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# CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XI

MYSORE

PART VI

VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPHS

No. 20, TURNUR VILLAGE  
RAMDURG TALUK, BELGAUM DISTRICT

*Editor*

K. BALASUBRAMANYAM  
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VOLUME XI

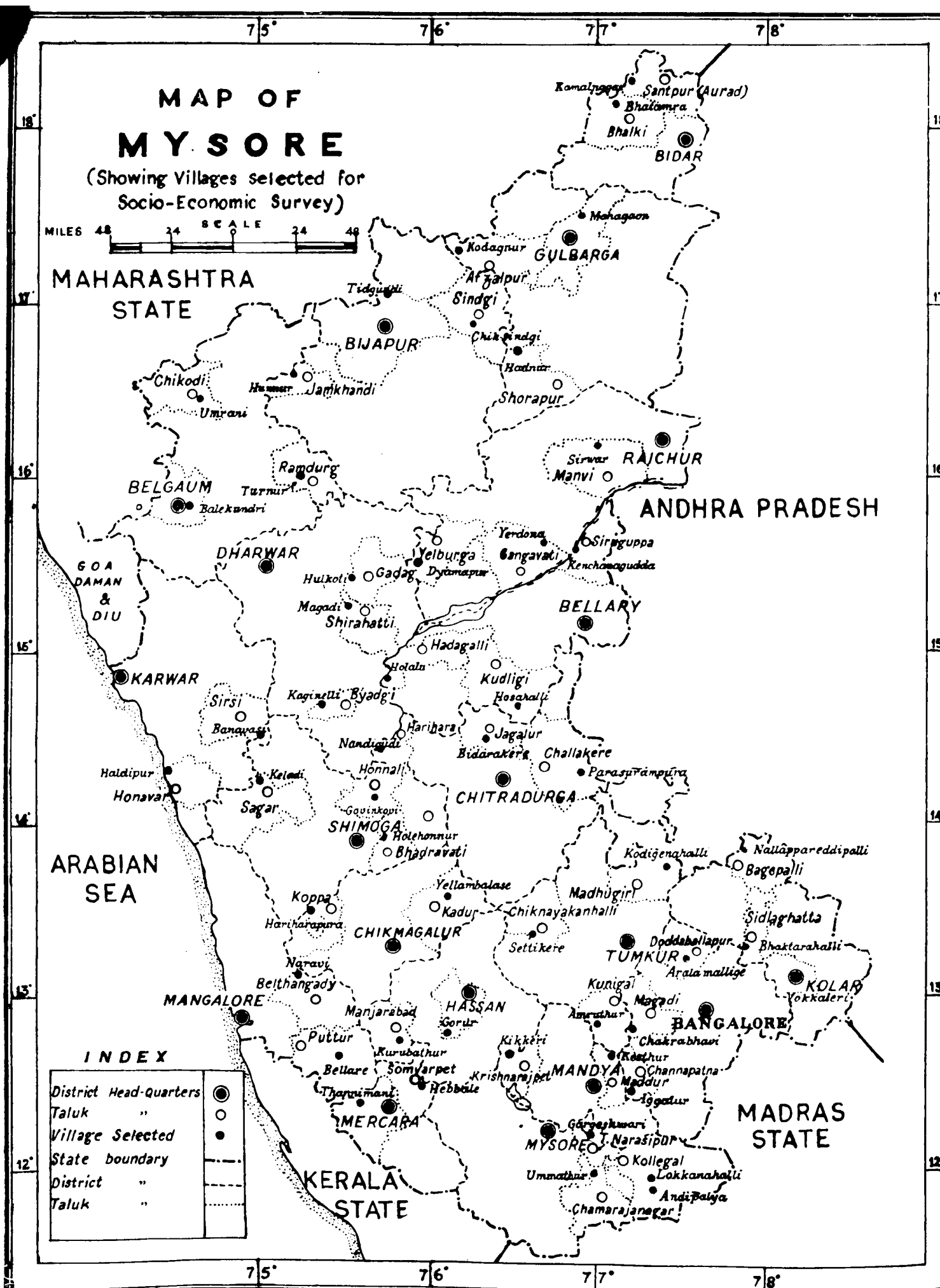
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PART VI

### VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPHS

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of the Indian Administrative Service  
Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore



## VILLAGE SURVEY REPORT

on  
TURNUR

|                                               |                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Field Investigation and First Draft . . . . . | Sri N. B. Kashappa Gowda, M. A.,<br>Investigator.                                       |
| Final Report . . . . .                        | Sri C. M. Chandawarkar, B. Sc.<br>Deputy Superintendent.<br>(Dist. Handbooks)           |
| Tabulation . . . . .                          | Sri M. S. Rangaswamy, B. Sc.<br>Senior Technical Assistant.<br>(Social Economic Survey) |
| Photographs . . . . .                         | Sri S. Ramachandran, B. Sc.,<br>Senior Technical Assistant,<br>(Handicraft Survey).     |



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## FOREWORD

Apart from laying the foundations of demography in this sub-continent, a hundred years of the Indian Census has also produced 'elaborate and scholarly accounts of the variegated phenomena of Indian life—sometimes with no statistics attached, but usually with just enough statistics to give empirical under-pinning to their conclusions'. In a country, largely illiterate, where statistical or numerical comprehension of even such a simple thing as age was liable to be inaccurate, as understanding of the social structure was essential. It was more necessary to attain a broad understanding of what was happening around oneself than to wrap oneself up in 'statistical ingenuity' or 'mathematical manipulation'. This explains why the Indian Census came to be interested in 'many by paths' and 'nearly every branch of scholarship, from anthropology and sociology to geography and religion'.

In the last few decades the Census has increasingly turned its efforts to the presentation of village statistics. This suits the temper of the times as well as our political and economic structure. For even as we have a great deal of centralisation on the one hand and decentralisation on the other, my colleagues thought it would be a welcome continuation of the Census tradition to try to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh-and-blood accounts of social structure and social change. It was accordingly decided to select a few villages in every state for special study, where personal observation would be brought to bear on the interpretation of statistics to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where.

Randomness of selection was, therefore, eschewed. There was no intention to build up a picture for the whole state in quantitative terms on the basis of villages selected statistically at random. The selection was avowedly purposive : the object being as much to find out what was happening and how fast to those villages which had fewer reasons to choose change and more to remain lodged in the past as to discover how the more 'normal' types of villages were changing. They were to be primarily type studies which, by virtue of their number and distribution, would also give the reader a 'feel' of what was going on and some kind of a map of the country.

A brief account of the tests of selection will help to explain. A minimum of thirty-five villages was to be chosen with great care to represent adequately geographical, occupational and even ethnic diversity. Of this minimum of thirty-five, the distribution was to be as follows :—

(a) At least eight villages were to be so selected that each of them would contain one dominant community with one predominating occupation, *e.g.*, fishermen, forest workers, jhum cultivators, potters, weavers, salt-makers, quarry workers, etc. A village should have a minimum population of 400, the optimum being between 500 and 700.

(b) At least seven villages were to be of numerically prominent Scheduled Tribes of the State. Each village could represent a particular tribe. The minimum population should be 400, the optimum being between 500 and 700.

(c) The third group of villages should each be of fair size, of an old and settled character and contain variegated occupations and be, if possible, multi-ethnic in composition. By fair size was meant a population of 500—700 persons or more. The village should mainly depend on agriculture and be sufficiently away from the major sources of modern communication such as the district administrative headquarters and business centres. It should be roughly a day's journey from the above places. The villages were to be selected with an eye to variation in terms of size, proximity to city and other means of modern communication, nearness to hills, jungles and major rivers. Thus there was to be a regional distribution throughout the State of this category of villages. If, however, a particular district contained significant ecological variations within its area, more than one village in the district might be selected to study the special adjustments to them.

It is a unique feature of these village surveys that they rapidly outgrew their original terms of reference, as my colleagues warmed up to their work. This proved for them an absorbing voyage of discovery and their infectious enthusiasm compelled me to enlarge the inquiry's scope again and again. It was just as well cautiously to feel one's way about at first and then venture further afield, and although it accounts to some extent for a certain unevenness in

the quality and coverage of the monographs, it served to compensate the purely honorary and extra-mural rigours of the task. For, the Survey, along with its many ancillaries like the survey of fairs and festivals, of small and rural industry and others, was an 'extra', over and above the crushing load of the 1961 Census.

It might be of interest to recount briefly the stages by which the Survey enlarged its scope. At the first Census Conference in September 1959 the Survey set itself the task of what might be called a record *in situ* of material traits, like settlement patterns of the village ; house types ; diet ; dress ; ornaments and foot-wear ; furniture and storing vessels ; common means of transport of goods and passengers ; domestication of animals and birds ; markets attended worship of deities, festivals and fairs. There were to be recordings, of course, of cultural and social traits and occupational mobility. This was followed up in March 1960 by two specimen schedules, one for each household, the other for the village as a whole, which, apart from spelling out the mode of inquiry suggested in the September 1959 conference introduced groups of questions aimed at sensing changes in attitude and behaviour in such fields as marriage, inheritance, moveable and immoveable property, industry, indebtedness, education, community life and collective activity, social disabilities forums of appeal over disputes, village leadership and organisation of cultural life. It was now plainly the intention to provide adequate statistical support to empirical 'feel', to approach qualitative change through statistical quantities. It had been difficult to give thought to the importance of 'just enough statistics to give empirical under-pinning to conclusion', at a time when my colleagues were straining themselves to the utmost for the success of the main Census operations, but once the census count itself was left behind in March, 1961, a series of three regional seminars in Trivandrum (May 1961), Darjeeling and Srinagar (June 1961) restored their attention to this field and the importance of tracing social change through a number of well-devised statistical tables was once again recognised. This itself presupposed a fresh survey of villages already done ; but it was worth the trouble in view of the possibilities that a close analysis of statistics offered, and also because the 'consanguinity' schedule remained to be canvassed. By November 1961, however, more was expected of these surveys than ever before. There was dissatisfaction on the one hand with too many general statements and a growing desire on the other to draw conclusions from statistics, to regard social and economic data as interrelated processes, and finally to examine the social and economic processes set in motion through land reforms and other laws, legislative and administrative measures, technological and cultural change. Finally, a study camp was organised in the last week of December 1961 when the whole field was carefully gone through over again and a programme worked out closely knitting the various aims of the Survey together. The Social Studies Section of the Census Commission rendered assistance to State Superintendents by way of scrutiny and technical comment on the frame of Survey and presentation of results.

This gradual unfolding of the aims of the Survey prevented my colleagues from adopting as many villages as they had originally intended to. But I believe that what may have been lost in quantity has been more than made up for in quality. This is, perhaps, for the first time that such a Survey has been conducted in any country, and that purely as a labour of love. It has succeeded in attaining what it set out to achieve : to construct a map of village India's social structure. One hopes that the volumes of this Survey will help to retain for the Indian Census its title to 'the most fruitful single source of information about the country'. Apart from other features, it will perhaps be conceded that the Survey has set up a new Census standard in pictorial and graphic documentation. The schedules finally adopted for this monograph have been printed in Appendices I and II to the monograph on village Iggalur, Bangalore District.

NEW DELHI,  
July 30, 1964.

ASOK MITRA,  
Registrar General, India.

## P R E F A C E

An interesting feature of the 1961 Census is the preparation of monographs on selected villages. Registrar General, India, has in his foreword, very clearly explained the aims and objectives of the Village Surveys and has also pointed out the basis for selection of villages. In Mysore State 51 villages have been so selected as to give adequate representation to all the districts and also to the twenty-five sub-regions into which the State has been divided by Dr. Learmonth of Liverpool University on a consideration of rainfall, physical features, cropping pattern etc.

2. Turnur, a small village from Ramdurg Taluk of Belgaum District, is situated in the sub-region known as "the residual hills of the Ghataprabha and Malaprabha" of the Northern Maidan. This has been selected with a view to study the socio economic conditions of villages in the former princely States of Southern Mahratta region. Turnur is a simple village populated mostly by Kuruba or shepherd community. It is quite close to Ramdurg, the taluk headquarter which is also a well known industrial and commercial centre. The National Extension Service was introduced in the Taluk since 1958. The present survey clearly brings out the conservative outlook of the villagers towards any change in their methods or way of life which has contributed to their continuing to remain backward.

3. The field work was done by Sri N. B. Kashappa Gowda with zeal and sincerity during the months of June, July, and August 1964. He has also prepared the first draft. The photographs included in the monograph were taken by Sri S. Ramachandran, Senior Technical Assistant, Handicrafts Survey. The final report has been prepared by Sri C. M. Chandawarkar, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations in an able and accomplished manner.

K. BALASUBRAMANYAM,  
Superintendent of Census Operations  
in Mysore.

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3. The crude and narrow village streets are an anathema to modern thinking . . . . .
4. Bullock cart—an indispensable vehicle of transport for an agriculturist . . . . .
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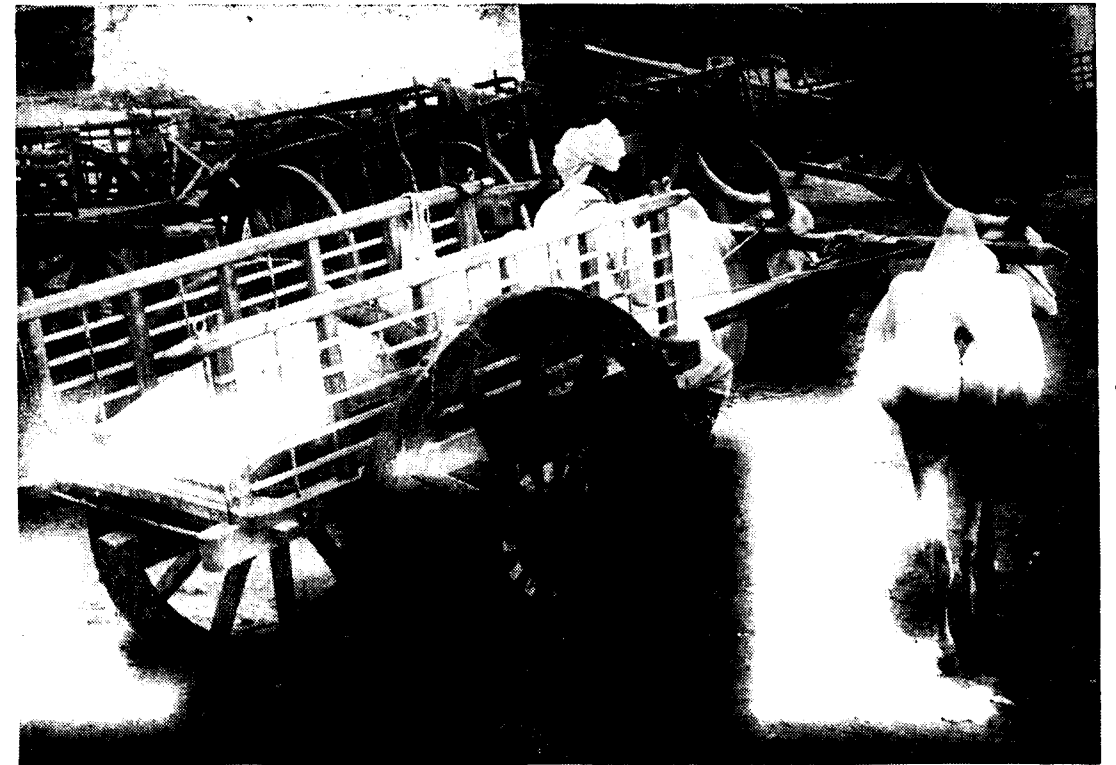
Photo 1. Kuruba—the traditional class of Shepherds constitute the major community of this village. A few members of the "Halumatha Sanga" are playing on *dhollu* the chief percussion instrument.



Photo 2. Goats and Sheep constitute the real wealth of Kurbas.



*Photo 3.* The crude and narrow village streets are an anethma to Modern thinking.



*Photo 4.* Bullock cart-an indispensable vehicle of transport for an agriculturist



*Photo 5.* Agricultural tools viz., the kunte and the plough



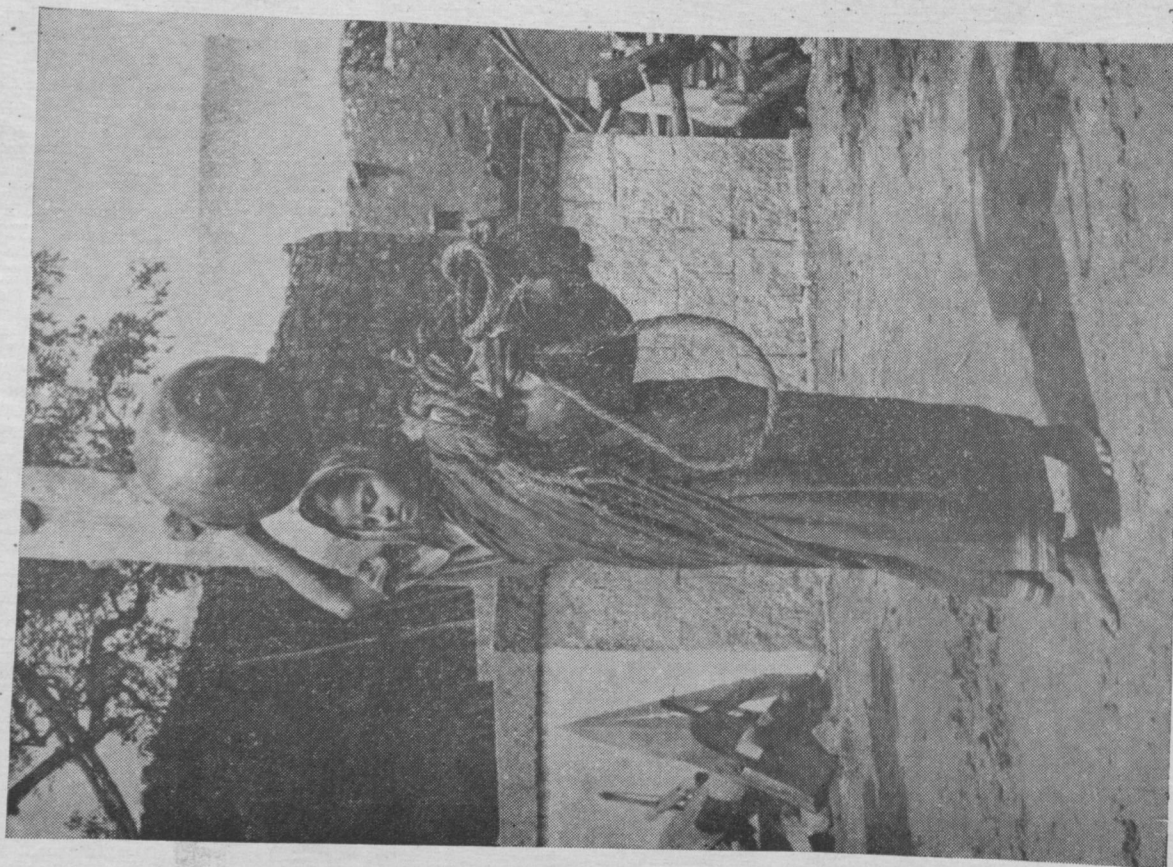
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*Photo 7.* The Panduranga Temple.



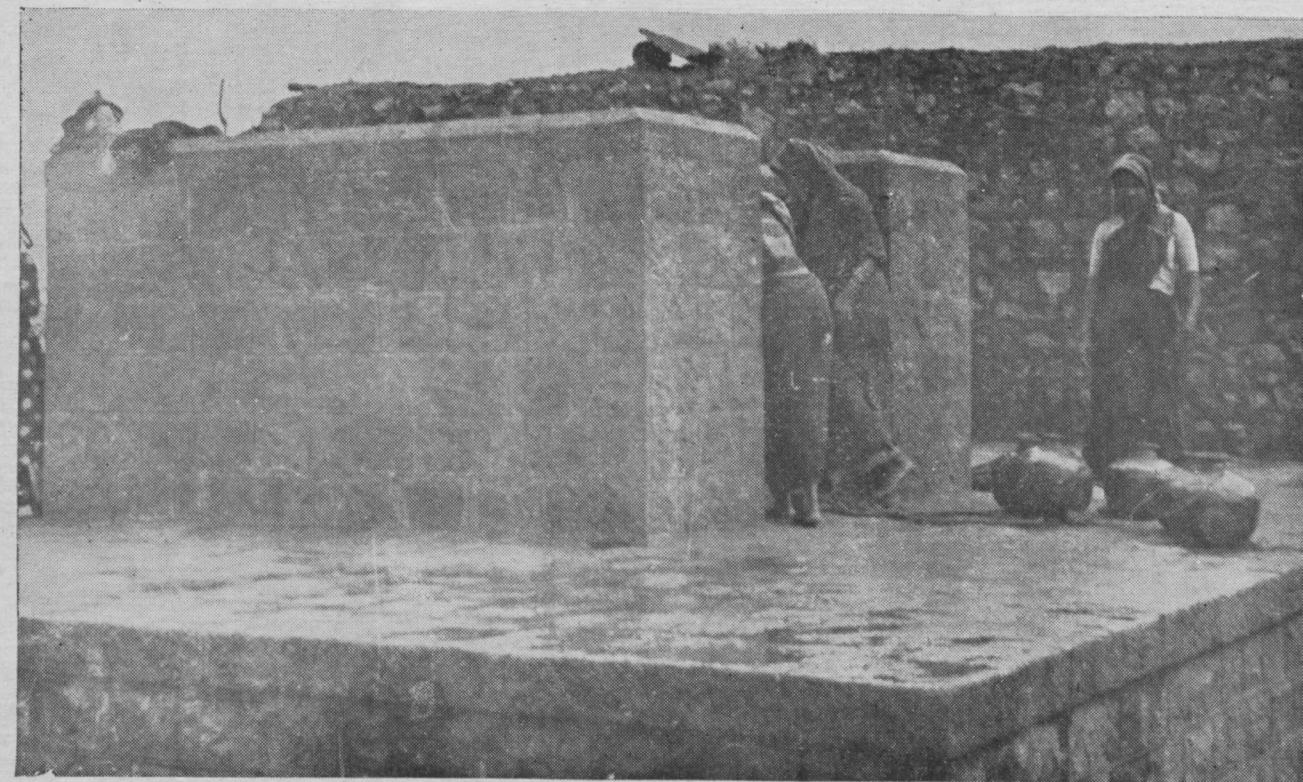
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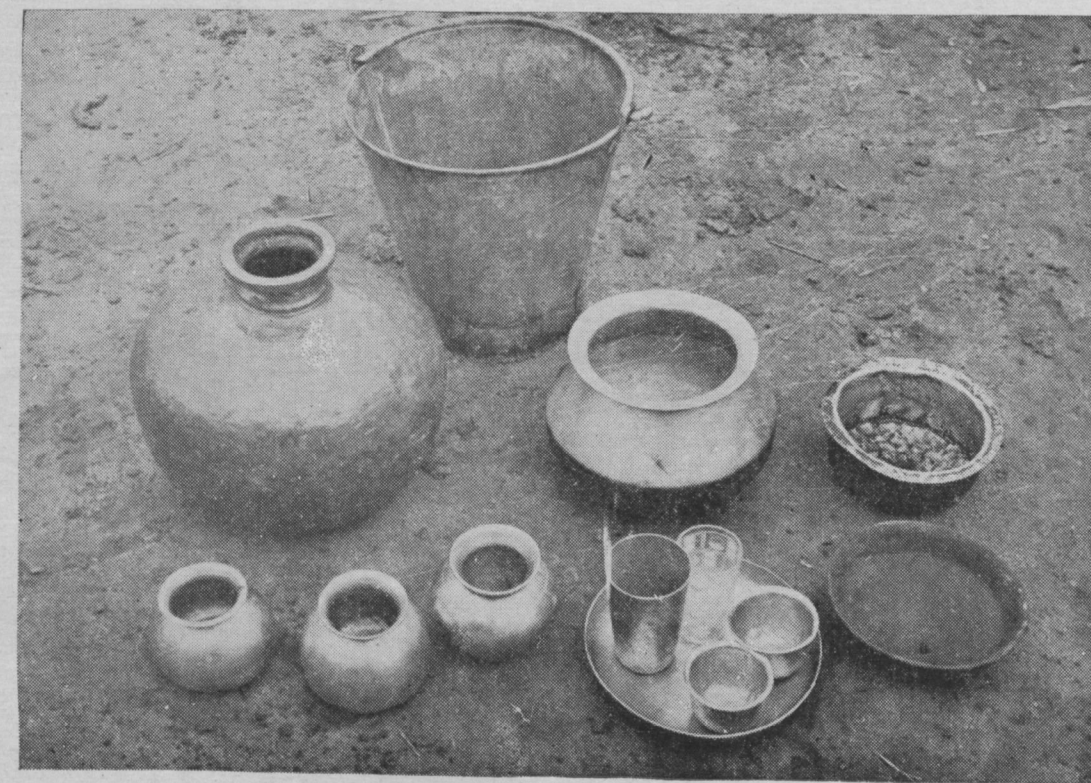
*Photo 10.* On her way to well. Fetching water from the well is one of the important duties of a house-wife.



*Photo 9.* Girls are married when they are quite young. Here are 2 married teenagers.



*Photo 11.* The village well.



*Photo 12.* Household utensils.

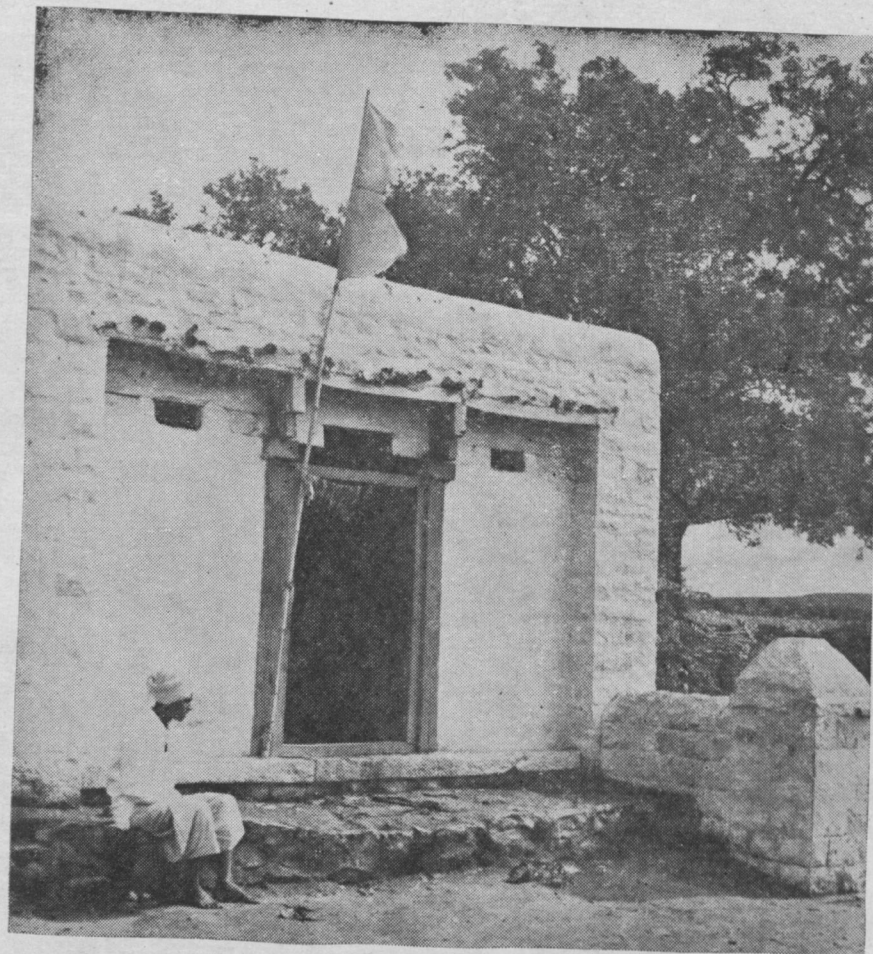


Photo 13. Vittal Bhajan Mandir.



