expenditure of Rs. 450 was reported by the owner for major repairs, replacements and overhauling ^{expenses} in spite of the fact that he himself ^{could} repair minor breakdowns.

The quarry owner also owned a truck which was purchased secondhand at Rs. 5000/- in 1950. An expenditure of Rs. 2000 had to be undertaken in addition. During the year the truck was valued at Rs. 3000. The truck made 6 trips per day to the railway station and back. During the previous two years it was also being operated during the nights. The annual expenditure was reported ⁱⁿ ^{previous accounts was} repairs Rs. 6000, replacements Rs. 2100 and tax Rs. 350. A special mechanic had to be called in ⁱⁿ case of major breakdowns, his ^{of his} each visit costing the owner about Rs. 80. He had to be called twice in a year. The running costs came to about Rs. 500 per year.

Under agreement with the Wadi Marketing Co. Ltd. the quarry had a quota to produce 1,80,000 square feet of slab stone annually. The owner however reported that the people connected with the Wadi Marketing Co. Ltd., did not act according to the conditions laid down and in the agreement and purchased less than half the sanctioned

quota with the result that the owner, finding that he had large stocks on hand ^{had} began to deal directly with ^{his} customers and took ^{had to take} independent contracts to supply slab-stone, ^{to them}.

The estimate of annual production during the previous year was placed at 3-1/2 to 4 lakhs sq. feet. An attempt to calculate the proportion of different items of expenditure, based on reported figures ^{is} given ⁱⁿ the following.

Total output of the quarry working for 6 months.		Rs. 42000 @ Rs. 12/- per 100 sq. ft.
Labour	Rs. 17000	
Permanent Establishment	Rs. 10800	
Repairs and Replacements.	Rs. 3200	
Running costs (Petrol, oil etc.)	Rs. 1600	
Royalty	Rs. 360	
Total expenses		<u>Rs. 32960</u>
		Balance: Rs. 9040.

It may be seen from the table that payments to quarry labour amount ^{to} to 40.5% of the total turnover, 25.7% on transport and management (Permanent establishment), 7.6% on repairs and replacements, 3.8% on running cost (petrol etc.) and 9% as royalties. A net profit figure of Rs. 9000 or about 21.5% results. The profit reported by the quarry owner was slightly depressed to Rs. 8000/-. It may be mentioned that the total production has been taken at 3-1/2 lakhs of sq. ft. A higher figure of production naturally leads to a greater percentage of profit.

The rates quoted were f.o.r. Nalwar station, the freight and subsequent charges being borne by the customer. An additional charge of Rs. 15/- per wagon

load ^{is} made on and above the quotations by way incidental expenses. During the year the average rate was Rs. 11-8-0 per 100 Sq. feet. the actual rate ranging from Rs. 10-12-0 to Rs. 12-4-0. An advance of 25% of the indent was taken from new customers. This advance was not taken from old customers, who in addition, were allowed breakage during transit. Payment was received in hundis on presentation of the railway receipt.

The smaller quarry on the outskirts of the Gavthan of Nalwar mainly produced reza or building stone for local consumption. The owner was not prepared to give any details as he did not consider it a regular occupation, since the quarry was worked intermittantly for a total period of 2 to 3 months in a year. The owner was Marwari by caste and had a flour mill, which was the ^{main} occupation reported by him.

The quarry was worked by three Vaddars for taking out stone. There were in addition 7-8 labourers who cleared the waste, loaded the ready blocks on carts etc.

The wage-rates were reported to be slightly lower than those paid at the Sugur Quarry. Work was done on a contract basis, the contract work including the clearing of ^{waste} and transport of stones on bullock carts owned by two of three waddars. The clearing etc. was done by the womenfolk of the Vaddars.

The reza produced in this quarry was mainly used for construction work. The total turnover was estimated to be between 3 to 5 thousand rupees.

The general family schedule reported 22 families engaged in quarry labour work, 17 reporting it as their main occupation and the remaining as their subsidiary occupation. The caste and income distribution is given in the following table.

Table 4.3 Cash + income distribution of quarry labour

Caste	No. of families quarry labour as main occupation	Total Income	No. of families in quarry labour as subsidiary occupation	Total Income	Total income from Quarry labour	No. of families reporting other occupation as main or subsidiary	Income from other sources	Total income from all sources
Waddars	12	8875	2	1660	10535	2	700	11235
Muslims	3	1050	3	560	1610	6	2110	3720
Kabbaliger	1	360	-	-	360	-	-	360
Sonar (Goldsmith)	1	225	-	-	225	-	-	225
TOTAL:	17	10510	5	2220	12730	8	2810	15540

The dependence of the Waddar families ^{on quarry labour} as their traditional occupation can clearly be seen. Only two Waddar families reported it as a subsidiary occupation, both of them doing cultivation on a joint basis with Kabbaliger cultivator families. One of the two families reported ownership 6 acres and a cultivated holding of 18 acres of land.

The Muslims and other castes considered this type of labour as ^{one} hard and of a lower type, to be accepted only when driven by circumstances. The six Muslim families engaged in it, 3 as main and 3 as subsidiary, depend, on the total, to an extent of 43% on this occupation, the remaining 57% from other types of labour work such as agricultural labour, miscellaneous labour and weaving labour.

Processing of Food-stuffs:

The survey town of Nalwar lies in a tract chiefly growing cereals and oilseeds. The principal cereal was Jowar grown in about 44% of the cultivated area while

Groundnut was the main oil seed grown in about 23% of the total area and was the second largest crop of the town. Safflower also used for extracting edible oil used in daily food, was the second ^{important} oil seed grown mainly as a subsidiary crop with Jowar and occupying nearly 4% of the total cultivated area.

All cereals except rice and all oil seeds have to be processed before consumption. Mechanisation of this processing by means of flour-chakkis and oil rotaries run by oil-engines was started during the early years of the second world-war, which initiated a period of larger profits due to scarcity of goods. Investment in mechanical equipment of the flour mills and oil mills was thus made possible.

Prior to the above period, flour milling was entirely done at home by the womenfolk of each household. This practice still prevailed to the extent of 30 to 40% of in Nalwar according to the estimate of the owner of a flour mill. The rest bought their cereals to the flour mills for grinding. In the other two villages, Sugur and Kulkundi, the old practice of hand-grinding still continued. Both the villages did not have any flour mills. Flour milling at Nalwar was done entirely for local consumption only.

Oil pressing on the other hand had been a specialised artisan service, requiring a certain capital equipment such as the oil press and bullocks. The traditional practice of residents was to take their oil seeds to the oilman and get oil extracted. In addition to the payment in cash, a small quantity of oil and oil cake was given to the oilman. Though there were three oil-presses operating at Nalwar during the survey year producing about a third of the oil requirements of the town, the above system had almost vanished except ^{for} a few households getting their

requirement of oil pressed by the oilmen. It was reported that cultivators of groundnut sold their produce in the market and purchased oil from the grocers. There were no oil mills or presses in either Sugur or Kuthmdi, the residents of these two villages purchasing oil from local grocers or at Nalwar, on the weekly market day. A large part of the mechanically extracted oil by the oil mills was exported to the bigger urban places while all the oil produced by the oil presses was used locally or sold in round-about villages.

Data regarding these two types of processing are separately presented in greater details subsequently.

Flour mills:

According to the general family schedule, there were two Marwadi families running flour mills at Nalwar. Actually these ^{were} ^{more} two other flour mills, one owned by a Lingayat Adatya ^{who owned an} ~~with a~~ oil mill and the other by a Muslim who reported machine repairs and fitting as his occupation. The Muslim also had two oil pressing rotaries operated by the engine installed for the chakki. The two Marwadis reporting flour mills did not report any subsidiary occupation.

All flour-mills had assistants except one owned by a Marwadi family. The work consists of 6 to 8 hours a day with a recess of two to three hours during midday. The ~~six~~ salaries paid to the assistants who in addition to working the chakki and huller also attended to the engine, kept the premises clean etc., ^{ranged} differed from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per month.

The engines in three out of the four mills were principally meant for running the flour chakkis and as such were smaller ^{ones} varying in power between 10 to 15 H.P.

All these were second-hand engines purchased in places like Gulgarga or Sholapur. These engine needed frequent repairs and replacements, an average of Rs. 300 being spent on these repairs and replacements ^{per year}. The total value of all the three engines was estimated at Rs. 9000, at the average value of Rs. 3000 each, depreciation costs being offset by regular replacement of parts. In the case of the fourth flour-mill which was jointly run by the Lingayat owner in his ^{oil} flour mill, the engine, meant to drive 4 oil rotaries and a decorticator, was a more powerful one of 29 H.P. and was valued at Rs. 6000/- . The engine owned by the Muslim flour-mill owner was also used to run two oil-rotaries, one of which was out of order during the survey year.

All the flour-mill establishments possessed two grinding machines on flour-chakhis, ^{total} ~~what~~ investment in these being valued at Rs. 1000/- at the average value of Rs. 250/- per chakki. A chakki, it was reported gave service for about 20 years, the grinding stones being replaced annually. The replacement cost of the grinding stones and other wearable parts was estimated at Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 ^{per year} per machine.

All ^{the} flour mills also had hullers for dehusking paddy. The hullers were installed ^{only} just as an addition and were not worked continuously, the output of paddy ⁱⁿ of the survey villages being comparatively small. The hullers were purchased second hand at Rs. 100 to 150. These were principally installed for dehusking the paddy of regular customers as in the absence of hullers, the customers were likely to shift their custom to another flour-mill having a huller.

The rates were more or less uniform in all the flour-mills at Rs. 2/- per maund of grain. A chakki ground about 6 to 7 maunds of grain on a full day thus

bringing a collection of Rs. 12 to 14. The flour mills were being operated between 10 to 12 months of the year accepting on new moon and festival days and when they were out of order. Business was reported to be slack during the 3 months of the rainy season.

The muslim flour-mill owner reported machine repairs as his main occupation. Excepting the flour mill run alongwith, -the oil mill having a trained mechanic in its service, all the ^{assembly line} flour mills had minor repair service done locally by the ^{him.} ~~above-mentioned muslim mechanic.~~ He was invited by villagers roundabout Nalwar within a radius of 10 to 1g miles for such work, which fetched him about Rs. 100 per year. For major repairs and replacements mechanics from places like Gulbarga or Raichur had to be invited.

As mentioned earlier, grinding of grain in the flour-mill was done entirely for local consumption. No large ^{scale} milling for purposes of either sale ^{or} export was done.

The table below gives a proportionate distribution of different costs and income as reported by the Muslim flour-mill owner, reporting an investment of about Rs. 6000.

TABLE: 4.4 Proportion of different items of expenditure, and income.

Items	Average annual expenditure.	Percentage to total.
Fuel	3500	57.78
Personnel	1300	19.23
Repairs and Replacements	460	6.80
Income	1500	22.19
Total	6760	100.00

The table reveals that nearly 52% of the total turnover was spent ^{for} in fuel. Though ^{it was} the principal item of expenditure, the reported proportion appears much inflated. In this context, it was reported that this abnormal increase was due to three reasons. The engine was an old one and as such consumed more fuel. Secondly it had to be kept running even on days of comparatively little custom thus resulting in wastage of fuel and thirdly the transport costs were heavier as oil had to be brought from places like Gulbarga or Raichur. The Muslim owner, a mechanic by profession and also running the flour mill for eleven years, reported that the cost proportion were broadly identical ^{for} in the other two flour mills also.

The reported capital investment and net incomes in the case of the three flourmills are given in the table 4.5 below. The fourth flour mill was, as mentioned earlier, in the nature of a subsidiary investment and occupation of the Lingayat oil-mill owner.

TABLE: 4.5 Investment and Net Incomes reported

Caste	Investment	Reported Income (Nett)
1. Marwadi	4000	800
2. Marwadi	8000	1200
3. Muslim	6000	1500

The rate of returns on investments, 20, 15 and 25 per cent respectively w in the case of the above three flour mill owners, amounts to 19.4% in the total. A subsidiary income of Rs. 100 by way machine repairs was reported by the Muslim. The two Marwadis did not report any subsidiary occupation.

The oil mill:

There were two oil-mills in Nalwar out of which

only one was functioning during the survey year. The other, it was reported, had been closed for the previous four years owing to losses incurred by the owner, who did not live in the town. ^{the} Flour mill, run by the ~~the~~ muslim ~~owner~~ also had two oil rotaries run on the engine of the flour mill. One of the two rotaries was out of order for the previous 4 years.

The oil mill that was functioning during the survey year was owned by two partners both of whom reported cultivation as their main occupation. The two partners were relatives and owned in addition an adat and a grocery ~~ing~~ shop. The reporting partner managed all the establishments.

The oil mill was purchased by the current owner one and a half years prior to the survey year. The former owner belonging to Yadgir decided to shift the area of his operations and hence sold ^{out} the mill, which was not functioning profitably. The purchase price was fixed at Rs. 25,000, including the building, housing the mill. Prices of individual items of machinery were not therefore available.

The oil mill had a 29 H.P. Gordon oil engine capable of operating 4 oil rotaries and a groundnut decorticator. There were in addition two flour-chakkis and a huller as mentioned earlier. During the previous year an expenditure of Rs. 2000/- was reported to have been incurred on the engine alone. The engine on a full working day consumed crude oil worth about 20 to 25 rupees.

The groundnut decorticator was operated to decorticate groundnuts purchased to feed the rotaries as well as ^{also} piece work of decortication only. It decorticated about 500 bags (Pallas) of groundnuts on an average working day. Work of decortication not meant for the

mill amounted between 5 to 10 percent of the total work done. The decorticator, however, was used only when the supply of seed was exhausted and not daily. The value of the decorticator was estimated at Rs. 2000.

Crushing of oil seeds was done by rotaries which were mechanical ghanis operationally. An inclined rod rotated inside a bowl, the oil seed being crushed between the rod and the sides of the bowl. The productive capacity of such rotaries was reported to be about 8 to 10% less than oil-exPELLERS, which were more costly and which required greater motive power. The present value of the rotaries was estimated at Rs. 300 each, a new rotary costing Rs. 500 during the survey year. The average consumption of one rotary was reported to be 8 to 10 maunds of groundnut seed, the pressing charges being Rs. 3/- per maund. The oil mill had four rotaries, all of which were not operated regularly or continuously.

Muslim flour mill owner also had two such oil rotaries, valued at Rs. 250/- and driven by the engine installed for running the flour mill. One of the rotaries was reported to have been out of order for 4 years. While the oil mill mainly pressed oil for sale, the Muslim flour mill owner operated the rotaries for pressing oil seed brought to the mill by customers. He only gave the service and did not purchase oil seeds in his own for the purpose.

The personnel employed in the oil mill consisted of two mechanics, two clerks and 4 attendants in addition to coolies. A more detailed account of all these operatives is given subsequently.

As mentioned earlier, the oil mill owner also had an adat (Commission agent) shop in the town. This facilitated the purchase of oil seeds, principally groundnut, at competitive prices in the market. The oil seeds

were purchased by the partner during his operations as a datiya for feeding the oil-mill and the oil produced was sold. He thus bore the risk of fluctuating prices of oil seeds, oil and the oil-cake, the last to a small extent.

The mill was run all the year round except during two months of the monsoons when the working was slack and intermittent, holidays and whenever the engine broke down. As mentioned earlier all the four rotaries did not function regularly. The effective working days were estimated at about 200 during the year.

The owner reported a loss of Rs. 15000 during the previous year, the second year of operation under the present owner. The principal reason according to him was the decrease in the prices of groundnut and oil. The requirements of groundnuts had already been purchased at a higher price. The subsequent fall in the price of oil caused him a loss.

The table below gives the proportions of different costs. The total production was estimated at 2000 maunds of oil, the proportionate requirements of groundnuts being 4500 bags.

TABIE 4.6 Proportions of costs.

Items	Expenditure reported	Percentage to total
Raw materials (Groundnuts)	45000	77.93
Fuel	7050	12.21
Personnel	3700	6.40
Repairs and Replacements	2000	3.46
Total:	57750	100.00

It may be seen from the table that processing costs that is the operative costs of the oil mill amounted to 22%. A further analysis of the proportions of the three major operative costs inter alia, shows that consumption of fuel occupies 55%, expenses on regular establishment staff 29% and repairs and replacements 16% of the total operational expenditure. ~~The proportions of expenditure on all items are higher than those reported by the flour mills.~~

The output during the year was reported to be 3000 (local) maunds of oil and 7000 local maunds of oil-cake, used for feeding cattle. These were sold for Rs. 44,500 at Rs. 10 per maund per oil and Rs. 2 per maund of oil cake. A net loss of Rs. 13250 resulted. The owner reported it to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15000.

Of the 3000 maunds of oil about 750 were reported to be sold locally, the rest being sent to places like Shahabad, Wadi and Yadgir in barrels and bullock-carts. The transport charges were Rs. 3 per trip and were borne by ^{the} dealer. Payment was generally made in cash, within a week of receipts of the goods. All available data regarding the personnel engaged in mechanical processing of foodstuffs other than the entrepreneurs or owners of business is given below.

In all 22 families reported employment in other ^{activities} flour-mills or the oil mill as their occupation, 5 labour families reporting it their subsidiary occupation. The table below gives a distribution of these families according to categories of their employment.

TABLE

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Distribution of Families employed in Processing of Foodstuffs.

Categories	Muslims	Lingayats	Kabba-legars	Lamani	Marwadi	Brahmin	Total
1 Technical Personnel (Mechanics, attendants, etc.)	6	1	1	1	-	-	8
2 Clerks	-	2	-	-	1	1	4
3 Labourers (Main occupation)	3	1	1	-	-	-	5
4 Labourers (Sub-occupation)	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
Total:	13	4	2	1	1	1	22

It may be seen from the table that Muslims predominate in all categories except that of 'clerks' or keeping of accounts. Lingayats come next, with two families engaged in the category of clerks and two as labourers.

A further analysis shows that excepting one, all the remaining five Muslim families in the category of technical personnel had either mechanical or fitting work as the family occupation a generation back. The remaining single muslim family as well as the Laman family were doing agriculture in the previous generation.

It may be mentioned here that all technical personnel were trained by actual attendance and experience of machines, and not either trained in technical school or apprenticed in bigger installations.

Among the four families included under the category of clerks, the occupation during the earlier generation of the Brahmin family was medicine, of the two Lingayat

families service in bigger shops and of the Marwadi, family business.

In the case of the 10 labour families, the occupations during the previous generation were, weaving in the case of five families, labour in the case of two and agriculture and business in the case of two and one respectively.

The table below gives the incomes earned in the occupation, according to the former categories and their proportion to the total.

TABLE 4.8 Incomes earned in Processing of Foodstuffs.

Category	No. of families	Incomes reported	Percentage to total	No. of families reporting subsidiary or other occupations	Subsidiary or other occupations reported	Incomes from subsidiary or other occupations
1 Technical Personnel	8	5075	43.83	2	1) Machine work 2) Labour	825
2 Clerks	4	3850	33.25	2	1) Grocery 2) Agri.	925
3 Labour (Main occupation)	5	1750	15.11	3	1) Agri. labour	200
4 Labour (subsidiary occupation)	5	905	7.81	5	1) Agri. 2) Trading	700
Total	22	11580	100.00	12		2650

It may be seen that out of the total family income of the above 22 families, 81.4% is earned in the occupation and the rest namely 18.6% in other occupations, a large part of it from agricultural labour. The above table also

reveals that though the total income earned in by the technical personnel is highest, the per family income earned by the clerks is greater than that earned by any other group. The subsidiary or other occupations were mainly pursued by other members of the reporting families.

Oil Presses (Ghanis).

Traditionally, hereditary oilmen pressed oil for the village with the help of stone rotaries driven by bullock power. The custom was that whenever oil was to be produced, the cultivator went to the oilman with the raw material i.e. oil seeds and waited while oil was being pressed. The remuneration was either in cash or kind, an ^{non-}uncultivating oilman generally preferring payment in kind. In addition to the wages, the oilman was also allowed to keep a small quantity of oil and oil cake for his own domestic use. The oilman made a small subsidiary income by selling this oil and oilcake. He, however, ^{was} essentially an artisan giving his services.

This character of the oilman's occupation had undergone a substantial change with the advent of mechanised production of oil, increased prices and monetisation along with changes in the habits of the people. Even that part of the home-grown oil-seeds that was generally kept aside for family consumption began to be sold for cash in the market, requirements of oil being purchased from the market itself on weekly ^{market} bazar days.

The mechanisation of oil pressing brought down the price of oil due to large scale operations on one hand and the larger yield of oil on the other. No data, however, ^{is} available regarding the number of oilmen driven out of their hereditary occupation on account of this competition by oil-mills. A reporting oilman, however, made a serious complaint to this effect. The principal reason given by

him was that people had ceased to appreciate ghani-produced oil and oil cake and that they were buying oil from retailers in small quantities.

These factors had substantially changed the character of the oilmen's ^{occupation} at Nalwar. He had ceased to be an artisan giving only service, but had emerged as a producer-cum-trader, purchasing raw material on his own and selling the oil and oil cake in the market. He had begun to assume risks of fluctuating prices of the raw material and the produced goods.

There were three families engaged in this occupation, two of them being Lingayats and belonging to hereditary oilmen families and the third, a Muslim, that had taken to this occupation in this generation. The family occupation of this family was reported to be sale of wood during the previous two generations. Out of the two Lingayat families one reported oil pressing as its subsidiary occupation, cultivation being reported as the main occupation.

The two Lingayat families were related to each other, the head of one being a female and an aunt of the other family. As such there was a ^{free} full lending of bullocks to the aunt's family for purposes of driving the oil press. The other Lingayat family ~~owned~~ owned 4 bullocks which were also used for cultivation of the family farm. The Muslim family reported the ownership of one bullock. Annual expenditure on maintenance of ^{a pair of} bullocks was reported to be Rs. 240/- .

The oil presses were five in number, only three being in use during the survey year. The Lingayat family doing cultivation as its main occupation owned three oil presses out of which two were used. All the oil presses were made of stone and were estimated to value Rs. 780 at Rs. 150/- per oil-press.

The bowl of the stone presses had to be fitted with a wooden bowl which had to be replaced every year along with all the other woodwork. Iron chains used for tying the central rotating rod had to be replaced every 6 years. The expenditure of repairs of the oil press amounted to Rs. 50/- on an average annually.

Both the Lingayat families had a servant to drive the bullock whereas the members of the Muslim family did it themselves. The assistants were paid at Rs. 480 and 200 annually by the two Lingayat families. During the season of cultivation the assistant of the bigger family looked after the cultivation of the farm owned by the family.

The table ^{4.9} below gives the turnover of an average year and the proportions of different costs. The data pertains to the business of the Lingayat family possessing three Ghans and 4 bullocks.

TABLE 4.9 Turnover and distribution of proportionate costs.

Items	Expenditure reported	Percentage to total
Raw Material	3600	79.47
Motive Power (Bullocks)	480	10.60
Personnel (Assistant)	400	8.83
Repairs	50	1.10
Total:	4530	100.00

The pattern of operational costs appears to be somewhat similar to that of the oil mill, raw materials forming nearly 80% of the total costs. The proportions of expenditure as personnel and repairs are however substantially less than those of the oil mill. It may

be noted here that the bullocks as well as the assistant - in the oil presses did agricultural work when working ^{oil press} of ^{brimen} the press was slack. Secondly, repairs and replacements were done by local carpenters and not by imported technicians as in the case of the oil mill.