Photo 14. The Maruthi Temple.



(Shiva) possesses eighteen, instead of the usual four, arms. A little higher up the side of the cliff is the Vishnu cave with a spacious verandah and presenting a fine view. On both the sides of the verandah, there are immense images of Varaha and Vamana—incarnations of Vishnu. The ceiling is also intricately carved with figures of *Garuda-vahana* Vishnu and a fine large lotus surrounded by fish. The hall is supported by eight pillars and the freeze on the walls has several figures of Krishna. The third-cave known as Narayana cave is the largest and is considered as the finest among Badami caves. There are several richly sculptured pillars and elaborately carved figures of Shiva, *Parvati* and *Ardhanareeswara* on the brackets. The ceiling contains carved panels of beautiful designs and flying angels. On the Verandah are huge figures of *Narasimha* and *Harihara*. The most imposing figure is that of Narayana seated on *Adishesha*—the Cobra. The cave contained some fresco paintings, traces of which can still be seen on the ceiling. The Jain cave is the last and the smallest in the series. It stands high up and presents a fine view. This cave has a broad projecting cave which has been intricately carved. The verandah contains the images of Parshwanath and Gommateswara and in the centre of the hall there is the shrine of Mahavira.

6. Another place of interest in Badami, is the Banashankari temple, 2 to 3 miles away. This is much venerated by all Hindus and is often visited by the inhabitants of Turnur. The Badami hills to the north of the town present a picturesque view and on their top are the remains of the formidable fort which was the citadel of the great Chalukyan Empire. Badami has figured in the description of Hiuen Tsiang, the famous Chinese traveller who says:—

"To the west (east would be more correct) of the capital runs a big river. The circumference of the town is thirty li. The soil is rich and fertile and yields a rich harvest of corn. The climate is hot. The manners of the people are simple and honest. They are tall and proud and distant. Whoever does them a kindness can count on their gratitude. But whoever does them an injury never escapes their vengeance. If any one insults them they risk their life to wash out the affront. If anyone in distress begs their help they forget their own safety in their efforts to assist him. When they have an insult to avenge they never fail to warn their enemy beforehand. In battle they pursue the fugitives but never kill those who surrender. There are a hundred monasteries which contain about five thousand monks. There are a hundred temples to the Gods"

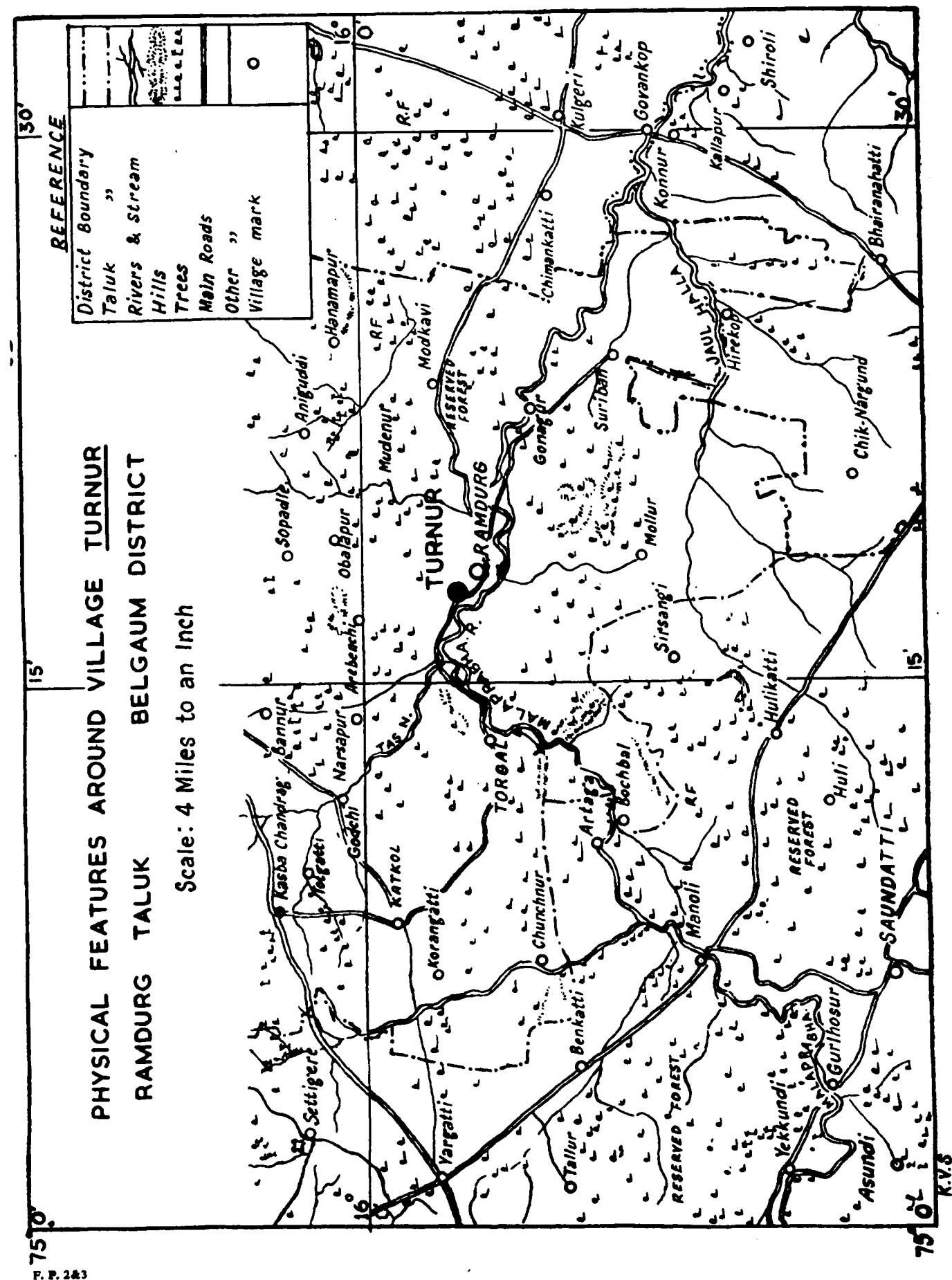
**Frederic records "at one time called Vatapi—this impoverished village was the capital of the Chalukyas, great warriors and builders of temples. A large number of temples were built in and around the town."**

7. Some consider Badami as also the source place of the Indian musical system in Karnatak style. It is said that the first standard treatises on Indian music were compiled here by the two great Emperors Someswara III and his son Jagadeka Malla. They attribute that it is for this reason the teaching of Karnatak music invariably begins with "*Vatapi Ganapatim Bhaje*" (Salutations to the Ganapati of Badami).

8. To the north-east of Badami, some 12 and 20 miles away respectively lie Pattadakallu and Aihole which are famous for the numerous and the very first prototypes of Indian temple art and sculpture. They are considered as the birth place of India's famous architectural art viz., the Chalukya School of architecture. Pattadakallu, it is said, formed a suburb of Badami when the latter was an imperial capital. The name indicates that it was the coronation seat of the Chalukyan Emperors and prior to Badami it formed their capital. There are several Hindu and Jain temples here, dating back to the 7th century. At Aihole, there are over seventy ancient monuments. Today it is only a small village in the interior, but during the Chalukyan days, it was their religious capital. It is a place of great archaic importance. The earliest temple here was built in the 5th Century A.D. It is said that persons interested in a chronological study of the temples and caves in and around Badami, should visit Badami only after visiting Aihole and Pattadakallu.

9. About 23 miles away from Turnur lies Saundatti which is also known as Sri *Renuka Kshetra*. Two miles away from the town of Saundatti is the *Yellamana Gudda* with its ancient temples which attract a large number of pilgrims throughout the year from far and near. Turnur residents often visit this place. The mountainous terrain and the valleys here make a picturesque landscape. With the starting of the 'Naveelthirth' irrigation project the place is bound to gain further importance. Other places of importance nearby are Dharwar, which is the seat of the Karnatak University at a distance of about 48 miles; Hubli—the industrial, educational and commercial centre of North Karnatak at a distance of 61 miles; Bagalkot, the centre of Cement production, about 45 miles away; and Bijapur, a place of historical and architectural importance about 65 miles away.

**TURNUR**



10. Nearer home are Nargund, Shirsangi, Hooli and Godachi. It is said that both the forts at Nargund and Ramdurg were built by Shivaji. Both these places had gained prominence during the independence revolts of 1857. Particularly Nargund, where the ruling prince had paid the price of the revolt by getting beheaded at the hands of the British. The hill-fort and palace at Nargund, which is now converted into offices, are sad reminders of the sacrifice that this noble prince offered. Shirsangi, lying about 12 miles to the south of Turnur is held sacred by the Panchalas. Further at about 18 miles away, lies Hooli which some Lingayats call Southern *Kashi*. It is an old place with several temples and inscriptions, the chief object of interest being a handsome but ruined temple of Panchalingeshwara, originally a Jain *Basti*. Twelve miles to the east of Turnur is Godachi, where annually a big fair is held in honour of Verabhadra Deva.

11. This village of Turnur covering about 2,620 acres stands included in the Sureban Revenue Circle. The Gram Sevak has his headquarters at Torgal, a village about 8 miles away.

Physical Aspects

12. The village is situated on a somewhat low surface surrounded by small hillocks. In the south are the treeless hills called *Karegudda*, about two miles away. Then there is the *Arbinchi Gudda* on the west which is also at the same distance. In the east is the *Benakanamaradi*. The surface is slightly undulating and the soil consists of both black clay and red loam, the latter predominating. About a furlong away to the west of the village flows the river Malaprabha.

13. The river Malaprabha runs west to east through the Ramdurg taluk for about 25 miles. This river has its source among the eastern Sahydri spurs

about 8 miles west of Jamboti in Khanapur taluk of this district. The river first runs east for about 13 miles, when it turns south-east for about 8 miles. Then it runs in almost an easterly direction through Sampagaon taluk before entering Parasgad taluk. About four miles north of Saundatti the river rushes violently through a gorge in the Manoli hills and this is known as Naveel Thirth. This gorge is about 3,000 feet deep. Then the river enters the Ramdurg village. The river enters the plains to the west of Ramdurg and winds its way eastwards nearby bisecting the whole taluk. It breaks the mountain wall at a short distance from Kolchi and further irrigates the open country outside. This river is considered sacred and at several villages along its bank, there are small temples containing a *ling* and a *Nandi* in front.

14. Climatologically three seasons are recognised in the village. The hot weather between March and May, which is a period of rising temperature and falling barometric pressure with at times a few stray showers in April and May; the south-west monsoon from June to October which brings the major precipitation in July and August before weakening in September; and the cold season from November to February. About the beginning of December, the evening air begins to get chilly and both the dawns and dusks get misty. The night temperature is at its minimum towards the end of December and in January. Towards the middle of February, both the night and day temperatures start showing a rise till it gets very warm in May. The occasional showers in April and May which are generally accompanied by thunder and lightning help in lowering the temperature considerably. They also soften the hardened black soil and thus help in starting the pre-sowing agricultural operations. Showers in July and October are very vital to the standing crops. On an average the village gets about 21 inches of rainfall as can be seen from the following figures.

Monthwise Rainfall from 1953 to 1963 (In inches)

| Month     | 1953  | 1954  | 1955  | 1956  | 1957  | 1958  | 1959  | 1960  | 1961  | 1962  | 1963    |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| January   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 0.08  | ...   | ...   | ...     |
| February  | ...   | ...   | ...   | 0.10  | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 0.02  | 0.12    |
| March     | ...   | 0.78  | 0.34  | 0.03  | 0.18  | 0.60  | ...   | 0.49  | 0.54  | 0.03  | 0.93    |
| April     | 2.21  | 1.23  | 1.20  | 1.47  | 0.79  | 0.93  | 0.93  | 0.80  | 4.83  | 2.93  | 1.67    |
| May       | 0.30  | 1.88  | 5.54  | 1.19  | 1.43  | 6.93  | 2.94  | 5.04  | 4.62  | 3.09  | 2.22    |
| June      | 3.67  | 1.96  | 1.32  | 1.75  | 1.66  | 0.36  | 3.36  | 0.71  | 0.71  | 1.50  | 1.46    |
| July      | 2.94  | 6.21  | 3.22  | 4.58  | 3.13  | 2.80  | 2.84  | 0.88  | 4.27  | 1.60  | 4.30    |
| August    | 1.00  | 3.30  | 1.94  | 3.37  | 3.58  | 1.46  | 1.21  | 0.36  | 1.44  | 3.20  | 4.23    |
| September | 8.42  | 0.31  | 4.33  | 1.06  | 1.80  | 2.65  | 3.05  | 8.16  | 0.55  | 2.11  | 2.46    |
| October   | 9.20  | 1.71  | 6.23  | 5.55  | 7.82  | 4.42  | 0.11  | 2.62  | 9.02  | 5.08  | 27.70M. |
| November  | ...   | ...   | 0.50  | 5.60  | 1.37  | 0.34  | 0.33  | 1.76  | ...   | 1.72  | ...     |
| December  | ...   | 0.61  | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 1.73  | ...     |
| TOTAL     | 27.74 | 17.99 | 24.62 | 24.70 | 21.76 | 20.49 | 14.77 | 20.90 | 25.98 | 22.01 | 145.09  |

### Flora and Fauna

15. The rainfall being scanty, the region is not thickly wooded. The wood bearing area is very small and scattered. The bulk of the hills are bare or at best have a covering of only scrub and thorn. The total assigned area of forests in the village is about 430 acres. But most of this area is in poor condition. The trees commonly seen are the neem, tamarind, babhul, mango, peepul, banyan, *banni*, *basari* etc. Babhul is a very useful and common tree. It grows rapidly and freely in blacksoil especially in clay deposits along the river bank. Its wood, though seldom straight, is hard and is much used for building, for farm tools, and for fuel purposes. Its bark is used for tanning and yields a yellow dye. Several types of ficus trees rise along the Highways, and the road between Ramdurg and Turnur Revenue village is very well shaded by these trees. The Peepul tree is held as sacred and is venerated. Neem and tamarind trees are commonly seen on the road sides. The chief varieties of flowers found in the village are jasmine, rose, aster, marigold, hibiscus, sunflower etc. The vegetables commonly raised during the rainy season are brinjal, radish, lady's fingers, chillies, tomatoes, etc. A few fruit trees are also reared, the most common being mango, berries, papaya, pomegranate, citrus, etc. In the fields, the crops generally raised are Kharif and Rabi jowar, groundnut etc.

16. The tree growth in the village and round about being sparse, there is not much shelter for wild animals. The only wild animals occasionally seen in the neighbourhood are the Indian wolf, the wild cat, the black buck, the jackal, the rabbit etc. The domesticated animals are the cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, dogs, etc. Blue rock pigeons, partridges, quails, sparrows, crows, etc., are the birds commonly seen. A few people maintain poultry but that is generally for personal use.

### Size and Number of Households

17. According to the Census of 1951, Turnur had a population of 829 distributed in 176 households. In 1961, the village had 195 households with a population of 1037 and at the time of the present survey taken up in 1964, the number of households had recorded an increase to 224 and the population to 1,109.

### Residential Pattern

18. The residential area, assigned as such covers 67 acres and 32 gunthas. The occupied area runs up to about a furlong both in the east-west and north-south directions. The houses are generally constructed in a haphazard manner and the layout is not well planned. The streets do not run by the castenames. The only

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streets so named are those of carpenters. There are two streets—one is known as the *Kelagina Badiger Oni* and the other is known as *Melina Badiger Oni*. The distribution of the houses is not generally castewise. In one street, can be seen houses of Marathas, Kurubas, Lingayats, etc., all clustered together. The main road of the village passes through the middle portion of the residential area. The streets are all narrow and run zig zag. Many of them are so narrow that two bullock carts cannot pass each other. In a few, even two people cannot pass each other easily. On both the sides of these streets lie the houses without practically any frontage. The roads are all dusty in summer and slushy in the rainy season. There is no drainage system and waste water from several houses runs on into the streets forming cesspools here and there. The Gaothana puts on a very crowded appearance as a whole. There is some open space in front of the village chawadi but it is all crowded by parked carts.

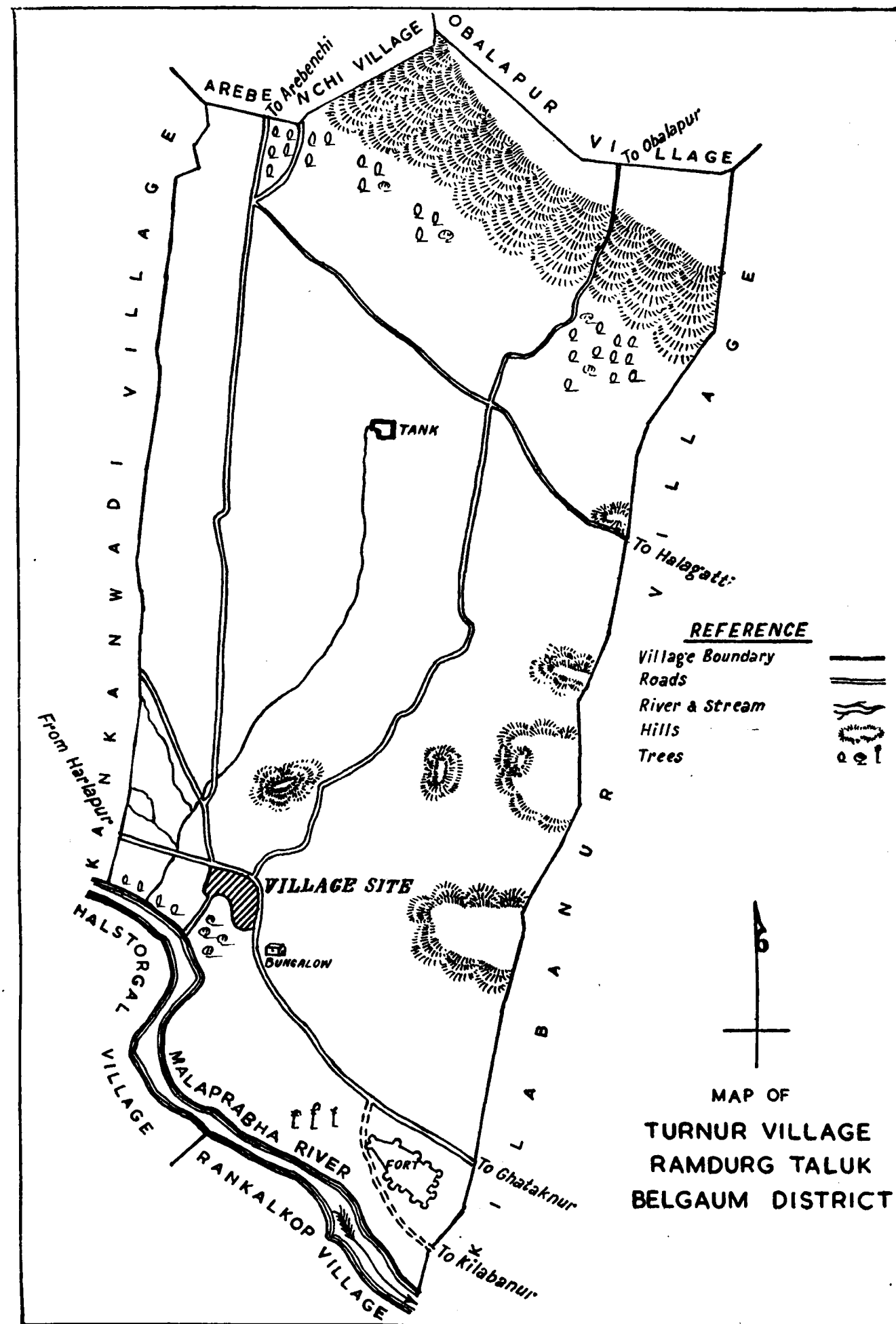
### Transport and Communications

19. The village lies on the State Highway connecting Belgaum with Ramdurg. Ten Mysore State Transport buses pass through the village regularly. The village is well connected by good roads to Belgaum, Saundatti, Bagalkot, Badami, etc. Some of the nearby villages like Sunnal, Halatti, Narasapur, Bannur, Torgal, Salhalli, etc., can also be reached by service buses. But villages like Aribinchi, Rankalkoppa, etc., can be reached only on bullock carts or on foot. These village roads pass through the cultivated fields and in the rainy season become practically useless as they get slushy. During heavy monsoons, they get blocked for days on end as the blacksoil takes some time to sufficiently harden up. Ramdurg, being only 6 furlongs away can be reached during all seasons. The road is also good.

20. There is no post office in the village proper. But the post office at Ramdurg serves the village. A postal runner, delivers mail to the village every day. Ramdurg Post Office is provided with telegraph, telephone, savings bank, registration and other facilities normally expected of an Office at the taluk headquarters.

### Burial Ground

21. The village has got about 2 acres of land which is assigned as a burial ground. Most of the villagers bury their dead and they do so in this ground. The only exception are the Patils (Village Headmen). They bury their dead in their own fields.



was admitted by Bajirav, who happening to be in the neighbourhood, himself put Narayanrav in possession of his share and fixed the amount of the contingent to be furnished by each moiety of the estate which was thus regularly divided.

When the war between the Peshwa and the English broke out the Ramdurg Chief had some troops with the former, but he soon joined General Munro and consequently received most liberal terms. The British Government gave up its claims to the contingent which Narayanrav had been bound to furnish to the Peshwa, and only called on him to pay annually £346 17s 6d (Rs. 3468.75p) in commutation of the rights in the Konnur *jagir*, which the Peshwa had held. The other articles of the engagement were similar to the terms granted to the other chiefs in the Bombay Karnatak.

In 1827 Narayanrav died leaving no male issue. The only collateral descendants of the founder of the family being the Nargund chief and two sons, who were considered ineligible for adoption in consequence of being married, it was determined at first to resume the Ramdurg estate. The widow of the deceased protested against this decision as did the Nargundkar, who claimed the reversion of the State to himself. At last, in 1829, it was ruled that Radhabai the widow should be allowed to adopt, and should be recommended to adopt Harihar rav, the youngest son of the Nargund Chief, a boy then fourteen years of age. This arrangement was most unpalatable to the lady, but at last she conformed to the wishes of Government, and after making careful provisions and stipulations for her own dignity and authority, adopted the lad, who received on the occasion the name of Ramrav.

Radhabai seems to have been a lady of remarkable force of character and considerable administrative ability. She managed her estate well, but she loved power too much to willingly delegate any portion of it any one, especially to her adoptive son, with whom her relations were never cordial. Her treatment of him was such that he left Ramdurg in disgust some seven or eight years after his adoption, and went to Nargund, where he remained till, through the intervention of Government, a proper allowance was secured to him. The quarrels between him and Radhabai, however, continued till the death of the latter, in 1857 put him in possession of the estate.

Ramrav assumed power at a most critical period and his loyalty was severely tested. His half-brother Bhaskar rav, the Chief of Nargund, discontented at being refused permission to adopt, prepared to revolt against the British Government, and endeavoured to persuade the Ramdurgkar to join him. Ramrav not only refused, but informed Mr. Manson, the Political Agent in the Southern Maratha country, of the correspondence, when the latter went to Ramdurg on his way to Nargund, in the hope of being able to dissuade the chief of that place from his fatal purpose. At Ramrav's earnest request Mr. Manson gave up his intention of seeking an interview with Bhaskar rav at Nargund, but he unfortunately proceeded in that direction with a small escort, and the Nargundkar, mistaking his intentions, attacked his camp on the night of the 29th May, 1858 and murdered the unfortunate gentleman taking back his head to Nargund as a trophy. Bhaskar rav then openly raised the standard of revolt, but his fort was speedily taken and himself captured, after which he was hung at Belgaum and his estate confiscated.

In the following year the Ramdurg chief having no issue prayed to be allowed to adopt, which request was granted by Government. He did not, however, avail himself of the permission till 1866, when he adopted a lad of about fifteen years of age, the son of a collateral descendant of the Bhav family residing in Kolhapur, who on adoption received the name of Yogirav. The Chief received a *sanad* of adoption in 1862.

Ramrav died in 1872 and was succeeded by his adopted son Yogirav. Yogirav Babu Saheb was married in 1867, to the daughter of the Chief of Sangli. He died in 1878, leaving a minor son Venkatrav. During the minority of the Chief the State is managed by joint *Karbharis*.<sup>1</sup>

26. At this stage it may be necessary to enter into a few details about the fight for freedom in Nargund. This fight was provoked chiefly by two measures—the Arms Act and the application of Dalhousies' Doctrine of Lapse. The British Government had asked the Nargundkars to get themselves disarmed in order to make them incapable of rising in revolt against the British and this had wounded the feelings of not only the Chief of Nargund but also all his subjects. The Doctrine of Lapse intensified the resentment, as the Chief of Nargund was not permitted to take a boy in adoption. The reason given by the British Government for the refusal to recognise an adopted heir was that the finances of Nargund had deteriorated. But Baba Saheb, the then Chief, was not at all responsible for it and the deterioration had taken place during the time of his father. In fact Baba Saheb had evolved some order out of the chaos created previously. In this connection it would be worth reproducing the description of Major General Jacob, a discerning Englishman:—

"It would be unfair to him (Babasaheb) not to state that he conceived himself grievously wronged by our Government and it was this that probably drove him into the general movement of the time, before others more prudent, who held back till they should see the winning side. We had refused to sanction his adopting a son, and his state therefore, one of the oldest possessions of the S.M. Country, and not like many held on tenure of service, would, he knew, be absorbed by the British Government on his death, and his widows be left to depend on its bounty. As before observed, Mr. Manson as Inam Commissioner had incurred much illwill, and it was he who had extracted from the Nargoondkar the promise to surrender his guns, naturally looked on as a degradation. He was therefore identified with the policy of our Government in its harsher feature, and became an acceptable sacrifice to the native discontent; but his relatives and friends have the consolation of knowing that he lost his life in the endeavour to save that of others....."

And about his end the Dharwar District Gazetteer (page 437) reads:—

"Mr. and now Sir Frank Souter, the Superintendent of Police in Belgaum, with a few horsemen followed his tract with extraordinary energy, perseverance and skill and, on the 2nd of June, found the chief with six of his leading followers,

in the Torgal forest, disguised as pilgrims on their way to Pandharpur. He was taken to Belgaum, and was confined in the main guard of Belgaum Fort. He was tried and sentenced to death. On the 12th of June he was carried on a cart drawn by Mhars through the town to Haystack Hill on which the gallows was raised, and was hanged before an immense crowd of spectators. His widows, unable to bear the disgrace, drowned themselves."

27. This brief account about the Nargund revolt, it is felt, is necessary to explain the actual state of affairs prevailing in this region then. Babasaheb of Nargund was a step brother of the then Chief of Ramdurg. Mr. Manson's death took place in Sureban, in Ramdurg taluk and Babasaheb was also caught in the forests of Torgal, which is also a place now in Ramdurg taluk.

#### Ancient Monuments, Legends Etc.

28. There are no ancient monuments in the village. The only legend connected with the village is about its name. It is said that in the past the village was rich in cattlewealth. It was known for good breed of cows yielding rich milk. So the village got its present name, Turnur—'village of the cattle' (*Turu* in Sanskrit means cow).

29. The villagers are not aware of the history of their settlement. All of them claim to be original settlers. But some Kurubas state that their forefathers had migrated into this village from Basavapattana in Mudhol taluk, some 300 years back. But what made their ancestors to migrate to this village, none can tell.

<sup>1</sup>The historical section of the Patavardhan States and Mudhol and Ramdurg is contributed by the late Colonel E. W. West.

## CHAPTER II

## THE PEOPLE AND THEIR MATERIAL EQUIPMENTS.

## Ethnic Composition

30. An idea of the ethnic composition of the village can be had from Table IV. The whole population of 1,109 consists of Hindus only. There are no inhabitants of other religious faiths. And among the Hindus, Kurubas are the largest in number as can be seen from that Table as well as from the abstract below:—

| Sl. No. | Caste     | Households |                                           | Population |                                    |
|---------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
|         |           | Number     | Percentage of the total no. of Households | Number     | Percentage of the total population |
| 1       | Kuruba    | 160        | 71.41                                     | 793        | 71.51                              |
| 2       | Lingayat  | 26         | 11.64                                     | 152        | 13.71                              |
| 3       | Maratha   | 12         | 5.36                                      | 61         | 5.41                               |
| 4       | Panchal   | 16         | 7.14                                      | 60         | 5.41                               |
| 5       | Padmasale | 6          | 2.67                                      | 32         | 2.88                               |
| 6       | Vyshya    | 2          | 0.88                                      | 9          | 0.81                               |
| 7       | Brahmin   | 1          | 0.44                                      | 1          | 0.09                               |
| 8       | Talawar   | 1          | 0.44                                      | 1          | 0.09                               |
| TOTAL   |           | 224        | 100.00                                    | 1109       | 100.00                             |

31. Having considered the general ethnic composition in the village it may be necessary to discuss the customs, beliefs and practices of some of the numerically important castes. With that object in view the Kurubas, Lingayats, Marathas and Panchals have been selected for further discussion.

## (A) Kurubas

32. The term 'Kuruba' is derived from the Kannada word 'Kuri' meaning sheep, as their traditional occupation is tending sheep. But in the village there has been occupational ramification to a considerable extent. Members of this caste have been following different occupations, though some of them do sheep rearing as well. Thus it is seen that out of the 160 households of Kurubas only 17 are rearing sheep and 16 are rearing goats, and there being some households rearing both sheep and goats which have been included in both these figures of 17 and 16 the number

of Kuruba households rearing sheep and goats is much less than 30. Some four households of Kurubas are running tea shops, two persons have entered Government service, three persons are working as full time masons, a few are working as wood sawyers besides several engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour. Thus at the very outset, it may be said that though the caste retains its original name, its occupational structure is no more restricted.

33. Some of the Kurubas of Turnur state that they originally hailed from the village Basavapattana in Mudhol Taluk and that they migrated here some 300 years back. A few agree with this migration but date the period of migration to the 14th and 15th century. Some say that they are the original settlers of the village. Thus nobody is able to say with any degree of authenticity since when they have been residing in the village.

34. The Kurubas are one of the most important elements in the early population of South India. They are found spread out all over Karnatak. They have an interesting story regarding their origin. It is said that there was an incarnation of God Siva, when a Goddess by name Mayi lived in Kolhapur. She was a very powerful soul and had incarcerated several souls by her spiritual prowess. The incarnation of Siva, having come to know of this invaded Mayi's country, vanquished her and liberated the imprisoned saints. Half of the liberated saints were released as mendicants and the other half were turned into sheep. The sheep were all driven to a cave in a field owned by one Padmanna. One day, when he was ploughing the field, Padmanna accidentally dislodged the stone covering the cave and all the sheep came out and surrounded him. He started rearing them and one day when he had taken them to a nearby forest for grazing, a handsome damsel, who had been concealed in the forest by a giant, came and garlanded him. At this time God Siva appeared and consecrated the marriage by using a woollen wristlet as a cotton wristlet was not available and this Padmanna is the progenitor of Kurubas known as 'Unnikankan' Kurubas. 'Hattikan-kan' Kurubas believe that Padmanna's brother is their progenitor. Even to this day Unnikankan Kurubas

use woollen (wristlets) or Kankans at their marriages and others use cotton wristlets.

35. The Kurubas are dark and strongly built. They are remarkably sturdy and work hard in the fields. Their truthfulness is proverbial. Many believe that the appearance of a Kuruba, the first thing in the morning or when proceeding on some important work is a good omen. They speak impure Kannada mixed with many Marathi words. The names in common use among the males are Beerappa, Bharmappa, Mudkappa, Karibasappa, etc. and among females are Karevva, Becravva, Baramavva, etc.

36. There are two main endogamous divisions among Kurubas. One is Unnikankans who use woollen wristlets at the marriages and the other is Hattikankans who wear cotton wristlets. Both these groups interdine but do not intermarry. All the Kurubas of Turnur belong to Hattikankan division. It is also said that these two divisions were more or less functional divisions in the past. Those who reared sheep were known as Unnikankans and those who did farming were Hattikankans. But there appear to be no such functional restrictions in the village as even though all the Kurubas here belong to Hattikankans, some of them rear sheep and goats.

37. The Kurubas are further divided into several exogamous divisions which they call 'Bedagu'. The chief of them are Jaggalaru, Gondinavar, Bannevanavar, Honnabannenavar, etc. Marriages are prohibited between members of the same Bedagu. A person may marry his paternal aunt's daughter or maternal uncle's daughter or elder sister's daughter. Levirate is prohibited though sororate is allowed. A 'Udiki' form of marriage of a widow is permitted. The practice of payment of bride price is not only in vogue but the bride price has also increased from a fixed sum of Rs. 32 in the past to Rs. 200 or more depending on the circumstances. Their marriages and some other religious ceremonies are generally conducted by a Brahmin from Ramdurg. At times they call their Guru from Haligeri to conduct their religious activities.

38. Generally they are non-vegetarians but a few take only vegetarian food. Their chief deities are Mailarlingappa of Devargudda in Dharwar District and Padiyappa of Idagal, some six miles away. They also worship Vithappa. Their religious Head or Guru is Siddayaswami of Haligeri, a village about 9 miles

away. They have a temple there called 'Haligeri Matha'.

39. They have no Caste Panchayat in the village. Their petty disputes and differences are resolved with the assistance of some elders in the village, irrespective of caste. If the dispute is of a serious nature, it is placed before their Guru at Haligeri. The Guru also visits the village about once a year and on special occasions. The person who is found to be guilty is generally punished by levy of a fine. If a casteman assaults a Kuruba with a shoe, the Guru will conduct the purification ceremony by sprinkling some sacred water on the person assaulted and levy a fine on the assaulter. The fine is generally about Re. 1 and 25 paise. So also misconduct on the part of unmarried girls, etc., may be expiated by payment of a fine to the Guru.

40. Though they permit remarriage of widows, a widow cannot remarry a member of her deceased husband's or her father's Bedagu. As compared with the first marriage, the remarriage of a widow is a very simple ceremony. A remarried widow is not allowed to take part in any auspicious or religious ceremony. Though divorces and separations are permitted, they take place very rarely.

41. Educationally, the Kurubas of Turnur are very backward. Very few of them have attended school and economically too they are poor.

## (B) Lingayats

42. Numerically the next major caste in the village is that of Lingayats who are also known as Veerashaivas. There are 26 households of Lingayats consisting of 152 persons. The Lingayats are a religious community held together by the bond of their common religion. They derive their name from the word 'Linga', the phallic emblem with the affix 'ayta' meaning wearer, as both men and women among Lingayats wear on their body a stone phallus contained in a silver or gold box or tied in a silk cloth. This is the symbol of their faith and its loss is equivalent to spiritual death. If it is at any time lost during the lifetime of a person, he undergoes a purifying ceremony at the hands of his spiritual Head who ties a new Linga. Thus from the cradle to the grave, a Lingayat carries a Linga on his person. The Linga is generally made of light grey slate stone and is enclosed in a case of two discs, each about

three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The lower disc is separated from the upper by a deep groove. From its centre rises a pea-like knob which is known as 'Ban' or arrow. The upper disc is called 'Jalhari' or water carrier. The Linga has a covering of sacred ash and marking nut juice. This covering called 'Kanthi' hides the shape of the enclosed Linga. Soon after the birth of a child, the Linga is tied to the cradle and after some days it is tied round its body. According to the theory of the Lingayat faith, the wearer of a Linga is safe from all evil influences and neither stars nor evil spirits dare harm him. So they should have no fear of evil stars, but in practice several persons do seek protection from bad stars by looking for good omens and arranging other rituals. They also believe that the wearer of a Linga is freed from the cycle of births and deaths and the dead only changes the cares of the mundane world to the joys of Kailasa or heaven. So their religion prescribes very few after-death ceremonies. A true Lingayat is expected to worship his Linga everyday after bath.

43. The Lingayat sect rose to prominence in the twelfth century, when Basaveshwara revived the Veerasaiva faith, founded the Lingayat sect and gave stimulus to the devotion to God Siva. During this period, a host of Veerasaiva mystics headed by Allama Prabhu, Basaveshwara, Chennabasava, Siddharama, Akkamahadevi and others, stood for the new outlook in religion and literature and built up the Veerasaiva institution of *Anubhavgoshti* or *Anubhava Mantapa* in Kalyan, the capital of King Bijjala of the Kalacharyas. They preached for the abolition of the ceremonies and restrictions that fettered the intercourse between the different ranks of orthodox Hindu society of the period, and also for the establishment of a community on the basis of equality of its members irrespective of sex. One of the leading doctrines of this faith is that there is one God who requires neither mediators, fasts nor pilgrimages. This faith gained great momentum in Karnatak and several persons got avowed to it. Thus to-day, Lingayats form the major community in the State and they are found spread over in the neighbouring areas also. With lapse of time, however, certain social gradations got introduced in this caste though all of them have generally stuck on to the doctrines preached by Basaveshwara. This has resulted in the outcome of several endogamous divisions or groups among them like Jangams, Banjigas, Adibanjigas, Badigaers, etc. These were more or less functional divisions. In the village itself, the Lingayat inhabitants returned as belonging to three divisions, viz., Mali, Jangama and Totager. Totager and

Mali belong to almost the same division. Their traditional occupation seems to have been raising of gardens and the name 'Totager' has been derived from the word 'Tota' meaning a garden in Kannada. Mali is a Marathi word for the same occupation. In the village the Totagers work in gardens and fields and also do trade on a small scale. They are further sub-divided into some exogamous divisions called 'Bages'. Some of these divisions are 'Male', 'Padaval', 'Ujjani'. All the Totagers of Turnur belong to 'Padaval' sub-division.

44. The Jangams form the priestly class. A Jangam is considered as the human abode of the deity. A class among them are celebrities and are known as *Viraktas*. Others are called *Samanya Jangams*. They generally live on the offerings of their sect. There are several further sub-divisions among them. For example some are known as *Hennujoligeyavaru* and some are known as *Gandujoligeyavaru*. When approaching their disciples for alms *Hennujoligeya Jangams* wear a garter of bells called *Jang* below their right knees. This is not permitted among *Gandujoligeyavaru*. Again the former receive alms in the form of grain flour whereas the latter receive it only in whole grain. Girls from among the former division are not married into the other division, whereas the boys can marry girls belonging to *Gandujoligeya Jangams*. Again the form of remarriage known as *Udiki* marriage is not permitted among *Hennujoligeya Jangams* but there is no such objection among the other group. All the Jangams from Turnur belong to *Hennujolige* group. Kumbhars, Badigers and other craftsmen in the village offer worship to the Jangams on all Mondays in the month of Shravana and offer them grain called 'Ulapi'.

45. The Lingayats of Turnur are specially attached to Chikmath of Baragi in Belgaum District. Their differences and disputes are generally settled at the Hiremath at Ramdurg. Their mother tongue is Kannada. They are strong and sturdy and are reputed to be good husbandmen. They are vegetarians by habit.

#### (C) Marathas

46. There are in all 61 Marathas distributed in 12 households. They are found all over Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts. None of the Marathas know about their original place and also are unable to say how and since when they have settled down here. It appears they migrated to this region when Shivaji occupied this area in the 17th century. The present

Maratha people residing here appear to be the descendants of the Marathas who followed Shivaji and other Maratha chieftains.

47. Their mother tongue is Marathi, but they can read and write Kannada well. In fact in all their day-to-day affairs they make use of Kannada language. It is only when speaking among themselves that they use Marathi. They are non-vegetarians by habit. Their traditional occupation is cultivation, which they attend to even to this day. Only one Maratha in the village has taken to trading and runs a petty shop. They are strong and sturdy and work well in the fields. The common names among men are Sambhaji, Suryaji, Shivaji, etc., and among women they are Ambabai, Jeejabai, etc. Their surnames are Chavan, Shinde, Ghatge, Bhonsle, etc.

48. Their family deity is Maruti or Hanumanta. But their chief deities are Khandoba of Jejuri, Vithoba of Pandharpur, Venkatramana of Tirupati, Mahalaxmi and Ambabai of Kolhapur, Tulja Bhavani of Satara etc. They often visit these places on pilgrimages and observe vows to these deities. They also very much revere Yellamma of Saundatti and frequently attend the fairs held there. Their religious head is known as *Vaskar* residing at Vasi and their *Kula Guru* resides at Jembagi in Bijapur District. They have a temple or Math at Jembagi. They invite their Guru from Jembagi on special occasions. Some of the Marathas are regular visitors to Pandharpur. They are known as 'Varkaris'. Some visit Pandharpur in the month of Ashadha and are known as Ashadha Varkari and some are Kartik Varkaris as they visit it in Kartik. There are about 7 Varkaris in the village.

49. The Marathas on this side are divided into several endogamous groups known as Buraki, Lekuli, Kulavadi, etc. Though interdining among members of these various groups is permitted, intermarriage is not. Burakis consider that their endogamous group is superior to the rest as 'Udiki' marriages are not permitted among them, which restriction is not observed by the other groups. All the Maratha inhabitants of this village come from Buraki group.

50. They have no caste Panchayat. They have much faith in soothsaying and sorcery. In case of ailments, epidemics, difficulties etc., they observe vows to various deities. They generally consult the village elders in resolving petty differences and disputes among them. Literacy among them is comparatively higher than among Kurubas.

#### (D) Panchals

51. There are 16 households of Panchals with a population of 60. The term Panchala is a generic term applied to the five classes of craftsmen namely Goldsmiths, Brass and Coppersmiths, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and Stone workers. The different professional groups go by different names like Sonagar, Lohar, Badiger, etc. They are divided into five *Gotras* which are known as Ahabhuvan, Pratna, Sanag, Sanatan and Suparna. Each of these are further divided into *Upagotras*. Most of them are Shaivas.

52. Their mother tongue is Kannada. They worship Shiva, Khandoba, Bhairoba and other deities. Their chief shrine is at Shirsangi, some 12 miles away. During Dasara, they worship their implements. They have faith in soothsaying and sorcery and observe vows to various deities. Their marriages and other rites are generally conducted by their priests from Shirsangi. It is quite necessary for them that the marriage coronet of their bridegrooms should be prepared and brought by their priest or 'Achari' from Shirsangi. They always perform thread ceremonies of boys when they are aged about 7 years. They are vegetarians by habit.

#### (E) Others

53. The other castes found in the village are Vaisyas—who are also known as Komtis—Padmasales, Brahmins, and Talawars. There are only two households of Vaisyas, who are said to have migrated to the village from Sunnal village about 40 years back. Sunnal is only about 2 miles away from Turnur. They say that their ancestors originally hailed from a place called Depali in Madras State, from where they emigrated about 400 years back. Vaisyas have trading as their hereditary occupation. In the village the two households do both trading and cultivation. Their chief deity is Nagareshwar and the family deity is Mailarlingappa. They also worship Dyamawwa and God Hanuman. Their priest is a Brahmin. They are vegetarians and their mother tongue is Kannada. Vaisyas are divided into several exogamous groups called 'Gotras'. Some of the Gotras are known as Navalli, Elishreshthi, Vixaphal, etc. Both the households of Vaisyas in the village belong to Elishresthi Gotra. Widow remarriage among them are prohibited. Padmasalis are the traditional weavers. In some places they are also known as Nekars—Nekar being a Kannada term meaning weaver. In the village however only one household has stuck on to the traditional

occupation of weaving. Their mother tongue is Kannada and they are all vegetarians.

#### Houses and House types

55. The houses in the village generally form a linear assemblage with a street running between parallel rows of houses. Most of the houses abut upon the narrow and zig-zag streets and open yards, if any, are generally on the backside. The annual rainfall generally does not exceed 25 inches and so the houses have a rectangular ground plan with flat roofs. As is evident from Table 13, in the village all the houses excepting one have flat mud roofs. Out of the 224 households in the village, 211 live in houses with roofs made of mud and wood, 11 in houses with mud roofs, one in a house with roof of bamboo and mud and only one in a house with corrugated zinc sheets roof. In Table 13-A, information about the types of walls has been furnished. Most of the houses are built of stone or sun-dried brick and mud, mortar pointed mud or mortar. Houses where mortar is used in construction are however few in number. The villagers prefer houses with mud walls and mud roofs chiefly for two reasons. The first and foremost reason is that they are cheaper than stone houses and do not require much of skilled labour for construction. The raw material *i.e.*, black earth is available in plenty in the neighbourhood and the persons from the household can and do actively participate in the construction work. Again there is a strong and true belief that the interior in this type of houses keeps cooler in the hot summers and warmer in winters. The village is known for its extreme heat and dryness of the hot months and so this type of houses is conducive to the local conditions. However, for providing additional strength, many of the houses have stones used for the walls at least up to the plinth level. Thus from Table 13-A, it is seen that out of the 224 households in the village, 61 reside in houses with mud walls, 111 in houses with mud and stone walls, and 49 in houses with stone walls. The remaining three houses have their walls made of thatched material.

56. Most of the houses adjoin each other and as such there are very few houses with windows. Even where windows exist, they are too small to provide for proper ventilation. Most of the houses are ill ventilated, dark and dingy. Flat roofed house generally have openings in the roof called *Belkindis* which help smoke to escape and light to enter. During the rainy season, they are generally covered to prevent rain water from getting inside the house.

57. The living conditions in the village are not quite satisfactory. There is no proper drainage system and the waste water from the houses is allowed to run into the streets in many cases. The Panchayat has started paving one of the streets with stone slabs. The houses are small and in many cases they are overcrowded. Table XII presents information regarding households by number of rooms and by number of persons occupying. It is seen from this Table that out of the 224 households, 208 live in households with no regular room. In other words, in such houses one single room serves as a kitchen, living room, store room, etc. Ten households have one room each, 4 have two rooms each and 2 have three rooms each. These facts clearly reveal the poor living conditions in the village. Many of the households have no separate bath rooms. A part of the kitchen is used for bathing purposes and some take bath in the open. Thus they very much lack in privacy. For toilet, most of them go to the nearby fields. Generally they do not have separate cattlesheds. A portion of the living room itself is used for tethering cattle and at times, the cattle are tied in the backyards. Very few houses have enclosed frontyards, where too cattle are tied at times.

58. Stones and mud required for the buildings are available in the village itself. They generally obtain stone from a field about 6 furlongs away, from the Gaothana. Those who are economically better off obtain stones from Mullur Hills or Balikolla, both these places being about 4 miles away from the village. Generally stones of the sizes of 8 inches X 7 inches are used. Windows and door frames, door panels, and window shutters are generally made of matti, babhul, mango wood and sometimes they are made of teak. Rafters are also made of the same wood or Bamboo. These wooden materials are invariably obtained from the timber depots at Ramdurg. There are three masons in the village who generally attend to the work of construction and repair of houses. Each of them charges about Rs. 3 per day and other unskilled labourers engaged in house construction charge about Rs. 1.50 per day. Two of the masons are doing that job hereditarily and the third has turned to this work from agriculture in the course of the last one decade. He explains that masonry is more paying than agriculture and so he has switched over from agriculture to masonry.

59. The foundations run about 4 to 5 feet deep and are covered with loose stones and harneded earth. The walls are raised to a height of 10 to 12 feet, providing about 1½ feet thickness. They are made of

stone, stone and unburnt sun-dried bricks, or sun-dried bricks only. Then the roof is laid with wooden rafters and covered with bamboo matting and reeds and then a layer of earth about 1 foot thick. This firmly plastered layer of earth is called '*Melmudde*'. They renew this layer of earth once in three or four years. The flooring consists of beaten earth covered with cowdung wash. The flooring is given a cowdung wash on Mondays, every New Moon or Full Moon day, and on festive occasions. The front verandah or *Katta* as is locally known, generally has a covering of bamboos.

60. In houses with no regular rooms, the kitchen, store, living space are all accommodated in the same enclosure. In houses with a single room, the kitchen and bath are separated from the living room. The living room is used both by the cattle and the inmates. The cattleshed or the space assigned to the cattle in the living room is known as *Hakki* and the living space is called *Padasale*. The *Hakki* is generally at a lower level than the *Padasale* and the space in between the two is known as *Husi*. Very few houses have a separate room for worship.

61. Left to themselves, the villagers would prefer to have their houses facing North as they believe that it brings prosperity. But the established layout of the villages does not permit many houses to face North and so most of them face East. They not only do not prefer but avoid residing in houses facing any other direction. They have also several other beliefs regarding directions of doors etc. Whenever a separate room is assigned for worship, they say that it should face the East and that it should never face the hearth. So also the kitchen should always face the East. They believe that three doors in a row always give rise to squabbles in the house and such a house would never be peaceful. They have, however, no objection to having less than three or more than three doors in a row. So also they believe that there will not be any peace in a house with a '*Soolgamba*' *i.e.*, when a pillar supporting the roof is fixed between a cupboard and a door, a window and a door etc. So also a house should not have five corners.

62. The construction of a house generally starts from the hind portion and the first door frame to be fixed is that of the Puja room followed by that of the kitchen. Before the work is started, they dig at the place which is ultimately proposed to be used as "God's" room and offer Puja and bury one coconut there. The day for such worship is always selected in

consultation with some local astrologer. They believe that fixing of three doors on any one day is harmful to the occupants and so always avoid doing that. As the construction work progresses, they have some simple ceremonies from time to time. But the most important ceremony is the house warming ceremony, which they observe on completion of the house. This ceremony may differ in details from caste to caste. But the most common custom in the village is to worship a cow in the new house. On this day, the doors, beams etc., are decorated with mango leaves and a pot full of water is brought from the river. A cow is brought and offered worship inside the house. Those who have no cow of their own, obtain a cow from some friend for the occasion and offer worship. Relations and friends are then given a feast. Some Lingayats perform Rudrabhishek on the day.

#### Dress

63. The dress habits of the villagers are simple and there have been practically no urban influences even in this regard. The men's apparel generally consists of a turban, a sewn upper garment and an unsewn lower garment or Dhoti. The headgear or turban is of two types. One is known as *Pataga* and the other is called *Rumal*. Of these *Pataga* is more popular. The *Pataga* is about 8 to 10 yards in length and costs about Rs. 12. The *Rumal* is about 3 yards in length and its price is about Rs. 5. There are only three persons in the village who wear *Rumals*. The upper garment consists of a shirt either with full or half sleeves and is generally made of coarse mill cloth. The lower garment consists of a Dhoti with a *Kachcha*. Dhotis are about 9 yards in length and cost about Rs. 10 to 15 per pair. When at work, the Dhoti is usually tucked up to the knees. A coarse woollen blanket called *Kambli* is an all-weather companion of a farmer. It serves him as a weightpad in carrying loads, as a basket for collecting and bringing corn, as a carpet for resting in the field and for seating friends and guests, as a headgear for taking shelter in rains and as a bed for keeping himself warm in winter. Most of the people—both men and women—wear footwear (chappals).

64. The wearing apparel of females generally consists of a Sari and a sewn upper garment called *Kup-pasa* or *Choli*. The Sari is about 6 to 8 yards in length and about 45 inches in width. It varies much in design and colour. Both handloom and mill made Saris are found in the village. The poorer sections prefer handloom Saris. This robe falls like a petticoat and

is seldom drawn back between the feet. But they are always careful to draw the upper end of the robe over the head. The *Kuppasa* is also generally stitched from handloom cloth. There are four looms in the village besides several looms in Ramdurg. The *Kuppasa* has short sleeves and covers the back completely. The loose ends are tied in front below the bosom.

65. Young boys wear knickers and shirts and young girls wear skirts and blouses. There is not much change in the mode of dress on festive or ceremonial occasions, excepting that those who can afford to it wear new clothes on such days.

66. The approximate annual expenditure on clothing (per head) in the village is as follows:—

(i) Low Income Group

| Men     |                                          |       | Women   |                        |       |
|---------|------------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------|-------|
| Sl. No. | Particulars                              | Value | Sl. No. | Particulars            | Value |
|         |                                          | Rs.   |         |                        | Rs.   |
| 1.      | One pair of dhoties .                    | 10    | 1.      | 2 Saries               | 22    |
| 2.      | One pair of shirts .                     | 12    | 2.      | 3 Kuppasas             | 6     |
| 3.      | Two Banians .                            | 3     | 3.      | One pair of chappals . | 5     |
| 4.      | One Pataka .                             | 12    |         |                        |       |
| 5.      | One pair of chappals .                   | 5     |         |                        |       |
| 6.      | One Kambli (purchased once in 2 years) . | 14    |         |                        |       |
|         |                                          | 56    |         |                        | 33    |

(ii) Well-to-Do-Classes

| Men     |                                        |       | Women   |                        |       |
|---------|----------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------|-------|
| Sl. No. | Particulars                            | Value | Sl. No. | Particulars            | Value |
|         |                                        | Rs.   |         |                        | Rs.   |
| 1.      | 4 shirts .                             | 25    | 1.      | 3 Saries .             | 40    |
| 2.      | 4 Dhoties .                            | 30    | 2.      | 4 Kuppasas .           | 15    |
| 3.      | 4 Banians .                            | 8     | 3.      | One pair of chappals . | 8     |
| 4.      | 1 Pataka .                             | 15    |         |                        |       |
| 5.      | 1 pair of chappals .                   | 8     |         |                        |       |
| 6.      | 1 Kambli (purchased once in 2 years) . | 20    |         |                        |       |
|         |                                        | 106   |         |                        | 63    |

However in the village the majority of the residents fall in the low income group.

### Hair styles and other decorations

67. Women of all castes part their hair in the middle and tie it into a knot at the back of the head. Young girls plait their hair at the back like a pigtail. They never use false hair and very rarely deck their hair with flowers or ornaments. The men generally shave the whole head and face except the moustache and eye-brows. Some of the younger folks have a close cut crop of hair.

68. Toilet goods like snow, creams, face powder, etc., are practically unknown in the village. Some women blacken their teeth with powder called *Hallittu*. They believe that this treatment strengthens the gums and the teeth. Some of them dye their eye-lashes with lamp black. Tattooing is also quite common.