The total quantity of oil produced was 300 local maunds ^{grit} and oil cake, 700 maunds. Value realised from selling these amounted Rs. 5250, thus leaving a net income of Rs. 720 to the family. The average income reported by the family however was Rs. 500.

The oil presses operated for about 10 months of the year. Working was more ⁱⁿ brisk ^{per} 6 months of the year beginning with November-December.

Purchases of oil seeds were done in small quantities in weekly markets. The outlay on raw material purchases being small, the risk of price fluctuation was minimised. The oil was either sold in the premises, or to the local grocers or peddled in nearby villages. Quantities sold by peddling in smaller villages came to about 10% of the total. There were no exports on a larger scale.

While both the Lingayat families principally pressed ground nuts, the Muslim family pressed mainly sunflower oil.

^{4.10}
The table below gives the total capital and incomes classified sourcewise reported by the three families.

TABLE ^{4.10} Capital and Incomes reported by three families engaged in oil pressing.

Caste	Capital	Income from the occupation.	Other occupations reported	Income from other occupations.
Lingayat	1000	500	Agriculture	1000
Lingayat Female head of family	500	250	Agricultural Rent	300
Muslim	200	1000	-	-
TOTAL:	1700	1750	-	1300

The table reveals the fact that though it was not its hereditary occupation, the Muslim family was solely dependent on this occupation, while both the Lingayat families depended on agriculture to a larger extent. Over the total income earned in the occupation amounted 57.4%, the rest being earned in agriculture.

Tailoring:

There were 20 families that reported tailoring as their main occupation. Of these 14 reported tailoring as a self-employed business, the rest reporting wage-work in tailoring. Another 8 families reported tailoring as their subsidiary source of income. Of these 4 were wage-workers and 4 pursuing the occupation as a subsidiary business.

The table ⁴⁴ below gives the caste-^{distribution} structure of the above 28 families according to their category of operation done in the occupation.

TABLE ⁴⁴ Caste-^{distribution} structure and occupational categories reported by 28 families in Tailoring.

Caste	As Main Occupation		As Subsidiary Occupation.		Total
	Independent business	Wage-work	Independent business	Wage-work	
Shimpi (Darji)	3	-	-	-	3
Bhavsar	6	2	1	-	9
Muslims	5	3	3	4	15
Brahmin	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:	14	6	4	4	28

The Shimpis were traditionally tailors and got their caste name as such. The Bhavsars were dyers and

had taken to tailoring when the hereditary occupation of dyeing became more localised in larger towns and urban places. None of the Muslim families reported tailoring occupation in the previous generation. As can be seen from the table below, the Muslim tailoring families were either masons, agriculturists, small traders or labourers in the previous generation. The father of the only Brahmin wage worker was employed in salaried service. The table brings out the fact that except 2 families having tailoring as the family occupation a generation back, all the rest had taken to tailoring during the present generation.

TABLE 4.12 Distribution of tailoring families according to occupations of the previous generation.

Occupation of Father of the respondent	Shimpi	Bhavsar	Muslim	Brahmin.
Tailoring	1	1	-	-
Dyeing	1	4	-	-
Masonry	-	-	3	-
Agriculture	-	-	3	-
Service	-	-	1	1
Labour	-	-	3	-
Cloth Trade	-	2	-	-
Other trading (Small)	-	-	3	-
Miscellaneous (begging and weaving)	-	-	2	-
Not given	1	2	-	-
Total:	3	9	15	1

The principal types of subsidiary occupations pursued by the tailors and wage workers were, selling of

readymade-to-wear cloths in the case four families and service in cloth shop, sewing of quilts etc. 7 families did not report any subsidiary occupation. In the case of these eight families reporting tailoring business or tailoring wage-work as their subsidiary occupation, the main occupations reported were, grocery and tea shop each in the case of two families, masonry in two families, and small selling in the case of the remaining four families.

The craft was learnt generally locally, by working as ^{an} apprentice to established tailors. The apprentices were neither charged any fees nor were they paid any apprenticeship stipends or wages. The apprentice after learning the craft, began as a wage-worker with the tailor under whom he learnt ^{the craft} and was paid his wages, mainly based as his daily output. One of the tailors, a Muslim by caste, reported that he acquired the craft by working as an apprentice in Gulbarga.

Though only four tailors gave preparation and selling of ready-to-wear clothes as part of their occupation, it was reported that there were about ten tailors who mainly prepared such clothes and sold them in the weekly market. The remaining tailors also prepared ready-to-wear clothes to a small extent to take advantage of the demand existing in the weekly market.

The cloth-traders also kept sewing machines for preparation of ready-to-wear clothes, the cloth-dealer supplying the cloth. One of these, a Bhavsar by caste, reported the ownership of five machines. He undertook orders for such ready-to-wear clothes from Gulbarga and exported them four to five times a year.

The type of work done is generally of a crude variety, the major portion of the custom being composed of poor and illiterate cultivators, farm labourers, quarry workers and *tribals* like the Lamans. Charges for stitching clothes according to specific individual's measurement were higher by nearly 50 to 75%. Thus a shirt made to order was charged six annas, whereas the stitching charges for shirts prepared for the market were paid at a flat rate of 4 annas per shirt or three rupees a dozen.

Material for preparation of ready-to-wear clothes, such as cloth, thread, buttons etc. were mainly purchased at Gulbarga and Sholapur, where cut-pieces that is *(cloth scraps)* remnants from regular takas were available at reduced prices. Credit to the extent of 500 rupees was reported to be available at the above places.

The general family scheduled reported 28 sewing machines, almost all of which were second hand machines purchased at Gulbarga and Hyderabad. They were mainly Singer machines which were said to be very suitable for commercial production, rough handling by wage-workers and generally sturdy. Of these 28 machines, 15 were owned by tailors with tailoring *as their* main occupation, 8 by cloth traders and 5 by tailors reporting tailoring as subsidiary business. No wage worker reported ownership of any machines. Excepting the cloth traders, purchases of machines were done on instalment basis.

Repairs and maintenance expenditure was reported to be between 40 to 60 rupees annually in normal conditions. *Itinerant* repairers visited the town for this purpose three to four times a year. A local tailor also did small repair work. Repairs of a minor nature were done by the tailors themselves. In the event of a major repair or replacement, however, the machines had to be taken to Gulbarga.

As no detailed data regarding individual machines were available and as the rate of depreciation and frequency of replacements could not be ascertained the computation of the capital invested in the occupations could not be made. A general estimated value of Rs. 150 per machine accompanied with other tools of the trade such as the measuring tape, the pair of scissors etc. valued at Rs. 5 per machine gives an investment of Rs. 4340. This may be taken to indicate the approximate magnitude of capital invested in the occupation, exclusive of furniture and fixtures, which at the rate of Rs. 50 per independent tailor main or subsidiary, amounts to Rs. 900/-. The total investment is thus estimated at Rs. 5240.

From the two case studies made in order to have a more detailed idea regarding the operational aspect of tailoring, it was revealed that a major part of the total turnover namely about 45% was done in the weekly market of the ^{village} towns. Of the ten tailors who were reported to be preparing ready-to-wear clothes for the market, six were reported to be taking their goods to other weekly markets, such as Yadgir, Yergol, Kollur etc., ^{the remaining four} of ~~the ten~~ were reported to be peddling their goods through smaller villages within a radius of ten miles ^{from} of Nalwar. Such trading, including trading in other weekly markets was estimated, by a reporting tailor, to be in the neighbourhood of 30% of the total turnover. The remaining 25% came from clothes prepared to order and to specifications.

The demand for clothes, though distributed fairly evenly all over the year mainly through the weekly markets, increased soon after the harvests, during the marriage season in November-December and March to May and the New Year day festivals. Sales are ^{all} done largely on

cash, though some ^{got} on credit, ^{selling} estimated at about 5% of the total, ^{was} were said to be indispensable.

There were no tailors in the other two villages, Sugur and Kulkundi, included in the survey cluster. These villages depended entirely on Nalwar for their requirements of clothes.

Mention must be made here of a different type of tailoring work, namely that of preparation of crude quilts reported by 11 muslim Fakir families, 3 reporting it as their main occupation and the remaining as their subsidiary occupation. These quilts ^{were} are prepared out of used and worn-out sarees ^{and clothes were} and are done exclusively by women. The quilts ^{were} are prepared to order, the sarees being provided by the consumer. A week's time ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{was} required for preparing one quilt. The charges for preparing one quilt ^{ranged} are from Re. 1-8-0 to 2/-, the average annual production per woman being 50 quilts. The thread ^{was} is purchased by the producer locally and the expense ^{is} ~~is~~ charged to the consumer. The principal subsidiary occupation ^{these families was religious} is begging for which the male members of the household travel from town to town upto a distance of 300 miles and back. All women engaged in the preparation of quilts also work ^{as} as agricultural labourers during the harvesting season.

⁴⁻¹³ The table below gives the incomes earned in the tailoring occupation according to operational categories.

	Occupation and Operational category.	Income.
1	1. Tailoring main.	5680
	2. Tailoring wage-work	1810
	3. Tailoring subsidiary	900
	4. Tailoring subsidiary wage-work	775
	Total from tailoring.	9165

	Occupation and Operational category	Income.
5.	Subsidiary income of 1 and 2.	1855
6.	Income from main occupation of 3 & 4	3100
	Total income from other occupations.	4955
	Total income reported by tailoring families	14120
II	1. Income from Quilt-Stitching main	300
	2. Income from Quilt-Stitching Subsidiary	1375
		1975
	3. Income from other occupations	2300
	Total income reported by II families	4275
	Total income reported by all families	18395
	Income from tailoring including Quilt-stitching	11140
	Income from other sources	7255

It may be seen from the above table that the tailoring families earn ^{ed} 65% of their income from tailoring while the families engaged in preparation of quilts earn 46% of their total income from that occupation. On the total, 60% of the incomes of all the families ^{came} comes from tailoring including quilt-making and the remaining from other occupations.

Carpentry.

This important artisan service was restricted in its function chiefly to agriculture. All carpenters had attached cultivator households whom they served on the customary-payment basis. In spite of the growth of the village, ~~into a town~~, the carpenters continued to operate with their traditional crude skill and appeared to ^{be} content themselves with the preparation and repairs of agricultural implements. The fact that carpenters

were being brought to Nalwar for specialised and skilled woodwork required in house-construction, preparation of furniture etc., denoted that the local carpenters had not acquired any new skills. In addition to the repair of agricultural implements, they prepared crude window frames, repaired hand-looms and did some polishing work.

There was only one traditional carpenter family belonging to the Panchal caste in Nalwar about 50 years ago. This family later split itself into three, all the three now doing Baluta work chiefly. The old family had about 50 attached cultivator households, the three carpenter families during the survey year reporting a total of 65 households. A Bedar family that took to doing minor repairs of agricultural implements, later adopted it as its family occupation. A Lingayat family from Sugur and a Holer family from Kulkundi evolved likewise. The remaining families reporting carpentry as the family occupation, 6 from Nalwar, 2 from Sugur and one from Kulkundi had adopted the occupation during the present generation. The table below gives the castewise composition of all the families according to the occupation of the family one generation back. Excepting two families, one Laman family from Nalwar and the other a Christian family from Sugur, all reported carpentry as the main family occupation. The two families reported agriculture as their main occupation.

Except the Maratha family, all followed some subsidiary occupation, mainly agricultural labour work undertaken by the women-folk. 3 families, 1 Panchal and 2 Bedars families, reported cultivation, all operations till sowing being done ^{for} ~~from~~ them by cultivator families to which they were attached. The two Bedar families earned a small part of their total family income by carting and ^{of} ~~on~~ the Laman families, by selling wood for fuel.

TABLE 4-14 Caste structure and Mobility of Families engaged in carpentry.

Name of village	Caste	Occupation in the previous generation.			Total
		Carpentry.	Agriculture	Labour	
1 Nalwar	Panchals	3	-	-	3
	Bedars	1	-	1	2
	Maratha	-	1	-	1
	Laman	-	1	1	2
	Muslim	-	-	1	1
2 Sugur	Lingayat	1	-	-	1
	Christian	-	-	1	1
	Kabbaligar	-	1	-	1
3 Kulkunda Holer		1	-	-	1

Baluta duties included the repairs of all agricultural implements of the attached cultivator household as well as the preparation of certain new implements annually for these households such as ploughs, harrow blades, yoke pins, handles of sickles etc. The wood required for preparing these new implements was supplied by the attached household, who had also to assist the carpenter while his work was being done. The preparation of a new plough, the principal item of Baluta ^{work} was, required a day's labour, worth Rs. 2/- in cash, as reported by a carpenter.

A part from Baluta work, the carpenters mainly worked on a daily wage basis, whenever some repair work was to be done. The carpenter had to go to the place of work with his tools and do the repair work which consisted of repairs to furnitures, bullock-carts,

hand looms, doors and windows etc. None except the Maratha carpenter reported preparation of implements of other wood articles for sale in the market. Some carpenter, however, prepared a few sickle handles and sold them in the weekly market.

The Maratha carpenter specialised in the manufacture of bullock-carts. He had migrated from the Bidar district and settled in Nalwar 10 years ago. He did not do any Baluta work nor reported any subsidiary occupation. He had purchased a set of instruments five years prior to the survey year for Rs. 200/-. He used & prepared the ^{whole} cart by himself. He had begun to manufacture carts only three years since (in the present basis namely getting different parts done in a piece-work basis, the wood being supplied by him. He attended to the final assembly of the cart. A cart cost between Rs. 175 to Rs. 200 depending upon the quality of wood used and required about two weeks to prepare. It was sold for Rs. 200 to 250, each cart bringing him a net income of Rs. 30 to 35. He prepared an average about 20 to 25 carts annually and did repair work in addition. He reported an average annual income of Rs. 600 from this occupation. The carts were manufactured on order only which he got from villages within a radius of five miles.

The carpenters' tools and implements were mainly ^{hereditary} hereditary. The three hereditary (Panchal) carpenters possessed a larger set of tools than others, who possessed a minimum set of certain indispensable tools, such ^{as} the saw, wooden hammer, chisels, planning block, wooden drill etc. These were replaced as and when they became unrepairable and old. The replacement expenditure was estimated at Rs. 15 to 20 per year by a

reporting Panchal carpenter. The repairs were made by the carpenters themselves, whenever possible. An expenditure of Rs. 10/- by way repairs and sharpening was reported.

The total value of implements possessed by the carpenters is estimated at Rs. 800 to Rs. 850, Rs. 700 by carpenters of Nalwar and the rest by the 4 carpenters of Sugur and Kulkumdi.

The work and payment under the Baluta system were determined on the criterion of ownership of bullocks, the rate being 40 seers of Jowar per pair. All additional work was done on extra payment, preferably in cash. The Baluta rate of 40 seers of Jowar per pair of bullocks owned was reported to have been constant for long.

The payment had to be collected on the first day of the Hindu year, ^(Shalivahan Shaka) by which time all ^{Rabi} crops had been harvested and brought home. In normal years, the carpenter got his full payment. For this the carpenter had to go to the house of the attached cultivator. ^{There was a} certain difficulty in collection as some cultivators were reported to ^{keep} have kept on postponing payment, many a time only to impress on the mind of the Balutadar that he was under the cultivators' obligation. The dues, however, were generally paid, arrears in a bad year being carried over to the next year.

The payment of the fixed Baluta was mainly in Jowar. Some carpenters were also given small quantities of wheat, gram and ^{gramdants} gram by certain cultivators as a gesture of good will. The carpenters also visited the threshing floor of the cultivator and helped in its preparation whereupon he was given a bundle of stalks valued at about Rs. 2/-. Minor repairs to the sowing drill was rewarded with a couple of handfulls (about 1/2 seer) of seed.

The extent of the Baluta system in vogue is presented in the table ^{4.15} below, which gives the total number of attached cultivator households reported by the carpenters of the three villages and also its percentage to the total number of families reporting cultivation as their main occupation.

TABLE 4.15 Extent of the Baluta System.

Villages	Total number of attached cultivator households.	Total No. of cultivator families	Percentage of attached families to total.
Nalwar	129	390	33.1
Sugur	38	106	35.8
Kulkundi	30	52	57.7

It may be seen that the system is in vogue to a greater extent in the smaller village of Sugur and is comparatively greatest in Kulkundi.

The Panchal carpenters were reported to be united as a class of artisans. They refused to work for any cultivator who did not either pay the Baluta dues or ill-treated the carpenter attached to him. They were, however, not much successful as some of the local blacksmiths and other carpenters undertook to work for the ^{defaulting} agriculturist. They were spurious artisans and worked for cash or Baluta, indiscriminately. They were, according to the reporting hereditary carpenter, neither genuine carpenters nor Balutedars.

Balutedari system was adhered to mainly for two reasons. Firstly it fetched an adequate income in kind and secondly, there was no postponing of payment as would have been the case if the payment were to be made

cash. The adherence to the Baluta system was more of a practical measure rather than the continuance^{tion} of the old system because of it was a traditional one; though a certain measure of respect to the traditional system was observed. The carpenters always preferred cash work as, ^{under the old concept,} he had to be under the obligation of the attached cultivators. He had no other rights or additional income of on special or festival days.

The table below, ^{4.16} gives the type of payment made to the carpenters by the cultivators selected for farm business study and is presented to illustrate the system.

TABLE ^{4.16} Practice of Baluta payment to carpenters.

Village	No. of cultivators selected.	No. reporting Baluta Payment.	Payment made in		
			Jowar and Stalks	Jowar	Other.
Nalwar	23	18	6	11	1
Sugur	6	3	-	3	-
Kulkundi	3	3	-	3	-

Two of the 18 ^{cultivators} from Nalwar actually did not make any payment but accepted the debt. Of the 5 who did not report any Baluta payment to carpenters, two were Balutedars themselves and paid in kind namely shoes and barbering service; two did not possess any bullocks and ^{one} got his work done on acquaintance. Of the 3 non-payers from Sugur, two got their work done on cash and one had kept his son as a carpenters apprentice and who did the repairs of the family implements. The table reveals the fact that the system of payment of stalks is gradually declining in Nalwar proper.

The table below gives the proportions of incomes earned in Baluta^{4.17} ^{and} in cash and from subsidiary occupations by the carpenters of Nalwar.

TABLE 4.17 ^{classification of} Proportions of Incomes earned by carpenters of Nalwar. (1949)

	Baluta recei- pts (% age)	Cash Recei- pts (%age)	Total income from carpen- try (% age)	Other income (% age)	Total
Panchals (Hereditary carpenters)	44.3	32.8	77.1	22.9	100.0
Others	24.0	21.5	45.5	54.5	100.0
Total	29.7	24.7	54.4	45.6	100.0

(The 'cash receipts' for 'others' includes the income of Rs. 600/- reported by the Maratha carpenter.)

The table reveals a comparative aspect of the custom of Baluta for the two groups of carpenters. The traditional Panchal carpenters earn 44% of their total income in kind payments under the system whereas the proportion earned by the remaining comes to 24%. Similarly the cash earnings from the occupation are more for the panchals than those earned by 'others'. The 'others' apparently earned a greater part of their total income from occupations other than carpentry to the extent of 54% while this income forms only 22% in the case of the Panchal carpenters. In this context it may be mentioned that a reporting Panchal carpenter reported that all those in 'others', could do only elementary and crude type of work and minor repairs.

The three carpenters of Sugar earned about 38.5% of their total income from carpentry; mainly from Baluta work.

The actual earnings of the carpenters at the three villages is given in the table ^{4.18} below.

TABLE ^{4.18} Incomes reported by carpenters according to source.

Village	Income from carpentry.	Income from Agriculture	Income from Agricultural labour	Income from carting etc.	Total
Nalwar	2975	950	1250	300	5475
Sugur	875	725	475	-	2275
Kulkundi	550	-	20	-	570

Blacksmithy:

The blacksmith was one of the important set of artisans that rendered essential services to the cultivator, next only to the carpenter. However, he being a worker in iron, there were comparatively fewer occasions when the cultivator commissioned his services either for repairs or renewals. Iron implements such as spades, sickles, pickaxes etc. were more durable and compared to the total implement holding of the average cultivator formed only a minor part. Though both the cultivator and the artisan continued to be interdependent, it was found, during the survey year, that this relationship had undergone a substantial change. The system of Baluta was found to be distinctly dwindling in the case of this artisan. Though a number of cultivators, estimated between 40 to 50% of the total, continued to conform to this system, there was an increase in the number of cultivators who either got their work done for cash, purchased ready iron implements in the weekly market and who felt that there was no need to pay Baluta to the blacksmith.

The survey centre had eight blacksmith families, the other two villages reporting none. All the families were hereditary blacksmith families, seven reporting it as their main occupation and one as blacksmith labour or apprentice. Of the seven, five belonged to the centre, and were offshoots of the original three blacksmith families 30 to 40 years back. Of the other two, one had migrated to Nalwar 25 years back and the other only 2 years prior to the survey year. The latter functioned as a Baluta artisan for 4 households along with four of the five traditional families, one of these cutting himself off completely from the system and working solely for cash. The other four were the offshoots of two of the original families, each having split into two households.

Thus, during the survey year, ~~out of the~~ seven did work in a Baluta basis while two worked for cash. The family reporting it as the subsidiary occupation belonged to a blacksmith, who had migrated to Nalwar and had died 10 years back. The head of the present family was a woman, the wife of the deceased blacksmith, and the son reporting earning from blacksmith labour was presumably ^{as} blacksmith's apprentice. They reported separate households.

The blacksmiths, in the main, were engaged in repairing or producing implements needed by the cultivator. The Balutedars had to repair all the iron attachments of the cultivators' implements and to prepare a few new ones such as Khurpis (weeding knives), axes and yoke-pins every year. The above implements lasted for a period of 3 to 4 years. The iron and fuel ^{for the furnace} was given by the cultivator, the Baluta payment covering only the expert services of the blacksmith.

Apart from this work, the blacksmiths produced crude articles like window bars, door bolts etc. and earned between 10 to 20% of their income from ^{that work.} the ~~occu-~~ ~~pation.~~ They did not prepare ready implements for sale in the weekly market. Blacksmiths from nearby towns like Shahabad and Wadi brought such ready ^{- made} implements for sale at the Nalwar market. The family that had migrated to Nalwar in 1952 and working strictly ^{on} as a cash basis, reported fixing of iron rings to cart wheels as a regular part of its ^{occupation.} ~~regular work.~~

The tools and implements owned were hereditary and traditional in design. Principally they consisted of the furnace, an item costing nearly one third of the total value, fire ^{tongs} Dugs, hammers and chisels. The total value of implements ^{won} by the seven blacksmith families ^{was} is estimated at Rs. 700 at the reported rate of Rs. 100 per average blacksmith family. The repairs were done mainly by the blacksmiths themselves and costs between 5 to 15 rupees on an average, per year.

The work and payment under the Baluta system were determined on the criterion of ^{working} ^{owned} bullocks ^{by} the attached households. The rate was 32 seers of jowar per pair during the survey year and had been current for the last 5 or 6 decades.