### Ornaments

69. Like their sisters elsewhere in the country, the women of Turnur also are fond of ornaments. But the economic conditions of many of the households are such as not to permit them to purchase ornaments of rich metal like gold. Such households have ornaments made of glass, brass or silver. For a married lady *Thali* or *Mangalasutra* is a sacred symbol indicating her marital status. So, this ornament is a must for all married ladies. The ornaments commonly seen in the village among people of all castes are:—

|                   | Ornament                        | Remarks      | Rough Value in Rupees |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
|                   | 1                               | 2            | 3                     |
| (a) Head and Hair | (i) <i>Julap Hu</i>             | made of Gold | Rs. 50                |
|                   | (ii) <i>Hanimale-nattu</i>      | "            | Rs. 80                |
|                   | (iii) <i>Kedagi</i>             | "            | Rs. 50                |
|                   | (iv) <i>Nagara</i>              | "            | Rs. 50                |
|                   | (v) <i>Jadipilli</i>            | "            | Rs. 50                |
|                   | (vi) <i>Akkada</i>              | "            | Rs. 50                |
| (b) Ear           | (i) <i>Bendavali</i>            | Gold         | Rs. 25 to 30          |
|                   | (ii) <i>Bugadi</i> (sada)       | "            | Rs. 35                |
|                   | (iii) <i>Bugadi</i> (muthu)     | "            | Rs. 55                |
|                   | (iv) <i>Men Bavali</i>          | "            | Rs. 25                |
|                   | (v) <i>Karampool</i>            | "            | Rs. 30                |
| (c) Nose          | (i) <i>Moogati</i>              | Gold         | Rs. 25                |
|                   | (ii) <i>Moogabattu</i>          | "            | Rs. 15                |
|                   | (iii) <i>Muttina moogabattu</i> | "            | Rs. 25                |
|                   | (iv) <i>Nattu</i>               | "            | Rs. 30                |

### THE PEOPLE AND THEIR MATERIAL EQUIPMENTS

|           |                                              | 1      | 2       | 3 |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---|
| (d) Neck  | (i) <i>Teeki</i>                             | Gold   | Rs. 250 |   |
|           | (ii) <i>Melgundu</i>                         | "      | Rs. 200 |   |
|           | (iii) <i>Chappalahara</i>                    | "      | Rs. 200 |   |
|           | (iv) <i>Saragi</i>                           | "      | Rs. 200 |   |
|           | (v) <i>Asli</i> (mostly used by young girls) | Silver | Rs. 50  |   |
| (e) Wrist | (i) Bangles                                  | Gold   | Rs. 200 |   |
|           | (ii) <i>Bilvar</i>                           | "      | Rs. 200 |   |
|           | (iii) <i>Bali</i>                            | "      | Rs. 200 |   |
|           | (iv) Bangles                                 | Silver | Rs. 25  |   |
| (f) Arms  | (i) <i>Bajubandu</i>                         | Gold   | Rs. 300 |   |
|           | (ii) <i>Bajubandu</i>                        | Silver | Rs. 50  |   |
|           | (iii) <i>Vanki</i>                           | "      | Rs. 25  |   |
|           | (iv) <i>Vanki</i>                            | Gold   | Rs. 150 |   |
| (g) Waist | (i) <i>Patti</i>                             | Silver | Rs. 60  |   |
|           | (ii) <i>Gejjepatti</i>                       | "      | Rs. 100 |   |
| (h) Leg   | (i) <i>Toe rings</i>                         | Silver | Rs. 2   |   |
|           | (ii) <i>Pilli</i>                            | "      | Rs. 5   |   |
|           | (iii) <i>Tode</i>                            | "      | Rs. 40  |   |
|           | (iv) <i>Minchu</i>                           | "      | Rs. 5   |   |
|           | (v) <i>Paijana</i>                           | "      | Rs. 40  |   |
|           | (vi) <i>Pendargejje</i> (worn by children)   | "      | Rs. 15  |   |
|           | (vii) <i>Mavinkai Gejje</i>                  | "      | Rs. 15  |   |
|           | (viii) <i>Gwadambi Gejji</i>                 | "      | Rs. 15  |   |
|           | (ix) <i>Kalgadaga</i>                        | "      | Rs. 6   |   |
|           | (x) <i>Halgadaga</i>                         | "      | Rs. 8   |   |

### Food and Drink

70. Tables XVII and XVIII present information regarding the dietary habits of the villagers. It is evident from Table XVII that excepting for 12 households, all the households take three meals a day. Thus about 95% of the households in the village are in the habit of taking three meals a day. If the food habits of children alone is considered, it is seen that children in 3.5% of the households take meals twice a day, children in 85.8% of the households take three meals a day and the remaining 10.7% take more than 3 meals a day. Thus the general dietary pattern of the village consists of three meals a day.

71. The field labourers and cultivators generally take three meals a day. They generally have their first meal at about 8 A.M. in the morning before proceeding to the field. If the pressure of work in the field is very heavy and particularly in summer, even their first meal is carried to the fields. Then they leave the village very early and start work in the field.

Round about 8 A.M. they have a short break for their first meal. For the second meal, they have a break of about 2 hours in the field when at times they have a fiesta after meals in the fields only. In summer they invariably have their second meal at home. They have their supper or the third meal immediately after sunset.

72. It is seen from Table XVIII that Jowar forms the staple food of all the households in the village. The staple diet of 210 households consists of jowar only and in the case of the remaining 14 households this staple diet is supplemented by wheat, bajra or rice. Jowar is generally consumed in the form of bread. For the first meal, they invariably have jowar bread left over from the previous day's preparation. It is only when the first meal is carried to the fields that they prepare fresh bread in the morning. Jowar bread is usually consumed with hot curries made of vegetables or pulses. Among the vegetables brinjals and onion appear to be the most favoured ones. They invariably prepare a *Chatni* which consists of a paste of chillies, salt and tamarind. The second meal may consist of jowar bread or gruel (*Ambali*) made of jowar. The supper again consists of jowar bread only. Thus the menu for the three meals shows hardly any variations. In summer they consume a lot of butter-milk. Consumption rate of milk in all households is generally low. The common medium for cooking is groundnut oil. Generally they do not prepare jowar bread at home on Mondays in the month of '*Shravana*'.

73. For special occasions and festivals they consume sweets made of wheat flour. The popular sweets are *Huggi*, *Holige*, *Shavige* and *Payasa*. *Huggi* is husked and boiled wheat mixed with molasses and sometimes with milk. *Holiges* which are also called *Polis* are wheat flour cakes rolled round lumps of split gram boiled with molasses and baked. *Shavige* or vermicelli is wheat flour beaten into dough and drawn into long threads which are curled round sticks, dried in the sun, and eaten with molasses and milk. *Payasa* is gruel made of sweetened wheat or pulses. At times they prepare *Kadbus* which are orange sized balls of wheat flour stuffed with split gram and molasses and boiled or fried in oil. Rice is considered as a dainty and is eaten only on holidays or when they entertain guests.

74. It is seen from Table XVIII that 187 out of the 224 households or about 83% of the households in the village consist of vegetarians only. Non-vegetarians are found only among Kurubas and Marathas. All the 12 Maratha households take non-vegetarian food and

among Kurubas only about 15% of them are non-vegetarians. Even these so called non-vegetarian households consume such food only occasionally. Their economic circumstances do not permit them to have non-vegetarian food more frequently. Generally the dietary pattern of both the non-vegetarian and vegetarian households is the same.

75. The habit of drinking tea is slowly on an increase. The proximity of Ramdurg is partly responsible for this. Whenever the villagers visit Ramdurg for trading or any other purposes, they invariably have a cup of tea in the restaurants there.

#### Beliefs and Practices Births

76. For her first confinement a young wife generally goes to her parent's house. When a woman is pregnant for the first time, her food longings are satisfied as far as possible, and a special feast called *Shrimantkarya* is held in the fifth month. On this day she is presented with a green sari and a green bodice, or a bodice only if her husband is poor and some unwidowed women are asked to dine with her. Lamps are placed by her side and the feast is made as grand as the giver can afford. This ceremony is held twice, once in her own house and a second time in her parental house. When she reaches an advanced stage of pregnancy, her diet is regulated especially if they foresee some complications at the time of delivery. She is forbidden to eat jackfruit, cheese, til, etc. But most of the female folk do their normal work including manual labour in the fields till the time of delivery. In fact there are a few instances in the village where, women have actually delivered in the fields even. Poverty is the main reason for this.

77. The villagers have several beliefs regarding pregnancy. They believe that a pregnant woman's husband should never carry a dead body. So also he should not kill a snake during her pregnancy. They consider killing of a snake during this period as equivalent to killing the child to be born. They also believe that a woman going to her parental place for delivery should always do so in some odd month of pregnancy, preferably the 5th or the 7th.

78. There is no trained midwife in the village. This work is generally attended to by elderly ladies in the village. The nearest maternity Hospital is at Ramdurg, which is not far away from the village. But the villagers very rarely take their women to this Hospital for delivery. The lady who attends to the delivery work

or the midwife takes an oil bath and wears a saree given by the household for 5 days after delivery before returning the Saree to them. After birth the midwife sprinkles a little cold water over the baby's stomach and cuts its navel cord. She buries the navel cord in an earthen jar along with the after birth, a little turmeric and red powder, some rice etc. On the 5th day they perform a ceremony called *Ayadasi*. On this day the midwife passes a *Hanganool* (a thread dipped in turmeric) round the *Horusu* (rope cot) and also round a vessel kept below the cot and ties a thread and a root called *Naruberu* to the wrist of the mother. They believe that eating of this root by the mother prevents both the mother and the child from stomach-ache. In the lying-in room an image of *shetteva* is also placed and puja offered by sprinkling turmeric and *Kumkum* on the Goddess, before cooked food is offered to the deity. A needle and some lamp black is placed close to the deity under the belief that the deity will write the fate of the child on its forehead with this needle. So the mother keeps on praying the deity to bless the child with a good fortune. If the child born is a male one the midwife ties a string called *Udadara* round its waist.

79. The naming ceremony is generally performed on the 13th day. Till the 13th day the mother is given cocoanut, jaggery, etc. She always avoids consuming any stale food during this period. For five days after delivery, the inmates of the house do not offer any worship. They observe five days as the period of pollution. They keep some water and some neem leaves in an earthen pot near the threshold and whenever they go out of the house or enter it, they sprinkle their persons with this water. The Lingayats do not observe any period of pollution. Their priest or Jangam ties a ling to the child's arm (which is immediately transferred to the cradle) on the day of the delivery or on the third or fifth day after delivery. The Marathas observe 7 days as the period of pollution.

80. On the day of its birth, the child is fed on honey and castor oil. It is suckled for about a year. When it completes about 6 months, the child is given milk and rice or jowar gruel and milk.

81. Sterility is always attributed to sins committed in the past life. They believe that if any lady had been responsible in killing a child during her previous birth, she gets sterile in her next birth. They also believe that this defect can be overcome by offering puja to *Banni* plant. Some of them observe vows to God Hanuman. Some who pray for children or fulfilment of

other desires walk through burning embers in front of the temple of Shidlingappa on Shivaratri night. If such a person is blessed with a child, the child is brought to the temple and the priest throws it from the roof of the temple into the hands of four persons standing below. They believe that if the husband of a pregnant woman kills a snake or a scorpion during her pregnancy, the child will be born dead.

#### Beliefs and practices connected with marriage

82. Now-a-days child marriages do not generally take place in the village. Post-puberty marriages are more common. However it cannot be said that child marriages have completely stopped. It would be evident from Table VI that there are 30 girls aged below 14 years who are already married and of them 6 are aged below 9 years. The offer of a marriage generally comes from the boy's side. After the negotiations for a marriage are successfully settled, they select an auspicious day in consultation with a Jangam and arrange for a betrothal ceremony. This ceremony generally takes place in the bride's place of residence. At this ceremony the bridegroom's parents present the girl with a saree, bodice, flowers etc. and *arati* is waved before her. The village headman and other elderly persons are invariably invited for such functions. They are honoured by being presented with betel leaves, arecanuts, etc. All the invitees are then given a feast. In the village such ceremonies are generally arranged in the Hanumant Deva temple. There is one family called *Kattimaniyavaru*. It is the duty of this family to pass on information to all concerned in the village and invite them for such functions. Among all castes the custom of paying a bride price prevails. Among Kurubas the bride price used to be about Rs. 80 in the past. Now it is raised to about Rs. 210. Lingayats pay a bride price of about Rs. 400.

83. The marriage ceremonies take about two days for completion. They are invariably performed at the bridegroom's residence or in a temple in the village of the bridegroom. Among almost all the castes in the village excepting Brahmins, Panchals, and Marathas, marriages are conducted by Lingayat Jangams. Some Kurubas call their Acharies for conducting the marriages. The marriage ceremonies start with the turmeric rubbing ceremony. A *Suragi* is formed by placing four brass vessels on the four corners of a square and a *Kalash* with a burning wick in the centre. Cotton thread is passed round all the jars. Then the bride and the bridegroom are seated near the *Kalash* with their respective mothers behind them and all the four are

bathed before turmeric paste is applied to their persons by married women. Then the milk post ceremony or *Halakamba* takes place. This consists of bringing a branch of *Rai* plant and tying it to a post in the marriage pendal and worshipping it. Among Kurubas—all the Kurubas of the village being *Hattikankans*—cotton wristlets are tied to the wrists of both the bride and the bridegroom. At the time of the marriage, the bride and the bridegroom are seated in the middle of a square formed by placing vessels round which a string is passed five times. Among Kurubas if the marriage is conducted by Achari, a piece of cloth is held between the couple so that they cannot see each other till the Mangalasutra is tied. The string round the vessels is later cut and tied to the wrists of the bride and the bridegroom. Then the lucky necklace or *Mangalsutra* is tied round the neck of the bride. Generally this is tied by the priest who officiates at the marriages. Just at this time sacred rice is sprinkled on the couple as blessings.

84. These are broadly the marriage customs of all the castes in the village. But they may differ in detail from caste to caste. Thus among Brahmins, the offer for marriage generally comes from the bride's side and instead of the bride's parent receiving any brideprice, he has to pay a dowry to the bridegroom. So also among them the marriage takes place at the bride's and not at the bridegroom's place as among other castes. Again among Panchals, it is quite necessary that the marriage coronet should be tied round the head of the bridegroom by his uncle to whom he has to give some presents.

85. After the marriage, they visit the village temples in a procession and offer prayers there. *En route* they give presents to the menial village servants. Among Lingayats and Kurubas, it is obligatory on the part of the bridegroom to present the bride at least with the following ornaments, viz., one pair of ear rings, one waist band, one pair of armlets and one pair of toe rings. Excepting for the ear rings which should be of gold all the other ornaments are generally made of silver.

86. The remarriage of widows is permitted among almost all the castes. Widow remarriages are simple affairs which are not attended to by married women. Such marriages generally take place at night time and end with the tying of the '*Tali*' or, lucky necklace, round her neck. A remarried widow is not allowed to take part in any auspicious or religious ceremony. In the village the number of widows is quite large.

There are as many as 95 widows forming about 17% of the total female population. A few among them are aged less than 25 years. As against this, the number of widowers is only 16. This clearly shows that though widow remarriages are permitted among majority of the castes, they are not considered with much favour. So also divorces and separations are permitted among majority of the castes. In the village there are 3 males and 9 females who have divorced or separated. At the time of a divorce the wife has to return all the ornaments and bride price received by her at the marriage, if the divorce is sought by her.

#### Beliefs and Practices connected with death

87. Generally the dead are buried in the village. Among Kurubas, the dead are either buried or cremated. Among Panchals, the dead who have undergone the sacred thread ceremony are cremated and the rest are buried. The burial customs among the Kurubas are more or less similar to those prevailing among Lingayats. The only difference is that the dead are carried to the burial ground in a lying position. Among Lingayats unmarried children are carried in a lying

position and married adults are carried in a sitting position. At times if a Lingayat adult dies in an unmarried state, they perform a small ceremony of marrying such dead person to a plant called *Yekki Gida* before the body is disposed of by burial. When a dead body of a Kuruba is disposed of by cremation, on the third day his relatives visit the cremation ground, offer cooked food to the spirits of the dead and collect some bones and ashes for ultimate disposal in some river or tank. The Brahmins and Marathas cremate their dead.

88. The Panchals, Marathas, etc., observe a period of pollution of 10 days. The Kurubas also observe a period of pollution. But Lingayats do not observe any such periods. According to Lingayat philosophy death should be a cause for joy and not sorrow as the dead person has changed the cares and sorrows of this mortal world to the joys of Kailas. It is for this reason that they have very few after death ceremonies. Among Kurubas there is a custom of obtaining within the first month a brass or silver embossed figure of a human face representing the deceased and offering it worship.

#### Economic Resources

89. The most important and practically the only economic resource of the village is agriculture. In the village there are in all 662 workers, forming 59.70% of the total population. Among these workers, agriculture is the principal occupation of 89.72%. 41.84% of them have cultivation of own or leased land as the principal occupation and 47.88% work principally as agricultural labourers. Considering this aspect from the point of view of households, it is seen that 88.39% of the households principally depend on agriculture for their maintenance. Besides these there are some other households which have agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. Thus Land forms the principal economic resource.

#### Land

90. The village covers an area of about 2,620 acres and 39 Gunthas. The total land revenue payable is Rs. 2,328.25. The total cultivable land covers 2,002 acres and 37 Gunthas including 1 acre and 5 Gunthas of unassessed land. The distribution of the land according to its utilisation is as follows:—

| Category                                        | Area<br>Acres-Gunthas |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Net cultivable land                         | 2,002-37              |
| (b) Pot Kharab                                  | 50-04                 |
| (c) Rivers, nalas, etc                          | 41-26                 |
| (d) Gaothana                                    | 67-32                 |
| (e) Roads                                       | 16-01                 |
| (f) Burial ground                               | 4-34                  |
| (g) Musketry                                    | 0-21                  |
| (h) Forests                                     | 430-14                |
| (i) Cultivable land put to non-agricultural use | 6-30                  |
| Total area                                      | 2,620-39              |

Thus about 76% of the land falls in the cultivable category and 16% is covered by forests. The rest of the land is not available for cultivation as it is either unfit or put to other public purposes like residential area, roads, etc. Out of the 2,005 acres and 31 Gunthas available for cultivation, the net area sown was 1,851 acres and 27 Gunthas in 1961-62, 1,822 acres and 35 Gunthas in 1962-63 and 1,818 acres and 35 Gunthas in 1963-64. Thus about 150 acres of land from the area classified as cultivable has always remained fallow. Most of this uncultivated land lies scattered in

### CHAPTER III

#### ECONOMY OF THE VILLAGE

patches. Some of these patches lie on the river bank and are not cultivable due to excess of moisture content in the subsoil, some of the patches are very stony.

#### Livestock

91. Livestock and cultivation form the twin pillars of an agrarian economy. In the village livestock is maintained only as an adjunct to agriculture. Besides providing the motive power for the traditional ploughs, the bullocks also provide valuable manure. So they are nursed with great care. They generally occupy a part of the residential house and are sheltered as well as the family members. But the villagers have not paid any attention to the value of breeding animals through scientific selection. There are no breeding bulls in the village and all the cattle of the village are of ordinary breed, locally known as *Jawari*. There is one bull which is a free lancer dedicated to God. It is called *Guli*. There are no pedigree animals at all. There are in all 135 working bullocks in the village. The details of the livestock found in the village are presented in Table 7. The other cattle found in the village are cows and she-buffaloes which are maintained for milk and manure. The milk finds a ready market at Ramdurg. There are in all 95 cows of which 66 are dry and 165 she-buffaloes of which 106 are dry. The other important livestock in the village is sheep and goats. There are in all 1,075 sheep and 174 goats. Mostly they are possessed by Kurubas, whose traditional occupation is rearing of sheep. Sheep are also an important source of manure. The shepherds wander from field to field and pen their sheep overnight there after the crops are harvested. A field well manured in this manner is considered to yield luxuriant crops for several years afterwards. So the farmers always welcome such flocks to their fields and in return pay the shepherds in the form of grains. According to the quinquennial livestock census of 1961 the position in the village is as follows:—

| Category                         | Number |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| A. Cattle                        |        |
| (a) Working bullocks             | 82     |
| (b) Cows (in milk 23 and dry 44) | 67     |
| (c) Young stock                  | 64     |

| Category                                  | Number |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| B. Buffaloes                              |        |
| (a) Adult males                           | 3      |
| (b) Adult females (in milk 49 and dry 50) | 99     |
| (c) Young stock                           | 53     |
| C. Sheep                                  | 710    |
| D. Goats                                  | 173    |
| E. Poultry                                | 65     |

#### Other Resources

92. Besides agricultural land and livestock, there are very few economic resources in the village. There are no big industries nor are there any big commercial institutions. A few households conduct their traditional crafts like tailoring, carpentry, weaving, blacksmithy, etc., and a few run some small trading establishments who do business only on a retail scale. There are 7 households doing carpentry, one household doing tailoring, one doing weaving and one doing blacksmithy. As regards trade, there are three households dealing in grocery articles, four running small teashops and three are milk vendors. The trade in milk is purely a subsidiary source of income.

#### Factors influencing economic life in the village

##### A. Land Tenures and Land Reforms

93. All the lands in the village are surveyed and settled. Before the survey settlement was introduced, the lands used to be resumed at the will of the chief. Under the Survey settlement the land is not resumed except on failure to pay the revenue due to Government. The general tenure in the village is the Survey of Ryatwari tenure, the only exception being the Inam lands. The Ryatwari tenure is the right to occupancy of Government land continuable in perpetuity on payment of the Government Demand. The land is also alienable. The assessment is placed on each survey number and the settlement is made by the Government directly with the occupant. It is subject to periodical revision. It is the ordinary tenure of village holders who have no special grant or other peculiarity in the title by which they are connected with the soil. In the village out of the total cultivable area of 2,002 acres and 37 gunthas, 1,497 acres and 8 gunthas are Ryatwari lands. Under the terms of the old grants, an occupant was free to transfer or alienate any of his rights without any restrictions. Thus the right of occupancy was itself a property, permanent, heritable and transferable and this continues to be so in the case of all the old grants, though now certain restrictions have been placed by the tenancy legislations which would be discussed later. As against

these extensive rights of the old grantees, the new grantees were placed under certain additional restrictions. According to the terms of the new grants of Ryatwari lands, the grantees cannot transfer or alienate the lands without specific sanction from Government. Thus in the Ryatwari lands themselves, there are two types locally known as *Hale Shartu* (Old terms) and *Hosa Shartu* (new terms). In the village 1,104 acres and 37 gunthas are given under old terms and 38 acres and 27 gunthas under new terms.

94. Besides these Ryatwari lands, there are lands called *Inam* or alienated in the village. The total extent of *Inam* lands in the village is 505 acres and 29 gunthas. These lands may be said to be exceptions to the two principles of the State Proprietorship of all land and the liability of all land to pay the Land Revenue to Government. Such *Inams* were formerly granted out of mere favour or as reward for service rendered by himself or his ancestors. Such grants were also being made for (i) the maintenance of an office or a secular, religious, or charitable institution; (ii) as a reward for past, present and future services, (iii) for certain duties to be performed by the office bearers in a village etc. Some of them were conditional and some unconditional.

95. In Ramdurg State there were both Non-service and Service *Inams*. The non-service *Inams* were *Jat Inam*, *Devasthan Inam*, and *Paragana Watandars*. The Service *Inams* were *Inams* for servants useful to the community, *Inams* for servants useful to Government and other miscellaneous *Inams*. It appears that till about 1921 or so the State authorities had taken no steps to settle the various kinds of *Inams* existing in the State. Till then only heirship enquiries were being conducted when a holder of an *Inam* died. Round about 1921, the Act XI of 1852 and the summary Settlement Act II of 1863 were introduced into the State and detailed enquiries were conducted between 1921 and 1931 by the State Karbhari who was appointed as the *Inam* Commissioner with a view to settle the various kinds of *Inam* grants. So it was only after the introduction of these Acts in 1921, that proper steps were taken to decide the titles of the holders and to determine the terms of the grants on which they were continued. The *Inam* lands found in the village fall under the following categories:—

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
|                             | A. G.  |
| (a) Dewasthan Inam          | 149-16 |
| (b) Village Servants' Inams |        |
| (i) Patilki                 | 303-08 |
| (ii) Sanadi                 | 53-05  |
| Total                       | 505-29 |

96. It has already been stated that in 1948 this State merged with other Indian territories and this Taluk came to be included in the Bombay State, first in the Bijapur District and later in the Belgaum District. The Bombay Government had already taken, as a part of their land reforms policy, certain legislative measures to eliminate certain intermediaries between itself and the tiller of the soil by abolition of *inams* and non-Ryatwari tenures. Although the *Zamindari* system of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh type were non-existing in the Bombay State, the non-Ryatwari tenures were many and varied and complicated the Ryatwari administration. Each tenure had special incidents and the tenure holder had special rights. Similar were the conditions in Ramdurg State also, when the Bombay Government decided to extend similar legislative measures to the merged States also. It was because of this fundamental difference in the incidents of the tenures that the Government had to undertake separate legislative measures for each tenure although broadly there was a uniformity in treatment. So the Bombay Government extended the application of several *Inam* abolition Acts to this region between 1952 and 1954. Some of the *Inams* so abolished were *Paragana* and *Kulkarni Watans*; *Saranjams*, *Jahagirs* and other Political *Inams*; *Inams* useful to community; Miscellaneous *Inams* etc. However while abolishing the tenures, the tenure holders or others are not dispossessed of the lands in their actual possession but are allowed to continue in possession with or without payment of occupancy price. Thus the scope of these tenure abolition Acts has been restricted primarily to the abolition of various *Inam* and non-Ryatwari tenures and to the conversion of lands held on these tenures into lands of occupancy nature. In the village the following *Inams* stand so far abolished:—

|                                         |        |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|
|                                         | A. G.  |
| (a) Jat Inam                            | 303-39 |
| (b) Kulkarniki Inam                     | 35-30  |
| (c) Inam useful to community like Joshi | 23-05  |
| Total                                   | 362-34 |

97. Another important land reforms measure that was necessary in this region was the Tenancy Legislation. Due to various causes of socio-economic nature, the condition of the tillers of the soil had become very bad. There had been large-scale transfer of agricultural land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. Rack renting had become a familiar mode of exploitation of tenants by land-lords. Most of the tenants were only tenants at will with the result that they had no security on the land. To combat all such evils, the

Bombay Government had already taken various legislative measures and passed a tenancy law. When this State merged in the Bombay State, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1948 was in force in the other regions. The provisions of this Act were extended to this Taluk and village in 1952. Leaving out the minor details the important provisions of this Act are those relating to (a) the protection offered to the tenant against eviction from land; (b) the restrictions placed on transfer of agricultural land and at the same time encouraging their transfer to the actual tenant; and (c) the fixation of the maximum rent payable by a tenant to his land-lord. The Act recognised a special category of tenants called the Protected Tenants and a protected tenancy was deemed perpetual so that even if a protected tenant died, the landlord had to offer to continue the tenancy on the same terms and conditions to the heir or heirs of the deceased protected tenant. Regarding the regulation of rent, the maximum rent payable by a tenant was defined in terms of crop share which, in the case of irrigated land, was not to exceed 1/4th and in the case of other lands, 1/3rd of the crop of such land or its value. The State Government could also by special notifications fix the maximum rent at a lower rate. It was further prescribed that the land-lords should not receive or recover rent in terms of service, labour etc. Various cesses, Huks. taxes, etc., which some of them used to recover in the past were abolished. The Act also provided for a security of the tenure of ordinary tenants as well. The Government was also empowered to assume management of the land-lord's estates under certain circumstances, so that the production should not suffer destruction. Subdivision or subletting of land by the tenants was prohibited.