The Balutedar blacksmith had to go to the cultivator for collecting his dues, which were, it was reported, postponed without any apparent reasons. Though a ^{hi} skilled and indispensable artisans, the blacksmith was at the mercy of the cultivating households. The payments were made on or after Ugadi, the first day of the Hindu year when the Rabi crops were generally ready. ^{It} ^{Some arrears were, it was reported, always kept.} ~~was reported that payment for a couple of pairs of bullocks was invariably kept in arrears in every years.~~

According to a reporting Blacksmith, the Baluta system did not function as it did before. The elders used to pay the Baluta dues regularly, punctually and in full, because they were conscious of the ^{value of the} services of the Balutedars. During the survey year, it was reported that people either purchase ready implements in the market or went to other towns to get their articles ^{or repairs} prepared ^{done}.

The fixed Baluta payment was made in Jowar, almost exclusively. In a few cases, small quantities ^{of other produce} ranging between 1 to 8 seers were reported to have been given to the blacksmith, as a gesture of goodwill.

The total number of attached cultivator households reported by the five Balutedar blacksmith families amounted to 82. If these households are assumed to belong to the survey centre alone, the percentage of cultivators paying Baluta to blacksmiths comes to 21% whereas the same in the case of carpenters was 33%. Actually these households were distributed over all the three villages since the other two villages did not have any local blacksmiths and cultivators ^{from these villages} reported, Baluta payments to Nalwar blacksmith. The extent of Baluta practice in the case of blacksmiths was therefore much less than 21%. Broadly it worked out to about 15%.

It was reported by a blacksmith, that there was no sense of unity amongst the blacksmiths on the question Baluta work and payment. If one refused to work for any household because of short or non-payment, other blacksmiths did his work without hesitation. ~~For~~ ^{In} addition, the existence of two blacksmith families working exclusively for cash, the import of ready iron instruments by blacksmiths of Shahbad and Wadi and the earlier practice of some cultivators getting their work

done from blacksmiths belonging to other places,
^{ca}
 cumulatively substantiate the fact that the Baluta
 system in the case of this artisan is on the decline.

The operation and extent of the Baluta system
 could be more clearly understood by the reported Baluta
 payments made by the 23 cultivators selected for farm
 business study. The table is ^{4.19} given below.

TABLE ^{4.19} Practice of Baluta Payments to
 the blacksmith.

Village	No. of culti- vators selec- ted.	No. report- ing Baluta Payments.	No. not paying Baluta and reasons getting work done for cash	No rea- son to pay Baluta.
Nalwar	23	11	6	6
Sugur	6	1	5	-
Kulkundi	3	-	2	1
Total:	32	12	13	7

Of the seven who did not think that there was any
 need to pay Baluta to the blacksmith, 5 did not get
 any work done from any blacksmith, one was himself a
 Madag balutedar paying the services of the blacksmith
 in his own services and the last reported purchase of
 ready instruments in the weekly market.

^{4.20}
 The table below gives the total family incomes
 reported by the blacksmiths, and classified according
 to sources. The proportions of incomes from each
 source to the total is also given for all the black-
 smiths as a group as also for the four resident fami-
 lies who had been working as Balutedar artisans.

TABLE 4.20

Incomes reported by blacksmith families and their proportions according to source.

Groups	Income from the occupation		Income from Land	Income from Agriculture labour work	Total family income.
	As Baluta (in kind)	Cash			
1 Resident Blacksmiths (4 families working as Baluta artisan)	650	1150	500	300	2600
%age to total	25.00	44.23	19.23	11.54	100.00
2 Families working for cash (Inclusive of one family engaged as Blacksmith labour)	50	1100	150	200	1500
%age to total	3.33	73.34	10.00	13.33	100.00
3 All Families	700	2250	650	500	4100
%age to total	17.07	54.88	15.85	12.20	100.00

The table reveals the principal fact that, unlike the carpenters, the largest ^{proportion} percentage of the total family income came from work done for cash and not from that received as Baluta. The four resident blacksmith families earned a fourth part of their income from Baluta payments while these ^{payments} in the total context were less than ~~23%~~ 25% of incomes earned in blacksmithy and 17% of the total family incomes. Another significant fact that the table brings out is that whereas a larger part of their income from sources other than blacksmithy was earned from land, the larger part of the second group came from agriculture labour, the resident families having land-holdings of their own. Of the total ownership of 34 acres by the five resident families,

14 ^{acres} gunthas and 24 ^{gunthas} acres were Inam lands, ^{so} recorded in the village records. Though data regarding the acquisition of additional lands by individual families are not available, it may be seen that they had acquired nearly 20 acres of land by themselves. None, however, reported actual cultivation or any other occupation.

Cobblers:

The cobbler was included in the group of important artisans of the village along with the carpenter and the blacksmith, who rendered essential service to cultivators. The cobbler performed a two-fold function namely that of flaying and disposing of dead cattle and supplying the cultivator ^{with} all his requirements of leather articles. He was, however, ascribed a lowly status firstly because he was an untouchable and the service he performed was of an inferior type and secondly because the leather articles he prepared were readily available in the market and did not need much repair work necessitating the cultivator to commission the cobblers services urgently.

There were two types of cobblers at Nalwar, the Sangars and the Madags. The former were the prototypes of chambhars, and considered themselves superior to the Madags. They prepared shoes from tanned leather and did not do Baluta work. The Madags, the prototypes of Dhors, on the other hand flayed dead cattle, tanned the hides and supplied the cultivators with leather articles for kind payment under the Baluta system.

In the following account, therefore, they are treated separately.

There were two Sangar families at Nalwar early during the year of survey. Both were resident families. One of them was engaged in the ^{making} preparation of shoes in

in the previous two generations, whereas the latter trader was engaged in trading hides and skin a generation back. The latter had also taken to making shoes owing to continued losses incurred in its trading activities.

The subsidiary occupation reported by the two families was agricultural labour carried on by the women folk. One family, in addition, reported income from family land given on lease.

The Samagars prepared shoes of a local variety from ready tanned leather brought from places like Shahabad and Gulbarga. The work required greater skill as regards design and finish as a large part of it ^{the production} ^{is} prepared for ^{the} ^{city} wear. Local demand was estimated at about 25% of the annual production.

A single hide costing about 12 rupees could be used for ^{making} preparing five to six shoes, exclusive of straps etc. which required crone leather, which also had to be imported from the above mentioned places. It was estimated that about 20 to 25 pairs could be prepared during one month.

Equipment owned by the Samagars was hereditary and ^{pertained to} contained traditional types of instruments. The value was estimated at Rs. 20/- on an average, many of the instruments having been in use for more than 10 years. Repairs and sharpening expenditure was estimated at an average of 10 to 15 rupees per annum.

One of the two Samagar families reported that ^{the} preparation of shoes was undertaken largely for export to urban centres like Shahabad and Gulbarga as local demand was low. There was however no contract or ^{any} other type of ^{business} relationship between the Samagar and the traders from the above places to whom the finished shoes were sold. The Samagar had often to go to these places ^{for selling the shoes.} and sell them. He had, therefore, to undertake ^{manufacture} preparation on his own ^{risk.}

Acquisition of raw material namely ready leather had to be done on cash and rarely credit was extended by the urban dealer. Like-wise, dealers who purchased finished goods from the Samagar did not give any advance for further production.

The total production was estimated at about 400 pairs by ^{both} the Samagar families, of which about 100 to 125 were sold locally. The remaining were, as mentioned before, exported to urban centres.

The table ^{4.21} below gives the incomes reported by the two families classified according to source.

TABLE 421 Incomes reported by the Samagar families.

	Income Actual	Percentages.
Income from the occupation.	450	56.60
Income from land (one family)	125	15.72
Income from agricultural labour.	220	27.67
Total:	795	100.00

It can be seen that a little more than half of the total income was earned in the occupation. A little more than one-fourth of the income was fetched ⁱⁿ from agricultural labour work.

The other group of cobbler families, belonging to the depressed caste of Madags, numbered 16 in Nalwar, 4 at Sugur and one at Kulkundi. All the four cobblers at Sugur reported christianity as their religion and were Hindu Madigs, a generation back.

The hereditary occupation of all the families was cobbling except 7, five of whom belonged to Nalwar, 4 having agricultural labour and one cultivation as the family occupation a generation back. The remaining

two belonged to Sugur and did agricultural labour as their main occupation a generation back.

(If the 16 cobbler families at Nalwar, 14 were resident families, 3 reporting migration to Nalwar, 25 to 30 years ago. The remaining two had migrated to Nalwar more recently, ^{one} are 4 years ^{back} and the other one year prior to the survey year. The four families from Sugur and one from Kulkundi belonged to their respective villages.

The occupation was carried on either as main or subsidiary by the 16 families at Nalwar. Of these, ten families did Baluta work. All the families at the other two villages pursued cobbling as the main occupation and did Baluta work. The details are noted in the following table, no. 4.22

TABLE 4.22 No. of families engaged in cobbling either as the main or subsidiary occupation and in Baluta work.

Village	No. of families with cobbling as their occupation.	Of which doing Baluta work	No. of families with cobbling as subsidiary occupation	Of which doing Baluta work	Total
Nalwar	11	7	5	3	16
Sugur	4	4	-	-	4
Kulkundi	1	1	-	-	1
Total:	16	12	5	3	21

The main occupations reported by the five Nalwar families were agricultural labour, 3 families and cultivation, two families.

Almost all families, with the exception of 6 from Nalwar, and one each from Sugur and Kulkundi, including the 3 having it as their main occupation, reported agricultural labour as the subsidiary source of liveli-

livelihood. Of the 16 families from Nalwar, 13 reported income from land, 9 from personal cultivation and four from land leased to tenants. One, one family from Sugur had land which it cultivated.

The cobblers prepared leather by flaying dead cattle and tanning the hides themselves. Tanning was done by the crude method of treating it to lime solution first and later to a solution prepared from ^{the bark} barks of certain trees, which was collected by the womenfolk from the nearby hills. The period required for tanning a hide was about a month and required materials costing about Rs. 10.

The Baluta cobbler had a right to dead cattle owned by his attached households. For each head of dead cattle, ~~owned-by-his-attached-household~~ he had to give two pairs of shoes to the owner. The payment was the same for dead cattle belonging to non-attached cultivator households. In the case of getting the hide of dead cattle belonging to non-cultivating families, the cobbler had to pay Rs. 10 to 12 per head of dead cattle.

In the event of shortage of leather due to smaller number of deaths of cattle, leather had to be purchased from Yadgir or Tandur^{at} a distance of 15 to 30 miles. A single hide, so purchased, cost between 20 to 25 rupees depending on size and weight. It was uneconomical to use such hides, as only six to eight pairs of shoes, costing Rs. 3/- per pair could be prepared out of one hide.

As mentioned earlier, the cobblers work^d for Baluta as well as cash. 6 out of the 16 cobblers from Nalwar reported working only for cash, while out of the remaining ten, all working for Baluta, only three reported a part of their income from the occupation in cash.

It was, however, reported that all Baluta Cobblers invariably earned a little cash from the occupation.

Work and payment under the Baluta system was based on the number of pairs of bullocks owned by the attached cultivator household. The cobbler had to prepare two leather whips, two leather collars and four pairs of shoes for every pair of bullocks owned by the attached family. He had in addition to repair these whenever necessary. All the above articles had to be prepared new every year. Being artisans dependent on the village, it was reported that, the cobblers had also to repair leather articles of ^{even} non-attached cultivators with or without consideration. The cobblers also felt that this was their duty as the village provided them a living.

The rate of payment was fixed at 64 seers per pair of bullocks. The rate, ~~however~~, appears to be much higher compared to the rate of payment given to the carpenters and blacksmiths. ~~It was, however, reported to be so by more than the Madag cobbler.~~ This was ~~presu-~~^{ably} due to the cobbler providing with the material and services unlike the carpenter and blacksmith, who rendered service ^{alone} only. Information collected in this regard from the cultivators selected for farm business survey also generally confirms to the above rate of Baluta payments to Madags made by cultivators falling in the first group. Payments made to Madags by other cultivators are very small and appear to be payments made for sweeping and cleaning the cattle shed regularly.

The Baluta payments were made on the New year day along with those made to other Balutedars. The payment was done mainly in Jowar with smaller goodwill payments in other produce like toor and groundnuts. The cobblers'

~~for~~ Baluta payments

were reported to be made in full, regularly and without any complaints. Arrears of a particularly bad year were carried forward and were made good in subsequent years. The Madag Balutedars were also reported to be ~~visited~~^{visited} among themselves and refused to work for any cultivator household who did not pay Baluta, to ^{his} the attached cobbler.

In addition to ~~regular~~^{payments} Baluta payments, the attached cultivator households also undertook agricultural operations such as ploughing, harrowing and sowing on the plots owned by the attached cobblers. ¶ In many cases the harvesting also was done by the cultivator households.

The extent of Baluta work done by the Madag cobblers could be ascertained by the total number of attached cultivator households reported by the Baluta cobblers. The ten families at Nalwar reported a total of 51 households and the four families at Sugur, a total of 20 households. These cultivator households were the larger ^{larger} cultivator households, the smaller ones either getting work done for cash when the occasion arose or buying ready leather articles from the market.

The practice of the Baluta system in respect of Madag cobblers could be seen by the data collected from the cultivators selected for farm business survey. The table 4-23 is given below.

TABLE 4-23 Practice of Baluta in respect of cobblers.

Village	No. of cultivators selected	No. of cultivators paying Baluta payments.	No. of cultivators getting work done for cash.	Others
Nalwar	23	5	4	11
Sugur	6	3	-	3
Kulkundi	3	3	-	-

The 11 'others' from Nalwar include 3 Madag cultivators. The remaining 8 presumably got the work done for cash when the necessity arose. The table reveals the fact that the practice of Baluta ^{was more current} gradually increases ~~from the larger to the smaller villages.~~

As mentioned earlier, 6 families from Nalwar pursued the occupation working for cash only. These families, like the Baluta families, also prepared their own leather by flaying dead cattle and tanning the hide. Like them the cash workers also had to pay two pairs of shoes per head of dead cattle to the owners if they were cultivators and between Rs. 8 to 10 if the owners were non-cultivators.

Shoes were prepared both for order and for the weekly market. The ^{skill used in making} ~~shell~~ required for preparing these was of a low type and ^{the} finishing and polishing of the shoes was practically absent. These shoes were preferred by the majority of residents because they were comparatively cheap and more suitable to the terrain.

The average price of a pair of shoes was Rs. 3. A cobbler could ^{make} prepare three to four pairs per week. The families working for cash only also prepared ^{made leather} articles of ^{for} agricultural requirement like collars, whips etc. These were done mainly on order and only a part, for sale in the ~~week~~ market. The proportion of production on order and for the market was estimated to be 60% and 4% respectively.

A little competition was reported from Madag cobblers belonging to nearby villages, who brought ready shoes and whips for sale in the Nalwar weekly market. Two of these were also reported to be working ~~e~~ for certain Nalwar cultivators on Baluta basis.

^{The} ^{4.24} Table below gives the incomes reported by the cobbler families, classified according to nature of work undertaken and source. The incomes have also been reduced to percentages in order to ~~be~~ bring out the relative importance of the sources of income. The totals for the three villages have been given separately.

TABLE ^{4.24} Incomes reported by Cobbler families classified sourcewise.

Village	No. of families.	Income from Cobbling		Income from land	Income from Agricultural labour.	Total	
		Kind	Cash				
1	Nalwar						
	Baluta families	10	1350	500	1300	3150	6300
	Percentages		21.43	7.24	20.63	50.00	100.00
	Non-Baluta families	6	-	1150	725	1350	3225
	% ages		-	35.66	22.48	41.86	100.00
	Total for Nalwar	16	1350	1650	2025	4500	9525
	% ages		14.17	17.32	21.26	47.25	100.00
2	Sugur	4	600	500	300	1100	2500
	% ages		24.00	20.00	12.00	44.00	100.00
3	Kulkundi	1	350	-	-	-	350

The table brings out two important facts namely that the agricultural labour was the source that brought the largest share of the total incomes and that the proportion of earnings from the occupation were higher for those who worked for cash than those who worked for Baluta payments for Nalwar. The per family earnings from the occupation amounted to Rs. 185 per Baluta workers, Rs. 192 for cash workers and Rs. 275 for cobblers of Sugur who worked both for Baluta and cash on almost on equal basis.

Barbers:

Barbers rendered an essential service to the whole village namely that of personal hygiene and cleanliness. As such he was included in the important set of Balutedars working for attached households for a predetermined rate of payment paid in kind annually.

There appeared to be a single Lingayat barber family in the survey centre originally. This family held Inam land to the extent of 8 acres, as recorded in the village record. The present head of the family reported cultivation as his main occupation and barbering as a subsidiary occupation, mainly carried on by his young son.

There were, in addition, 9 Hindu barber families, all reporting barbering as the main occupation. These were hereditary barber families and had migrated to Nalwar some time or other. A family that came to Nalwar about 50 years back split up into two households of two brothers. Two families migrated to Nalwar about 15 years and two, 10 years back. Two more households belonging to two brothers came to Nalwar 6 and 2 years previous to the survey year. The last family to come and settle at Nalwar was that belonging to ^{the} Laman tribe, which migrated to the centre in the year previous to the survey year. None of these nine barber families reported any holdings of land.

All the ten families reported having some ^{secondary} subsidiary source of income or another. While the original Lingayat barber family reported income from cultivation of owned land, four of the remaining nine, reported income from working as members of a brass bank^d. A portion of the total family income was earned by womenfolk by working as agricultural labourers during the cultivation season. Six families

families including that of the Lingayat barber reported such incomes. The womenfolk of the single Laman barber family also reported a little income from selling fire-wood in addition to doing agricultural labour work.

The villages, Sugur and Kulkundi had two barber families each. Both the families at Sugur were Lingayats while those at Kulkundi were Hindu barber families. Two families, one each from both the villages reported land ownership and income from land received as rent. These lands, however, were not Inam lands but acquired by the families themselves. All reported agricultural labour, done mainly by their womenfolk, as their subsidiary source of income.

All the ten families from Nalwar as well as the four families from Sugur and Kulkundi were reported to be doing Baluta work to a ^{smaller or greater} ~~mere or less~~ extent. In this context, a reporting Balutedar ^{barber} reported that he had as many as 30 attached cultivator households a decade ago while during the survey year the number was reduced to five, The barber himself ^{was on the point of} relinquishing baluta services of the ~~remaining~~ ^{on account of} households due to combined non-payment of Baluta dues by them. Another Hindu barber family reported doing baluta work for 100 Laman families while the Laman barber reported only 12 attached households.

The rate of Baluta payment per attached household was fixed according to the number of adult males in each family and as such varied for every individual household. The per adult rate was, however, constant and was 15 seers of Jowar per annum. Heads of ~~child~~ children below 15 years were to be shaved free of charge. The same rate existed in the villages of Sugur and Kulkundi also.

The instruments were, generally old and ^{were} used sparingly. They consisted of second-hand cutting machines, razors, most of which were locally prepared, and scissors and combs. A working set was estimated to be worth Rs. 15/- on an average, the total value of instruments of all the families being Rs. 210/-, there being 14 working adults in the above 10 families. The instruments were sparingly used and their life was generally stretched to the maximum period before they were replaced. Repair, sharpening and replacement expenditure was estimated at Rs. 15 to 25 per set annually.

Baluta payment was mainly made in Jowar though small quantities varying from a seer of Jowar to 10 ^{seers} of groundnut were reported to be paid to barbers, mainly as goodwill gestures. Like other Balutedars, the barbers were paid on or after the new year day falling in March, when the harvesting of rabi crops was over. Excepting elderly households who respected the Baluta custom, others were reported to be treating the Baluta barber rather harshly. His payments were often withheld or stopped entirely. During a bad year, collection of Baluta was very difficult, it was reported. It was rare that a Baluta barber collected his full dues from all his attached households.

The practice of payment of Baluta is brought out by the following table prepared from farm business data collected in respect of certain selected cultivators.

TABLE 4.25 Practice of Baluta payment to Barbers.

Village	No. of selected cultivators.	No. reporting baluta payment.	No. reporting getting work done for cash.	No. not paying any Baluta
1 Nalwar	23	12	4	7
2 Sugur	6	3	-	3
3 Kulkundi	3	1	1	1

It can be seen from the table that about 50% of the selected cultivators paid Baluta wages while others got their service done for cash.

The Baluta practice was estimated to be about 60% at Nalwar, and between 60 to 70% at the other two villages.

The table below gives the total incomes earned by the ten barber families classified according to source. The table also contains income distribution of barbers at Sugur and Kulkundi.

TABLE 4.26 Incomes reported by Barber families classified according to source.

Village	No. of families	Earned in the occupation.		Income from land	Agri. labour	Brass Band	Sale of fuel	Total
		In Kind	Cash					
		(Baluta)						
1 Nalwar % ages	10	1150 22.73	2430 46.2	500 9.88	600 11.86	330 6.52	50 .99	5060 100.00
2 Sugur % ages	2	500 37.03	350 25.93	150 11.11	350 25.93	-	-	1350 100.00
3 Kulkundi % ages	2	600 39.47	700 46.05	200 13.16	20 1.32	-	-	1520 100.00
Total		2250	3490	850	970	330	50	7930
Percentages		28.39	43.88	10.71	12.23	4.16	.63	100.00

Compared to the total earning in the occupation in all the three villages taken together, the proportion of Baluta earnings of barbers at the nuclear village are the lowest while their cash earnings are highest. The proportionately higher cash earnings reported by a barber from Kulkundi were due to his going round smaller villages roundabout in search of business. In this context, a reporting barber from Nalwar reported that two barbers, one each from Sugur and Ladlapur, a nearby village, also came to Nalwar for work and increased the competition.

Washermen:

The washerman held a peculiar position in the functionaries of a village community, the reasons being firstly, his was not an essential service like carpentry or blacksmithy which directly contributed to production; secondly, though he rendered a service of personal sanitation and cleanliness of the individual like the barber, his services were not as essential or imperative as those of the latter, and thirdly, a large section of the village population composed of smaller cultivators, the depressed and backward classes and the like, could not either afford his services or could carry on without them. The washerman essentially fulfilled a religious and social need.

There were seven families engaged in this occupation, three belonging to the Lingayat and 4 belonging to the Hindu religion. One of the three Lingayat washerman families was a direct descendant of the single original washerman family of the survey centre. The other two Lingayat families were related to this family from the maternal side and had migrated to Nalwar 30 and 16 years ago. The 24 attached cultivator households of the original family were, during the survey year, distributed between these three families, the three having 6, 10 and 8 attached households respectively. All these were hereditary washerman families.

The remaining four Hindu families had migrated to Nalwar, two of them 30 years ago and now with widowed females as head of the families, one 10 years ago and the ^{fourth} ~~further~~ six years back. All these were hereditary washerman families.

All the families reported washing clothes as their main occupation. It was almost the only source of income for all except two Lingayat families, who reported a very small additional income from family land, which had been leased out on a share-rent basis. These lands, measuring 12 acres were apparently acquired by the two Lingayat families. There were no Inam lands.

There were two Hindu washerman families each in Sugur and Kulkundi. One family from Kulkundi had migrated to the village 7 years back. All these families were hereditary washermen families and the occupation was their main source of livelihood. One family from Kulkundi, however, had agricultural labour as its subsidiary occupation. Another family from Sugur reported a small income from family lands.

~~For~~ All the families, excepting one from Nalwar reported Baluta duties and Baluta payments. The single family from Nalwar was the Hindu washerman family that had come to Nalwar 6 years back and did the work on a cash basis.

Baluta payment was based on the number of adult females in each attached household, the payment per female being fixed at 16 seers of Jowar per annum. This rate had been current for a very long time. It was however, reported that this rate was not always adhered to, the washermen at times getting as low a rate as only 4 seers per female.

Another form of kind payment under this system was that of ready bread which was collected every day by certain washerman families. The annual payment of Jowar was, in such cases, restricted to 8 or 12 seers per female.

Some washerman reported that they were invited to

meals during festival days. In addition, they got a little additional income whenever a baby was born in the attached cultivator households. Whenever a male child was born, the attached washerman was given 3 annas in cash, 5 seers of Jowar and a little quantity of oil. In the event of the birth of a female child the payment was half of the above. Though the nature of payment suggests that it was ^{a part} of a bigger religious ceremony, the washerman's share was more in the nature of an additional payment because he had to clean dirtier and a larger number of garments during such occasions. It is presumable, in this context, that Balutedar washermen got the above payments from non-Baluta houses also. According to an established custom of the cultivators to make small gifts of produce to village artisans and servants, the Balutedar washerman also collected small quantities of ground nuts etc. at the time of harvesting. These gifts however, were voluntary, small and depended upon the favourableness or otherwise of the season. Such ~~2~~ gifts were invariably to be collected ~~on~~ the threshing floor only.

Unlike other artisans, the washermen were reported to be getting their Baluta dues fully and punctually. This was presumably due to the type of service rendered by the washerman which could ~~not~~ be availed of only by the well-to-do families. It may be pointed out here that out of the 32 farmers selected for farm business survey from the 3 villages, only four reported Baluta payments to washermen and all these were from the first group, composed of the ^{biggest} first twelve cultivators.

The six Baluta washermen families reported ^a total of 58 cultivator households to whom they were attached. The comparatively smaller number of these cultivator households also indicates the fact that the washermen's

services were comparatively less essential than other types of services under the Baluta system, and that all could not afford to avail of them.

The services rendered by the washermen were more in the nature of menial rather than skilled services. The only equipment necessary was a huge pot or barrel for treating the clothes in ^aboiling solution of washing soda and water, an ironing board and an iron. Generally an old table served the purpose of the ironing board. The irons owned by the washermen families were generally used ones, purchased secondhand from washing laundries in the cities. They were valued at Rs. 30/- on an average and gave service from 20 to 30 years.

The current costs of the occupation were estimated at Rs. 50/- required for purchase of washing soda and indigo. An additional expense of about Rs. 50 for purchasing coal during the three months of the monsoon was also reported. During the dry months, fuel was gathered by the womenfolk from the neighbouring woods.

The washermen mainly worked for cash, the proportion of cash earning being nearly four times than Baluta earnings. The table ^{4.27} below gives the reported total earnings of the 7 families and their proportions source-wise.

TABLE: 4.27

Total Earnings reported by ^{Nalwar} Washermen Families according to source.

No. of families	Income from Baluta	Washing Cash	Income from land.	Total
7	845	3250	125	4220
Percentages	20.02	77.02	2.96	100.00

Potters:

The services rendered by the potter, namely preparation of various type of earthen vessels were not of an essential nature like those of carpenters or blacksmiths; nor were they as important as those of the barbers in the day to-day life of the village. The gradual infiltration of ideas of better living and availability of metal utensils has also brought about a change in the extent of use of earthen vessels which are generally ungainly and brittle. However, the fact that potters from Nalwar continued to prepare earthen vessels was presumably due to the large section of landless labourers, mainly Holeyas and Madags, who were economically backward and hence could not afford to purchase metal vessels for day to day use. It may be noted in this context that the villages Sugur and Kulkundi had no potters. A second reason of the existence of five potter families at Nalwar was due to its being a marketing centre which was frequented by people from roundabout villages.

Of the five Lingayat potter families, two belonged to hereditary potter families, the remaining three having taken to the occupation during the present generation. All these three reported agriculture as the hereditary occupation during past two generation. One of these three, reported it to be the subsidiary occupation of the family its main occupation being agricultural labour.

Nalwar had only one potter family originally, the second hereditary family having migrated to the place about 15 years prior to the survey year. Both these families had pursued the occupation during the past two

generations. The remaining three families had taken to the occupation during the present generation mainly due to the family lands being under mortgage and also presumably because they realised the possibilities of the making a livelihood by this occupation by selling earthen vessels in Nalwar market as well as the smaller villages around it.

The hereditary potter family reported ^{making} preparation of earthen vessels solely for attached cultivator households, numbering 30. The income of the family was reported to be Rs. 250/-, all collected in kind. In view of this income it appears that the family also sold part of its production for kind payment to families other than the 30 attached households. A single Khatedar from the 32 selected for farm business survey reported payment of a bundle of stalks to the potter. This potter family incidentally, did not sell in the market.

The vessels supplied by this family were mainly of the larger barrelsized variety used for storing grain and water. The annual Baluta payments were reported to be made punctually and fully. The potter family did not get any other payments except those made by the some cultivator family by way of a goodwill gesture in the forms of small payments of wheat and groundnuts.

All the remaining families worked for cash. They prepared earthen vessels mainly for the Nalwar market.

The wheel was the only equipment of the potters. The average value of a wheel was estimated at Rs. 15, the total value of equipment being Rs. 75. Earth was brought from nearby jungles on hired bullock carts. The hire charges of bullock carts and the cost of fuel for baking the produced vessels were the only costs of the occupation. During the dry months, fuel

was gathered by the womenfolk from nearby woods. Fuel charges had to be incurred only during the rainy months. The average per family expenses on these were reported to be between Rs. 30 to 35 per annum. Repairs to the wheel were generally made by the potters themselves.

The frequency of baking the earth vessels differed between the five families, the resident family reporting having a baking kiln once a week during dry months and once a month during the rainy season, with about 25 vessels for every kiln. The other hereditary ^{pote} reported having a fortnightly kiln during dry months and a monthly kiln during the rainy months, with about 250 vessels per kiln. The remaining three families had a monthly kiln during the year, the number of vessels per kiln varying from 150 to 200.

^{Four}
The four families, excepting the one doing Baluta work, reported selling their vessels in two markets, namely the weekly bazaars of Nalwar and Wadi. They also moved in the nearby villages, selling their vessels on other days of the week. A part of the goods was presumably sold for kind in the smaller villages.

Of the five, three families including the two hereditary families had no subsidiary source of income. The fourth one earned Rs. 250 from agricultural labour done by ~~women~~ womenfolk and Rs. 150 from ~~the~~ ten acres of land leased out. The fifth family, reporting preparation of earthen vessels as its subsidiary source of income, earned Rs. 500 from agricultural labour.

The table below gives^s the earnings of all the potter families, classified according to source and their proportions. It may be seen that a major portion to the extent of 70% of the total family income comes

from the occupation, followed by agricultural labour, bringing 25%.

TABLE 4.28 Incomes reported by Potter families classified source-wise.

No. of families.	Income from the occupation		Income from Agri. labour	Income from land.	Total
	Kind	Cash			
5	250	1850	750	150	3000
Percentages	8.33	61.67	25.00	5.00	100.00

Goldsmiths:

There were six families engaged in this occupation during the survey year. All of these were hereditary goldsmith families, four belonging to the Panchal (artisan) community, one was ^{u khatri} ~~Khatriya~~ and the sixth a Rajput goldsmith. Excepting two Panchal sonars, others had migrated to Nalwar, two about 20 years back, one about six years back and the last two years back. During the survey year, the family that had come to Nalwar two years prior to the survey left the place. It was reported that he ran away with some gold and silver that was entrusted to him for ^{manufacture} preparation of ornaments.

Four out of the six families ^{re} reported agricultural labour as the subsidiary source of income. Three families reported an additional income from owned land leased out for cultivation. One of these had a fourth source of income namely from service in an Adat shop, done by an adult male member of the family.

There was one gold smith family each at Sugur and Kulkundi. Both were residential families and were hereditary gold-smiths belonging to the Panchal community. Two years prior to the survey year, the goldsmith at Kulkundi had almost given up the occupation for

cultivation as the occupation had become unremunerative.

Custom for goldsmiths was sharply divided, the two families belonging to the ^{Kshatri}Kshatriya and ^{the}Rajput communities specialising in the preparation of silver ornaments for the Lamans only. The four panchal families did the work for the rest of the village. It was reported in this context that as the skill of the local goldsmiths was restricted to the ^{making}preparation of a few traditional varieties of ornaments mainly of silver, almost all the requirements of ornaments of a better quality and design were either purchased ready-made or ordered from places like Yadgir, Chitapur Shahabad or Gulbarga.

Equipment owned by the goldsmiths included the furnace, the ^{anvil}anvil, a pair of hammers and tongs and other smaller instruments which were prepared by the goldsmiths themselves. Almost all the instruments were of the traditional ^{or design}types and were hereditarily owned. A set of these instruments was estimated to cost about Rs. 50 to 60.

The goldsmiths worked mainly for order, the material being supplied by the customer. Less than a quarter of the total turnover was in readymade articles of silver, prepared for sale in important weekly markets and fairs. About 10% of the turnover consisted of orders undertaken from customers from smaller villages around Nalwar.

The table ^{4.2}below gives the total incomes reported by the six goldsmith families at Nalwar, classified sourcewise and along with percentage distribution.

TABLE

4.29

Incomes reported by Goldsmith families.

	Actual income (Rs.)	Percentages
Income from Goldsmithy	2850	57.23
Income from Agricultural Labour	750	15.06
Income from Land and Service	1350	27.71
TOTAL:	4980	100.00

Income from the occupation amounted to 57%, the remaining 43% coming from ^{either} other land or service (28%) and agricultural labour.

The goldsmith family at Sugur reported a total income of Rs. 300, all of which come from the occupation. The family at Kulkundi reported a total income of Rs. 320, Rs. 70 or 22% of which was earned in the occupation and the remaining from tenant cultivation.

Building and Construction.

Construction and repairs of houses is a specialised skill requiring some basic knowledge about design, alignment, balance etc. This knowledge is either acquired ^{here ditarily} traditionally or by working as an apprentice. Of the 18 families reporting construction as the main family occupation, only four had it as their hereditary occupation. The occupations of the remaining families a generation back were agriculture (three families), agricultural labour (two families) service (two families)

weaving (three families), religious services, carting and quarrying (one family each). One Muslim family did not report its occupation a generation back. All these thirteen families had taken to this occupation only during the present generation. This increase may be taken an indication of the increase in residential construction, attendant with the growth of the village itself.

The occupation was pursued largely by Muslims with ^{numbering} 13 out of the 18 families. Two of the 18 families, both Muslims, reported construction labour work as their main occupation. They had taken to this occupation because the ^{ir}hereditary occupation of weaving was declining. Of the remaining ³ 3 belonged to Lamans, a tribe that was mainly occupied in agricultural labour work and carting, and one each to the Lingayat and Kabbliger communities.

Of the 18, 9 reported agricultural labour as their subsidiary source of income. Three families reported income from land and two more families, both Muslims, earned an income from tailoring labour. Dependence on subsidiary source appeared to be comparatively more in the case of the five non-Muslim families, four reporting agricultural labour including two receiving income from land leased out ^{than} than the 13 Muslim families, five of whom reported agricultural labour work, two tailoring labour and one income from land as the subsidiary occupation of the family.

Building activity was undertaken during the dry months only and work was available for about six months during a year. The months immediately following the Ugadi or New Year day occurring in March, were busy.

months for this activity as the cultivators were in easier circumstances after the harvesting of rabi crops.

The skill required was generally of the lowest type, the local masons undertaking to build only small houses, of simple traditional designs. Occasionally they prepared a workable blue-print of the proposed house if the owner wanted some additional conveniences. Generally, they did not need a blue-print or map. They knew the local need and design and began the work immediately after an oral contract.

Almost every mason owned a set of impliments such as the trowel, hammer, plumb-line, metal footrule etc. estimated to cost between 15 to 50 rupees depending as on the number of instruments and their age. The average annual repair and replacement expenditure was estimated at about Rs. 20. A Laman mason reported the ownership of instruments worth Rs. 80 and a repair and replacement expenditure of Rs. 40 per annum.

The work of construction was done on a contract basis, the masons being paid on the basis of work turned out by them. The rates were Rs. 2-8-0 for 100 sq.ft. of construction, and Rs. 8/- per 100 sq. feet of plastering work. The person who undertook the contract assembled the required number of masons and started work. The average rate of wages actually earned by masons was reported to be between Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8-0. All material was supplied by the owner of the house. For minor repair work the average rate was reported to be Re.1 to Re.1-8-0 per day.

It was reported that a certain import of masons from larger towns was made by richer villagers. Likewise construction labour at 12 to 14 annas per day was

said to be imported. Some of the local masons went outside the villages in search of work. Such work was accepted on a contract basis, and a team of 3 to 4 masons from Nalwar completed it and shared the contract amount. The average daily rate of wages was reported to be about the same as Nalwar.

4.30

The table below gives the incomes reported by the 18 mason families, classified sourcewise. Since the Muslims predominate in the occupation, the total number of families are divided into two groups, Muslims and non-Muslims in order to study any difference that may exist between the two groups. The table also gives percentage distribution of different incomes as well as average income per working male adult engaged in the occupation.

TABLE 4.30 Incomes reported by Mason families.

Groups	No. of families	No. of adult males engaged in occupation	Income from occupation	Income from Agri-cultural labour	Income from other sources.	Total	Remarks
1 Muslims	13	20	8260	485	450	9195	Income per adult male earner.
Percentage			89.83	5.27	4.90	100.00	Rs.413 (Average)
2 Non-muslims	5	5	3100	460	80	3640	Income per adult male earner
Percentage			85.16	12.64	2.20	100.00	Rs.620 (Average)
Total:	18	25	11360	945	530	12835	Income per adult male earner.
Percentage.			88.50	7.36	4.13	100.00	Rs.454.4(Average)

The table reveals that, the income in the occupation by Muslims is proportionately greater than that earned by the non-Muslims. The average per earner earnings however, ^{is are} are less (Rs. 413) for Muslims than those for non-Muslims (Rs. 620). Whereas nearly 15% of the total income comes from subsidiary sources in the cases of non-Muslims, the same is 10% for Muslims. Reliance on the occupation, therefore, may be said to be more in the case of Muslims than non-Muslims.

Basket Making.

Preparation of baskets was done entirely by a community called Korravars, from the backward classes. There were five families having this as their main occupation. All the five were residential families of Nalwar. Basket-making was reported to be the hereditary occupation of the family. One family reported playing of some musical instrument as its occupation in the previous generation.

Excepting ^{one} are family reporting agricultural labour as its subsidiary occupation, all the families had to depend solely ^{on} for preparation of baskets only.

Raw material for preparation of baskets was available in the forests lying on the outskirts of Nalwar. It was brought twice a week and without incurring any expenses. The baskets were made out of the leaves of the palm tree from which toddy was also supplied. The trees were owned by the Government and the basket makers were allowed to take away the leaves of those trees which had become old and useless. The entire family helped in the preparation of baskets, some cutting the leaves, some cleaning or smoothing the cutout pattis and the head of the family

generally preparing the baskets. These families also prepared broom sticks.

Equipment required for the occupation was limited to two or three curved knives costing about 6 rupees. These had to be replaced every five years. Expenses for sharpening these were reported to be about 3 rupees per annum.

The acquisition of the skill was done hereditarily, the child learning by observation and play. A good worker prepared about 30 to 40 baskets of varying sizes per week. The rabi season was reported to be the brisk season for sale of baskets.

The baskets were generally of two sizes, the smaller size for mainly domestic use and the larger varieties used for storing grain. The former were sold at the rate of 4 per seer of jowar ~~which~~ while the prices of the latter varieties depended upon the size and capacity of each individual basket. Excepting a part of the sales in the market, baskets ^{were} are invariably sold for kind and rarely for cash.

These families live^d on the outskirts of the Gavthan area in small huts and whenever the sales of baskets fall, migrated^d to other villages temporarily. They returned to Nalwar by the beginning of February to take advantage of increased demands in baskets towards the harvesting time of the rabi season.

^{4.31}
The table below gives the incomes reported by these families.

TABLE 4.21 Incomes reported by Basket-Makers.

	Actual Income	Percentage.
Income from Bas- ket making.	Rs. 1860	94.90 (Mainly in kind)
Income from agricultural labour	100	5.10
TOTAL:	1960	100.00

The dependence of these five families on the occupation is obvious.

Preparation of Mats.

A group of eleven families belonging to the Helver community from the backward class^s was engaged in this occupation. All the families reported agricultural labour as the subsidiary source of lively hood. A single family reported small trading in groundnuts.

Eight of the 11 families were residential families of Nalwar. The remaining three had migrated to Nalwar five years prior to the survey year in search of a livelihood. These three families were related to one another and during the survey year left Nalwar.

Mats were prepared from a creeper called Doodalli that was available in the forests adjoining Nalwar. The raw material was brought free of any expenses. All the members of the family worked in the preparation of mats, the weekly production varying from 3 to 6 mats.

The months from January to May kept the families busy in the preparation of mats. The mats were sold for kind payments, a small number being sold in the weekly market for cash.

For about five to six months in the year, the families were reported to be living by begging in the village. Whenever agricultural labour work was available, they worked in the fields.

The total income reported by these families amounted to Rs. 3390, composed of income from sale of mats Rs. 1990 or 58.70%, income from agricultural labour work Rs. 1250 or 36.87% and income from groundnut selling (one family) Rs. 150 or 4.43%. Income from begging was not reported.

CHAPTER V

Trade and Transport

Trading activity and communications, the growth of which necessarily brings about a structural changes in a rural economy, are described in this chapter. The survey centre had a regulated market which was in the process of declining due to the certain external as well as internal reasons. The chapter, after describing the location of the market and presenting a total view of the communities engaged and the significance of the different types of trading activities to families concerned as revealed by the proportionate distribution of family income from different sources goes on to depict the gradual decline of the regulated market since its inception in 1951. This is followed by more detailed structural and operational study of the major and more distinctive types of trading activities including that of those families who are more indirectly engaged as clerks, gumastas and hamals. Finally all small traders, including hawkers dealing in miscellaneous articles like seatmeets, vegetables, beads and bangles, all of whom operate with a small capital and are itinerent traders in the main, are grouped together in three broad groups, for purposes of analysis.

The section ^{on} transport gives a general description of transport conditions ^{found} at the survey centre and ends with a more detailed operational study of carting.

The market was located all along the main road that entered the Gavthan in the east, took a sharp turn near the western extreme and ended in a stretch of about a furlong. This stretch function^{ed}ing as the main market place for sale of agricultural produce. This was flanked on both sides by ^Adat shops, grocery ^{shops}, and cloth shops and tailors.

At the northern end of this stretch was the temple and the Chavdi of the village. A small cart-track leading to the village ^{Kanchur} Kanchur and Kulikundi joined this road at the north-western end of the Gavthan.

The road entering the Gavthan and cutting it into two unequal parts extend^{ed}ing, before taking the sharp ^{right} turn, to the Siddherswar Math, the most important place of worship of the residents. A little nearer the market, on this road, were situated the office of the Market Committee, ^Adat shops, the local dispensary and the only functioning oil mill. A cart-track from villages Sugar and Kallur joined the road at this point, turning into a square with roads leading to ^{four} directions. All principal trading families, mainly Marwadis and Lingayats were located within a radius of a hundred yards from the important stretch that served as the marketing place proper. With the exception of the two flour mills, small grocery shops and mutton shops which were dispersed in the interior residential localities, all trading activity was centred in this place.

There was in addition a small marketing place opposite the Nalwar Railway Station. As passengers to and from Nalwar halted at this place awaiting the arrival of either the passenger train or the bullock carts to take them to the village, the location had a trading importance. Principally trading was restricted to three

tea-shops with two small grocers, who satisfied the mid-week or spot necessities of the three Laman Traders ^{handes} ^{or groups} that were situated around the railway station.

During the Survey year a total of 144 families reported earning their livelihood from trading in trading in a direct manner. In addition to these, there were a number of families who were in the employment of the adatiyas, grocers and tea-shopkeepers and who may be said to be engaged in trading only indirectly. The above number also excludes certain very small traders, few in number, who either did not report the activity or did it as the third or fourth occupation of the family and operated with a very small capital varying from Rs.5 to 15.

No 5-1

The Table below gives a breakdown of these families according to caste and type of trading activity. It may be seen that Marwadis, Lingayats and Muslims were the principal communities engaged in trading and formed a little over 77 per cent of the total. The Table also brings out certain characteristics features ^{such as} as to the adaptability or otherwise of certain castes with reference to certain occupations. The Marwadis with the exception of one were engaged in ~~adat~~, grocery and cloth trading, all the three types requiring a higher capital and a higher risk-bearing ability. The typewise spread of Lingayats on the other hand included a larger number of trading activities. The Lingayats were a majority community of the survey centre and were distributed in all income levels. They were as such engaged in almost all categories requiring varied degrees of capital

equipment and risk-bearing capacity. As a group, they were predominantly engaged in grocery and cloth trading, the latter type also including weaver traders, weaving being the hereditary occupation of ^{Hatgars} Hatgars, a community included in Lingayats. ^{Muslims} Muslims, the second major community of the village were engaged in all types of trading with the exception of adat business. Except grocery and cloth trade, they predominated in all other types as a single group. They were comparatively more numerically engaged in all types of small trading as well as in tea-shop keeping. As a community they were in the lower income levels and held comparatively smaller land. It may be safely said, with reference to the spread of their occupations, that they were in most adaptable community.

The other three castes that may particularly be mentioned were the Marathas, Bhavsars and Kabbaligars. The first two of these were migrants ^{to} of Nalwar. The Marathas appear to have largely taken to small trading while the Bhavsars, who were hereditary dyers have taken to tailoring and sale of ready-to ^{wear} ~~wear~~ clothes. Kabbaligars were a resident community of the village and were to a large extent agri-culturist and agricultural labourers. Those included in grocery trade, were engaged in selling cereals, partly home-grown and partly purchased locally.

The Table 5.2 gives a classification of incomes reported by all the trading families according to source. The table also given the average per family figures of total income and income from the particular trading activity in which the families are engaged.

Table 5.2 Classifications of total family income according to source and type of trading.

Type of trading	Adat	Grocery	Tea-shop	Cloth	Panbidj	Sale of mutton	Sweet-meets	Spices vegetable	Bangles etc.	Other selling	Total Amount	% age
Trading	17600	21580	6200	21460	5650	4410	2748	3025	5350	1500	89523	56.98
Other trading	2500	600	900	3400	-	-	-	-	-	-	7400	4.70
Agriculture	11850	11575	4625	7450	475	1500	450	225	-	1000	39150	24.92
Agri.Labour	-	1415	50	50	250	280	50	175	200	200	2670	1.70
Service in shops, etc.	-	1900	275	150	350	-	-	-	300	-	2975	1.89
Weaving	-	-	-	4525	100	-	-	500	-	-	5125	3.26
Small selling	-	450	300	200	1250	200	100	600	500	-	3600	2.29
Hamali	-	567	-	-	650	-	-	300	-	-	1517	0.97
Other non-agri. occupation	150	1150	1023	975	125	150	940	250	400	-	5163	3.29
Total	32100	39237	13373	38210	8850	6540	4288	5075	6750	2700	157123	100.00
Average total income per establishment	3566.6	1189	1028.6	1317.5	553.1	654.0	428.8	563.8	519.2	1350	1091.13	
Average income per establishment from specified trading	1955.5	653.9	476.9	740.0	535.1	441.0	274.8	336.1	411.5	750	621.69	
% age of income from occupation to total income	54.83	55.90	46.36	56.16	63.84	67.43	64.08	59.61	79.26	55.55	56.98	

Table 5.1 Types of trading activity and no. of families engaged in each.