98. This Act was further amended in 1955 incorporating changes of a far-reaching nature, like fixation of economic holdings, and the ceiling areas, disposal of surplus lands to landless agricultural labourers, fixation of the maximum rents in multiples of assessment, abolition of absentee land-lordism, management of estates, fixation of maximum price for the sale of agricultural land, conferring rights of purchase of land on tenants etc.

99. When the village came to be included in the new Mysore State on 1-11-1956, the Government of Mysore decided to bring out an uniform Law for the whole State of Mysore and so suspended certain provisions from the Bombay Tenancy Act, like termination of tenancy for personal cultivation, purchase of

land by tenants etc. The villagers are anxiously looking forward to the day on which the new Act will be promulgated. It is said that this Land Reforms Law will come into force on 2-10-1965.

100. As far as the tenancy legislation is concerned, it appears there has been very little impact on the village, as most of the land is cultivated personally by the occupants. Many of the cultivators are not aware of the provisions and they only know of the broad fact that some tenancy legislation giving security to tenants and prescribing certain limitations on the rent payable by tenants has been made applicable to the area. Though it is not openly admitted it appears the custom of paying rent to the land-lords at the rates in vogue in the past still continues. In the course of detailed enquiry, it was found that in only four cases, the rent was limited to 1/6th share of the actual produce. The most common system of lease is to recover advance rent in cash for periods ranging from 8 to 15 years. In a few cases, the lands have been leased out for even longer periods by recovering rents in advance. And in such cases the rent received is generally much more than that permitted by law. The following are a few instances which will substantiate this statement:—

| Sl. No. | Area | Assessment | Advance rent recovered |
|---------|------|------------|------------------------|
| (i)     | 1.30 | 1.75       | Rs. 1008/- for 12 Yrs. |
| (ii)    | 0.33 | 0.87       | Rs. 300/- for 9 Yrs.   |
| (iii)   | 0.22 | 0.52       | Rs. 400/- for 8 Yrs.   |
| (iv)    | 2.12 | 2.00       | Rs. 500/- for 6 Yrs.   |
| (v)     | 3.00 | 3.50       | Rs. 1000/- for 20 Yrs. |
| (vi)    | 5.05 | 4.00       | Rs. 900/- for 7 Yrs.   |
| (vii)   | 2.03 | 3.69       | Rs. 792/- for 9 Yrs.   |
| (viii)  | 7.19 | 10.31      | Rs. 2000/- for 20 Yrs. |
| (ix)    | 2.03 | 2.81       | Rs. 800/- for 16 Yrs.  |
| (x)     | 3.25 | 4.19       | Rs. 1000/- for 10 Yrs. |

However there being very few lands which are not personally cultivated, there have been very few tenancy disputes from the village. From 1948-49 to 1965, there were 69 tenancy cases filed in the Tenancy Court of the Tahsildar. Most of these cases relate to voluntary surrender of their rights by tenants, permission to sell the lands to other agriculturists including tenants and permission to evict tenants for defaults in payment of rent. Generally the relationship between the tenants and the land-lords has been cordial. Though both the classes are keenly awaiting the implications of the land-reform measures which are expected to be introduced on 2nd October, 1965.

101. It was also noticed that due to excessive fragmentation of cultivable land, the cultivation work was considerably impeded. As the fragments were constantly undergoing changes permanent improvements to land could not be undertaken. It was difficult to use modern implements for small pieces, labour and capital could also not be properly organised. The cost of cultivation of small bits was also not economical. There were several administrative difficulties also to maintain records of minute and irregularly shaped sub-division. These were some of the many difficulties which were required to be met and so action to prevent further fragmentation and encourage consolidation of already existing fragments, was necessary. So the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, was made applicable to the village from 1-8-1952. But this is more or less a dead letter. The maximum limits fixed for fragmentation are 1 acre for the wet and the garden lands and 2 acres for the dry crop lands. But in practice fragments below these limits continue to be formed especially at the time of inheritance. Such fragments are not recognised by law and administration and so in Government records. The title of persons acquiring rights in newly formed fragments is not entered. So in such cases the actual state of affairs in the field is somewhat different from that found in the records. Consolidation proceedings are yet to start in the village.

#### Land improvement

102. There has been practically no land improvement undertaken in the village. The agricultural activities have neither been extended nor intensified. Most of the cultivable land is already under plough, and so there is not much scope for further extending the area under cultivation. On the other hand if the area under various crops is studied, it is seen that the cultivable fallows have increased from about 151 acres in 1961-62 to 184 acres in 1963-64. Double cropping is done in very few fields. The area sown more than once was about 38 acres in 1961-62 and it has increased to about 76 acres in 1963-64.

103. There are also no visible efforts at intensifying the cultivation. Irrigation is practically unknown. All the crops are rainfed, and the rains are erratic. There has been practically no change in the agricultural methods. Use of chemical fertilizers is not known. The field tools used are all primitive. So far tractors have not at all been used in ploughing. Thus there has been neither improvement in the cultivating conditions nor modernisation of the agricultural methods.

### ECONOMY OF THE VILLAGE

#### Industrialisation

104. As already stated elsewhere there are practically no industries in the village. Besides the traditional crafts like carpentry, ironsmithy and tailoring, the only household industry is weaving of cloth for bodice on handlooms. There are four shuttle looms in the village. They obtain yarn from the traders in Ramdurg and return to them the woven cloth for which they receive only wages. Thus almost all the craftsmen in the village do only servicing. They obtain the raw materials from the customers and return to them the finished goods, charging only the wages for their skilled services.

#### Expansion of sources of finance

105. The private money lender continues to be one of the principal sources of finance to the village particularly in the lower income groups. Now the village is covered by the National Extension Service with its Headquarters at Ramdurg. Though, so far it has not advanced loans to any great extent it is a new venue, which is expected to be of considerable help to the village. The large-sized Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., of Ramdurg Group has also been an important source of credit. The outstandings with it amount to nearly Rs. 18,000 and this forms the bulk of the debt in the village.

#### Expansion of Marketing Facilities

There are no marketing facilities in the village. But Ramdurg, the Taluk Headquarters about 5 furlongs away, has a fairly big market and the villagers avail of the marketing facilities at Ramdurg. A weekly shandy is held there on every Sunday, when trading in grocery and other articles as well as in cattle goes on briskly. At Ramdurg, a regulated market committee has been established from 1959, with its jurisdiction covering the whole of the Taluk. This Committee has already brought under its regulatory orbit, agricultural commodities like groundnut, cotton, jowar, tur, wheat, bajra and jaggery. The committee has also afforded grading facilities. At present it is functioning in the existing bazaar. As it cannot afford many facilities to the agriculturists there, a site covering 5 acres and 7 Gunthas has been acquired within the Ramdurg limits for this Society. It has also established two market sub-yards at Katkol and Hulkund.

#### Infiltration of urban influences

107. There is not much infiltration of urban influences in the village. The urban influence that is noticeable in the village relates to only dress and

food and that too only among the younger people. The younger generations prefer to have sewn lower garments instead of the traditional dhoti. So also the habit of drinking tea and smoking is on the increase. People are getting more and more attracted by cinemas and such other urban types of entertainment. Even then, it has to be admitted that the village is still largely rural in thought and action.

#### Economic activities and nature of changes

##### (A) Livelihood classes

108. At the time of enumeration in the 1961 Census, the village had 601 workers and 435 non-workers. Among workers only persons who were gainfully employed were included and then they were classified in the following nine groups according to the nature of their principal work:—

|      | Nature of principal work                  | No. of workers |
|------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| I    | Cultivators                               | 405            |
| II   | Agricultural labourers                    | 129            |
| III  | Mining, Livestock rearing, forestry etc.  | 1              |
| IV   | Household industry                        | 44             |
| V    | Manufacture other than Household industry | ..             |
| VI   | Construction                              | 3              |
| VII  | Trade and commerce                        | 2              |
| VIII | Transport, storage, etc.                  | ..             |
| IX   | Other services                            | 17             |
|      | Total                                     | 601            |

109. For the purposes of the Census of 1951, the entire population of the village was classified into two main groups, viz., Agricultural classes and Non-agricultural classes—in which both active workers and their dependent non-workers were included. Thus in these two classes, it was not known who actually participated in the economic activities and who did not. Thus if any household was dependent on cultivation of land for its maintenance, all the members of that household were included in the agricultural class for the simple reason that agriculture was their means of livelihood. For the Census of 1961 as also for the present survey, only persons actually working are shown under one of the nine industrial categories of work and their dependents and persons not gainfully employed have all been classified separately as non-workers. Then there is another material difference in the concepts adopted for the Census of 1951, on one hand and those adopted in 1961 and for the present

survey on the other. In 1951, that work which provided the maximum income to a household was considered as its principal work and the other work, if any, was considered as subsidiary. In 1961, the emphasis was not on the income factor but on the time factor. Thus for the purposes of the 1961 Census and the present survey, the principal work is that gainful economic activity to which a worker devotes more time regularly notwithstanding the fact that it may not bring to him his largest income. So if the statistics collected in 1951 are to be compared with the statistics collected at the time of this survey in 1964, some uniform concepts will have to be adopted and it is with this purpose that the information collected in 1964 has been compiled according to the concepts adopted in 1951 Census. The results achieved are tabulated below:—

| Livelihood classes                           | 1951 census<br>population | 1964 survey<br>population |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|                                              | No. percent               | No. percent               |
| <i>I. Agricultural Classes :</i>             |                           |                           |
| (1) Cultivation of owned land                | 365 44.03                 | 443 39.94                 |
| (2) Cultivation of land taken on lease       | 42 5.07                   | 98 8.84                   |
| (3) Agricultural labour                      | 359 43.30                 | 446 40.22                 |
| (4) Non-cultivating land owners              | .. ..                     | .. ..                     |
| Total of I                                   | 766 92.40                 | 987 89.00                 |
| <i>II. Non-agricultural classes :</i>        |                           |                           |
| (1) Production other than cultivation        | 39 4.71                   | 52 4.69                   |
| (2) Trade and commerce                       | 5 0.60                    | 15 1.35                   |
| (3) Transport                                | .. ..                     | .. ..                     |
| (4) Miscellaneous sources and other services | 19 2.29                   | 55 4.96                   |
| Total of II                                  | 63 7.60                   | 122 11.00                 |
| Grand Total                                  | 829 100.00                | 1109 100.00               |

110. The above figures indicate that there has been practically no change in the pattern of living as between 1951 and 1964. The population during the two periods has increased by about 33%. The population dependent on agriculture has increased from 766 in 1951 to 987 in 1964, thus recording an increase of about 28.8%. The non-agricultural classes have increased from 63 in 1951 to 122 in 1964. Thus the non-agricultural classes have almost doubled in number. But this is not due to the fact that the non-agricultural economic activities

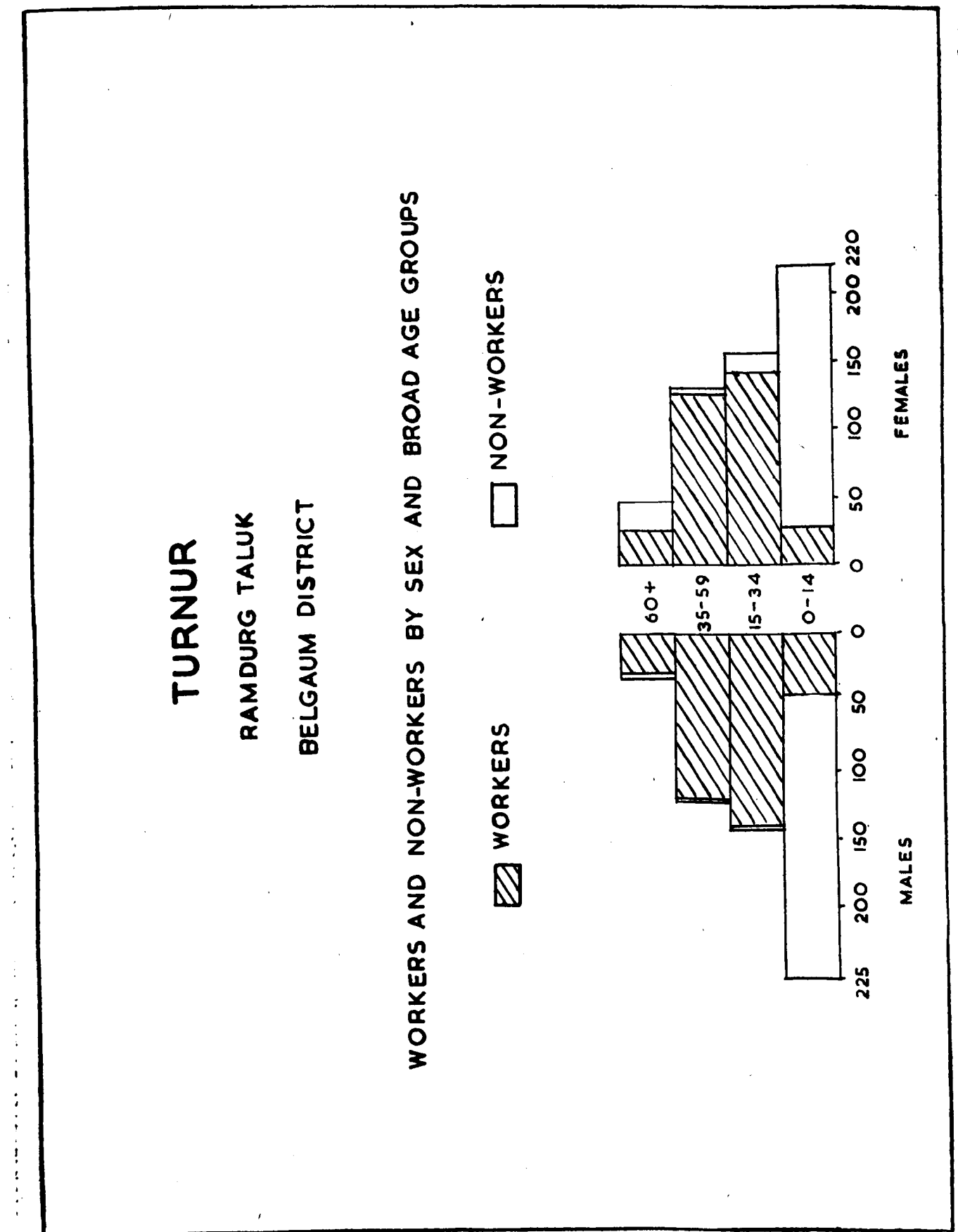
in the village have increased enormously. Only a couple of shops have increased in number during this period. But as it is, the non-agricultural population of the village was limited in number and with the increase in the population of these households, the percentage of increase records a marked variation so much so that if only the percentages are considered without considering the actual figures, it is very likely that a mistaken impression that the village is showing a strong bias towards non-agricultural activities is likely to be created. The village has been having only an agricultural bias and it is so even to this day.

111. The experience of conducting similar surveys in several other villages during this period, has shown that the impact of the Land Reform measures introduced by Government on the economic activities in those villages has generally been considerable. As a result of these measures it has been noticed in several villages that generally there is a decrease in the number of tenant cultivators and a considerable increase in the number of owner cultivators and agricultural labourers. This is due to the fact that after the introduction of Land Reform Laws or in anticipation of the introduction of such measures several tenants have been displaced on one pretext or the other. After displacement of the tenants, the owners have started cultivating the lands themselves and the previous tenants have turned into agricultural labourers. But in this village, no such large-scale impact is discernible, from the above figures. There may be some solitary instances of such displacements no doubt. But they have not been on such a large-scale as to affect the broad classification of the economic activities of the village.

#### (B) Workers

112. The population of the village has been classified into two broad categories, viz., workers and non-workers, according to their economic activity. A person who is gainfully employed in any economic or social activity is considered as a worker, provided he or she satisfies all the criteria laid down for the definition of workers in the 1961 Census. Persons failing to satisfy such criteria have been classed as non-workers.

113. Table VIII presents information about workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups. It is seen from this Table that out of the total population of 1,109, the workers number 662 comprising of 341 males and 321 females. Thus the workers form about 59.70% of the total population. Sex-wise, it is seen 61.22% of the male population and 58.15% of the female population constitute the working force.



Sexwise the percentage of workers in the different age-groups is as follows:—

| Age-group    | Males  | Females |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 0—14         | 18.04% | 13.18%  |
| 15—34        | 98.61% | 90.97%  |
| 35—59        | 98.40% | 96.92%  |
| 60 and above | 90.91% | 53.19%  |

114. Table IX presents information about workers classified by sex, broad age-groups and occupations. It is seen from this Table, that out of the 662 workers in the village, 277 or about 41.84% have cultivation as their sole or principal work. 317 or about 47.88% have agricultural labour as their only or principal work. Thus agricultural labour and cultivation form the main work of 89.72% of the workers. Among cultivators 199 have no other subsidiary occupation and among agricultural labourers 173 have no other subsidiary occupation. Thus 71% of the cultivators and 54% of the agricultural labourers have no other subsidiary occupation. It is also noticed that nearly 24% of the cultivators have agricultural labour as a secondary occupation and about 43% of the agricultural labourers have cultivation as a secondary occupation. The next important economic activity is livestock rearing. There are 24 workers who are principally engaged in this and 13 persons rear livestock as a subsidiary occupation.

115. Table X presents information of the workers at Household Industry, Household Business and Household Cultivation by sex and broad age-groups. It is seen from this Table that there are no workers aged below 14 years working at either Household Industry or Household business. It is also worth noting that the number of male and female workers at Household Cultivation is almost the same, not only when the total figures are considered but also in the different age-groups. There are 210 male workers at Household Cultivation as against 205 females.

(C) Non-workers

116. It is evident from Table VIII that the non-workers form 40.30% of the total population. The non-

workers number 447 of whom 216 are males and 231 are females. Thus the percentages of non-workers among the male and female population are 38.78 and 41.85 respectively. Table XI presents information regarding the non-workers by sex, broad age groups and nature of activities. In the village non-workers can be classified only into three categories according to their activities. These are dependents, students and household workers. Among them dependents form the largest number. There are 386 dependents forming about 86.35% of the total non-workers. 361 of these dependents are young children aged below 14 years. 3 females aged between 15 and 34 years are dependents because of their bad health and 22 persons have become dependents due to old age. Students form 9.17% of the non-workers. There are 41 students in the village of whom 39 are aged below 14 years and only 2 are aged a little more than 14 and so are grouped in the 15—34 age group. Household workers number only 20 constituting 4.48% of the total number of non-workers. Of these, 20 only 2 are males and the rest are females. Majority of the women in the village actively participate in the cultivation and other economic activities and so the number of non-workers engaged in household duties only is so low. It may also be seen that out of the 447 non-workers in the village 400 or nearly 89% are aged below 14 years. This clearly shows that most of the able-bodied adults actively participate in all the gainful economic activities of the village.

(D) Ownership of economic resources

117. The data regarding ownership and cultivation of land are presented in Tables XXV, XXV-A, XXV-B and XXV-C. Table XXV presents details of cultivation of owned land, land leased out to others for cultivation and land taken on lease from others for cultivation. These three categories are indicated by the symbols A, B and C respectively. This Table provides some interesting information indicating what type of interest the households of the different castes in the village possess in the cultivated lands and to what extent. The information contained in Table XXV is summarised in the following statement:—

| Number of Households according to Castes |        |          |         |          |            |         |         |           |
|------------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|----------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Nature of interest in land               | Kuruba | Lingayat | Maratha | Panchala | Padma-sale | Vaishya | Brahmin | Talar-war |
| No lands                                 | 31     | 13       | 1       | 3        | 1          | ..      | ..      | 1         |
| A                                        | 72     | 4        | 10      | 7        | ..         | 1       | 1       | ..        |
| B                                        | 8      | 2        | 1       | 4        | 4          | 1       | ..      | ..        |
| C                                        | 8      | 2        | ..      | 1        | ..         | ..      | ..      | ..        |
| A & B                                    | 7      | ..       | ..      | 1        | 1          | ..      | ..      | ..        |
| A & C                                    | 31     | 5        | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..      | ..      | ..        |
| B & C                                    | 1      | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..      | ..      | ..        |
| A, B & C                                 | 2      | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..      | ..      | ..        |
| TOTAL                                    | 160    | 26       | 12      | 16       | 6          | 2       | 1       | 1         |

118. At this stage it may be necessary to indicate that it would not be correct to arrive at the figure of the total acreage under cultivation by totalling the areas shown under 1 to 7 types of cultivation in Table XXV as some of the land appearing in category B will appear again in category C.

119. It is seen from Table XXV-A that 162 of the 224 households in the village own agricultural land. In other words about 72% of the households in the village own land. Considering the position of ownership of land according to castes, it is seen that 75% of the Kuruba Households, 43% of the Lingayat households, 75% of the Panchal households, 91% of the Maratha households, 83% of the Padmasale households 50% of the Vaisya households and 100% of the Brahmin households own land. The only household of Talawars in the village does not own any land. In all, an extent of about 953 acres of land is owned by the residents of Turnur. About 789 acres or 82% of it is owned by Kurubas. These 953 acres of land are owned by 162 households, giving an average of 5.8 acres per land owning households. However the distribution of this land even among the land-owning classes is not equitable as would be evident from the following statement:—

| Sl. No. | Size group of holding               | No. of HH's | Total extent of land owned (in acres) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.      | No land                             | 62          |                                       |
| 2.      | Less than 1.00 acre                 | 14          | 7.63                                  |
| 3.      | Between 1.00 acre and 2.49 acres    | 43          | 74.46                                 |
| 4.      | Between 2.50 acres and 4.99 acres   | 48          | 166.14                                |
| 5.      | Between 5.00 acres and 7.49 acres   | 22          | 139.00                                |
| 6.      | Between 7.50 acres and 9.99 acres   | 17          | 142.48                                |
| 7.      | Between 10.00 acres and 14.99 acres | 5           | 61.74                                 |
| 8.      | 15 acres and above                  | 13          | 362.17                                |
|         | Total                               | 224         | 953.62                                |

120. Table XXV-B presents information about the land owned by the residents of Turnur within the village itself. It would be seen from this that out of the 162 land-owning households, 146 own land within the village. Some of them may own land in the mofussil as well. But 16 of the land-owning households, own them only in the mofussil. It would also be seen that out of the 953.62 acres of land owned by the villagers 652.67 acres lie within the Turnur limits. Thus 300.95 acres of land owned by them lie outside the village limits. Table XXV-B presents information regarding the different size-groups of holdings as well. Now the

total extent of cultivable land in the village is about 2,002 acres. Out of that only about 652 acres are owned by the villagers. Thus only 32.5% of the arable land in the village is owned by the villagers. In other words 67.5% of the land lying within the village limits is owned by persons who do not reside in the village.

121. Table XXV-C presents details about the 300.95 acres of land owned by the villagers of Turnur beyond their village limits. In all 55 households own such land in eleven villages as detailed in the Table. The largest extent of land held in the mofussil lies within the limits of the village Kanhanudi. In that village alone lie 217.45 acres owned by 36 households from Turnur.

122. The other important economic resource of the village consists of livestock. It is seen from Table XIII that 94 households are engaged principally in cultivation, besides some households doing cultivation as a subsidiary occupation. But Table 7 shows that only 58 households possess working bullocks. Thus some of the cultivating households have to depend on others for the supply of bullock power required for their agricultural operations. Some households maintain cows and she-buffaloes for milk purposes. There are 1,075 sheep and 174 goats and most of them are possessed by the Kurubas. Poultry is not maintained on a large-scale and those who maintain it do so for their personal use.

#### (E) Primary and secondary occupation

123. Table XIII presents information regarding the primary and secondary occupations of the 224 households in the village. It would be seen from this that all the 224 households in the village are economically active. Out of the 224 households, cultivation is the principal occupation of 94 households or 41.96% of the total number of households. Agricultural labour is the principal occupation of 104 households or 46.43% of the households in the village. Thus the principal occupation of about 88.39% of the households in the village is related to cultivation. Out of the 94 households principally working at cultivation 46 or about 50% have no subsidiary occupation. So also in the case of about 50% of the households principally doing agricultural labour, there is no subsidiary occupation. The chief subsidiary occupation of households doing either cultivation or agricultural labour is again related to agriculture only. 34 of the households of cultivators have agricultural labour as their subsidiary occupation and 43 of the households of agricultural labourers have cultivation as their subsidiary occupation.

124. Household industry is the principal occupation of 10 households; trade is the principal occupation of 3 households; livestock rearing is the principal occupation of 2 households; service is the principal occupation of 3 households; general and industrial labour is the principal occupation of 4 households and hotel keeping is the principal occupation of 4 households. In the village 104 households have only one source of income, 108 households have two sources of income and the remaining 12 households have more than two sources of income.

#### (F) Changes from traditional occupation

125. No changes in the traditional occupation have been noticed. The traditional occupation of almost all the villagers has been cultivation and agricultural labour and they have stuck on to that.

#### Description of different occupations

##### (A) PRACTICES CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE

126. Ramdurg taluk as a whole falls in the eastern dry belt of the Belgaum district. This dry tract is locally known as 'Yarinad'. Included in this tract, the other taluks from this district are Gokak, Athani, Raybag, and parts of Hukkeri, Parasgad, and Chikodi taluks. In this tract the rainfall is 15 to 25 inches and is very erratic. Practically every year there is a failure of one crop or the other. The rains in a satisfactory season are received both from the South-west and the North-east monsoon between June and November.

127. As already stated, agriculture forms practically the only important economic activity in the village. Cultivation in the village is all dry, and so the crops very much depend on the vagaries of the rains. A part of the arable land has black soil locally known as *Yeribhumi*. Geologically it consists of the ruins of rock changed by the addition of organic matter. This soil has got great moisture-retaining power and if it is not mixed with any foreign matter it is so clayey that it is impossible in the rainy season to tread through it. In summer, it gapes in deep fissures which permit the underlayers to get exposed to air. The first heavy showers fall, carry the upper layers of the soil down through these fissures, and thereby the upper layers of the soil are renewed every year in the natural course. By far the greatest part of the arable land consists of brownish soil locally known as *Masari*. There, it is either a mixture of the black and the alluvial soils, in which case it is very productive or it is coloured by the iron bearing gravel which is locally termed as

*Garasu*. The red soils generally yield only the kharif or *Mungari* (early) crops as the moisture retaining capacity of such soils is not very high. However the soil is considered quite rich and productive.

128. The total cultivable area in the village is about 2,003 acres and the principal crops raised are jowar and groundnut. Both the early and the late varieties of jowar are raised. The early variety of jowar or the Kharif jowar is also known as *Kenjola* as it is slightly brownish in colour. This is generally sown in the latter half of June, where the soil is sandy and not pure black. It is also harvested earlier. The white jowar or *Bilijola* is a Rabi crop raised in black soil. It is usually sown in September. The chief points of difference between the red and white varieties of jowar are that the seeds of the red jowar are brownish whereas the seeds of white jowar are white; the stalk of red jowar is much bigger than that of the white variety but the latter is more palatable to the cattle as it contains more of Sugar. The grain of white jowar is also considered superior in flavour and taste and so normally people prefer to purchase white jowar. Jowar crop is also an important source of fodder for cattle. In fact jowar is the only dry cereal whose straw is used as fodder in its natural state. The straw of all other cereals and of pulses is trodden into pieces, mixed with chaff and then served to cattle. In the village two seasonal types of Kharif jowar are raised. One is called *Hunded Jowar*, which is a 90 days crop. It is generally grown in fields where it is proposed to raise a second crop. Cultivation of this early variety is also getting popular for another reason. Generally the economic conditions in the village are poor. They exhaust their agricultural produce early and round about August and September, it is a problem for them to find grains. So cultivation of some early ripening crops is welcome to them.

129. An idea about the cropping pattern of the village can be had from the following statistics for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

#### Area under different crops

| Name of crop   | 1961-62<br>Acres-Gunthas | 1962-63<br>Acres-Gunthas | 1963-64<br>Acres-Gunthas |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1              | 2                        | 3                        | 4                        |
| Kharif Jowar   | 358-09                   | 386-10                   | 408-12                   |
| Rabi Jowar     | 399-26                   | 264-18                   | 297-05                   |
| Shejje (Bajra) | 91-01                    | 82-24                    | 72-18                    |
| Paddy          | 2-04                     | 2-08                     | 3-08                     |
| Wheat          | 13-18                    | 14-12                    | 12-12                    |

|                          | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4  |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----|
| Ragi                     | ..      | ..      | ..      | .. |
| Navani                   | 5-17    | 8-20    | 10-20   | .. |
| Govinajola               | 4-02    | ..      | ..      | .. |
| Togari (Tur)             | 44-21   | 42-28   | 38-10   | .. |
| Green gram               | 21-28   | 22-16   | 18-16   | .. |
| Herse gram               | 47-20   | 44-15   | 42-20   | .. |
| Alsandi                  | 2-39    | 4-06    | ..      | .. |
| Madaki                   | 6-23    | 5-05    | 4-06    | .. |
| Gram                     | 9-00    | 18-24   | 16-20   | .. |
| Avani                    | 5-20    | 4-30    | 4-20    | .. |
| Badani                   | 2-10    | 2-20    | 2-30    | .. |
| Plantains                | 6-12    | 7-17    | 7-12    | .. |
| Limbi                    | 1-00    | 1-00    | ..      | .. |
| Savati                   | ..      | ..      | 1-00    | .. |
| Ellu                     | ..      | 2-10    | ..      | .. |
| Sugarcane                | 17-29   | 26-25   | 29-39   | .. |
| Groundnut                | 765-04  | 908-18  | 898-12  | .. |
| Agasi                    | 1-10    | ..      | ..      | .. |
| Kusabi (Safflower)       | 2-03    | 3-08    | 2-38    | .. |
| Cotton                   | 25-30   | 24-32   | 21-30   | .. |
| Pundi                    | ..      | 2-00    | ..      | .. |
| Jali                     | 38-13   | ..      | 3-31    | .. |
| Hullu (Grass)            | 17-31   | 16-31   | 16-31   | .. |
| Gross area sown          | 1890-00 | 1895-18 | 1895-19 | .. |
| Area sown more than once | 38-13   | 72-23   | 76-24   | .. |
| Net area sown            | 1851-27 | 1822-35 | 1818-35 | .. |
| Barren (Phot karab)      | 151-19  | 180-11  | 184-11  | .. |
| Total Kabja land         | 2003-06 | 2003-06 | 2003-09 | .. |

130. The agricultural practices and methods in vogue in the village are all primitive. Their field tools are all the traditional ones. Practically no improved tools have been introduced in the village. Of field tools, the chief are the plough, which are of two kinds; the heavy called *Negilu* and the light called *Ranti*; the seed drill called *Kurgi*; the hoe or *Ukki Kunte*; the light hoe or *Yadi* etc. The plough is a thick *Babul* log shaped by the village carpenter, with its lower end curving forward at an obtuse angle from the main block. The share, is an iron blade about one and a half feet long by three or four inches broad. It is let into a socket and fixed by a moveable iron ring to the wooden point beyond which it juts about five inches. The handle is attached to the block by a thick rope passed along the beam and tied to the yoke. The light plough is drawn by two bullocks and the heavy plough is drawn by six to eight bullocks. The seed drill or *Kurgi* is a block of *Babul* wood, about four feet long and about one foot broad with about three to four prongs set into it at right angles. Into each prong is fixed a hollow bamboo tube, about three feet long. These tubes communicate with a cup, which is about half a foot in diameter. The cup has some holes into

which the driver steadily feeds seeds which pass through the bamboo tubes and prong into neat furrows cut in front of each bamboo tube by the iron tips of the prongs. The block of wood is joined to the yoke by two small wooden beams. The seed drill is worked with the help of two bullocks. The heavy hoe or *Ukki-kunti* is a *Babul* beam about five feet long and one foot broad with an iron blade, about four feet long running horizontally along its length and supported by two wooden stays. The beam is joined to the yoke by two small beams. There is arrangement to lengthen or shorten the rope so that the blade penetrates the soil to the desired depth. The small hoe or *Yadi* is again *Babul* beam about two feet in length and about six inches in breadth with two stays. At the lower end of each stay an iron blade is fixed. The beam is joined to the yoke, by two small wooden rafters. Besides these important tools, there are several implements like the pickaxe, called *Guddali*, the reaping sickle called *Kudgol*, the weeding sickle called *Khurpi*, the axe called *Kodli* which are used by the farmers. Very few use iron ploughs in the village. Threshing is done by treading the cattle over the ears of corn. There is only one threshing roller possessed by the village *patil*.

131. Use of farm yard manure forms practically the only mode of enriching the soil. Farmyard manure consists of house-sweepings, ash, cattle litter, decayed vegetable matter and all kinds of rubbish. These are collected in a pit and after they decay, they are carted and spread over the fields by hand. But the quantity of manure so produced being insufficient the fields are manured once in three or four years. At times they also invite shepherds to pen their sheep in the fields overnight and it is considered that sheep manure considerably enriches the soil.

132. Inadequate water supply appears to be the greatest limiting factor for successful crop in this region. Soil erosion is also a serious problem. The rain falls in heavy torrents and thus destroys the top soil. Then there is trouble of *Karki*. *Karki* is a type of wildspreading and deep rooted weed. Large areas of good black soils become poor in productivity, when thickly infested by *Karki*.

133. Some other crops are generally raised as mixed crops with the principal crops. The crops mixed with jowar are usually pulses like green gram, tur, etc. Rotation of crops is also practised to a limited extent.

134. The practice of extending reciprocal aid is largely prevalent in the village. It is locally known as

*Muyya*. The wage structure varies with seasons. During harvests the female workers earn about a Rupee a day and the male workers about Rs. 1.50. At other times the female workers earn about Rs. 0.75 a day and a male workers between Rs. 1.00 and Rs. 1.50. For cotton pickings and groundnut harvests, the wages are usually paid as a share in the crop.

135. The agriculturists of Turnur have several beliefs and superstitions. They perform elaborate religious ceremonies before they sow jowar, which is usually the first crop they sow in a season. They fill the lap of Durgawar deity with betel leaf, nuts bodice, etc. and some people offer a sheep in sacrifice. After this they arrange for some worship by the village carpenter. Unless these *pujas* are offered, no carpenter in the village will work on any seed drill. He may however attend to work regarding ploughs, harrows, etc. This custom of offering Puja is observed by people of all the castes. Even non-residents of Turnur who cultivate land in the village are not permitted to sow the land within the village limits unless Durgawwa deity's communal worship is performed. The villagers generally reckon the seasons by the position of the sun and carry out all their agricultural operations according to them. Whenever rains fail, they observe vows to the local deities. They observe 5 or 7 days as *Varas* in honour of a local Goddess and on the last day some animal is sacrificed. They stop all agricultural work on these days.

136. Having considered these broad aspects of the agricultural practices in the village, it may be useful to understand the agricultural practices involved in raising atleast the principal crops in the village. As could be seen from the cropping pattern, the principal crops in the village are groundnut, Kharif jowar and Rabi jowar.

#### I. Groundnut

137. There are two main varieties of groundnut grown—one is the erect variety (Spanish improved) and the other is the spreading variety (Pondicherry). The Spanish improved is an early variety and is grown both in light and medium black soils. The crop is sown in June and takes about 3½ months for harvesting.

138. The preparations for sowing spreading variety of groundnut start immediately after Yugadi. The ploughing and harrowing operations start with the *Revati* rains in early April. The land is prepared by ploughing to a medium depth of four to six inches

and harrowing two or three times. The implement used for harrowing is known as *Kunte*. Then farm yard manure is added once in three or four years at the rate of 8 to 10 cartloads per acre. Then the land is ploughed. A wooden plough is used if the rain starts earlier. After about a fortnight, the land is again harrowed once or twice with *Kunti*. With the *Rohini* rains they start sowing groundnut and this may go on till the beginning of *Aridra* rain in June. The sowing is done with a seed drill (*Kurgi*) and the seed requirement for the spreading groundnut is about 38 *Seers* per acre. Sowing is always followed by a harrowing operation called *Belesalu*. About 20 days later, the intercultural operations are carried out with *Edekunti* and the operations are repeated once or twice. This is followed by weeding operation. About 15 days after *Gowri Hunnive* they start harvesting the crop by harrowing. The harrowing operations are repeated once or twice to remove all the produce and whatever that is left back is picked up by hand by engaging labourers. About this time labourers from Ramdurg, Kankanwadi, Sunnal, Oblapur and other nearby villages turn out in the village.

139. The average produce of this variety of groundnut is about 10 bags of pods per acre, each bag fetching about Rs. 28 in the market. However it has to be admitted that groundnut is one of the commodities which shows sudden fluctuations in the market. The cost of cultivation is about Rs. 130 per acre.

140. The programme of preparation of land, the mode of sowing and conducting intercultural and weeding operations in raising the erect variety of groundnut is similar to that followed for the spreading variety. The only difference lies in the harvesting operations. The erect variety of groundnut is harvested not by harrowing but by hand picking. The harvesting season also falls much earlier. So many a time, the land sown with the erect variety of groundnut is again sown with Rabi jowar or horsegram. The yield of the erect variety of groundnut is somewhat lesser, being about 6 to 8 bags per acre.

141. Groundnut crop is at times attacked by pests like the hairy caterpillar and Aphids. The local farmers were saying that these diseases are actually on an increase. But they do not appear to have been taking any steps to combat them. During the last 2 or 3 years, a new disease locally called *Jad budad hula* has been attacking the spreading variety of groundnut. It is said that the erect variety escapes this disease as it is usually harvested before the attack starts.

## II. Kharif Jowar

142. As already stated the village grows two types of Kharif jowar, viz., Hunded jowar which is a 90 days crop and the regular Kharif jowar known as *Kenjola* which is a 150 days crop. The method of preparation of land for sowing, the system of manuring etc., for Kharif jowar is similar to that practised in raising groundnut. The sowing operations of *Hunded* jowar start with the *Rohini* rains and continues up to *Mrigasira* rains. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers of jowar seed are sown per acre with the help of a seed drill called *Kurgi*. A pair of bullocks can operate the *Kurgi* in 4 acres of land per day. No mixed crop is raised with *Hunded* jowar, as the cultivators usually raise a second crop after harvesting *Hundred* jowar. The sowing operations are followed by intercultural and weeding operations. With the *Uttara* rains, the harvesting operations of *Hunded* jowar start. The average yield of *Hunded* jowar is about 2 bags per acre plus about half a cart load of fodder. This jowar crop is also said to get attacked by *Jada budada hula*.

143. The regular Kharif or *Mungari* jowar is sown after the *Rohini* rains start and the sowing operations continue till the *Mrigasira* rains. Generally *Sejje* (Bajra) or some other crop is raised as a mixed crop with this jowar. The seed rate is about 3 seers of jowar and  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer of *Sejje* or other mixed crop per acre. The sowing operations are done with the help of seed drill (*Kurgi*) which is worked by a pair of bullocks. An area of about 4 acres can be sown on a single day. The seed used is only local variety. Improved varieties like D-340 or B-S.-83, Nandyal, etc. are not popular. They reserve a part of their own produce for seed purposes. The seed is preserved carefully along with neem leaves, etc. to prevent weevilling. Before sowing, they soak the grains in water so that they could reject the bad corn that floats. About 20 days later, the intercultural operations start. These operations are repeated once or twice at intervals of 8—10 days. Then weeding operations are started. Round about *Deepawali* festival, the harvesting operations start. The average yield is about 3 bags of jowar, and about 48 seers of pulses per acre. The yield of jowar fodder is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cartloads. The average cost of cultivation is about Rs. 60 per acre.

144. The common diseases for jowar are smut. The crop is also attacked by stem borers and grass hoppers.

## III. Rabi Jowar

145. Generally this crop is raised in fields, where previously the erect variety of groundnut was har-

vested. Thus generally Rabi jowar is raised as a second crop. After the groundnut crop is harvested round about Mahanavami, the land is ploughed by a *Ranti* and then it is harrowed twice with *Kunti*. With the *Uttara* rains the sowing operations start. Usually the crop is sown 12 inches apart. The sowing operations continue till the *Hasta* rains. The sowing operations are followed by intercultural operations. These operations are repeated several times so as to provide support to the roots. Weeding operations are generally not necessary. Between *Bharat Hunnive* and *Shivaratri* the harvesting operations take place. The yield per acre is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 bags of jowar and about a cart load of fodder. Linseed, castor etc., are generally raised as mixed crops with Rabi jowar.

## Utilisation of Produce

146. Details about the disposal of the agricultural produce of the village have been presented in Table XXIV. It is seen from this that excepting for groundnut, sugarcane and cotton—the latter two are produced in small quantities—the produce is used for local consumption only. Only 6 households in the village have grainpits to store grains. Others dispose of their surplus commodities immediately after harvest and store grain required for personal consumption in bags.

## B. PRACTICES CONNECTED WITH ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

147. Though livestock forms the backbone of agriculture in the village, there is nothing special about the cattle of the village. Bullocks form the major portion of the cattle population and they are all of 'country' or *Jawari* breed. Even then they are active and are known to possess good power of endurance. All the animals except sheep and goats are generally stall-fed. Among them, working bullocks and cattle in milk receive more attention in feeding. There is only one Sindhi cow and a Delhi Buffalo. Both of them were purchased at Ramdurg.

148. Between March and May, the working bullocks are given chaff, fodder and cotton seed about 3 Kgs. per day. At times they are fed on broken horsegram also. Between June and October, the quantity of fodder served to them is increased from one *Jalli* (basket) to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Jallis*. On an average the cost of maintenance per pair of bullocks is about Rs. 90. The feed of milch cattle consists of fodder chaff and cottonseed or horsegram. However, cottonseed and horsegram are withdrawn when the animals go dry. It is said that the cost of maintaining one milch buffalo is a little less than that needed for a pair of bullocks.

## ECONOMY OF THE VILLAGE

149. The trade in cattle generally takes place in the weekly market at Ramdurg or at the time of the village fairs in the neighbourhood. The villagers generally trade in bullocks after *Deepavali* and in she-buffaloes after *Ganesh Chaturthi*. A pair of *Jawari* bullocks cost about Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. A buffalo costs about Rs. 300. The common cattle diseases are anthrax, foot and mouth diseases etc. The villagers generally treat the animals for minor ailments in the village only and when the ailments are of a serious nature, they take them to the Veterinary Dispensary at Ramdurg. Dead animals in the village are carried away by the Harijans of Ramdurg as there are no Harijans here.

## (C) PRACTICES REGARDING INDUSTRIES

150. As already stated there are no big industries in the village. Carpentry, tailoring, weaving and iron-smithy are all the small industries found there. All of them are more or less servicing centres. The customers bring the raw materials and these skilled craftsmen turn them out into finished goods. Most of them—except the tailors and weavers—are paid annually in the form of *aya* i.e., a fixed quantity of grain is paid annually, the quantity paid depending on the number of bullocks possessed. The carpenters and ironsmiths prepare and repair simple agricultural implements for which they are paid annually. If special work like house construction, repairs to houses, etc., is assigned to them, they are paid in cash. The raw material is usually supplied by the customers. The wood generally used for agricultural implements is *Babul*. Their craft has undergone little change. There are four shuttle looms in the village on which cloth required for (*Choli*) bodice is woven. They obtain yarn from the dealers at Ramdurg and sell back to them the cloth turned out. They get about Rs. 5 as wages for turning out 60 feet by about 3 feet of cloth. It is said that a person can weave a length of about 8 feet of cloth per day. The cloth produced by the local weavers is generally exported to Kolhapur, Belgaum etc. They usually work for about 7 to 8 hours a day. During the rains, the work proceeds a bit slow as the damp makes weaving difficult. They keep all the Hindu holidays and do not work on the New-moon and Fullmoon days and also on days observed as *Varas* by the cultivators to propitiate local deities.

## (D) OTHER OCCUPATIONS

151. Petty trading and Hotel keeping are the only other occupations in the village. Their turnover is not much. They bring the articles from Ramdurg and

sell them in retail, retaining a small margin of profit. Many of them sell articles to the local customers on credit. The articles put up for sale are grocery articles, bidis, matches, betel leaves, betel nuts, etc. In the hotels a few fried articles are kept for sale along with tea. Some of the agricultural labourers temporarily migrate to other villages round about *Nagar-panchami* to work in gardens. There are no barbers in the village. A barber from Ramdurg visits the village once in 4 days or so.

## Indebtedness

152. Indebtedness, income and expenditure are three items of investigation, which present a big hurdle at the time of survey. In the first place, the residents of rural areas are not in the habit of maintaining any accounts about their earnings or expenditure. So, often, they are not in a position to reveal the correct facts. Then again generally indebtedness is considered as a stigma to the family honour and so people hesitate to reveal the correct position. Often times, they view such enquiries with suspicion and do not come out with correct facts. So it is only after trying a lot to create a confidence in them regarding the scope and purpose of this survey that the information on these subjects has been collected and tabulated.

153. The information regarding indebtedness has been presented in Tables XXIII, XXIII-A, XXIII-A(1), and XXIII-B. It would be seen from Table XXIII, that out of the 224 households in the village, 68 or about 30% are indebted. The total amount held in debt is Rs. 26,281 which gives an average debt of Rs. 386.49 per indebted household. If the indebtedness in the different income-groups is considered, it is seen that the percentage of households in debt increases in direct proportion with the income range. In the income range of Rs. 25 and below there are no debtors. In the other income ranges, the percentage of debtors is 18.57 in the Rs. 26—50 income group, 30.43 in the Rs. 51—75 income group, 40.90 in the Rs. 76—100 income group and 56.10 in the Rs. 100 and above income group. The reason for such a state of affairs is that the households in the lower income groups find it difficult to obtain loans. They cannot furnish adequate securities and so creditors of all types hesitate to advance any loans to them. Among the higher income groups, particularly with an income of Rs. 100 and above, such credit facilities are readily forthcoming and along with such facilities the tendency and scope for obtaining loans also increase. It is for this reason that the average debt of an indebted household with

an income of Rs. 100 and above is Rs. 618.91 as against the average debt of only Rs. 222.70 of an indebted household earning between Rs. 26 and Rs. 50 per month.

154. Table XXIII-A presents information regarding indebtedness by causes and similar information among the different income groups has been presented in Table XXIII-A(1). Before proceeding with the discussion of the information contained in these two Tables, one point needs clarification. In Table XXIII, it has been shown that the number of indebted households in the village is 68 and in Table XXIII-A and XXIII-A(1), this figure reads as 76. This difference is because some of the households have obtained loans for more than one purpose. So when indebtedness is considered by causes, such households figure more than once. It would be evident from these two Tables, that the major factors which contribute to the indebtedness are (i) Purchase of improved agricultural implements, and improvements of land; and (ii) Domestic purposes. Nearly 75% of the total amount held in debt are covered by these two items. It may be that some of the loans obtained for agricultural purposes have been utilised for such purposes. But it cannot be said that it has been put to proper use in all the cases. If it were so, considerable improvements in the agricultural conditions in the village should have been seen in the village. Co-operative and Governmental agencies advance loans for agricultural purposes and they can be obtained more easily for such purposes than for others. So many a time the tendency is to obtain loans on such pretexts and once the cash is received, to divert it to other purposes.

155. A study of Table XXIII-A(1) should give a clear idea about the cause of indebtedness by different income groups. It is seen that in the Rs. 26—50 income group, the percentage of debt incurred is highest for domestic purposes. It is as high as 35.26%. In the Rs. 51—75 group it is still higher being 69.41%. In the Rs. 76—100 and above Rs. 100 groups, the highest percentage is for agricultural purposes, it being 39% and 48.22% respectively in the two groups. This position can be very well understood if Table XXIII-B is looked into. It is generally persons earning more than Rs. 76 per month who own larger extents of land. It may be seen from Table XXIII(B) that it is these people who have been able to secure more advances from the Co-operative Societies and Government, particularly from the former. Out of Rs. 19,550 advanced by Cooperative Societies, Rs. 18,250 are advanced to cultivators owning more than 3 acres of

land and in this too Rs. 10,750 are advanced to cultivators owning more than 10 acres. These are all agricultural loans.

156. In the village, though some people have obtained loans from private sources, the biggest creditor is the Co-operative Society. There is no private money lender in the village. But some people from Ramdurg advance handloans charging as high an interest as Rs. 4 per hundred per month, i.e., as much as 48%. Both the borrowers and creditors never reveal the names of these private money-lenders. In the course of the enquiry, it was revealed that one of the private money-lenders was not willing to receive back the capital and the interest accruing on it and release the ornaments pledged.

#### Income

157. The pattern of income and expenditure has been studied with reference to five main occupational groups. These groups, the number of households in each of them and their percentage to the total number of households in the village are as shown below:—

| Category                                                                                                 | No. of households | Percentage to the total No. of households |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| (i) Households which derive a major portion of income from the cultivation of owned land                 | 78                | 34.8%                                     |
| (ii) Households which derive a major portion of their income from the cultivation of land taken on lease | 16                | 7.1%                                      |
| (iii) Households which derive a major portion of their income from agricultural labour                   | 104               | 46.4%                                     |
| (iv) Households which derive a major portion of their income from Household industry                     | 10                | 4.6%                                      |
| (v) Households which derive a major portion of income from sources other than (i) to (iv) above          | 16                | 7.1%                                      |

Thus it will be seen that the majority of the households mainly depend on cultivation of owned land for their maintenance and next in order comes the class of agricultural labourers. Households coming in category (v) comprise of 3 households mainly depending on service, 3 households principally depending on trade, 2 households principally depending on livestock rearing, 3 households principally depending on industrial labour, 4 households doing mainly hotel business and one household of general labourers,

158. Tables XIX and XX show the income particulars of the households in these five groups. In Table XIX, the monthly income is considered and in Table XX, the same is converted into annual income. In the occupation group of owner cultivators there are 78 households with a total membership of 443. Thus the average size of each household is 5.6 of whom on an average 3.28 persons are gainfully employed. The number of equivalent adult males per household works out to 4.49. The average annual income per household comes to Rs. 1,265.03 and per equivalent adult male it comes to Rs. 281.70. In this occupation group 5.1% of the households earn less than Rs. 300 per annum, 17.9% of the households earn between Rs. 301 and Rs. 600 per annum, 17.9% of the households earn between Rs. 601 and Rs. 900 per annum, 26.9% of the households earn between Rs. 901 and Rs. 1,200 per annum, and 32.2% of the households earn more than Rs. 1,200 per annum.

159. Now turning to the second occupation group i.e., the tenant class, it would be seen that there are only 16 households consisting of 98 members. Thus the average size of a household is 6.1 members and among them 3.44 are gainfully employed. The equivalent adult males per household comes to 4.90. In this group 6.25% of the households have an annual income of less than Rs. 300, 6.25% earn between Rs. 301 and Rs. 600, 31.25% earn between Rs. 601 and Rs. 900, 31.25% earn between Rs. 901 and Rs. 1,200 and the remaining 25% earn more than Rs. 1,200 per annum.

160. In the third occupation group of agricultural labourers there are 104 households with 446 members, which gives an average of 4.2 members per household. Among them 2.73 members in each household are gainfully employed. The equivalent adult males per household works out to 3.34. In this group, 17.3% of the households earn less than Rs. 300 per annum; 46.2% earn between Rs. 301 and Rs. 600; 20.2% earn between Rs. 601 and Rs. 900; 13.4% earn between Rs. 901 and Rs. 1,200; and the remaining 2.9% earn above Rs. 1,200 per annum.

161. In the fourth occupation group of workers at household industry, there are 10 households with a total membership of 52 persons. Thus the average size of a household is 5.2 persons and the equivalent adult males therein is 4.24. In this group there are no households earning less than Rs. 300 per annum. 30% of the households earn between Rs. 301 and Rs. 600; 30% earn between Rs. 601 and Rs. 900; 10% earn

between Rs. 901 and Rs. 1,200 and 30% earn more than Rs. 1,200 per annum.

162. There are 16 households with a total membership of 70 in the last occupational group of 'Others'. Thus the average size of each household comes to 4.3 and the equivalent adult males in each is 3.53. In this group too there are no households earning below Rs. 300 per annum. 25% of the households earn between Rs. 301 and Rs. 600; 18.75% earn between Rs. 601 and Rs. 900; 18.75% earn between Rs. 901 and Rs. 1,200; and 37.50% earn more than Rs. 1,200 per annum.

163. Considering all the occupation groups as a whole it is seen that about 10.2% of the households in the village earn less than Rs. 300 per annum, about 31.2% earn between Rs. 301 and Rs. 600 about 20.5% earn between Rs. 601 and Rs. 900; about 19.6% earn between Rs. 901 and Rs. 1,200 and the remaining 18.5% earn more than Rs. 1,200 per annum. If the average annual income per household is considered, it is seen that it is highest among the tenant cultivators, the average for this group being Rs. 2,295.63. Next in order comes the group of 'Others' with Rs. 1,730.62 and then come the cultivators of owned land with Rs. 1,265.03. Workers at household industry have an average income of Rs. 932.99 per household and the lowest average income per household is that of agricultural labourers, it being only Rs. 576.18. This clearly indicates that the poorest classes are the agricultural labourers. It may be argued and rightly too, that a household would not be a proper unit for comparing the incomes in the various groups because the number of members in each household differs from household to household and that even the average membership of households in the different occupation groups is not the same. So it would be more proper to compare the broad income ranges in the different groups by taking an equivalent adult male as a comparing unit. The average income per equivalent adult male in the five groups is Rs. 281.7; Rs. 468.5; Rs. 172.5; Rs. 220.0 and Rs. 490.3 respectively. These facts too establish that the agricultural labourers with only Rs. 172.5 as the income per equivalent adult male constitute the poorest classes in the village. The highest income per equivalent adult male is that of persons in category (v). This is because the income of the retail traders, hotel keepers, and the households dealing in milk is comparatively higher. But these people as also the cultivators of own lands or lands taken on lease have to invest a lot before they derive this income. The traders have to purchase the articles which, in

turn, they sell. The milk vendors have to feed the cattle. The cultivators have to spend on seed, agricultural operations etc., and the tenant cultivators have in addition, to pay rent to the landlords. But such is not the case with either agricultural labourers or workers at household industries. They are not required to make any initial investments. The household industries in the village are more or less servicing centres, where they only turn out finished goods from the raw materials supplied by the customers. What has been considered in these Tables is the gross income and not the net income after making allowances for the initial investments. If only the net income is considered, the gap between the incomes of groups (i), (ii) and (v) on one side and the incomes of the other two groups on the other will very much be narrowed.

| Category                           | Expenditure of households in the income groups of |           |           |            |                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
|                                    | Rs. 25 and below                                  | Rs. 26-50 | Rs. 51-75 | Rs. 76-100 | Rs. 101 & above |
| (i) Owner cultivators              | 22.89                                             | 41.60     | 69.74     | 85.82      | 210.94          |
| (ii) Tenant cultivators            | 24.99                                             | 43.30     | 68.75     | 89.54      | 391.81          |
| (iii) Agricultural labourers       | 15.30                                             | 41.08     | 60.10     | 82.70      | 125.03          |
| (iv) Workers at household industry | ..                                                | 26.94     | 76.43     | 80.81      | 106.63          |
| (v) Others                         | ..                                                | 41.87     | 55.74     | 88.69      | 242.96          |

On a study of these figures, a statement made earlier when dealing with the income of these five groups gets further substantiated. It was observed then that the cultivators—both of owned land and land taken on lease—as also persons coming under 'Others' category had to meet several incidental charges, for earning their income. A study of the expenditure Table viz. XXI will show that this is true. Cultivators have to spend on hired labour and other miscellaneous charges. In the case of tenants (Group ii) earning more than Rs. 101 per month, this item of expenditure is as high as Rs. 178.12 i.e., nearly 50% of their total expenditure. In the case of households in Group (v) earning more

#### Expenditure

164. The details with regard to expenditure of households on various items correlated to the primary sources of income (as classified into the five groups when dealing with income) as also their income ranges have been presented in Table XXI. It is seen from this Table that the average monthly expenditure of the households in group (i) i.e., owner cultivators is Rs. 113.35. As compared with this, the expenditure in the other groups is Rs. 116.20 for tenant cultivators Rs. 47.48 for agricultural labourers; Rs. 70.84 for workers at household industry and Rs. 128.63 for 'Others'.