Type of trading Caste	Adat	Grocery	Tea-shop	Cloth	Panbidi	Sale of mutton	Sweet-meats	Spices-vegetable	Bangles etc.	Other selling	Total No.	% age
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.69
Marwadi	5	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11.81
Rajput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1.39
Lingayat	4	14	4	10	4	-	3	-	1	-	40	27.78
Iliger	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	2.08
Muslim	-	9	6	7	8	9	3	7	5	-	54	37.51
Bhavsar	-	-	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	6.25
Maratha	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	6	4.17
Kabbaliger	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	9	6.25
Laman	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1.38
Samgar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.69
Total	9	33	13	29	16	10	10	9	13	2	144	
% age	6.25	22.93	9.03	20.14	11.11	6.94	6.94	6.25	9.03	1.38		100.00

It should be pointed out that the table is subject to two limitations. Firstly, the total incomes include those of families engaged in a particular type of trading activity are double counted ^{doubly} firstly as main and also as subsidiary. ~~The incomes are also double counted.~~ The table, however, is presented to give a broad idea as to the dependence of respective families on the relevant occupation and to bring out the complex nature of economic activity in rural areas.

The second limitation concerns the definitions of the categories of occupations under 'source' of income'. Distinction between 'other trading' and 'Small selling' is arbitrary and is based on capital and income reported. Similarly, the categories 'service in shops' and 'Hamali' are not exclusive; very often a clerk ^{as well as} an employed manual servant reporting 'service in shop' as his occupation. 'Hamal' also includes that type of labour which does not fall into more clearer categories like, quarry labour, weaving labour, construction labour, etc. The above two pairs of categories should therefore be considered together to get a clearer idea.

Over the total, the dependence ^{on} as trading, of the families engaged, amounts to 57 per cent. To this may be added the proportion of incomes from other and small trading, the net proportion of income from trading to total amounting to nearly 64 per cent. The second ^{largest single} source is agriculture or more specifically, income from land and forms nearly 2/3rd of the remaining or about one-fourth of the total. Among the remaining sources, weaving is the largest single source.

in Table 5.3

Of the average given below, the average per incomes from the particular types of trading activities, give a broad idea as to the size of business and income. It may be seen ^{that} the averages for the first four types, these constituting the major types, are substantially higher than others. The proportions, for each type of income from type of trading to total family income, bring out the extent of dependence ^{on} each occupation. While the first four earn comparatively higher incomes, than others, the proportions reveal that their dependence on the particular type of trading is comparatively less. The dependence can be seen to be increasing with the size of business, the small sellers, and particularly, sellers of beads and bangles, depending on it to the largest extent. The extent of variation as compared to the total proportion of income from trading to total family incomes is given in the table below. ~~The~~

Table 5.3 Extent of variation of dependence in different types of trading.

Type of Trading	Proportion of income per ^{from} trading to total family income	Variation from from the average (total) proportion (56.98)
Adat	54.83	- 2.15
Grocery	55.00	- 1.98
Tea shops	46.36	- 10.62
Cloth	56.16	- 0.82
Panbidi	63.84	+ 6.86
Sale of Mutton	67.43	+ 10.45
Sweetmeats etc.	64.08	+ 7.10
Spices, vegetables etc.	59.61	+ 2.63
Bangles Beads etc.	79.26	+ 22.28
Other selling	55.55	- 1.43

The Regulated Market:

The Survey centre, Nalwar, had been a regular wholesale market for agricultural produce during about

30 years prior to the year of survey. Situated in the southern extremity of the tahsil, in the strip of land flanked by the Bhima river in the west and the railway line in the east. Nalwar, with a railway station, afforded a suitable trading centre all village within a radius of about 10 miles.

The market was brought under the purview of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act in 1951. The Asstt. Chief Marketing Officer, stationed at Gulbarga surveyed the market and recommended that in view of the service of the market and the existence of other markets close-by, an area of five miles round the Nalwar station be notified as the market area and that the Tahsildar of Chitpur be nominated as the Government representative on the Market Committee. By a notification ^{Nizam's} in the Gazette, the Government applied the Act to Nalwar town with effect from 20th August 1951 both for cotton and agricultural produce. The 'area' of the market was to be a radius of five miles from the Nalwar railway station and the market yard was to be situated in the gavthan area of the town.

As set down by the Bye-laws of the Nalwar Agricultural Market Committee that came into being on application of the Act, consisted of 12 members, 4 representing the trading community, 6 representing the cultivators who sold in the Nalwar Market, ^{and} one nominee each of the Government and of the Gram Panchayat. The Government nominee was the Tahsildar of Chitpur. The Market Superintendent acted as the secretary of the Committee who could record his opinions in the minutes but could not vote.

The Committee issued licences to all those who wanted to operate in the market as traders (Adatiyas),

weighmen, Gumastas, Hamals etc. Each category was defined and no one could undertake any activity under the above category without possessing a license from the Committee. For purposes of facility in trading in smaller villages, separate category of traders called petty dealers was brought into being. The petty dealers could buy in smaller villages on their own while the Adatiyas could not do so. The Adatiyas had also to maintain a set of records and registers and had to submit them for purposes of inspection when required for the purposes of the Act and the Rules and Bye-laws of the Committee. These were the sale and purchases register, the weighment register, cash book, the Khata book showing accounts of constituents and commodities, the stock register and the taka patty or the saleslip book supplied by the Committee. The ^{last} ~~best~~ was to be filled in ⁱⁿ triplicate at the conclusion of every transaction, one copy being given to the seller, one to be submitted to the Committee for scrutiny and record and the third to be kept by the trader himself.

The principal conditions placed in the traders (adatiyas) were that they should pay the sale proceeds to the cultivator-sellers together with taka patties on the same day of the transaction and that they were not to adjust the sale proceeds under loans advanced without consent of the seller.

Prior to its being regulated, the Nalwar market was reported to be one of the leading markets of the district. The arrivals were reported to be of the magnitude of 25000 pallas of groundnut, 2000 pallas of gram and linseed, 2500 pallas of toor and safflower and 1500 pallas of tily, to mention only the principal commodities.

Jowar, being under control, ^{was} not being brought to the market at all. The total average ^{value} however exceeded ten lakhs of rupees.

In the initial two years ^{after inception,} the Nalwar market recorded an increase in the total volume of arrivals. From 1953-54 onwards a decline in the arrival was noticed due to certain external as well as internal reasons. Principal among the external reasons were the development of the Shahabad market, which was linked with the market at Gulburga by a pacca road and thus affording the quotation of prices prevailing at the district place, transport costs having significantly decreased and transport speeded up. An oil mill also came to be installed at Shahabad. Likewise, ^{the} growth of Yadgir market was also noticed due to an increase in the number of oil mills, which during the survey year ^{numbered} under four. An important buyer from Gulberga operating at the Nalwar market incurred huge losses due to a steep fall in prices recorded during the year and discontinued his purchases from Nalwar. Producers were therefore more ^a eager to take their produce to bigger marketing centres like Shahabad and Yadgir frequented by more buyers.

The principal internal reasons were the closure of three local oil mills which cut off a substantial local demand and the monopolisation of the market by an Adatiya who owned the only working oilmill and ^{who} as such was ^{therefore} interested in buying of groundnut at as low a price as possible. The Adatiya happened to be a close relative of the Sarpanch of the village panchayat and as such in a position to harrass those who over-bid him. He had been intolerant of those who offered higher prices

to producers and other Adatiyas, who were aware of his privileged position in local politics, were reluctant to incur his enmity. It was reported that his monopolistic and high-handed behaviour in the market was also instrumental in driving away a part of ^{the} arrivals to the Nalwar market.

^{5.4}
The ~~Table~~ below gives a commoditywise distribution of proportions of the total arrivals to the Nalwar market. In addition to giving the types of commodities that were brought to the Nalwar market, the table also brings about the change in the character of the market.

The regulated market began as a predominantly oilseeds ^{oilseeds claiming} market with 87 per cent of quantity and 84 per cent of value of the total ^{arrivals} arrivals in 1951-52. The importance of oilseeds has declined gradually to 56 per cent ^{of total arrivals quantity} during the survey year. Arrivals of cereals, mainly Jowar had increased in the meanwhile, constituting 25.21 and 15.39 per cent of the total quantity and value respectively, in 1953-54. Cereal trade had decreased to 11.24 and 8.13 during the survey year. The only increase during the four years has been in the arrivals of pulses, the proportions increasing gradually from 3.1 per cent in 1951-52 to 32.66 per cent during the survey year.

The diversion of the above commodities ^{to other markets} is reflected ^{5.5} in the following table giving the commodities sold by the cultivators selected for farm business survey in different markets. The sales of pulses were small and were more or less equally divided between Nalwar and other markets.

Table : 5.5 Proportions of quantity and value of sales of commodities in different markets reported by selected cultivators.

Market	Jowar		Groundnut		Linseed		Safflower	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Qty.	Value
Nalwar	21.97	23.75	24.91	25.05	32.15	33.00	43.87	44.36
Shahabad	63.84	60.51	11.40	11.00	67.95	67.00	56.13	55.64
Yadgir	14.19	15.74	63.39	63.75	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It may be seen that which^{to} Jowar, Linseed and Safflower were largely diverted to Shahabad market, a large portion^{of groundnut}, 63 per cent, was being sold at Yadgir.

The reasons of this diversion and the decline of the Nalwar market may briefly be summed as,

- (1) the growth of Shahabad and Yadgir markets as described earlier and
- (2) the possibility of getting immediate payment and the prospect of immediate sales due to the existence of large number of buyers at the two markets.

The third reason was the sharp fall in whole^{the}-sale prices recorded at the Nalwar market. Though the fall was of a general nature, also being felt in the Shahabad and Yadgir markets, the sellers, presumably hoped to get slightly better and more competitive prices due to the reasons stated above. To a certain extent the diversion was also due to the advances taken from Adatiyas at Nalwar and the consequent cuts insisted by the latter by way of reimbursement of the advances made by them.

The percentage fall in certain important commodities brought to the Nalwar market is given below: *Table 5-6*

Table: 5-6 Fall in wholesale prices recorded in Nalwar market during the survey year.

Commodity	Price per Palla in June 1954	Price per Palla in May 1955	Lowest price quoted	Percentage decline
Jowar	37- 7-0	14-14-0	-	59.80
Toor	24- 0-0	19- 8-0	16- 0-0 (July 1954)	18.75
Gram	36- 1-0	21- 0-0	-	41.77
Groundnut pods	49-15-0	30-10-0	29- 0-0 (January 1955)	38.67
Safflower	34- 1-0	20-14-0	-	38.72
Linseed	44- 3-0	40- 0-0	-	9.48

The decline in the Nalwar market is reflected in the table ⁵⁻⁷ below giving the total volume of arrivals to the market and its value for 4 years since the inception of the Market Committee.

Table 5-7 Arrivals to the Nalwar Market from 1951 to 1954-55.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Arrivals in Pallas</u>	<u>Value</u>
1951-52	12,614	128892
1952-53	24,036	741147
1953-54	11,821	509075
1954-55	3,006	90765

⁵⁻⁸ The Table below gives the number of licences issued by the Market Committee under different categories of market functionaries during the above four years.

Table: 5-8 No. of licences issued to different types of Market Functionaries

Category of Licence	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
1. Traders (Adatiyas)	15	15	13	11
2. Weighmen	13	15	13	11
3. Buyers	5	6	8	4
4. Retailors	10	8	9	7
5. Petty dealers	63	35	37	23

The decline in the ^{numbers} members of those who operated in the Nalwar market is apparent. The small decline in the case of Adatiyas and weighmen who were in the service of the former was due, it was reported, to the renewal of their licences by some Adatiyas who virtually did not do any business during the survey year 1954-55 but renewed their licences in order to be able to collect their advances made by them to the cultivators ^{whom} some of them brought their produce to the market.

As mentioned earlier, a large part of the total volume of arrivals which formerly came to Nalwar was being diverted to other nearby markets namely Shahabad and Yadgir. The table below gives the total sales of produce during the survey year by the 32 cultivators selected for farm business study and the places of sales.

Table: 5.9 Sales of produce reported by selected cultivators classified place (market)wise.

Market	Quantity		Value	
	Pallas	% age	Rs.	% ages
Shahabad	218.42	52.74	3789	45.81
Yadgir	93.20	22.49	2346	28.36
Nalwar	96.78	23.37	1931	23.34
Chitapur	1.33	0.32	29	0.35
Direct to local grocers	4.50	1.08	177	2.14
Total	414.23	100.00	8272	100.00

The sales reported by the sample of cultivators illustrate the practice of marketing of produce significantly. The cultivators belonged to the survey unit comprising of Nalwar, Sugar and Kulkundi. Of the total sales reported by these forming 13 and 9 per cent of quantity and value of the total sales at Nalwar, less than 1/4th were sold in the Nalwar market.

The establishment of the Market Committee reported brought some advantages to the cultivator-seller. Main among these were the stoppage of the small cut in weight, 5 to 6 seers in a palla, charged by the Adatiya as an allowance towards ⁱⁿ impurities, discontinuation of weighment charges being charged to the cultivator and the recording of each transaction with a copy being given to the seller for verification. The Bye-laws of the Market Committee provide for a Sub-Committee which could be approached by either the seller or Adatiya in case of dispute. There have been, however, no such disputes.

Adat Business at Nalwar:

Before presenting the data as regards the members engaged in wholesale trading at Nalwar and their incomes, a brief description of the marketing practices is given below.

The wholesale or 'Adat' business as ^{distinct} distinct from ~~those who purchased on their own~~ ^{purchases made on one's own risk,} was mainly carried on by either local people or persons who had established direct contacts with local cultivators. The Adatiya combined in himself a number of services namely that of money-lending, acting as agents of buyers and ^{in duties of} these of commission agents. In this capacity, he happened to be the first and most essential link in the movement of goods from the producer and the purchaser together, negotiating the price on behalf of the former and claiming his commission or Adat fees. In actual practice Adat business was much more complicated.

There being a number of Adatiyas in the market, every Adatiya sought to secure a certain amount of sales ^{or Adat business} through him by 'investing' some capital of his own. He had to have

some liquid capital always ready for this purpose. This money was advanced to producers as and when they needed it with an understanding that the producer would sell his produce through the former. The Adatiya thus acted as money-lender and charged interest. The current rate of interest at Nalwar was 24 per cent. The advances were made against the security of crops in the first instance, the Adatiya having complete knowledge of the cultivated area of the producer and its productive capacity. The advances were entered into a printed diary or register and attested by the borrower. Such an entry was taken as a sufficient proof of indebtedness in the court of law. As such, it may be said that the advances were not secured ^{only} by the crops but also by the property and assets of the producer. The advances, in addition, amounted to 50 to 60 per cent of the estimated value of the crops, of the individual producer. Cases were reported where advances to the extent of 100 per cent or more of the estimated value of the crop yields, were made to producers but in all such cases the Adatiya had either intimate knowledge of the producers property and assets or a close personal relationship.

One of the Adatiyas was reported to be following an ingenious system of keeping the producers permanently indebted to them. He had ^agrocery and ^acloth shops of his own and instead of advancing cash, he persuaded the producers to purchase his requirements on credit from his shops. The producer who was thus allowed ~~to~~ credit for adjustment at a later date, bought freely and much above his ability for repayment. He had to accept the prices quoted by the Adatiya's shop, which were known to be higher than those quoted by other shops, secondly a certain manipulation of accounts of purchases was said to be made. The producer who depended on the Adatiya for advances in times of need and

his Adat services had to behave according to the wishes of the Adatiya.

In the capacity of a money-lender, the Adatiya performed an essential service namely provision of short term capital to the producers. The advances, which were in the nature of production loans, were also to be spent, to a certain extent, on consumption and other domestic expenses like marriage, religious festivals, etc.

The produce after being brought to the market was either heaped or kept in open bags for inspection by the buyers or his gumastas or clerks. In almost all cases the Adatiyas accepted responsibility of disposing off the produce of producer 'attached' to him; the final decision of agreeing to sell lying with the producer. The Adatiyas, however, never took the risk of selling produce on their own, the risk thus being transferred to the producer. He, however, tried to get a good price for his produce and often moved in the market with samples of the latter's produce. Auctioning of produce took place in the presence of one or more buyers, the Adatiya, the producer and the Market Superintendent.

If the produce remained unsold due either to absence of buyers or to too low a price, the Adatiya arranged to store the produce in his godown, without any storage charges for a short period. If the period of storage exceeds one month, storage rent at the rate of one anna per bag was charged.

The produce was cleaned and weighed after the sale was agreed upon. There were Hamals or labourers who cleaned the produce and put it on the weighing balance. The cleaning charges were two annas per bag and were exclusively paid by the producer. This system was insisted upon by the

Market Committee and had found^{it} to be advantageous to the producer. Before the inception of the Market Committee ~~to~~ Adatiyas used to cut two to six seers of produce per bag for accommodating impurities. Facility for weighing was afforded by the Adatiya, having a licensed weighman in his employ and standard instruments of weighing.

There was no official or scientific grading at Nalwar. A particular heap of produce was differentiated from other heaps only if it happened to be conspicuously different from others. Only broad types were recognised, the graders being either the Adatiya or the buyer himself.

After the ~~same~~ had been conducted the Adatiya settled accounts with the producer. An Adat commission of 2 per cent advalorem was charged on the gross sales and from the remaining cleaning charges and ^{the} market fees at four annas per cent ^{of} were deducted as these were to be paid forthwith. The balance was then available for adjusting the advances made by the Adatiya and interest thereof. The producer got whatever remained after the above deductions. ~~The Adatiya generally paid the price to the producer from his own funds.~~

After the completion of the sale, it was the responsibility of the buyer to take delivery of the produce. At Nalwar, this responsibility was undertaken by the Adatiya for a commission of one per cent advalorem charged to the buyer. He undertook to store the produce, to arrange for transporting it to the station, to load it into wagons and get a railway receipt prepared.

The commission charged depended on the Adatiya's business relationship with the buyer, an old purchaser often being charged only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and given all the above services. A similar commission, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, was charged when

the volume of purchases was large.

If. From a new buyer,
~~When the buyer was a new one,~~ an advance deposit at the rate of Rs.1,000 per wagon load was taken by the Adatiya. The buyer either attended the market personally or sent his gumasta to ascertain the price and quality. Often he authorised an Adatiya to buy on his behalf on being shown the sample. A buyer, who, due to established relations, had reason to rely on the ability of the Adatiya, fully authorised him to make purchases.

The Adatiya in this capacity undertook the functions of a broker though he was prohibited to do so by the Bye-laws of the Market Committee which defined the 'trader' as one who not being a broker who as principal or otherwise performed the function of buying or selling agricultural produce which was not of his own lands and included adatiya or agent. In this capacity, Adatiyas were known to have operated on the Nalwar market on their own and to have made purchases in anticipation of demand from outside buyers. By virtue of the place and their sphere of operations, they were in a better position as to know when to purchase. In this context, it may be mentioned that according to reports, the three out of the four buyers' licences issued during the survey year were taken ^{out} but by three local Adatiyas only. One of the buyers happened to be the owner of the local oil mill who also did Adat business at Nalwar.

The Adatiya charged only loading expenses at an anna per bag, excluding the actual transport charges to the station and his commission to the buyer. They did not charge any storage charges.

The Adatiya booked the goods to places as advised by the buyer and sent to him a statement of account together with the railway receipt, against which payment was done. The period of credit varied with the distance and the relationship of the buyer and the Adatiya. Generally payments were made within eight days either in cash or by a 'Hundi'. If the payment was postponed beyond fifteen days, the Adatiya charged interest on the sum due from the buyer.

The existence of the 'receipt-cut' system of quoting prices to buyers, reported by an Adatiya, denoted the practice of certain Adatiyas of buying on their own behalf. In this system the actual price quoted was the f.o.r. delivery price, and included all expenditure that had to be incurred upto the loading of wagons. Whereas the Adatiya, which acting as a broker or agent to the buyer sent statement of accounts denoting the price of the produce, the actual expenses incurred by him and his commission, in the receipt-cut system he 'quoted' a price to the buyer. In both the cases the freight charges were borne by the buyer.

During the survey year, nine families, 5 belonging to the Marwadi and four to the Lingayat community reported being engaged in Adat business. 5 out of these, 4 Marwadi and one Lingayat family pursued it as the main occupation while to the remaining four, one Marwadi and 3 Lingayat families, it was a subsidiary source of livelihood; their main occupation being agriculture in the case of the three Lingayat families and trading in cloth in the case of the single Marwadi family.

In addition, there was one more Lingayat family, that was engaged in Adat business till the year prior to

to the survey year. It was a resident hereditary weaver family with five handlooms and had cloth^a and a ^{grocery} Kirana shops also. Though the family continued to have an Adat licence during the survey year, it reported completed absence of business. As said earlier, the licence was taken merely to enable it to recover the advances made to producers. It reported a capital ^{sum} of about Rs. 20000 as being so advanced. Since the family neither did any adat business nor reported any income from it, it is excluded from the following analysis.

All the Marwadi families had been migrants, in three cases the migration having taken place three generations back while in the remaining two cases, the fathers of the present heads of families had migrated. Of the four Lingayat families, two were resident families while the remaining two had migrated to Nalwar ^{from nearby villages} between 5 to 7 years with the specific purpose of trading ~~from nearby villages~~.

The family occupation a generation back was either grocery trading or Adat in the case of all the five Marwadi families. In the case of all the Lingayat families, however, the present occupation was adopted during the present generation, three of them having had agriculture and one religious service as the family occupations in the previous generation.

Subsidiary occupation in the case of two families, one Marwadi and one Lingayat family was agriculture, the remaining three of the five having Adat business as the main occupation, not reporting any subsidiary source of income. In the case of the remaining four Adat itself was the subsidiary occupation, one family

reporting grocery and cloth trading as additional sources of income.

The premises situating the Adat shops were owned in all cases. Expenditure on lighting were very small as the shops stopped business at sun down.

Six families, 5 Lingayat and one goldsmith, reporting ^{ed} being employed as clerks or gumastas in Adat shops. In addition there were forty families reporting Hamali work in Adat shops as the family occupation, 32 as main and 8 as subsidiary. A more detailed account of these is given subsequently.

In trading proper, there were three more families that reported trading in groundnuts as the subsidiary occupation. This trading, however, was in the nature of making purchases in small quantities from cultivators in adjoining villages and selling in the Nalwar market.

All the three families, 2 Laman and one Lingayat, reported agriculture as the main occupation, it being the hereditary occupation in all the three cases. Carting and selling fuel and agricultural labour were the additional occupations, of the ^{one} ~~the~~ Laman and Lingayat families respectively, agricultural labour and selling of fuel being done by the women folk.