165. If the average monthly expenditure in the different income ranges in the five groups is considered the results will be as follows:—

than Rs. 101 per month, the expenditure on purchases for production is as high as Rs. 153.75 forming more than 60% of the total expenditure.

166. Generally it is the percentage of the expenditure on items considered as necessities like food, clothing etc., that indicates the economic status of a household. If the percentage of expenditure on such items is high, the economic status of the household is generally low, and *vice versa*. It is with this idea that an abstract of expenditure on certain selected items has been presented below:—

| Sl. No. | Items      | Category (i)                               |                            | Category (ii)                              |                            | Category (iii)                             |                            | Category (iv)                              |                            | Category (v)                               |                            |
|---------|------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|         |            | Expr. per adult equivalent male Rs. (0.00) | Percent-age of total Expr. | Expr. per adult equivalent male Rs. (0.00) | Percent-age of total Expr. | Expr. per adult equivalent male Rs. (0.00) | Percent-age of total Expr. | Expr. per adult equivalent male Rs. (0.00) | Percent-age of total Expr. | Expr. per adult equivalent male Rs. (0.00) | Percent-age of total Expr. |
| 1       | 2          | 3                                          | 4                          | 5                                          | 6                          | 7                                          | 8                          | 9                                          | 10                         | 11                                         | 12                         |
| 1.      | Total food | 9.32                                       | 36.90                      | 7.47                                       | 22.02                      | 7.22                                       | 50.84                      | 7.66                                       | 45.85                      | 7.57                                       | 20.79                      |
| 2.      | Beverages  | 1.45                                       | 5.77                       | 1.39                                       | 4.08                       | 1.09                                       | 7.68                       | 1.91                                       | 11.46                      | 2.10                                       | 5.76                       |
| 3.      | Clothing   | 2.94                                       | 11.66                      | 2.84                                       | 8.41                       | 2.41                                       | 17.00                      | 2.14                                       | 12.81                      | 2.71                                       | 7.44                       |

| 1  | 2                                     | 3    | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12   |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 4. | Rent on land                          | 1.05 | 4.16  | 2.94  | 8.62  | 0.07 | 0.49 | 0.01 | 0.03 | ..   | ..   |
| 5. | Hired labour, cultivation costs, etc. | 3.90 | 15.47 | 10.20 | 30.08 | 0.29 | 2.09 | 0.70 | 4.22 | 0.46 | 1.26 |
| 6. | Remittances                           | ..   | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..   |
| 7. | Education                             | 0.14 | 0.54  | 0.53  | 1.56  | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.63 |

It is seen from this Table that the expenditure on food is as high as 50.84% amongst agricultural labourers, thus clearly establishing that they are the

poorest classes in the village.

167. The average expenditure per equivalent adult male in the five groups is as follows:—

| Category                           | Expr. per equivalent adult male |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) Owner cultivators              | Rs. 25.25                       |
| (ii) Tenant cultivators            | Rs. 33.93                       |
| (iii) Agricultural labourers       | Rs. 14.18                       |
| (iv) Workers at Household industry | Rs. 16.69                       |
| (v) Others                         | Rs. 36.44                       |

## CHAPTER IV

### SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

#### Population Trends

168. At the time of the present survey the population of the village was 1,109 consisting of 557 males and 552 females. It is distributed in 224 households. Thus the average number of persons per household is about 4.9. In 1951, this village was included (for the census purposes only) in the Ramdurg Municipal limits. However, its population figures are separately available. In 1951, there were 176 households in the village with a total population of 829 consisting of 393 males and 436 females. Thus in 1951, the average number of persons per household was 4.7. In the Census of 1961, the village had a population of 1,038 comprising of 503 males and 535 females distributed in 208 households giving an average of about 4.9 persons per household. So during the 1951-61 inter-censal period the village has recorded an increase by about 25.2%. Between 1961 and the present survey in 1964, the population has increased by 6.9%. The households have increased by 18.1% between 1951 and 1961 and by about 7.6% between 1961 and 1963. The population figures for any earlier periods are not available.

#### Population by Age and Sex

169. Table II presents the distribution of the population by age and sex. The following results can be obtained from that table:—

| Age group    | No. of persons | Percentage |
|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 0-14         | 475            | 42.8%      |
| 15-29        | 223            | 20.2%      |
| 30-44        | 201            | 18.1%      |
| 45-59        | 130            | 11.7%      |
| 60 and above | 80             | 7.2%       |

| (1) Year          | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (2) No. of births | 39   | 43   | 41   | 52   | 40   | 47   | 43   | 46   | 20   | 56   | 28   | 54   |
| (3) No. of deaths | 26   | 29   | 20   | 18   | 15   | 29   | 27   | 26   | 11   | 47   | 23   | 23   |

This clearly shows that the birth rate in the village is pretty high and that accounts for the large percentage of the population aged below 14 years.

#### Marital Status

172. The statistical data regarding sex-wise marital status of the population under different age-groups has been presented in Table VI. The population has been

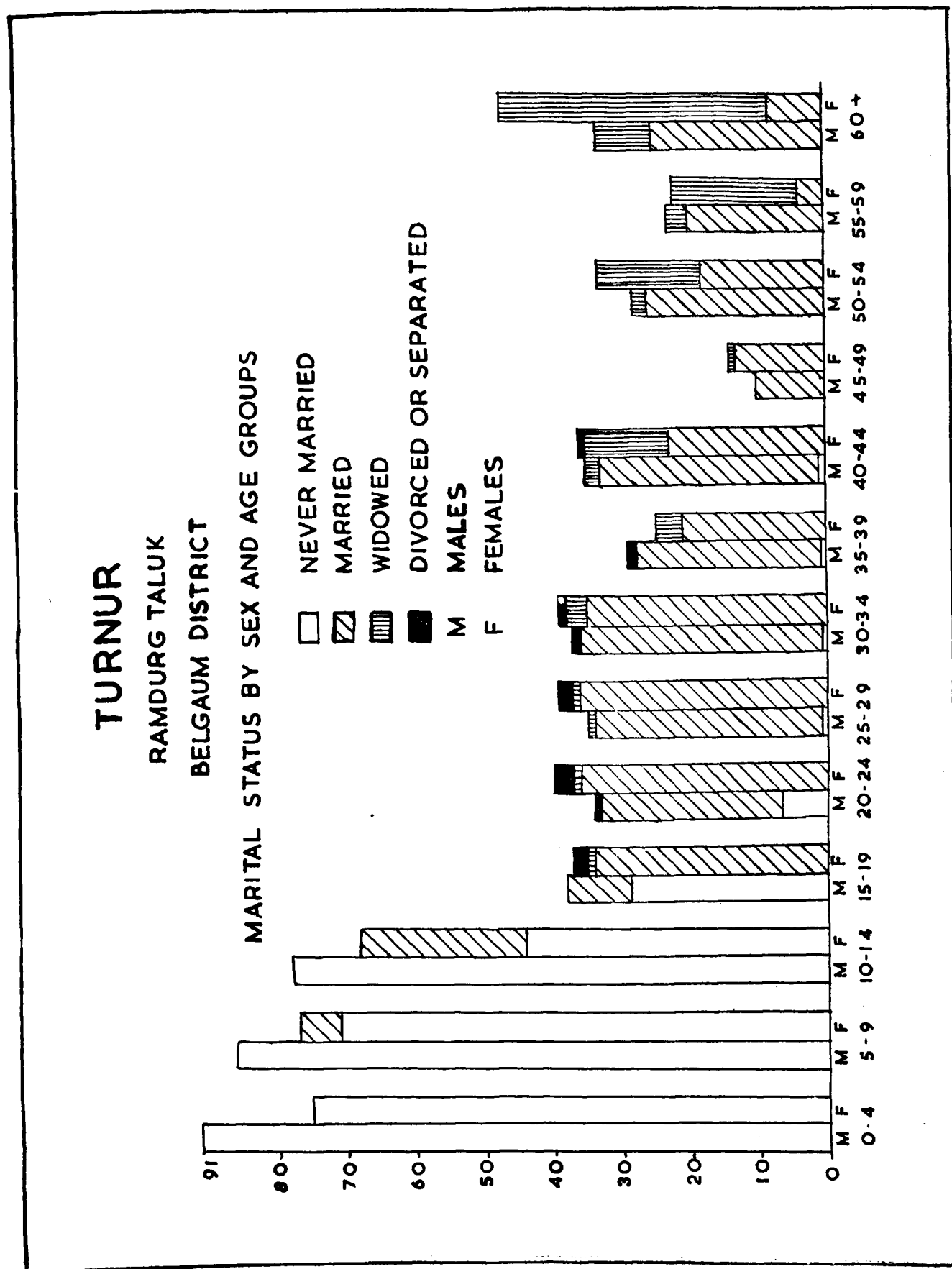
This clearly establishes that children below 14 years alone constitute 42.8% of the total population. The percentage of children below fourteen years and that of old people aged above 60 years together equal the percentage of adults.

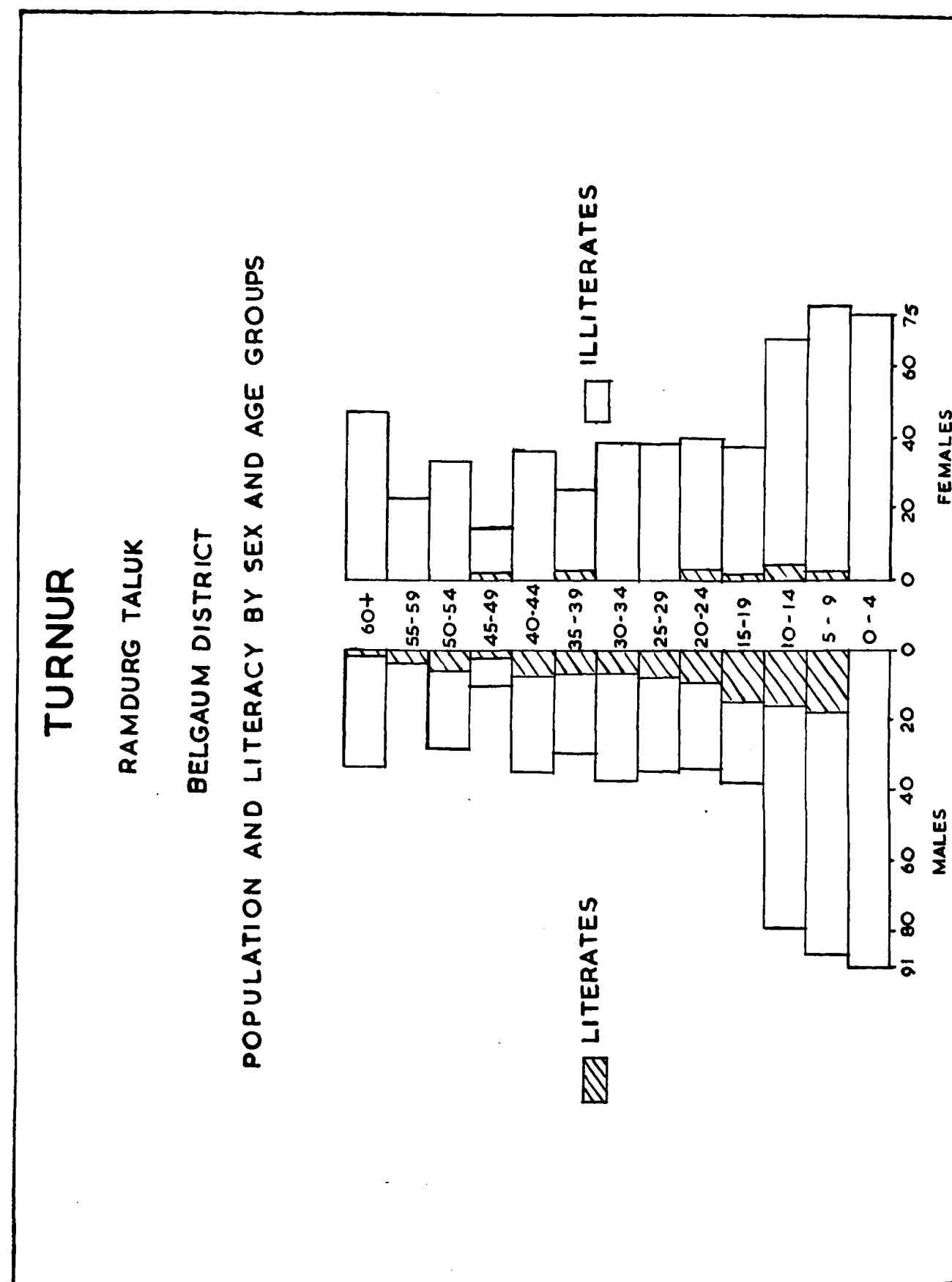
170. Sex-wise, the population of the village consists of 557 males and 552 females. Thus 50.2% of the population consists of males and the remaining 49.8% consists of females. It is only in the age-groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 45-59 and 60 that females outnumber males. The sex ratio in the village works out to 990 female for every 1,000 males. In 1951 the sex ratio was 1,101 females for every 1,000 males and in the Census of 1961, the sex ratio was 1,063 females for 1,000 males. Thus it is seen that after 1951, it is only at the time of this survey that males have outnumbered females. This may be due to the fact that some of the male agricultural labourers may have gone to other villages during the Censuses (which coincided with busy agricultural seasons) in search of labour whereas they did not escape the enquiries in the survey which covered a period of about three months.

#### Birth and Death

171. The village officers have maintained a register of births and deaths and the figures recorded by them are as follows:—

classified into four categories, viz., never married, married, widowed and divorced or separated. It is seen from this Table that among males 52.96% are never married, 43.63% are married; 2.87% are widowers and 0.54% are separated or divorced. Among female 34.42% are never married, 46.74% are married; 17.21% are widowed and 1.63% are divorced or separated. In the age-group 0-14, there are as many as 30 female





who are married though there are no males in this age-group who are married. This shows that child marriages still take place in the village, though occasionally. Another point that strikes the eye on seeing this Table is a comparatively large number of widows as against widowers. Widow remarriages are permitted among many of the castes in the village. But even then there are so many widows, and a few of them are aged even below 30 years. Considering the population as a whole i.e., both males and females together, it is seen that 43.73% are never married; 45.18% are married; 10.01% are widowed and 1.08 are separated or divorced.

#### Migration

173. In the course of this survey, it was noticed that practically there has been no emigration or immigration. Only 4 families have left the village in the course of the last one decade in search of work elsewhere. They have migrated to Channapur, Hirekerur, Bannur and Hubli of Dharwar district.

#### Public health and medical facilities

174. The villagers are generally healthy. They treat all the minor ailments in the village itself by administering decoctions and juice of some leaves, barks and roots. In case of serious ailments, they avail of the medical facilities at Ramdurg which is close-by. There is no trained midwife in the village. And the people very rarely take their maternity cases to the Hospital at Ramdurg. The deliveries are generally attended to by the elderly ladies from their own caste. The sanitary conditions in the village are not quite satisfactory. There is no drainage system. The Panchayat has paved only one street with stone slabs so far. There is also no protected water supply. The villagers use either river water or well water for drinking purposes. Cholera and Small-pox are the epidemics which occasionally break out. The Public Health authorities promptly take preventive and curative measures then. The diseases which commonly prevail in the village are dysentery, diarrhoea and skin affections. The causes for these are malnutrition and inadequate attention to personal hygiene. At Ramdurg, the Municipality is running a small hospital. It is staffed by one medical officer, 2 compounders, 3 midwives, 1 peon-cum-dresser, 2 wardboys, 3 ayahs 1 watchman and 2 sweepers. The hospital has got 6 beds of which 2 are reserved for females. In the maternity wing of this hospital, there are 10 beds with provision for 2 more beds whenever necessary. The average daily attendance at this hospital is:—

|                  | 1963  | 1964  |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Indoor patients  | 9.17  | 8.49  |
| Outdoor patients | 46.93 | 46.48 |

There are also two privately run nursing homes at Ramdurg.

#### Literacy and Education

175. The particulars regarding literacy and education are presented in Table VII. Even a casual glance at this Table is sure to convince that the literacy standards in the village are very low. Out of a population of 1,109 in the village, 995 are illiterate. In other words the percentage of literacy in the village is only 10.3. No further evidence is necessary to show that the village is not paying adequate attention to the cause of education. Sex-wise the percentage of literacy for males is 18.3% and for females it is only 2.1%. This will clearly show that almost the whole female population of the village is illiterate. In 1961 the percentage of literacy for the Mysore State is 25.4, for Belgaum district it is 25.9 and for Ramdurg taluk it is 23.

176. Among the 114 literates, in the village, 37 are literates without any educational standards. That is to say that more than 32% of them are literates without any educational standards. These people can read and write only some simple alphabets and letters. The standard of literacy is so low that for all practical purposes they are not in any way much better than the illiterates. In the whole village only 73 persons are literates by primary standards. Only four have reached the Matriculation standard.

177. Now the system of Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced in the village. But it does not appear to have had much effect on it. The primary school going age groups are 5-9 and 10-14. There are as many as 163 children in the 5-9 age-group and 146 children in the 10-14 age group, but the literates in these two age groups are only 20 and 19 in the 5-9 age group and about 13% in the 10-14 age groups are literates. These are very low percentages of literacy in these age groups. These facts should convince us that the elders in the village not only show no interest in their personal education but also are not interested in getting their children properly educated. It is true that the village is economically very backward with the result that they have to muster all their human resources for increasing their income to the maximum possible limit. Even then it would not be a proper policy not to pay adequate attention towards the education of at least the younger generations. As regards female education, it can only be said that it is totally neglected.

178. A Kannada Primary School was started in the village, on 3-8-1949 by the 'Kundarnad Shikshana

*Prasarik Mandal'* of Ankalgi. This school with a staff of two teachers teaches up to the Primary IV standard and has a strength of 57 boys and 42 girls. The school has no independent building of its own. It is being run

regular attendance in the school appears to be much less than the figure on the school roll. The number of students on its roll right from its inception is as follows:—

| Year | Students on the roll |       |             |       |              |       |             |       |       |       |
|------|----------------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
|      | I Standard           |       | II Standard |       | III Standard |       | IV Standard |       | Total |       |
|      | Boys                 | Girls | Boys        | Girls | Boys         | Girls | Boys        | Girls | Boys  | Girls |
| 1951 | 15                   | 4     | 10          | 2     | 9            | ..    | ..          | ..    | 34    | 6     |
| 1952 | 13                   | 8     | 10          | 3     | 7            | ..    | ..          | ..    | 30    | 11    |
| 1953 | 26                   | ..    | 11          | ..    | 8            | ..    | 4           | ..    | 49    | ..    |
| 1954 | 16                   | 22    | 15          | 7     | 8            | 2     | 6           | ..    | 45    | 31    |
| 1955 | 15                   | 18    | 16          | 9     | 6            | 3     | 8           | ..    | 45    | 30    |
| 1956 | 9                    | 6     | 15          | 16    | 13           | 6     | 5           | 3     | 42    | 32    |
| 1957 | 21                   | 7     | 11          | 10    | 12           | 7     | 9           | 3     | 53    | 27    |
| 1958 | 30                   | 6     | 10          | 7     | 10           | 6     | 6           | 3     | 56    | 22    |
| 1959 | 20                   | 3     | 19          | 8     | 11           | 5     | 5           | 3     | 55    | 19    |
| 1960 | 18                   | 6     | 27          | 6     | 17           | 7     | 7           | 2     | 69    | 21    |
| 1961 | 16                   | 11    | 13          | 6     | 19           | 2     | 11          | 3     | 59    | 22    |
| 1962 | 22                   | 14    | 15          | 8     | 15           | 3     | 11          | 1     | 63    | 26    |
| 1963 | 26                   | 30    | 13          | 8     | 17           | 4     | 7           | ..    | 63    | 42    |
| 1964 | 27                   | 24    | 13          | 11    | 10           | 4     | 7           | 3     | 57    | 42    |

179. The school has no play ground of its own and the children during their leisure play in the streets. For higher education the students can go to the High School at Ramdurg. Though it is closeby, very few in the village avail of these facilities. There is also a Basic School at Ramdurg which trains the students in weaving and agriculture. For collegiate education, the nearest places are Bagalkot and Belgaum.

#### Types of families

180. For the purposes of this survey, the various families in the village have been divided into the following four groups:—

- Simple family or nuclear family consisting of husband, wife and unmarried children;
- Intermediate family consisting of husband, wife unmarried children, with a widowed father or mother;
- Joint family consisting of husband, wife and married children;
- Others which do not come under any of the above three types.

181. It would be seen from Table 1 that in the village 47% of the families are of simple type, 25% are of the intermediate type 17% are of the joint type in Sri Hanumant and Kalmsewar temples. The actual

and the remaining 11% come under 'Others'. This clearly shows simple types of families predominate over other types of families in number.

#### Size and composition of households

182. The average size of a household in the village works out to 4.9 members. From Table III, wherein size and composition of households are indicated, it is seen that 11.1% of the households are single member households; 27.6% are households with 2-3 members; 35.2% are households with 4-6 members; 19.1% are households with 7-9 members; and the remaining 7% are households with more than 10 members.

#### Intra family relationship

183. The intra family relationship is generally cordial and one of understanding and adjustment. Father, who is the head of the family is the most respected person. All the members obey his commands. He controls all the affairs of the households, excepting in the kitchen where it is generally the mother who manages the show. Even a married son does not usually dare speak with his wife in the presence of his parents, particularly in the presence of his father. He is so much respected. That does not mean that he is always a terror. He too loves his family members and helps them to lead as comfortable a life as possible. The family life

is homogeneous, stable and well defined. Amongst the brothers, the eldest is shown respect and is generally obeyed. If there be any differences between members of a family, every attempt is made to patch them up by taking the assistance of village elders if need be. It is only in extreme cases, that talks of separation or division in the family property are carried out.

#### Inheritance of property

184. The inheritance of property continues to be governed by the customary Hindu Law, in spite of the Hindu Succession Act of 1956. Though the Succession Act has conferred on daughters the right of inheriting a share in the family property, the daughters do not claim any right or share. Most of the people are not aware of this new Act and a few have only a smoky idea of the provisions contained in that Act. In the village, the inherited property is equally shared by all the sons. The villagers are also not aware of any changes in the Law of adoption.

#### Leisure and recreation

185. Almost the whole village is engaged in cultivation and animal husbandry, both of which demand toil from dawn to dusk practically all through the year. The only slack season which provides some leisure for them is after March, when most of the agricultural operations are completed. This coincides with the period of fairs or *jatras* in several places in the neighbourhood and many of them take advantage of these fairs in getting a break from their monotonous routine.

186. Whatever leisure they find in their day to day routine, they spend in gossip. The four small tea shops in the village and the open space in front of the *Chawadi* are favourite centres for gossip. Their gossip covers a wide range of subjects but generally seasonal conditions and agricultural matters steal the show. Some people regularly spend their leisure hours in singing *bhajans* in Sri Vithal temple. But their number is small. There is no library or any other educational activity to provide them with a useful diversion. Occasionally a few enthusiasts gather together and stage a drama. In 1962-63 some youths from the village had staged a drama named *Kamalaxi*. All the participants in the drama were residents of the village except for one lady, who had been specially brought from Artal village. There is a Gymnasium in the village. About 15 persons go there regularly.

187. The womenfolk find very little leisure. Besides attending to all the household chores, they also engage themselves actively in the field. It is for this reason that there are very few non-workers in the village, who attend to only household work. Whatever leisure, the womenfolk find, is spent in gossip. Their other recreation is to sing folk songs in chorus when at work. This is usually done when they grind flour, prepare vermicelli, etc.

188. Young children spend their leisure in playing indigenous games in the street corners. *Hututu*, *Langadi*, *Tiki* etc., are the games commonly played.

189. Another form of common entertainment both to the elders and the youngsters is the observance of periodical festivals. The Indian calendar is more or less a procession of festivals and fairs. Though many of these festivals are purely religious rites, the emphasis in their observance, is generally on gaiety, feasting and merry making. Some of the important festivals and fairs are discussed below.

#### Festivals

190. **Yugadi.**—This falls on the first day of *Chaitra* which marks the beginning of the *Chandramana* New year in March-April. This festival is not associated with many rituals. After an oil bath they wear new clothes, worship their deities and then eat a little quantity of mixture of neem juice, jaggery, etc. This is to remind every one that life is not a bed of roses, but is a combination of happy and sorrowful events. Hearing of the new almanac is a significant event of the day. The agriculturists generally start their pre-sowing operations in the field on this day.

191. **Kar Hunnive.**—This is observed on the Full Moon Day of *Jyestha* (June) by worshipping the bullocks.

192. **Shravan Mondays.**—Every Monday in *Shravan* is considered as a festival day in the village. They offer special worship at the temple of Shid-lingappa. They carry the deity in a palanquin in a procession accompanied by music on all the Mondays in *Shravana* and offer special worship. Many of them observe partial fasting on these days. And on the last *Shravana* Monday they arrange special festivities. They arrange *bhajans* near the *Patrappa* tree and feed about 100 people next day.

193. **Nagarpanchami.**—This falls on the 5th day of the bright half of the lunar month of *Shravana*. On this day newly married girls visit their parents. Swings are put up in the village on which both adults and children indulge themselves without any inhibitions irrespective of caste, creed or sex. The religious part of the festival consists of offering worship to cobras and snakes by pouring milk. In several houses, clay images of snakes are worshipped.

194. **Navaratri or Nadahabb.**—This festival starts on *Bhadrapad Amavasya* and continues for about 10 days. On the 9th day, weapons, implements of labour etc., are offered worship. On the 10th day which is known as *Vijayadashami*, the deities of Shidlingappa and Hanuman are taken to the *Banni* tree in front of Shidlingappa temple. The tree and the sword of the village servants are offered worship by the Police Patil and then the Police Patil cuts a branch of the *Banni* tree with the sword. This is followed by the exchange of *Banni* leaves by all the persons who have gathered there. The *Banni* leaves symbolise Gold and with the exchange of such *Gold* all past differences, animosities, etc., are expected to be forgotten. On this day they also arrange special dances by *Vagayyas* at Sri Billa-deva temple, where the deities of Hanuman and Shidlingappa are taken. The following day some people are fed at this temple.