As observed earlier, a certain amount of liquid capital was necessary to undertake Adat business. This capital was utilised in ~~the~~ a variety of ways, to make advances to producers and to make payments to them after sales in the first instance and either to make purchases on behalf of outside buyers ~~in~~ whose behalf the Adatiyas acted as agents or as in the case of

certain Adatiyas to make purchases on their own. The table below gives the totals of estimated capital invested by the two groups, engaged in the business as main or subsidiary. The grouping is done with a view to study the relative importance played by capital in the case of the two groups and later the proportion of returns. The ^{figures} estimates of capital were reported by the Adatiyas themselves. In the first group the variation was much larger, from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 50,000, than that in the second group, ~~it being~~ from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 25,000.

TABLE: 5-10 Capital invested in Adat business classified groupwise.

Groups	No. of families	Capital	Capital per es- tablish- ment.	% age to total.
I Main	5	85,500	17,100	69.57
II Subsidiary	4	37,500	9,375	30.49
TOTAL:	9	123,000	13,667	100.00

^{from table 5-10}
It may be seen that the first group operated with a larger average capital than the second group, ^{and} its total ^{capital was} being more than double than that invested by the second group.

Figures of turnovers were not available, principally due to the reluctance on the part of the Adatiyas. The table below analyses the incomes reported in the Adat business in the above manner. The total income amounted to Rs. 17,600; the figure relating to incomes earned during the previous year. Basing the estimate of the total turnover on the rate of Adat commission

~~which also includes interest & profit etc~~

the reported total income gives a turnover of Rs. 8,80,000. This may be taken to compare favourably with the value of the total arrivals to the market during the previous year namely Rs. 5,09,075, given in a table elsewhere in this section. It may, however, be mentioned, in this context, that Adatiyas, while they were expected to record every sale effected through them, were also reported to be making certain purchases on their own which were never recorded anywhere. Secondly the total figure of income from Adat business includes adat commission as well as interest on loans advanced to producers, commission from buyers and a certain margin of profit also.

TABLE: 5-11 Incomes earned in Adat business classified according to groups.

Groups	No. of families	Income	Income per establishment.	% age to total
I Main	5	10600	2120	60.22
II Subsidiary	4	7000	1750	39.78
Total:	9	17600	1956	100.00

from table 5-11

It may be seen that the first group earned 60% of the total income earned in Adat business as compared to the second group reporting about 40%. Compared to the proportion of capital reported to be invested by each group, it is revealed that the first group operating with about 70% of the total earned 60% of the income while the other group operating with 30% earned about 40% of the total income. The percentage returns, while amounting to 14.3% ^{for} of the total, amount to 12.4% for the first group and about 19% for the second group. This may be interpreted to be primarily due to

the declining business in the Nalwar market.

The ^{5.12}Table below gives the incomes earned by ^{all}the nine families according to source and percentages thereof.

TABLE: ^{5.12} Total incomes earned by ^{all}the families engaged in Adat business.

Source.	Income	%age to total
1 Adat business	17600	54.83
2 Agriculture	11850	36.92
3 Grocery	1500	4.67
4 Trading in cloth	1000	3.12
5 Miscellaneous	150	.46
TOTAL:	32100	100.00

It may be seen that income from Adat business amounts to about 55% of the total, the next largest source being agriculture with about 37% of the total; which is mainly earned by the three Lingayat families with agriculture as their main occupation.

The three families who did petty trading in groundnuts operated with a small capital of Rs. 200 each. It was in the nature of a seasonal occupation with them along with other occupations like carting and agricultural labour. Their main occupation was agriculture.

Incomes reported by them are given in the following ^{5.13}table, classified source-wise. The petty trade, while being a subsidiary occupation, was the largest single source of income followed closely by agriculture. A fifth of their total income came from other sources.

TABLE: 5-13

Incomes reported by petty dealers in groundnut trade.

	Source	Income	Percentage.
1.	Trading	900	40.9
2.	Agriculture	850	38.6
3.	Additional sources (carting, Agricultural labour etc.)	450	20.5
	TOTAL:	2200	100.0

During the survey year, six families reported incomes from service in Adat shops as clerks. Five of these were Lingayats and the six⁺ belonged to the goldsmith community. Three Lingayat families reported it as their main source of livelihood, the remaining three considering it as their subsidiary source of income. The main occupations of these three were agriculture, grocery trade and goldsmithy, the last pursued by the goldsmith family. One of the former three doing service as their main occupation reported hamali work in Kirana shop as the subsidiary occupation. This family had an additional income from agriculture also. All the families were resident families of Nalwar.

Two of the three families engaged in Adat service as the main occupation had weaving as the family occupation in the previous generation, the third family having ^{trading} business as its occupation. The remaining three families were engaged in their family occupations, their subsidiary occupation of service in Adat shops being a diversion during the present generation.

The clerks did a variety of duties like keeping accounts and registers, supervising transport and loading into wagons and on occasions collection of advances given to producers. They had also to attend to

the household duties of the employer in the event of festivals etc. They were paid at an annual rate.

The ^{5.14} Table below gives the incomes reported by the above families earned in the service of Adat shops as well as from other sources. They are given separately for the two groups.

TABLE: ^{5.14} Incomes reported by families engaged in the service of Adat shops.

Groups	Service in Adat shops		Agriculture		Grocery Trade		Gold smithy		Agricul-tural labour	
	In- come	% - age	In- come	% age	In- come	% age	In- come	% age	In- come	% age
I Main	1325	58.24	650	28.57	-	-	-	-	300	13.19
II Subsidiary	2250	52.95	1000	23.53	500	11.76	500	11.76	-	-
TOTAL:	3575		1650		500		500		300	

It may be seen that the income from the occupation happens to be the single largest income for the both the groups, varying only to the extent of 5% in its proportionate importance in the case of the first group, though the *absolute* earnings ^{with the exception} are greater in the second group.

The ^{5.15} table below gives the caste composition of the two groups.

TABLE ^{5.15} Caste composition of Hamal families.

Caste	Those doing Hamali as main occupation	Those doing Hamali as subsidiary occupation.
Lingayats	8	2
Muslims	10	2
Kurubars (Dhangars)	1	-
Kabbaligers	7	3
Bedars	6	1
TOTAL:	32	8

The Adat Shops had also a complement of total Hamals who did the manual part of the work. A total of 40 families reported employment under this category, 32 as their main occupation and 8 as their subsidiary occupation.

20 of the 32 families in the first group reported agricultural labour and 2 as other non-agricultural labour as their subsidiary occupation. 10 families did not have any subsidiary source of income. In the case of 8 families that did hamali as the subsidiary occupation, the main occupations were agriculture (three families) and one family each in such occupations as agricultural labour, oil engine attendance, cloth trading, assistant in cloth shop and money lending.

The family occupations of the 32 families a generation back were varied as can be seen from the following table, No. 5-16

TABLE: 5-16 Occupations of the Hamal families a generation ago.

	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>No. of families.</u>
1.	Agriculture	8
2.	Agricultural labour	11
3.	Business (Small trading)	2
4.	Hamali in Adat shop	3
5.	Adat shop assistant	2
6.	Weaving	3
7.	Religious services	1
	Not reported	<u>2</u>
	TOTAL:	<u>32</u>

Except for those who were engaged in Agricultural labour and hamali work in Adat shops, the change in occupation in the present generation has been of a decline in status.

In The Adat shops had also a complement of hamals who did the manual part of the work. A total of 40 families reported employment under this category, 32 as their main occupation and 8 as their subsidiary occupation.

The work consisted of cleaning the produce either sold through the Adatiya or purchased by them, packing it into bags, moving it to and from the storehouse of the Adatiya and loading into wagons. Fifteen of those doing it as the main occupation were in the regular employment of Adatiyas and were paid at an annual rate of payment of Rs. 300/- on the average. In addition to the above duties, they had to tour round the adjoining villages getting estimates of the producer's crops as well as collecting advances or warning them about it. The remaining were in the nature of attached servants who worked for their individual shop on and off when ^{over} there was work. They received wages according to the amount of work done.

The table ⁵⁻¹⁷ below gives the incomes reported by all families, grouped in the above two categories and classified according to source.

TABLE: 5-17 Incomes reported by families engaged in Hamali work in Adat shops.

Source of income	Group I Main		Group II Subsidiary	
	Income	% age to total	Income	% age to total
1 Hamali work in Adat shops	9255	67.11	3250	41.94
2 Agricultural labour	2500	18.13	200	2.58
3 Agriculture (Income from land)	1325	9.61	2100	27.10
4 Other labour work.	510	3.70	-	-
5 Small trading	200	1.45	300	3.87
6 Other occupation like machine attendant, shop assistant etc. pursued as main.			1900	24.51
TOTAL:	13790	100.00	7750	100.00

It may be seen that incomes earned in hamali work in Adat shops was the largest single source of income for both the groups. The first group generally consisted of labourers, either agricultural or non-agricultural and earned about 89% of their total income from labour work, three fourths of which was earned in hamali work alone. In the second group, however, income from labour amounted to 44.52% the larger of 55.48% coming from other sources.

There were, in addition to the above families, a number of families that were engaged in non-agricultural labour work, not specifically mentioned. These reported 'any labour work' as their occupation either as main or subsidiary source of livelihood. Principally they were worked as labourers in the market itself doing the work of cleaning of produce, stitching, ^{bags} carrying of bags, etc. There were, however, not attached to any Adat shops. An account of these families is given below.

These families numbered 52, 43 reporting 'any labour work' as their main and 9 as their subsidiary occupation. Table ⁵⁻¹⁸ below gives a castewise classification of the two groups.

TABLE: 5-18 Classification of labour families.

Caste	No. of families in Group I doing it as main occupation.	No. of families in Group II doing it as the subsidiary occupation.	Total
1	2	3	4
Lingayat	7	1	8
Muslims	8	4	12
Kurnabar	1	-	1
Iliser	2	-	2

1	2	3	4
Panchal	2	-	2
Uppars	2	-	2
Kabbaliger	17	3	20
Laman	1	-	1
Korravar	1	-	1
Bedar	2	-	2
Holeya	-	1	1
TOTAL:	43	9	52

It may be seen that the above families, with the exception of Lingayats and the Muslims, fall in the lower social categories. The single major group is that of Kabbaligers followed by Muslims and Lingayats.

The table ⁵⁻¹⁹ below gives the other occupations pursued by these families, subsidiary occupations of the first group and main occupations of the second group.

TABLE 5-19 Other occupations followed by the non-agricultural labour families.

Subsidiary Occupation.	No. of families in Group I	Main Occupation.	No. of families in Group II
Agricultural Labour	18	Agricultural Labour	3
Agricultural Income from land	6	Agriculture	1
Basket-making	1	Service in railway and in grocery shop	2
Quarry labour	1	Masonry	1
No subsidiary occupation	17	Small selling Religious service.	1
TOTAL:	43	TOTAL:	9

While 17 families had to depend on this type of labour exclusively, 18 families did agricultural labour work as a subsidiary source of income. This was done mainly by the women folk.

The table ^{5.20} below gives the occupations of the families during the previous generation.

TABLE: 5.20 Family occupations during the previous generation.

Occupations	Group I	Occupations	Group II
Agricultural labour	24	Agricultural labour	3
Agriculture	14	Agriculture	2
A work	2	Mason	1
Basket making	1	Religious service	1
Weaving	1	Weaving	1
Service	1	Service	1
TOTAL:	43	TOTAL:	9

The above table compared to the subsidiary occupations of Group I reveals that a substantial number of families that were pursuing agriculture in the previous generation, have turned labour families. The 17 families that reported as subsidiary occupation were composed of those who did agricultural labour or agriculture during the previous generation. For the second group, the pattern of occupation during the present generation remained much the same.

The table ^{5.21} below gives a distribution of total family incomes according to source.

Table 5.21 : Sourcewise classification of family incomes reported by labour families.

Source	Group I		Source	Group II	
	Income	%age to total		Income total	%age to total
'Any labour'	13865	74.52	'Any labour'	2630	33.16
Agricultural Labour	3510	18.86	Agricultural Labour	1280	16.14
Agriculture	980	5.27	Agriculture	500	6.31
Basket making	150	.81	Small Selling	500	6.31
Quarry Labour	100	.54	Masonry	1500	18.92
			Service	1070	13.49
			Employment in Grocery shop	350	4.41
			Religious Service	100	1.26
Total	18605	100.00	Total	7930	100.00

It may be seen that while 'any labour work' was the source fetching the ^{largest} target single slice of family income, its proportions for the two groups changed very greatly with 74.52% for Group I and 33.16% for Group II. Taking income from labour work from any type of labour including agricultural and quarry labour, the difference between the two groups is all the more striking. While 94% of the income of the first group came from labour, its proportion for Group II was less than 50%, the little more than 50% coming from other occupations, including agriculture. A comparison between the average per family income of the two group shows that while earnings from 'any labour work' were more (Rs.330) for Group I, as compared to those for II (Rs.299), the total per family income of the former was Rs.443, nearly half of that reported by Group II namely Rs.881.

Trade in Grains and Groceries.

The survey centre, situated in a tract principally growing food grains, pulses and oilseeds, presented a certain set of circumstances that affected ^{the effective} demand for grocery goods. A large section of the population was landless and was comprised of labourers either in agriculture, or quarrying or weaving or in hamali work in the market. Secondly there were very few families belonging to the salariat class earning fixed periodical incomes. Thirdly, a large part of demand for grains and pulses was cut off at the source on account of wage payments in kind especially in agriculture, baluta payments and the securely established system of grain loans. Grain loans, called 'Lagi' loans locally, appeared to be more in preference than a credit account at the grocer's firstly because cash earnings were comparatively small and secondly because the possibility of getting loans in grain, which carry a high rate of interest was comparatively great. Thirdly the repayment of such loans was facilitated by the wage earnings in kind after the Rabi season.

The demand, therefore, was principally for other consumption articles like chillis, ^{spices} species, sugar and gul, tea, tobacco, kerosine etc. Secondly it was dispersed over time a large number of purchases being made ^{on} from day to day or week to week ^{basis}. The third characteristic of demand was that a significant portion of it was made against credit or future settlement, done after the harvest either by selling grain in the regulated markets or in retail in the village, or by actually surrendering a part of kind wages received.

The supply had likewise adjusted to the above characteristic of demand. It was carried on with small capital; there were a number of persons who sold grains only and a significant part of the supply was done on credit.

During the survey year 33 families reported trading in grains and groceries, 23 as their main occupation and 10 as

their subsidiary occupation. While 17 of the former were grocers and the remaining 6 grain-sellers, the members of families engaged in the two categories were 4 and 6 respectively, for those who did it as the subsidiary occupation of the family.

The caste-wise distribution of the two groups is given in the table^{S.V} below.

TABLE 5-2 Castewise distribution of families engaged in retail trading in grains and grocers.

Caste	Group II Trading as the main occupation.	Group II Trading as the subsidiary occu- pation.
Marwadi	4	1
Lingayat	11	3
Muslim	8	1
Kabbaliger	-	5
	<u>23</u>	<u>10</u>

The first three communities were economically better off than the last, principally engaged in small cultivation and agricultural labour. The five families belonging to this community were mainly grain sellers in the weekly market.

Of the 23 families in the first group, the subsidiary occupations were agriculture 5 families, agricultural labour 5 families, non-agricultural labour like hamali in cloth shop one family, employment as school peon, one family, small occupations like carting tailoring labour and religious service, one each, service in Adat shop one and small trading one. One Marwadi family reported house rent as its subsidiary source of income. Six families did not have any subsidiary occupation.

The main occupations of the 10 families in the second group were agriculture 7 families, and agricultural labour, panbidi selling and service in oil mill, one family each.

Of the 23 families in the first group, 15 were resident families, the remaining 8 families reporting migration to Nalwar, two families each 25 years back, between 15 to 20 years, between 5 to 10 years and two families two years prior to the survey year. All the 10 families in the second group were resident families.

^{5.23}
The table below gives the occupations of the families included in the two groups, one generation back.

TABLE 5.23 Occupations of the trading families one generation back.

Occupation.	Group I Persuing it as the main occupation.	Group II Persuing it as the subsidiary occupation.
1 Selling grain	4	1
2 Grocery trade	7	-
3 Agriculture	5	5
4 Weaving	4	1
5 Govt. Service	-	1
6 Service in Adat shop	-	1
7 Masonry	-	1
8 Religious service	1	-
9 Labour	1	-
Not reported	1	-
TOTAL:	23	10

It may be seen that about 50% of the families in both the groups had continued to pursue the same occupation, while the remaining 50% had taken to trading in the present generation.

There were 6 and 4 grocery shops in Sugur and Kulkumdi respectively. 5 of the six shops at Sugur were run by Muslims, the sixth being run by a Lingayat. The Kulkumdi shops were owned by Lingayats and Kabbligers, each community having two shops.

Four of the six families at Sugur reported grocery trading as the main occupation while at Kulkumdi only one family reported it as its main occupation. The rest did it as their subsidiary occupation. Two families at Sugur reported agricultural labour as their subsidiary occupation, two from the village and the single family from Kulkumdi reporting absence of any subsidiary occupation. Of the remaining five families from both the villages reporting it as their subsidiary occupation, four reported agriculture and one agricultural labour as their main occupations.

Of the 12 grain sellers, almost all sold the grains, chiefly jowar, wheat and Bajri and pulses like toor and gram either at ^{their} houses or in the weekly market. Only two of these, who resided near the market place, had a shop front ⁱⁿ the house for the purpose of selling. They carried on business with the minimum equipment, namely a pair of scales and weights, a few bags and baskets. All business was done during day time.

Of the 21 Kirana shops, ten were situated in own shops and had, therefore, not to incur an expenses by way of rent. The average rent charges for the remaining eleven came to between Rs. 180 to Rs. 240 a year. Expenses on lighting were estimated at Rs. 10 per month or about Rs. 125 per year.

Holding of furniture and fixtures, differed according to the size of turnover, the average value in case

of seven bigger grocers being estimated at Rs. 300, while that of the remaining smaller establishment being valued between Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The total value of the fixtures was between Rs. 3600 to Rs. 3800.

Purchase of grocery articles like kerosene, gul and sugar, tea, spices, tobacco, etc. were made from Yadgir, Shahabad and Gulbarga. The purchases were used to be made on credit, the credit period allowed being a month. During the survey year, however, more than 50% of the grocers reported purchases ^{on} cash due to the continuous fall in prices during the survey year. This practice, according to them, kept a restriction on the volume of their purchases and also on their sales on credit in the village. 7 grocers, who operated with a capital between Rs. 50 to 200, made their purchases locally.

Goods were brought by rail, generally, upto Nalwar Station, and from there by bullock carts to the shops. They were generally brought by passenger train by the grocer ^{himself} ~~himself~~. ^a On a few occasions, they were brought by carts returning from Shahabad or Yadgiri. The costs of transport were estimated to be between 4 to 5% of the turnover.

The year was divided ^{into} with ~~these~~ seasons, during which the quantum of sales under went substantial changes. According to local estimates, sales ~~during~~ the months of June, July and August were months of lowest sales, each month recording a sale of 5% of the total turnover. The five months after the above season recorded normal business amounting to about 35% of the total turnover or about 7% per month. From February onwards, after the harvesting was over, sales improved to about 12% per month upto May, accounting ^{to} ~~for~~ ^{the remaining} about 50% of the turnover.

The grain sellers made their purchases locally or in the adjoining villages. Their transport costs were virtually nil.

As observed earlier, a significant proportion of trade was carried on ^{on} credit ^{basis}. Local estimates put it to 15 to 20% of the total turnover. Credit sales had to be made because of the absence of occupations giving regular cash incomes and the dependence of a large section of the population on agriculture either as cultivators, or agricultural labourers or artisans. About 25 to 30% of the total credits due from the customers were never recovered, it was reported.

The grocers at Sugur and Kulkundi made their purchases from bigger grocers at Nalwar. They were given a credit period of one month generally. The purchases were made monthly and were of the value of between Rs. 50 to 200 on an average.

All the grocery shops in these two villages were essentially small and operated with a capital of Rs. 50 to Rs. 300, with the exception of one at Sugur reporting a working capital of Rs. 1000/-. The nearness of the weekly market at Nalwar restricted the nature of demand exerted at these establishments, these supplying only mid week and spot necessities to the residents. Due to small sales and the additional cost of transport that had to be incurred in carrying their purchases from Nalwar, these grocers charged slightly enhanced prices about 5 to 10% higher than those ruling in the Nalwar market. The fact that two shops each at both the villages were generally looked after by females, may be taken as an indication of the smallness of their size.

5.24
The table below gives the total of working capital reported to be invested by both the groups. The figures

are taken as reported by each individual establishment. Though every individual figure is subject to a certain amount of arbitrariness^{ness} in reporting itself, the aggregates and proportions are given to indicate the broad distribution and relationship between the two groups. The variation between the extremes in the first group was between Rs. 50 to Rs. 10,000 and was much greater than that in the figures reported by the second group, namely between Rs. 50. to Rs. 5000.

TABLE 5-24 Working capital reported by the two groups of retail traders in grains and groceries.

Groups	No. of establishments	Capital	Average capital per establishment	Percentage to total
I Trading as main occupation	23	27960	1216	72.42
II Trading as subsidiary occupation	10	10650	1065	27.50
TOTAL:	33	38610	1170	100.00

It may be seen that the first group operating with 72% of the total working capital, reported, actually shows a small increase on the average per establishment figure compared to the average figure on the total. In the case of the second group, the average per establishment capital is slightly smaller than the general average.

The table⁵⁻²⁵ below gives the estimated turnovers of the two groups, the profits reported in the occupation as well as the proportion of working capital reported by ~~hi~~ them.

TABLE 5.25 Turnover of the two groups and profits reported from the occupation.

Groups	No. of Establish-ment.	Proper-tion of capital report-ed	Turnover	Per-centage to total	Profit to total	% age of pro-fit to turn-over
I Trading as Main Occu-pation	23	72.42	1,41,000	74.21	71.83 15500	10.98
II Trading as Sub-sidiary Occu-pation	10	27.58	49,000	25.79	28.17 6080	12.41
TOTAL:	33	100.00	1,90,000	100.00	100.00 21580	11.36

The table reveals that the first group operating with 72.42% of total working capital had a 74.21 share in the turnover but made a profit of 71.83 in the total. This was because the percentage of profit for this group was about 11% as compared to 12.41% of the second group which operated with 27.58% of share in the total capital, had a proportionately smaller share of 25.79 in the total turnover but made a profit of 28.17% on the total. The larger percentage of profits reported by the second group was presumably due to smaller costs incurred by them.

5.26

The table below gives the capital, estimated turnover and profit from the occupation reported by the grocery establishments at Sugar and Kulkundi.

Table 5.26 Capital, estimated turnover and profits of establishments at Sugar and Kulkundi.

Village	No. of estab-lish-ments	Capi-tal	Average capital per es-tabli-ishment	Turn-over	Average turn-over per es-tabli-ishment	Pro-fits	% age of pro-fit to turn-over
Sugar	6	1525	254	18000	3000	2700	15.00
Kulkundi	4	600	150	6000	1500	880	14.66

It may be seen that compared to the percentage of profit earned by grocers at Nalwar, that earned by the grocers at the two small villages is higher.

In the table ^{5.27} below all incomes reported by the families engaged in the occupation in the three villages are given according to source. In addition to recording the total incomes of the families concerned, the table is ~~also~~ presented to give a general idea as to the importance of the occupation to the families.

TABLE 5.27 Total incomes reported by grocers of Nalwar, Sugar and Kulkumdi according to source.

Source	Nalwar Group I		Nalwar Group II		Kulkumdi		Sugar	
	In- come	% age	In- come	% age	In- come	% age	In- come	% age
1. Grocery	15500	71.90	6080	34.39	880	36.14	2700	63.
2. Agriculture or income from land	2650	12.30	8925	50.48	850	34.91	900	21.
3. Agri. Labour	940	4.36	475	2.69	705	28.95	675	15.
4. Other Labour	567	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Small occupations (trading etc.)	350	1.62	900	5.09	-	-	-	-
6. Other non-agricultural work & income (Adat shop, service, house rent etc.)	1550	7.19	1300	7.35	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	21557	100.00	17680	100.00	2435	100.0	4275	100.

Trading, agriculture and agricultural labour were the important sources of income. While income from trading was the largest single source for group I and the grocers at Sugur and Kulkundi, agriculture fetched the maximum income from Group II. It also formed a significant part namely 1/3rd and 1/5th of the total income of grocers of Sugur and Kulkundi respectively. The ~~proportion of income earned from agricultural labour~~ *while* incomes earned in these three occupations formed the total for the grocers at Sugur and Kulkundi, those in Group I and II earned 11.44 and 12.44 percent of their total incomes from other non-agricultural sources respectively.

In addition to the families engaged in the above occupation, there were 3 that reported working as clerks and 5 families that reported working as hamals in the occupation of trading in grocery and grains.

All the 3 families engaged in the occupation as clerks were Lingayats, 2 reporting it as their main occupation and the third, its subsidiary source of income. The main occupation of this family was meter-driving. The occupation of two of the families was agriculture while that of the third was the same as at present, namely employment in grocery shop as a clerk ^{a generation}. Two of the three families were ~~immigrant~~ ^{immigrant} families, one having migrated to Nalwar 15 years back, while the third family doing it as the subsidiary occupation had migrated to Nalwar 4 years back.

The clerks or gumastas were paid at a rate fixed per annum and had to do all types of duties like selling, weighing, collecting cash and credits outstanding including keeping accounts.

Of the five hamal families, one reported it as the main occupation, its subsidiary occupation being agriculture labour. The main occupations reported by the remaining four were agricultural labour in the case of three and service as clerk in Adat shop in the case of the fourth. Three of the families, including the one doing it as the main occupation, had weaving as the family occupation the previous generation while of the remaining one each had agriculture and agricultural labour as their occupation in the previous generation.

The hamals did all types of manual work and were, like the clerk, employed by ^{some} source of the bigger grocers. The rate of their wages was also fixed per annum and paid monthly or as and when they needed it.

The table ^{5.28} below gives the incomes according to source, reported by the three clerk families and five families employed as hamals respectively.

TABLE 5.28 Incomes according to source reported by families engaged in grocery trade as clerks and hamals.

Source	Clerks		Hamals	
	Income	% age	Income	% age.
Trading	1292	50.63	1225	29.34
Agriculture	-	-	1150	27.55
Agri. Labour	300	11.75	1400	33.53
Other Occupations	960	37.62	400	9.58
TOTAL:	2552	100.00	4175	100.00

It may be seen that while the incomes from the occupation is 50% of the total income in the case of the 3 families employed as clerks, it forms less than the third in the case of hamal families, the largest single source of their income being agricultural labour.

Tea-Shops:

There were, during the survey year, 13 families that reported running tea shops at Nalwar. Of these, 10 reported it as their main source of income, the remaining three doing it as the subsidiary occupation. There were no tea shops at Sugur or Kulkundi.

The castewise classification of the two groups is given ^{table 5-28} below.

TABLE 5-28 Castewise classification of families engaged in tea shop keeping.

Caste	No. of families engaged in the occupation as main.	No. of families engaged as subsidiary.
Marwadi	1	-
Lingayat	3	1
Muslim	4	2
Bhavsar	2	-
TOTAL:	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>

Three of the 10 families did not report any subsidiary occupation. The subsidiary sources of income of the remaining seven were, income from land four families, pension one, service in oil mill one and tailoring and sale of ready-made clothes one. In addition some families also reported income from house rent and agricultural labour work. The main occupations of the other group were, agriculture two families and sale of betel leaves, one family.

⁵²⁸
~~The table below gives the occupation of the families in the above two groups during the previous generation.~~ ^{Regarding occupation during the previous generation, it}
It may be mentioned that though nearly half of the families were engaged in business such as cloth trading or grocery trade or sale of tobacco etc., none was engaged in tea-shop keeping. The occupation, in all the cases, had been adopted during the present generation only.

Of the thirteen establishments, five establishments, 3 run by Muslims, and one each by a Lingayat priest and a Bhavsar, were big hotels with an annual turnover of Rs. 10,000 and more.

The costs of the business varied according to size. The furniture and fixtures in the bigger shops were estimated to ^{be} of the value of Rs. 200 on an average while the value of those in the smaller shops was reported to be between Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Expenses by way of rent were very few, as all the bigger shops were housed in owned buildings and many of the smaller shops were either housed in owned houses or in temporary shades. The average annual expenditure on lighting was estimated to be between Rs. 150 to 300 for the bigger establishments only.

Purchases of tea, sugar, gramflour etc. which were necessary for the conduct of the business, ^{were} generally done in cash ~~were~~ locally, or occasionally on credit, with a credit period of one to two weeks. One of the bigger shop-keepers reported outstanding debt of Rs. 400 due from him to local grocers.

All the bigger shop keepers had three types of servants, namely the server who served tea and dishes to customers, the man who prepared eatables and the one who washed dishes, swept the floor and fetched water. In three cases, the owners themselves prepared the eatables. An account of the caste structure and income of all those engaged as servants follows subsequently.

Tea shop owners, reported credit business to the extent of 10 to 15% of the annual turnover. Of this, about 25% were generally taken to be bad debts and irrecoverable.

The table ⁵⁻²⁹ below gives the total capital reported by the two groups and proportions thereof.

TABLE 5-30 Capital reported by tea-shop-keepers.

Groups	No. of establishments.	Capital	Average per establishment.	Percentage to total
I Tea shop-keeping as the main occupation	10	4975	497.5	74.76
II Tea shop-keeping as the subsidiary occupation	3	1680	560	25.24
TOTAL:	13	6655	512	100.00

From the table ^{it can be seen} that the 3 shop owners in the second group, operated with a slightly higher average capital ^{per establishment} than those in the former.

The estimated turnover, earnings reported and their proportions are given in the table ⁵⁻³¹ below.

TABLE 5-31 Turnover and Earnings of the tea-shops.

Group	Turnover	% age to total	Income	% age to total	Income as %age turnover
I	62,000	74.70	4800	77.42	7.74
II	21,000	25.30	1400	24.76	6.66

The rate of profit in the last column explains the fact that Group I, with 74.70 % of the total capital earned 77.42% of the total income reported from the occupation. It should be mentioned here that the rates of profit of both the groups appear unduly depressed, as it is common knowledge that rates of profits in catering

service are generally much higher. Presumably the low rates were due to two reasons, namely, the absence of any system of accounting that making it difficult to arrive at a closer estimate of net income and resulting into either an overestimation of costs or underestimation of income figure; and secondly the existence of credits due and bad debts, at any point of time. These credits due from customers are outside the day to-day conduct of business and have to be treated as net profits, as and when they are repaid.

The total family income classified sourcewise, reported by the families in the two groups is given in the table ⁵⁻³¹ below to bring out the importance of the occupation to the two groups.

TABLE 5-31 Sourcewise classification of income reported by families engaged in tea-shop keeping.

Source	Group I		Group II	
	Income	% age to total	Income	% age to total
Tea-shop keeping	4800	60.20	1400	25.93
Agriculture	1325	16.62	3300	61.11
Trading in cloth	500	6.27	400	7.41
Agricultural labour	50	.63	-	-
Tailoring	350	4.39	-	-
Oil mill service	275	3.45	-	-
Small selling	-	-	300	5.55
Other Income (House rent & Pension)	673	8.44	-	-
TOTAL:	7973	100.00	5400	100.00

It may be seen that while the first group, earns 60% of its total income from the occupation, 61% of the

total income of the second group comes from agriculture. Income from the occupation for the second group forms a fourth part of the total.

A total of 15 families reported employment in tea-shops, 9 as their main source of livelihood and 6 as their subsidiary source.

⁵⁻³²
The table below gives the castes to which these families belonged.

TABLE 5-32 Castewise classification of employees in tea-shops.

	Caste	No. of families /doing as main engaged	No. of families engaged as subsi- diary.
1	Lingayat	8	3
2	Kabbaliger	-	2
3	^{Kurub} Kurbhav	1	-
4	Laman	-	1
	TOTAL:	9	6

The subsidiary occupations of 4 families from Group I was agricultural ^{income} or income from land and that of two families was agricultural labour, the remaining three not having any subsidiary occupation. The main occupations of those in the second group were, agricultural labour 2 families, weaving labour, ² 2/families, employment in flour mill and quarry, one family, and sale of vegetables in the last case.

The pattern of occupation followed by these families during the previous generation, given in the table ^{5-3A} below, shows that a majority of these were engaged in independent occupations such as cultivation, weaving and small selling.

TABLE 5.34

Occupation of the families during the previous generation.

Family occupation during previous generation.	Group I	Group II
Cultivation	3	1
Weaving	3	2
Small trading (grains and vegetables)	2	-
Agricultural labour	-	3
Adat shop employment.	1	-
TOTAL:	9	6

As mentioned earlier, the servants are of three types, those who prepare the eatables, those who serve them and the menials who wash the dishes, sweep the floor and ~~fix~~ fetch water. The first group includes two belonging to the first category. A detailed breakdown of the rest was not available, all of them describing themselves as servants in teashops.

The payments were made on a monthly basis and generally included board. The rates of cash salary were, therefore, small. Over the total, the range of cash payment varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 475 per annum in the extreme cases, the average rate being Rs. 225 per annum or roundabout Rs. 20 per month.

The table^{5.34} below gives the total family incomes of the two groups, classified according to sources.

TABLE 5.39. Total family incomes of Employees in tea-shops classified according to source.

Source	Families engaged in service as main occupation		Families engaged in service as subsidiary occupation	
	Income	% age to total	Income	% age to total
Employment in tea-shops	2405	78.98	955	24.39
Agriculture	340	11.17	-	-
Agricultural labour	300	9.85	1060	27.08
Weaving Labour	-	-	700	17.88
Employment in flourmill & quarry	-	-	700	17.88
Small selling	-	-	500	12.77
TOTAL:	3045	100.00	3915	100.00

It may be seen that the second group getting its largest slice from agricultural labour did not have any income from land at all. The almost exclusive dependence of the first group on employment in teashops is more clearly brought out by the fact that while the average per family incomes of the second group was Rs. 652.5, it was Rs. 338.3^{only} for the first group.

Trading in cloth:

During the survey year 29 families reported trading in cloth, 15 as their main occupation and 14 as their subsidiary occupation. Cloth trade was divided into three types namely cloth shops selling all types of cloth including sarees, weavers selling only home-made sarees and shops selling ready-to-wear clothes. The first were more or less pure trading establishments while the other

two combined production and trading. A certain overlapping of the three types was also reported. A Lingayat family belonging to the traditional weaver caste had hand-looms producing sarees, a shop selling all types of cloth and also a couple of sewing machines for producing ready-to-wear clothes. The third type namely sale of ready-to-wear clothes ^{shops, was} were mainly run by tailors. Some of the weavers ~~mainly~~ selling their own production were also reported to be importing sarees from nearby producing centres.

⁵⁻³⁵
The table below gives the castewise distribution of the 29 families according to the type of cloth trade followed by them.

TABLE 5-35 Castes and types of cloth trade followed by reporting families.

Caste	Type I Sale of cloth		Type II Sale of sarees		Type III Sale of Ready-to-wear clothes	
	Main	Subsidiary	Main	Subsidiary	Main	Subsidiary
Marwadi	6	-	-	-	-	-
Lingayat	2	1	-	-	2	5
Bhavsar	1	-	-	5	-	-
Muslims	4	2	-	-	-	1
TOTAL:	13	3	-	5	2	6

It may be seen that while type I is followed largely as the main occupation, types II and III ^{were} as followed mainly as subsidiary occupations, the main occupations of these being weaving and tailoring respectively.

The subsidiary occupations reported by the first group were weaving, two families, agriculture 4 families and ~~adat~~ business, service in adat shop and small trading

one family each, the remaining 6 families including 4 Marwadi families reporting no subsidiary occupation. The main occupations of the second group were weaving families, agriculture and tailoring 4 families each and tea-shopkeeping one family.

The occupation of the fathers of the respondents are given in the table ^{5.307} below. It may be seen that 11 families, 4 in the first group and 7 in the second group were weaving families. Except 4 families, 3 in the first group and one in the second who reported trading in cloth and ready-to-wear clothes respectively, all the families had taken to trading in cloth during the present generation.

TABLE 5.307 Family occupations in the previous generation.

Occupation	Group I No. of families	Occupation	Group II No. of families
Trading in cloth	3	Sale of ready-to-wear cloths	1
Other trading	5	Grocery	1
Agriculture	1	Agriculture	1
Weaving	4	Weaving	7
Service	2	Dyeing	4
TOTAL:	15	TOTAL:	14

Of the 15 families, in the first group, ten had regular establishments selling cloth, one had a tailor-cum-ready-to-wear clothes shop, and the remaining four pursued the occupation without a shop in the market. 3 of these sold clothes and one sold sarees/and the weekly market day. Two among the ten regular shops, reported ^{had} having sewing machines which were operated by thired tailors for preparation of ready-to-wear clothes.

The furniture and fixtures of the establishments were mainly wooden cupboards meant for display and storing of goods. The average value of furniture was estimated to be between Rs. 150 to 200 per establishment.

Eleven of the total 29 families ^{paid rent for their} reported such of premises, the average rent being Rs. 180 to Rs. 240 per annum. Of the remaining, 6 owned the premises, five had their tailoring establishments, and the remaining three in the first group and four in the second did selling without any establishment.

The cloth traders made their purchases from places like Gulbarga, Sholapur and Hyderabad, three to six times in a year and against part payment in cash. The volume of purchases varied with individual trader and the number of times he made his purchases, the average volume ^{of merchandise} vary-
ing from Rs. 300 to 600 per trip. Only two traders reported purchases of the value of Rs. 1000 to 2000 per trip. Credit period allowed was generally one month, interest being charged if payment was not settled within ^{the} a month.

The three small traders in the first group, made credit purchases from local cloth-dealers and settled their accounts every week when they replenished their stocks for sale in the weekly market. They were ^{itinerant-} itinerant traders, moving from village to village for six days and returning to the survey centre on the market day.

⁵³⁸
In the table below, the capital reported by cloth dealers is given for the two groups.

TABLE 538 Capital reported by traders in cloth.

Groups.	No. of families	Capital	Capital per family	Percentage to total.
I Trading in cloth as main occupation.	15	52400	3500	79.27
II Trading in cloth as subsidiary occupation.	14	13700	978.5	20.73
TOTAL:	29	66100	2279.3	100.00

The average per family capital for the second group is greatly enhanced by five families reporting Rs. 5000, 3000, 1200 and 1000 as their capital. The remaining 9 families, constituted mainly of weaver families and tailors, who reported an average capital of Rs. 297 varying between Rs. 100 to 600.

In the table ⁵⁻³⁸ below the estimated turnover and profits are given for both the groups.

TABLE 5-38 Turnover and Profit in Cloth trade.

Groups	No. of families	Turnover	Turnover per family	%age to total	Pro-fit	%age to turnover	%age to total
I Main	15	2,10,000	14000	77.78	13900	6.62	64.77
II Sub-sidiary	14	60,000	4275	22.22	7560	12.6	35.23
TOTAL:	29	2,70,000	9310	100.00	21460	7.95	100.00

The comparatively low rate of profit in the case of the 1st group was presumably due to higher establishment expenses and the declining prices. On the other hand the comparatively higher rate of profit of the second group was due to firstly to absence of establishment expenses and higher margin of profit as the group

was composed largely of weavers selling their own products and tailors selling ready-to-wear clothes. The rate of profit of the first group compares favourably with the reported estimate of about 8% on an average.

The table^{5.3940} below gives the total incomes reported by families in both groups and classified according to source.

TABLE ^{5.3940} Incomes and sources of families engaged in cloth trade.

Source	Group I		Source	Group II	
	In- come	% age to total		In- come	% age to total
Cloth trade	13900	61.37	Cloth trade	7560	48.59
Agriculture	4525	19.98	Agriculture	2925	18.80
Adat business	3000	13.25	Hotel	400	2.57
Weaving	725	3.20	Weaving	3800	24.42
Service in Adat shop	150	.66	Tailoring	875	5.62
Small selling	200	.88			
Agricultural Labour	50	.22			
Tailoring	100	.44			
TOTAL:	22650	100.00	TOTAL:	15560	100.00

Both the groups were ^{principally} mainly dependent on the occupation for the largest single slice of their total income, through to a varying degree. While agriculture occupied second place in importance for the first group, it had the third place in the second group, the second place being occupied by weaving. The average per family income for the first group was Rs. 1510 varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2500 in cloth trade in extreme cases. For the second group the average per family income was Rs. 1111.4 with a less wider variation, between Rs. 200 to Rs. 1200.

There were 11 more families that reported earning their livelihood from employment in cloth shops. Most of these were manual servants except four who were clerks engaged in the actual sale of goods and in keeping accounts. All the 11 families are, however, treated together as the rates of payments were alike.

The following table ^{5.41} gives the caste composition of the 11 families divided into two categories according to their reported dependence of the occupation.

TABLE 5.41 Caste composition of employees in cloth-trade.

Caste	Group I Main occupation.	Group II Subsidiary occupation.
Lingayat	2	1
Muslim	1	1
Kabbaligar	3	1
Maratha	-	1
Bhavsar	-	1
TOTAL:	6	5

Subsidiary occupations of the families in the first group were agriculture/labour 2 families, and service in Adat shop one family, the remaining three families not having any subsidiary occupations. The main occupations of the families in the second group were more varied and were small trading, money lending, agriculture, grocery trade, and tailoring with one family in each.

The occupations of the families during the previous generation are given ^{in table 5.42} below for both groups.

TABLE 5.42 Occupation pursued by the families in the previous generation.

Occupation	Group I No. of families.	Occupation	Group II No. of families.
Agriculture	2	Agriculture	1
Weaving	2	Weaving	1
Business	1	Small trading	2
Agricultural labour	1	Dyeing	1
TOTAL:	6	TOTAL:	5

5.43

The table below gives the total incomes reported by the employee families classified according to source.

TABLE 5.43 Sectorwise classification of incomes reported by employees in cloth-trade.

Source	Group I		Source	Group II	
	In- come	%age to total		In- come	%age to total
Employment in cloth trade	2320	84.52	Employment in cloth trade	1617	28.61
Agricultural labour	300	10.93	Agriculture	1075	19.02
Employment in Adat shop	125	4.55	Money lending	1000	17.69
			Employment in Adat shop	660	11.68
			Tailoring	660	10.61
			Small trading	400	7.08
			Grocery	300	5.31
TOTAL:	2745	100.00	TOTAL:	5652	100.00

Though the employment in cloth trade fetched the largest single slice of the total family income in the case of the second group, the families were better off since they were employed in other occupations fetching better incomes. The dependence of the families in the first group was to the extent of 85%. The rates of salaries in cloth trade for both the groups varied little and were between Rs. 200 to 400 generally.

Pan Bidi Shops:

There were 16 families that reported income from trading in pan and bidi, 11 as their main occupation and 5 as their subsidiary occupation. More than half of

these were Muslims by caste. The caste-composition of these families is given ^{in table 5.43} below.

TABLE 5.4B Caste-composition of Panbidi sellers.

Caste	Group I No. of families report- ing as main	Group II No. of families reporting it as subsidiary.
Lingayat	3	1
Muslim	4	4
Kabbaliger	3	-
Laman	1	--
TOTAL:	11	5

6 families in the first group did not have any subsidiary source of income, the remaining 5 five reporting tailoring wage-work, tea-shop, grocery, service in oil mill and agricultural labour, one family each. The main occupations reported by the second group were small business 2 families, agriculture, weaving labour-work and non-agricultural labour - one family each.

Except two families who pursued the same occupation a generation back, all others had taken to the occupation during the present generation; as can be seen from the table ^{5.44} given below. The table gives the occupations pursued by the families a generation back for both the groups.

TABLE 5.44 . Occupations pursued by the families in Panbidi trading during the previous generation.

Occupation	Group I No. of families	Occupation	Group II No. of families
1	2	3	4
Panbidi	2	Small trading (sheep selling)	1
Small trading (Cloth, Kirana & Leather)	3	Agriculture	1

... Contd.

1	2	3	4
Agriculture	2	Service	1
Agricultural labour	2	Weaving	2
Weaving	1		
Service	1		
	<u>11</u>		<u>5</u>
TOTAL:	11	TOTAL:	5

The pan-bidi sellers also had a ^{cost} cash-structure like that of other traders and had to incur expenditure on rent and lighting. The furniture and fixtures were estimated at an average of Rs. 25 to 50 per shop. Expenses on lighting varied with the size of the shop, the estimated average expenditure being between Rs. 120 to 180 on this item.

The purchases of stocks were largely made from Yadgir, some stocks also being purchased from Gulbarga. The goods ^{are} purchased on credit, the credit period being generally one month. It was reported that the traders could get credit to the extent of Rs. 500 at a time.

The principal difficulty experienced by the pan-bidi traders, namely that of a large proportion of sales on credit, was experienced by all, the pan bidi sellers feeling it more acutely than others owing to their small capital. The credit sales were estimated to be nearly 20% of the total turnover, 5% being taken as definite bad debts.

The table ⁵⁻⁴⁶ below gives the capital reported by both the groups, the estimated turnover and the income from the occupation.

TABLE 5-4⁵ Capital, Turnover and Profit reported by pan-bidi sellers.

Gr- oups	No. of fami- lies	Capi- tal	Capital per es- tabli- shment	Turnover	Turnover per es- tabli- shment	Profit	%age to turn- over
I	11	2020	183.6	20500	1836	4050	19.76
II	5	1000	200	10000 0	2000	1600	16.00
TOTAL:	16	3020	188.7	30500	1906.2	5650	18.52

The rate of profit is slightly low for the second group. On the total it is 18.5%, ^{which is} comparatively larger than in other types of trading. It was reported, in this context, that a large part of the profit, placed between 60 to 75% of the total, came from selling of pan compared to selling of bidis and cigarettes.

The table ^{5-4⁶} below classifies the family incomes reported by the families according to source.

TABLE 5-4⁶ Sourcewise classification of total family-incomes reported by all families.

Source	Group I		Source	Group II	
	In- come	% age to total		In- come	% age to total
Pan-bidi selling	4050	66.39	Pan bidi selling	1600	58.18
Other small trading (Cloth grocery)	800	13.11	Small trading	450	16.36
Tailoring labour	125	2.05	Non-agri. labour	300	10.91
Agricultural labour	250	4.10	Agriculture	300	10.91
Employment in oilmill	350	5.74	Weaving	100	3.64
Non-agri. labour	350	5.74			
Agriculture	175	2.87			
TOTAL:	6100	100.00	TOTAL:	2750	100.00

Both the groups, it may be seen, are largely dependent on the occupation for a major portion of their income. The other occupations of the first group show a wider variation than those of the first, the dependence of both the ^{groups} ~~groups~~ being to the extent of 75% or more on trading including pan bidi selling. Though the average per family incomes are almost identical with Rs. 554.5 and Rs. 550 for the two groups respectively, the average per family earnings from the occupation show a larger variation, the respective figures being Rs. 368 and Rs. 320.

Sale of Mutton:

There were nine families that reported earning their livelihood from selling mutton. Eight of these were Muslims by caste while the ninth one was a Maratha.

Four of the above families were ^{descendants} ~~discendants~~ of a single family that was engaged in the occupation about 50 years ago. Of the rest three had migrated to Nalwar, 40, 22 and 16 years back, one was ^{family headed by} a female ~~family head~~ hawking mutton preparations and the last was a resident family that had taken to selling of mutton in the present generation. The occupation of the families was 'sale of sheep' a generation ago.

Except one of the Muslim families, the occupation was the main one for all others. Agriculture was reported to be the main occupation of this family. The subsidiary occupations of the remaining were agriculture 2 families, tailoring, pan-bidi selling and agricultural labour one family each. 3 families reporting ^{at} absence of any subsidiary source of income.

The four descendent families mentioned above did business at the ancestral shop, each getting his turn

after three weeks. The turn or right to do business lasted for one week. Instruments namely knives were separately owned while the scales remained the same for all.

Sheep were purchased either locally or from neighbouring villages. An ~~average~~ sheep butchered for the purpose of selling mutton fetched ^{on an average} two rupees, in addition to the value of *skin* (Rs. 1 to 1-8-0) and mutton for home consumption.

After the turn, the families reported itenerent^{nt} sale of mutton, the butcher moving from village to village, purchasing and cutting the sheep in the village and selling mutton in the village. They moved within a radius of 4 to 5 miles around Nalwar. Purchase of mutton during all the itenerent sales was made in kind and never in cash. All butcher families except ^{the} one female family head^{by the female,} thus got a part of their earnings in kind.

Some of the families, including the above four and the female head, also prepared kababs, a cooked mutton dish, and sold them near the liquor shop. An average daily turnover of Rs. 2 to 3 was reported.

The average working capital, reported by four families was Rs. 200 to 250. The remaining generally purchased sheep on credit and paid the price as soon as mutton was sold.

⁶⁻⁴⁸
The table below gives the total incomes of the above families classified according to source.

TABLE: 5.4) Incomes reported by butcher families according to source.

Source	Income	%age to total.
Sale of Mutton	4110	68.05
Agriculture	1300	21.52
Agricultural labour	280	4.64
Panbidi trade	200	3.31
Tailoring	150	2.48
TOTAL:	6040	100 .00

A single family, belonging to the Chambhar caste, reported sale of sheep skin as its main occupation. The family was a resident one and had, as its family occupation, the preparation shoes etc. in the previous generation. It had taken to trading in sheep skin as the hereditary occupation had become unremunerative.

The trader purchased sheep skins from Nalwar as well as from nearby villages and sold them at places like Yadgir, Kulkundi etc. The average purchase price was between Rs. ~~Rs.~~ 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. The average sales price was between Rs. 1-10-0 ^{and} 1-14-0 depending upon the size and weight of the skin. The trader had invested Rs. 500 in the trade and purchased on an average between 50 to 75 skins every month.

The family reported agriculture as its subsidiary occupation. The women-folk also worked as agricultural labourers during the season. A total income of Rs. 2200 was reported, Rs. 1000 from trading in sheep skin, Rs. 1000/- from cultivation and Rs. 200 from agricultural labour.

A Muslim family reported sale of fish as its main occupation with income from land as its subsidiary source of income. It was a resident family of Nalwar and was a weaver family in the previous generation. The present generation took to trading in fish because of the unremunerative nature of weaving occupation.

The head of the family had two of his sons at Shahabad also engaged in sale of fish. He purchased fish worth about Rs. 30 to 50 once a month and sold it retail at Nalwar. The total family income reported was Rs. 500, composed of Rs. 300 from trading in fish and Rs. 200/- from the family farm.

Other (small) Trading:

In addition to the different types of trading, described earlier, there were certain families that were engaged in trading on a small scale. These are broadly divided into three groups for purposes of analysis. The three groups are considered together as all of them were either in the nature of hawkers and/or sellers in the weekly market and itinerent tradesman. A second criterion for their grouping was that they did not have a regular establishment. The first group includes sweetmeat sellers, hawkers of other types eatables etc; the second group includes sellers of vegetables, sellers of spices etc. in the weekly market etc. and group three consists of sellers or hawkers of miscellaneous articles like bangles, toilet articles like kumkum and tooth powder, snuff, other ^{misc} articles etc.

In the table ^{5.4B} below the caste composition of the three groups is given. It may be noted that nearly half of the total number of families are Muslims. They form nearly 80% of those in Group II, while being the single largest community in each group. In addition to the Muslims, castes like Rajputs and Marathas are significantly dominate in the third group.

TABLE: 5.4B Caste composition of Small Sellers.

Castes	No. of families in			Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	
Brahmins	1	-	-	1
Rajput	-	-	2	2
Lingayat	3	-	1	4
Maratha	-	-	4	4
Eliger	2	-	1	3
Bhavsar	1	-	-	1
Kabbaliger	-	1	-	1
Laman	-	1	-	1
Muslims	3	7	5	15
TOTAL:	10	9	13	32

A total of seven families, 3 each in Group I and II and one in group III pursued their respective occupations as subsidiary ones.

Small selling was the hereditary occupation for less than half of the families. Table ^{5-49, 50} below gives the distribution of families according to the family occupation a generation back. It may be noted that the single largest group that took to small trading during the present generation is composed of weaving families.

TABLE: ⁵⁰ 5-49 Occupations pursued by families in small selling a generation back.

Occupation	Group I	Group II	Group III	Total
Small selling	4	2	8	14
Agriculture	-	2	-	2
Agricultural labour	-	1	-	1
Weaving	1	2	3	6
Non-agricultural labour	3	1	-	4
Religious service	1	-	-	1
Not reported	1	1	2	4
TOTAL:	10	9	13	32

⁵⁻⁵⁰ The table below gives the total incomes reported by the families in all the three groups according to the source of income.

TABLE: ⁵⁻⁵⁰ Source-wise classification of total family income reported by the families in the three groups.

Contd.

Source	Group I		Group II		Group III	
	Sweetmeants etc.		Vegetables, spices etc.		Bangles, breads etc.	
Small selling	2748	64.09	3025	59.61	5350	79.26
Other selling (Kirana, pan- bidi, etc.)	100	2.33	600	11.82	500	7.41
Agriculture	450	10.49	225	4.43	-	-
Agricultural Labour	50	1.17	175	3.45	200	2.96
Employment (Service)	540	12.59	-	-	300	4.44
Other non-agri- cultural occupa- tion (tailoring, religious etc.)	100	2.33	250	4.93	400	5.93
Weaving labour	-	-	500	9.85	-	-
Non-agricultural labour	300	7.00	300	5.91	-	-
TOTAL:	4288	100.00	5075	100.00	6750	100.00

It may be seen that all the three groups depended, to a varying degree, upon small selling in the main. The occupation being of a small nature fetching small income, the families had to pursue other occupations that fetched nearly a third of the total family income.

Sale of Toddy:

The toddy shop at Nalwar was owned by a Muslim liquor ~~cultiva~~ contractor from Wadi. He had contracted from the Government the right to produce and sell liquor in about 15 villages around Nalwar, including Nalwar. It was reported that about 90 to 95% of the total sales were of toddy, tapped locally.

The salesman at the local toddy shop was ^a Muslim who had migrated to Nalwar specially to conduct the shop.

All expenses of the shop, such as rent and lighting estimated at Rs. 200, were borne by the contractor. The salesman worked on a commission basis, the commission being based on the total sales. The salesman got, by way of his commission, one bottle of toddy for every 20 bottles sold, or 5% of the total turnover.

Toddy was brought to the shop in barrels and was later bottled. A bottle cost annas seven. The average daily sales were estimated at 80 bottles, or 4 cases of 20 bottles each. The turnover amounted to Rs. 35, the salesman getting Rs. 1-12-0 as his commission. The total income reported by the salesman was Rs. 500 per year. The shop was closed for a period of about 2 to 2½ months during a year, during the rainy season.

During the year, the assistant in the shop, paid at the rate of Rs. 20/- per month, was removed owing to decline in sales. Kabbaligers, Wadars and Muslims were the castes that formed almost all of the *custom*.

A brief account of other families engaged in this occupation of tapping toddy is given in this context.

There were 6 families that reported earning their livelihood from this occupation. Of these 5 were Iligers, a caste hereditarily engaged in toddy tapping. The sixth was a Laman family engaged in keeping a watch on toddy palms.

Of the five Iliger families, four were actively engaged in toddy tapping while the fifth was an employee of the Excise Department. There were thus seven persons who tapped toddy, two employees of the Excise Department and one watchman engaged in the occupation.

Toddy palms were numbered and the Excise Department employees directed the toddy tappers as to which trees were to be tapped ^{and the location.} ~~and which not.~~ The watchman kept a watch on the trees to prevent stealthy tapping.

Tappers were paid on a contract basis, the remuneration being based on the number of trees allotted to each tapper. The average per person income from toddy tapping amounted to Rs. 365, varying from Rs. 200 ~~to~~ and Rs. 250 in the case of two persons to Rs. 600 in the case of another two persons. The remaining three reported an income of Rs. 300 per annum.

Both the Excise employees reported an income of Rs. 600 or Rs. 50 per month. The Laman watchman received an income of Rs. 200/- .

^{5.52}
The table below gives the total incomes of the 6 families according to sources.

TABLE: 5.52 Sourcewise classification of total family incomes.

Source	Income	%age to total.
Toddy tapping	2550	41.30
Excise Department employment	1400	22.67
Income from land	1250	20.24
Agricultural labour	700	11.34
Small trading	275	4.45
TOTAL:	6175	100.00

It may be seen from the table that though the occupation fetches the largest single slice in the total family incomes, the families depend to the extent of 59% on other occupations like service in Government Department, agriculture and agricultural labour and small trading.

Transport:

The survey centre was characteristically situated in the matter of transport facilities. Due to its having a station on the main broad-gauge railway line of the Central Railway, it was directed^{ly} linked with bigger towns and cities like Yadgir, Shahabad, Gulbarga and Sholapur. Movement of goods such as surplus ~~and~~ produce brought and sold at the Nalwar market, production of stone slabs from quarries situated in nearby villages etc. was facilitated by the railway.

The village however did not have^a well-connected road system and as such did not have any motor transport. All passenger traffic, therefore, was diverted to the railway. The Nalwar Railway station, which lay 9 miles to the south east of the Wadi junction and between two bigger towns of Wadi and Yadgir, was actually a small station where only through passenger trains stopped. This meant long hours of waiting as only four passenger trains, two up and two down trains, stopped at Nalwar^{during 24 hours}. A peculiar difficulty that was noticed was that it took ^{12 to 14} ~~about 8~~ hours for a return journey to ^{Chitapur} Chitapur, the Tahsil centre, situated about 20 miles to the north. This journey meant taking the up^{the} passenger^{train} to Wadi, waiting there for three to four hours for the down passenger going from Wadi to Hyderabad. The actual period of journey in the railway coach took less than three hours. A motor road linking the survey centre with the Tahsil headquarters, would take about two hours for the^{such a} return journey.

It may be seen from the map that Nalwar is situated in a narrow strip bounded by the River Bhima and ^{Kagna} Ragna in the south and east^{or is} and cut across in the north-western side by the railway line. This strip was not connected or traversed by any of the district^{road} routes. The village was connected to nearby villages by carttracks only.

^{Gavthan of}
The survey centre was situated two miles westwards of the railway station and was connected by a pucca road constructed during the survey year. It was a development item, two-thirds of the cost being undertaken by the Government and one-third by the village in the form of material and labour. The construction was, according to the stipulation laid by the government, undertaken and completed under the direct supervision of the Gram Panchayat Samiti.

All passenger traffic to and from the village to the railway station was ^{borne} by this road. Transshipment of produce purchased by outside buyers at Nalwar market as well as all imports to Nalwar, was done at the Nalwar station. As was mentioned earlier a major part, between 2/3rd to 3/4th, of the saleable surplus produce grown in and around Nalwar was directly taken to bigger markets like Shahabad and Yadgir, ^{mainly} by carts.

Transport of stone-slabs quarried around Nalwar was done by trucks owned by the quarry owners. In this context, it was reported that the ^{transport} carriage of all production of stone-slabs was in the hands of Vaddars, a tribal caste specialised in all types of earth work, including transport, till six or seven years back, before the advent of trucks. During the survey year, all production of stone-slabs was transported from the quarry to the railway station by means of trucks.

In the absence of mechanised transport far ~~into~~ ^{intra} village communication, traffic by bullock-carts, either for transport of goods or persons, still ^{continued} remained. Bigger and medium sized cultivators owned carts for the purpose of carrying manure to the field and movement of produce from the threshing floor to the house and thence to the market for sale. Carting as an occupation was pursued

by mainly by smaller cultivators and a few medium-sized cultivators. The table^{5.53} below gives the distribution of families engaged in carting according to the size of cultivated land.

TABLE: 5.53 Carting families according to the size of cultivated land.

Size group of cultivated holding.	No. of carting families	% age to total
0 - 5	1	2
5 - 10	9	18
10 - 15	11	22
15 - 20	7	14
20 - 25	13	26
25 - 30	3	6
30 - 40	1	2
40 - 50	4	8
50 - 50	1	2
TOTAL:	50	100.00

The table above does not include two carting families who did not cultivated any land. One of these was the only family that reported carting as the main occupation of the family. The second family had 3 acres of land but did not cultivate it. All the 52 families are treated as a single group.

The table^{5.54} below gives a castewise classification of the carting families.

TABLE 5.5 *5.5* Castewise classification of carting families.

Caste	No. of families.
Lingayat	2
Maratha	2
Muslims	8
Kurnbar	3
Kabbaliger	10
Laman	25
Bedar	2
	TOTAL: 52

It may be seen that Lamans were largely engaged in carting, followed by Kabbaligers, Muslims and Kurtibars. No Vaddar family reported carting as the main or subsidiary occupation. It may be mentioned here that a few *more* Laman families did earn small incomes by carting, as their third or fourth occupation of the family.

Except the two Bedar families who reported carpentry as their main occupation and the single (Lingayat) family that reported carting as the main occupation, all the remaining families reporting cultivation as their main occupation. Of these nine families were pure tenants and one family owning land did not cultivate but received income from land. The subsidiary occupation of the single family was cultivation.

46 of the above 52 families were engaged in agriculture a generation ago. Two each were doing non-agricultural labour in Adat shops and railway department, one did carpentry and one was engaged in business.

All the above carting families possessed one cart and two bullocks each, the average value of a cart being Rs. 150 and that of a pair of bullocks being Rs. 200. *The* total value of equipment being Rs. 18,200. *is estimated at*

Bullock carts were either got prepared at Nalwar itself or purchased second hand in the village or at places like Chitapur or Yadgir. The average annual expenditure of repairs and lubrication oil was estimated at Rs. 30 per year per cart. Average annual expenditure on the pair of bullocks came to between Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 depending on the capacity and size of the bullocks. Almost all the cultivating carters used the bullocks for agricultural operations also.

Traffic was divided into two categories, namely between Nalwar ^{the village} and Station ^{the railway} and Nalwar ^{between the village} and other marketing places like Shahpur and Yadgir. A few carters were in practice attached to Adat shops and transported the produce sold at Nalwar and exported via the railway ^{station}. The majority of carters were engaged in the ^{transport} carriage of ^{agricultural} producer's produce to the Shahabad and Yadgir markets.

The rates of transport depended on the distance between Nalwar and the place of destination, the actual rate being Rs. 1-8-0 per cartload of 6 bags of two Bengali maunds each, between the village and the station, Rs. 6 to Yadgir, Rs. 5 to Shahabad and Rs. 3 to Wadi.

The year was divided into two seasons, the brisk season being during the months of October to December and February to May, when Khariff crops like groundnut and toor and Rabi crops like jowar, safflower, and linseed were ready for marketing.

For a better understanding of transport costs and practices, the ⁵⁻⁵⁸ table below presents the data regarding the proportions of marketed produce according to places of marketing and the transport cost of the cultivators selected for farm business survey.

TABLE: 5.5⁵ Groupwise classification of sales according to places of sale and transport costs.

Market Place	Group I		Group II		Group III		Total	
	Value of produce	%age to total	Value of produce	%age to total	Value of produce	%age to total	Value of produce	%age to total
Nalwar	1681	23.14	98	31.92	153	29.14	1932	23.86
Shahabad	3741	51.50	48	15.64	-	-	3789	46.80
Yadgir	1842	26.26	132	43.00	372	70.86	2346	28.98
Chitapur	-	-	29	9.44	-	-	29	.36
TOTAL:	7264	100.00	307	100.00	525	100.00	8096	100.00
%age to total	89.73		3.79		6.48		100.00	
Transport cost	34.7		13		5		365	
%age to total	95.07		3.66		1.37		100.00	

The transport charges came to nearly 6% of the total value of produce transported from Nalwar and the other two adjoining villages to outside markets. It may be mentioned here ^{that let above} does not include transport cost of goods brought from the adjoining two villages to Nalwar. Transport of goods by cultivators of Nalwar to the Nalwar market as was done in owned bullock carts generally.

In addition to the transport of nearly 76% of this marketable produce, and the transport of produce exported via the railway, the carters earned small incomes by transporting stone slabs from the quarries to the sites of house-construction in the village, transport of imports brought individually by traders etc.

5.5⁶
The table below gives the total incomes of the 52 carter families according to source.

TABLE: 5.5^b Total Family incomes reported by
 carter families classified sourcewise.

Source	Income	Percentage to total
Carting	10500	26.77
Agriculture	19825	50.55
Agricultural Labour	7235	18.45
Sale of Fuel	810	2.06
Carpentry	350	0.89
Sale of milk	500	1.28
TOTAL:	39220	100.00

It may be seen that agriculture fetched the ^{largest} biggest single slice of income, income from carting being only one fourth of the total. It may be mentioned in this context that though only one family mentioned carting as the main occupation, there were 11 families who reported higher incomes from carting than from agriculture which was reported as the main occupation. For one fourth of the total income the carters had to do agricultural labour, sale of wood and milk and carpentry.

Mechanised road transport, as was mentioned earlier, was restricted to the carrying of stone slabs quarried at the quarries roundabout Nalwar. During the survey year there were two trucks owned by the owner of the Sugar Quarry and a Marwadi flour mill owner. The truck owned by the latter was, during the survey year, unused owing to a major breakdown. Operational description of the former has been given under the section ^{on} as quarrying.

A total of eight families reported earning an income from employment in mechanised road transport. Of these four reported employment as truck drivers, two as mechanics and two as cleaners. Of the four reporting employment as truck drivers, two families, worked at Kollur, a village 5 miles south of Nalwar and having a large quarry known for its blue stone slabs and at Wadi, where there were a number of quarries and quarry-owners. One of the two mechanics, had undergone a course in auto-mechanics at Hyderabad. The drivers as well as ~~the~~ other mechanics had acquired their skill by actual experience.

A castewise classification of the eight families shows that 3 were Muslims, two Lingayats, two Kabbaligers and one Laman. ^{One} ~~One~~ each of the Lingayat and Kabbaliger families were engaged as cleaners.

A generation back, all the three Muslim families were engaged in service, two in Government service and one in ^{an} wine shop. Both the Kabbaliger families and the Laman family were engaged in agriculture. One of the Lingayat cleaner family was employed as a hamal in a grocery shop, while the Lingayat driver's families ~~including the driver's family~~ was doing agriculture.

Four of the 8 families, including two Muslim driver families and the two cleaner families, were residents, the remaining four reporting migration to Nalwar during the last six years.

Three families, two Muslim driver families and one Kabbaliger cleaner families reported it as the subsidiary occupation, the main occupation in all the three cases being agriculture. Of the remaining five, only two had some subsidiary occupations namely employment in cloth shop and agricultural labour.

The table^{5.56} below gives the incomes reported by the eight families classified according to source.

TABLE: 5.56 Sourcewise classification of incomes reported by families engaged in mechanical road transport.

Source	Income	%age to total.
Mechanical Road Transport.	5508	61.20
Agriculture	2100	23.33
Agricultural labour	750	8.33
Service	642	7.14
TOTAL:	9000	100.00

It may be seen that the eight families, taken as a group, get 61% of their total income from the occupation and 23% from agriculture. It may be mentioned here that 3 families did not either have a subsidiary occupation nor a subsidiary source of income and depended solely on income from the occupation.

The railway staff consisted of 36 families, exclusive of 4 families engaged in hamali work on this station. These 36 families fell into 3 broad families categories namely the administrative staff consisting of one station master and 2 assistant station masters; the technical staff consisting of levermen, pump operatives, ^{porters} ~~pointers~~ and the mehtar totalling 12 families; and the labour looking after the maintenance and repairs of the ^{railway} ~~truck~~ and including 21 families, 13 reporting it as the main occupation and 8 reporting it as the subsidiary occupation.

A castewise classification of the above 36 families shows that all the three families in the first category were Brahmins; of the 12 in the second category, ~~xxx~~ 8 were Muslims and one each in ^a Marathas,

^aLamans, ^aKurnbars and ^aHoliyas; and of the 21 in the third category, 14 were Lamans, 5 Muslims and one each in ^aBedars and ^aHoliyas. Two of the 4 hamal families were Bedars, and one each in ^aMuslims and ^aKurnbars. It may be noted that whereas almost all the lower castes were represented in the railway staff, the two important communities namely the Lingayats and the Kabbaligers were not to be found. It may also be noted that while the majority of families included in technical staff were Muslims, the third categories namely ^{that of} the labour was principally dominated by the Lamans with 14 families of the total 21.

5.58

The table below gives the occupations carried on by the 40 families a generation back.

TABLE: 5.58 Occupation of the families on the Railway Staff a generation ago.

Occupations	Admi- nis- tra- tive staff	Tech- nical staff	Labour	Hamals	Total
Railway employment	1	6	6	1	14
Service	2	-	1	-	3
Agriculture	-	4	3	-	7
Weaving	-	1	-	-	1
Family occupation	-	1	-	-	1
Agricultural labour	-	-	11	3	14
TOTAL:	3	12	21	4	40

It may be seen that nearly 2/3rds have taken to railway work during the present generation. Half of these belonged to the agricultural labour class mainly composed of Lamans, who appear to have forsaken agricultural labour work to the more stable and remunerative

category, the proportion of income from employment in the Railway staff shows a continuous decline, at the same time increasing the proportion of income received from other sources. While agriculture fetches the second biggest slice of family income for those in the second and third category, its importance changes in relation to total, the proportion of earnings from agricultural labour also increasing in third category. In the fourth the position is reversed and the hamals earned a little more ^{than} a fourth of their income from agricultural labour.