195. **Gowri Hunnive.**—This festival observed on the Full Moon Day of *Kartik* is participated more by ladies. They worship images of *Gowri* and small groups of young girls move round the streets singing some songs in honour of the Goddess.

196. **Shigi Hunnive.**—This is observed on the 14th and 15th day of *Aswija*. It is one of the important festivals in the village, as a local fair in honour of God Vithappa is also associated with it. About 7 to 8 thousand people are fed at the temple at the time. This fair which was started about 200 years back lasts for about three days.

197. **Deepavali.**—This festival of lights begins on the 13th day of the dark half of the lunar month of *Aswija* and lasts for about five days. The traders open new accounts on this day. Villagers keep an image of *Hattevva* made of cowdung, on the roofs of their houses and also light oil-lamps in front of their houses.

198. **Makar Sankramana.**—This is observed on the 14th of January every year, when the sun enters

the sign of capricorn. On this day the people exchange til and jaggery as a token of their love and affection.

199. **Maha Shivaratri.**—This falls on the 14th day of the lunar month of *Magh* and is considered as one of the big festivals in the village. They hold a fair, on this day, at the temple of Sri Shidlingappa. Drummers from Ramdurg, Mullur, Narsapur and other villages gather in the village and the deity is taken to the river for a bath and worship. About 200—300 people are fed at the temple on this day.

200. **Holi.**—This is a festival of merriment and is also associated with the singing of many folk songs rather of a vulgar nature. This is usually observed in February-March. Burning of wood and replicas of *Kama* is a feature of this festival. They believe that fields in the direction in which charred wood points on crumbling, will have good crop.

#### Fairs

201. The villagers associate themselves with several periodical fairs both inside the village and out of it. The important fairs within the village are Sri Vithappa Fair observed at the time of *Shigi Hunnive* and Sri Shidlingappa fair at the time of *Shivaratri*. Some of the important fairs outside the village, which they attend are Sri Veerbhadradev fair at Godachi (Belgaum district), Sri Yellamma Devi fair at Saundatti (Belgaum District), and Banashankari fair at Badami (Bijapur district).

202. Sri Vithappa fair is held in honour of Vithappa deity of the village. It is observed for three days immediately after *Shigi Hunnive*. About 7 to 8 thousand people gather at the time. The deity is taken out in a palanquin in a procession accompanied by about 60 parties of drummers (*Dollu* and *Majalu*) who come from several places like Yargatti, Garag, Dharwar, Hasbi, Nargund, Navalgund etc. A large number of people are fed on all the three days. The devotees offer sheep to the deity. The *Pujari* sells them and the amount realised is credited to the temple funds. Devotees bring pure milk and they consider it a good omen if it gets converted into curds before offering it to the deity. Another feature of this fair is that a person from Chunchanoor village, picks out some grains in his palm from some bags kept in the temple. The grain he picks out is taken to be the crop which will have rich yield that year.

203. Sri Shidlingappa's fair is observed on *Shivaratri* day. On this day the deity is taken in a palanquin accompanied by drummers (*Dollu* and *Majalu*) from several neighbouring villages, to the river. The deity is then worshipped and some 200—300 people are fed.

204. The *Godachi* fair is an important fair held in the month of *Kartik*. Godachi is a village in Ramdurg Taluk. The fair is held in honour of Shri Veerabhadra. On *Hostal Hunnive*, they arrange a *Rathotsava* which is attended by as many as 30,000 persons. This fair is managed by Government. Shri Yellamma Devi fairs at Saundatti are held about five times between October and February. But the biggest is the one held on the full moon day of *Margasira*, when more than a lakh of people of all castes from the Mysore and Maharashtra State attend. People often observe vows to this deity. Banashankari Devi fair near Badami is held annually in January on a full moon day and lasts for about 10 to 12 days. More than a lakh of people assemble there at the time. *Rathotsava* is an important item of the fair. Agricultural implements, utensils and other articles of domestic needs are put up for sale and the villagers make many of their purchases at this fair.

#### Religious Institutions

205. There are several religious institutions, temples etc., in the village. They are:—

- (a) Vithappa temple
- (b) Shidlingappa temple
- (c) Hanumant temple
- (d) Kalmeshwar temple
- (e) Billappa temple
- (f) Durgawwa temple
- (g) Dyamawwa temple
- (h) Chikmatha
- (i) Mooragudeva temple
- (j) Holevin temple
- (k) Maddilakhava temple
- (l) Patreppa tree
- (m) Vithal temple
- (n) Nagappa temple

Almost all of these are small institutions and some are very small. So it may be enough if only a few important institutions are selected for discussion.

206. Sri Vithappa temple is also known as Beerappa temple. The temple is about 24 feet by 14 feet and the *Garbhagudi* is about 8 feet by 14 feet. The old temple made of wood was renovated in 1961 at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 of which about Rs. 6,000 was contributed by the local villagers, about Rs. 3,000 by the devotees from other villages and about Rs. 1,000 was borrowed from some private individuals in Ramdurg. About Rs. 500 out of the borrowed amount is said to be still due. Besides raising cash contributions, many residents of the village contributed voluntary labour also. The new construction is all of stone with the flooring made of *Kadapa* slabs. In the *sanctum sanctorum* there is no idol but only a raised platform covered with a coarse woollen blanket. A silver replica of a face is kept there only on special occasions. The expenses are all met by raising local contributions. After *Shigi Hunnive*, a fair is held annually in honour of this deity. The fair is largely attended by people of all the castes from the neighbouring villages. Some of the important aspects of this fair have already been discussed above. This temple has no lands in the village. The *Pujari* is Kuruba by caste.

207. Shidlingappa temple is a stone construction with a flooring made of rough stones. About 50 feet away from the temple there is a stone pillar called *Deepmali Kamba*. There are *banni* and neem trees nearby. The temple premises are about 23 feet by 21 feet of which the *Garbha Gudi* or the *sanctum sanctorum* is about 7 feet square. *Puja* is offered every day and in the month of *Shravana*, special worships are arranged on every Monday. On *Shivaratri* day, a fair is held in honour of this deity. Some people observe vows to this deity by walking over burning embers. Now-a-days, several families have started celebrating marriages in this temple. There are several Kuruba households with the right of priesthood in this temple. Each household exercises this right for a period of two years by turns. The expenses are generally met from the income of lands which cover an area of 17 acres and 28 Gunthas and from donations from the devotees.

208. Hanumant temple is also an old institution in the village. There is a pond in front of this temple. People play in this pond for about five days in May. This is called *Okali*. On the first day the pond is worshipped and on the remaining four days they play in the water of this pond. On the last day, the water is coloured. About this time, one *Nauch* girl from Neelagund in Badami Taluk visits this temple for worship and when leaving the village her lap is filled

with one bodice, bangles and some cash. The temple has thirtyseven acres and four gunthas of land and the *Pujari* is of Devang caste.

209. Billadeva temple is also an old institution. The building is about 20 feet by 10 feet and the *Garbha Gudi* is about 6 feet square. It has a mud roof and mud walls. Worship is offered to the deity daily. On the day of *Khande Puja* during Navaratri special pujas are offered to this deity. They take out a procession carrying the idol in a palanquin. Vagayyas from Halagatti village attend this festival. Vagayyas are human devotees who imitate dogs. People pour milk for them in flat vessels called *Doni* which they drink. The temple has 8 acres and 22 Gunthas of land and the *Pujari* is a Kuruba.

210. Patreppa tree is also considered very holy. There is no building covering it. The villagers hold special *bhajan* programmes on the last Monday in Shravana. This tree is worshipped every day in the morning. They have installed an image of *Nandi* (bull) on the *Katta* round this tree. This institution has no landed property. The *Pujari* is a Lingayat.

#### Village Organisations

211. There are practically no voluntary organisations in the village except for a Youth Club recently started. However there appears to be no factions and a spirit of cooperation pervades in all the activities of the village. There are no caste or creed rivalries. There are no recognised caste Panchayats as such.

| INCOME |                                             |         |         |         | EXPENDITURE |                                |         |         |         |
|--------|---------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| S. No. | Source of income                            | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | S. No.      | Item of expenditure            | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
| 1.     | Balance carried over from the previous year | 1184.54 | 4353.79 | 4404.71 | 1.          | General administration         | 738.39  | 618.29  | 575.78  |
| 2.     | Government grants and contributions         | 1595.33 | 1528.58 | 1631.13 | 2.          | Public safety                  | 44.87   | 410.40  | 941.83  |
| 3.     | Taxes and rates                             | 1781.18 | 443.60  | 1218.76 | 3.          | Public works done by Panchayat | 100.75  | 1114.94 | 1525.08 |
| 4.     | Income from other sources                   | 60.00   | 55.00   | 1058.30 | 4.          | Public health                  | ..      | 114.70  | ..      |
| 5.     | Miscellaneous                               | 5.50    | 10.83   | 115.47  | 5.          | Civic amenities                | 44.24   | 26.40   | 38.50   |
| 6.     | Education                                   | ..      | 200.00  | ..      | 6.          | Education                      | ..      | 402.24  | 32.00   |
| 7.     | Debt head                                   | 1225.49 | 50.00   | 60.00   | 7.          | Contribution                   | ..      | ..      | 8.00    |
|        |                                             |         |         |         | 8.          | Miscellaneous                  | ..      | ..      | 100.00  |
|        |                                             |         |         |         | 9.          | Debt head                      | 570.00  | 50.00   | 60.00   |
|        |                                             |         |         |         | 10.         | Closing balance                | 4353.79 | 4404.71 | 5206.18 |
| Total  |                                             | 5852.04 | 8641.60 | 8488.37 | Total       |                                | 5852.04 | 7141.86 | 8487.37 |

#### TURNUR

If there be any differences or disputes, the village elders meet together and try to resolve the differences. The statutory Panchayat of Sunnal Group has jurisdiction over this village. The Youth Club started recently has a membership of 40. Its activities relate mainly to agriculture. It has raised a matching contribution of Rs. 250 and together with Rs. 750 granted by the N.E.S. it has purchased some agricultural implements. But this club does not appear to be sufficiently active yet.

#### The Statutory Panchayat

212. The headquarters of this group Gram Panchayat started under the Mysore Village Panchayat Act in 1960, is at Sunnal which is about 3 miles away. This Panchayat covers the villages of Sunnal, Turnur and Arebinchi. It is constituted of 11 elected members, of whom four are from Turnur. All the four members of Turnur, among whom is one lady member were elected without contest. The Vice-chairman of this Panchayat hails from Turnur. The Chairman comes from Sunnal itself. Two of the male members and the sole female member from Turnur are Kurubas and the fourth member from this village is a Lingayat. The lady member is not educated. The three male members have passed Kannada IV standard, Kannada VI standard and Marathi VII standard respectively.

213. The income of the Panchayat largely depends on the Government grants and its share from Land Revenue. Its financial position for the three years from 1961-62 to 1963-64 is as follows:—

#### SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

The Panchayat staff consists of 1 Secretary, 1 Peon and 4 Part-time lightmen. In the village the Panchayat has introduced the following improvements till 1965:—

| Sl. No. | Improvements carried out                 | Value Rs. ps.      |
|---------|------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1)     | Repairs to the road leading to the river | 270.00             |
| (2)     | Repairs to the drinking water well       | 65.00              |
| (3)     | Stone pavements in some lanes            | 996.00             |
| (4)     | Erection of 10 street lamps              | 400.00             |
| (5)     | Maintenance of 10 street lamps           | 180.00 (per annum) |
| (6)     | Sulphur treatment to jowar seed          | 10.00              |

#### Co-operative Society

214. The village is covered by the Large-Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Society with its headquarters at Ramdurg. This Co-operative institution was first started on 2-12-1948 and subsequently on 22-4-1959 it was enlarged into a large-scale society. It covers the seven villages of Ramdurg, Turnur, Kilabanur, Ghatkanur, Dodamangdi, Chinchkhundi and Rankalkop. It has a total membership of 297 among whom 50 are from Turnur. The membership is open to all agriculturists. Its main functions are to extend credit facilities to the needy agriculturists, supply fertilizers, insecticides, etc., and to undertake distribution of foodgrains and other commodities in short supply. Its membership in 1961-62 was 270, in 1962-63 it was 288 and in 1963-64 it was 297. The value of the shares distributed was Rs. 13,510 in 1961-62, Rs. 14,000 in 1962-63 and Rs. 14,620 in 1963-64.

Thus the Society has been showing a steady progress both in its membership as also the share capital. It has generally been advancing short term loans and its recovery position for the preceding three years is as follows:—

| Year    | Short term loans advanced to members | Amount recovered | Outstanding Amount |
|---------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1961-62 | Rs. 60,235.00                        | Rs. 48,095.00    | Rs. 67,534.00      |
| 1962-63 | Rs. 57,775.00                        | Rs. 61,686.00    | Rs. 63,623.00      |
| 1963-64 | Rs. 80,565.00                        | Rs. 69,370.00    | Rs. 74,818.00      |

The chief financing agency to this Society is the District Central Co-operative Bank, Belgaum. The Society convenes the General Body meeting once a year and the managing committee meetings were held 15 times in 1963-64. In the course of the year the Society had purchased fertilizers worth about Rs. 5,059.56 but could dispose of, out of it a quantity worth only Rs. 3,949.32. It was explained that the demand for this commodity had suddenly and unexpectedly decreased due to the failure of rains. There has been a considerable amount of unauthorised arrears due from the members. It is explained that this is due to bad agricultural seasons for the preceding two or three years. The Society has also undertaken to distribute sugar. In 1963-64 the Society purchased sugar worth Rs. 44,139.32 and has realised Rs. 44,191.40 by its sale. On 30-6-64, there was still a stock of sugar worth about Rs. 3,211.37 besides some empty bags. The following three statements in respect of receipts and payments, assets and liabilities and profit and loss give an idea about the functioning of the society in 1963-64.

#### THE RAMDURG GROUP LARGE-SCALE PRIMARY STAGE AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, RAMDURG.

##### I. Receipts and Expenditure

1-7-63 to 30-6-64

| Receipts                     | Amount      | Expenditure           | Amount      |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
|                              | Rs.         |                       | Rs.         |
| Opening balance              | 1,077.17    | D. C. C. Bank current | 1,22,386.79 |
| Shares of members            | 780.00      | Loans to members      | 80,565.00   |
| D. C. C. Bank loan           | 92,560.00   | R. D. C.              | 29,586.00   |
| Loans from members           | 69,370.00   | Suspense              | 1,350.00    |
| Intt. from members           | 6,874.39    | Share suspense        | 132.00      |
| D. C. C. Bank current        | 1,11,465.00 | Fixed Deposits        | 330.00      |
| Current not taken to account | 20.00       | Shares returned       | 160.00      |
| R. D. C.                     | 32,411.00   | Sale Society share    | 1,000.00    |
| Manure <i>khirdi</i>         | 3,693.96    | D. C. C. Bank share   | 200.00      |

| Receipts                               | Amount      | Expenditure                          | Amount      |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
|                                        | Rs.         |                                      | Rs.         |
| Suspense . . . . .                     | 1,350.00    | Manure <i>khirdi</i> . . . . .       | 4,250.00    |
| Share suspense . . . . .               | 132.00      | Dead stock . . . . .                 | 24.85       |
| Bad debt reserve . . . . .             | 330.00      | Pay . . . . .                        | 1,455.00    |
| Entrance fee . . . . .                 | 12.00       | Touring . . . . .                    | 284.20      |
| D. C. C. Bank D. V. warrant . . . . .  | 179.35      | Postage . . . . .                    | 31.25       |
| Shortage in balance . . . . .          | 1.00        | Printing . . . . .                   | 24.00       |
| Interest on current deposits . . . . . | 6.79        | Contingency . . . . .                | 39.88       |
|                                        |             | Sales tax . . . . .                  | 735.62      |
|                                        |             | Penalty (Sales tax) . . . . .        | 754.06      |
|                                        |             | Sales tax Registration fee . . . . . | 18.00       |
|                                        |             | Licence fee . . . . .                | 15.00       |
|                                        |             | Dividend to members . . . . .        | 84.85       |
|                                        |             | Entrance fees . . . . .              | 5.00        |
|                                        |             | Bonus . . . . .                      | 115.00      |
|                                        |             | Government instalment . . . . .      | 37.48       |
|                                        |             | Office rent . . . . .                | 213.00      |
|                                        |             | Bank's principal . . . . .           | 68,865.00   |
|                                        |             | Bank's interest . . . . .            | 3,576.85    |
|                                        |             | Closing balance . . . . .            | 4,023.83    |
| TOTAL                                  | 3,20,262.66 | TOTAL                                | 3,20,262.66 |

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

| Liabilities                     | Amount      | Assets                                               | Amount      |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                                 | Rs.         |                                                      | Rs.         |
| Share amount . . . . .          | 14,620.00   | Balance on hand . . . . .                            | 4,023.83    |
| Reserve fund . . . . .          | 3,817.18    | Bank's Current deposit . . . . .                     | 10,907.24   |
| Bank loan . . . . .             | 75,830.00   | D. C. C. Bank shares . . . . .                       | 3,950.00    |
| Special Reserve fund . . . . .  | 1,315.44    | Sale union shares . . . . .                          | 10.00       |
| Education fund . . . . .        | 25.25       | R. D. Society shares . . . . .                       | 1,100.00    |
| Building fund . . . . .         | 1,544.78    | National savings . . . . .                           | 500.00      |
| R. D. C. Past profits . . . . . | 588.04      | Spinning Mill shares . . . . .                       | 500.00      |
| R. D. C. . . . .                | 989.44      | Members' loan . . . . .                              | 74,818.00   |
| Dividend to be paid . . . . .   | 60.72       | Dead stock . . . . .                                 | 764.93      |
| Dharmadan fund . . . . .        | 169.60      | Books . . . . .                                      | 6.62        |
| Share—suspense . . . . .        | 88.00       | Shaw Wallace Company . . . . .                       | 422.00      |
| Shortage in balance . . . . .   | 1.07        | Education fund . . . . .                             | 17.00       |
| Taken in excess . . . . .       | 0.05        | Purchase of plot . . . . .                           | 1,000.00    |
| Recovery fees . . . . .         | 8.00        | Manure <i>khirdi</i> . . . . .                       | 1,336.04    |
| Cash brought forward . . . . .  | 68.91       | R. D. C. . . . .                                     | 95.30       |
| Profits of 1961-62 . . . . .    | 322.21      | Sales tax . . . . .                                  | 695.66      |
| Profits of 1962-63 . . . . .    | 1,107.59    | Tour (Members) . . . . .                             | 50.00       |
| Profits of 1963-64 . . . . .    | 201.19      | Samadarshi weekly magazine . . . . .                 | 11.00       |
|                                 |             | Fixed deposits . . . . .                             | 330.00      |
|                                 |             | Bonus . . . . .                                      | 115.00      |
|                                 |             | Deposits returned (about current deposits) . . . . . | 20.00       |
|                                 |             | Dividend . . . . .                                   | 84.85       |
| TOTAL                           | 1,00,757.47 | TOTAL                                                | 1,00,757.47 |

## PROFIT AND LOSS

| Profit                           | Amount   | Loss                                | Amount   |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|
|                                  | Rs.      |                                     | Rs.      |
| Interest from members . . . . .  | 6,874.39 | Contingency . . . . .               | 39.88    |
| Bad debt fund . . . . .          | 330.00   | Government instalment . . . . .     | 37.48    |
| D. C. C. Bank dividend . . . . . | 179.35   | Pay . . . . .                       | 1,455.00 |
| Current interest . . . . .       | 6.79     | Rent . . . . .                      | 213.00   |
|                                  |          | Postage . . . . .                   | 31.25    |
|                                  |          | T. A. on tour . . . . .             | 284.20   |
|                                  |          | Sales tax . . . . .                 | 735.62   |
|                                  |          | Penalty . . . . .                   | 754.06   |
|                                  |          | Entrance fee . . . . .              | 5.00     |
|                                  |          | Interest to D. C. C. Bank . . . . . | 3,576.85 |
|                                  |          | Registration fees . . . . .         | 18.00    |
|                                  |          | Licence fees . . . . .              | 10.00    |
|                                  |          | Printing . . . . .                  | 24.00    |
|                                  |          | R. D. C. Licence fee . . . . .      | 5.00     |
|                                  |          | Present profit . . . . .            | 201.19   |
| TOTAL                            | 7,390.53 | TOTAL                               | 7,390.53 |

## National Extension Service

215. The village comes under the National Extension Block of Ramdurg. This Development Block started functioning from 1-4-1958 and completed its first stage on 31-3-1965. From 1-4-1965 it has entered the second stage. The headquarters of the Block is hardly 5 furlongs away from the village. The village level worker or Gram Sevak has his headquarters at Torgal, 5 miles away. There appears to be practically no activities of this agency in the village proper. The only activities in the village, under this agency are starting of a youth club and grant of attendance and merit scholarships to three lady students. The youth club has been provided with some agricultural implements. It is said that the villagers are not keen to draw any benefits from this agency, because they are very close to Ramdurg, where all the facilities like dispensary, schools, etc., are readily available. Another reason for this lack of enthusiasm is said to

be due to the failure of crops during the last several years successfully.

## Reform measures

216. The villagers are not aware of any family planning programme. A few have only heard about it, but none in the village has a proper idea about the same. So none in the village practices it. Though no one is aware of the Hindu Marriage Act prescribing polygamy, none in the village has married a second time when his first wife is alive. The anti-social practice of claiming a dowry or a brideprice is not only in vogue but actually it is on an increase. The rigidity with regard to the acceptance of food and water from persons of lower castes is very much relaxed. The evil of untouchability in the village does not exist as there are no Harijans in the village. However there does not appear to be much change in their attitude towards the Harijans from Ramdurg and other places who visit the village often.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

217. In the preceding four Chapters an attempt is made to study the socio-economic conditions of Turnur, a village in Ramdurg Taluk. It has got several natural advantages. It is close to the Taluk Headquarters, where many of the Taluk Level amenities like the Taluk Level administrative offices, schools, dispensaries, etc., are provided. It is a roadside village and several State Transport buses pass through it. The village is covered by the National Extension Programme from 1958. In spite of all these amenities, the village has been, as in the past, living in poverty, disease and ignorance.

218. The soil of the village is good and is said to be very productive. But there being very small acreage under irrigation, the agricultural production depends mainly on the vagaries of the monsoons. During the last one decade or more, the rainfall has been very erratic and as a consequence the village has been subjected to frequent famine and scarcity conditions. The agricultural practices are all of primitive nature and there does not appear to be any positive approach to adopt any improved cultivation methods. Very few people in the village use improved seeds and fewer still use chemical fertilizers. The large-sized Co-operative Society of Ramdurg has undertaken to distribute chemical fertilizers to this and some other villages. Its stock accounts show that some fertilizers which it had obtained even in a limited quantity had remained unsold. It was explained that this was due to the failure of timely rains. Anyway it cannot be denied that there is much scope and necessity of carrying out improvements in the agricultural practices.

219. Educationally the village is very backward. The percentage of literacy in the village is just 10.2% and in the case of females it is only about 2%. The villagers do not appear to attach much importance to education. Many children of the school-going age are seen loitering in the streets or attending to some household chores. No doubt, this is partly due to the poor economic conditions of the village, even then

sincere efforts are needed to make them education minded.

220. The living conditions in the village are generally not healthy. The houses are ill-ventilated and located in a congested area. The streets are very narrow and are not provided with any good drainage system. The Village Panchayat has been introduced in the village in 1960, and so far it has not been able to carry out many improvements in the village. Its income is meagre and strenuous efforts are needed to augment its income before it can think of launching any big improvement programmes.

221. The hand-loom weaving industry is not prospering at all. It is said that in the past there were many handlooms working in the village but now their number has dwindled down to only four shuttle looms. There are practically no other occupations in the village excepting agriculture and agricultural labour. And agriculture in this region is a big gamble due to frequent failure of rains.

222. However the villagers exhibit a sense of unity. And so it should be possible to make sustained efforts to achieve economic regeneration. The villagers should first be made conscious of the deficiencies of the way they live and then only they will want to live differently. In this connection, a positive approach towards the creation of new values, new desires for improvement, new ways of living and new ways of making a living is needed. And when the villagers become conscious of the deficiencies of their present methods and practices and shed their conservative outlook, they will start evincing a more intelligent interest in all their activities. Eradication of poverty and ignorance should be their first goal and other advantages, would naturally follow. In the poverty-eradication programme, it is worth considering if any household and cottage industries like weaving, carpet making etc., cannot be introduced in the village with advantage. This will help the unemployed and underemployed persons of the village in augmenting their income.

TABLES

TABLE I

Area, Houses and Population

| Area in Acres | Hectares | Density per sq.mile | Number of houses |     | Number of households |     | Persons |  | Population |  | Males |  | Females |     |
|---------------|----------|---------------------|------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|---------|--|------------|--|-------|--|---------|-----|
|               |          |                     |                  |     |                      |     |         |  |            |  |       |  |         |     |
| 1             | 2        | 3                   | 4                | 5   | 6                    | 7   | 8       |  |            |  |       |  |         |     |
| 2,621         | 818      | 271                 | 208              | 208 | 1,109                | 557 |         |  |            |  |       |  |         | 552 |

TABLE II

Population by Age-Groups

| Total of all ages |     | 0-4 |    | 5-9 |    | 10-14 |    | 15-19 |    | 20-24 |    | 25-29 |    | 30-34 |    | 35-44 |    | 45-59 |    | 60+ |    | Age not state |    |    |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-----|----|---------------|----|----|
| Persons           | M   | M   | F  | M   | F  | M     | F  | M     | F  | M     | F  | M     | F  | M     | F  | M     | F  | M     | F  | M   | F  | M             | F  |    |
| 1                 | 2   | 3   | 4  | 5   | 6  | 7     | 8  | 9     | 10 | 11    | 12 | 13    | 14 | 15    | 16 | 17    | 18 | 19    | 20 | 21  | 22 | 23            | 24 | 25 |
| 1,109             | 557 | 552 | 91 | 75  | 86 | 77    | 78 | 68    | 38 | 37    | 34 | 40    | 35 | 39    | 37 | 39    | 64 | 61    | 61 | 69  | 33 | 47            | .. | .. |

TABLE III

Size and Composition of Households

| Total No. of Households | Size of Households |   |              |             |    |              |             |     |              |             |     |                    |             |    |    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------|-------------|----|--------------|-------------|-----|--------------|-------------|-----|--------------------|-------------|----|----|
|                         | Single Member      |   | 2--3 members |             |    | 4--6 members |             |     | 7--9 members |             |     | 10 members & above |             |    |    |
|                         | House-holds        | M | F            | House-holds | M  | F            | House-holds | M   | F            | House-holds | M   | F                  | House-holds | M  | F  |
| 1                       | 2                  | 3 | 4            | 5           | 6  | 7            | 8           | 9   | 10           | 11          | 12  | 13                 | 14          | 15 | 16 |
| 224                     | 25                 | 6 | 19           | 62          | 81 | 83           | 79          | 200 | 207          | 43          | 173 | 162                | 15          | 97 | 81 |

TABLE IV  
Households classified by Religions, Castes and Sub-Castes

| Religion | Caste     | Sub-Caste    | Number of households | Population |       |         |
|----------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|------------|-------|---------|
|          |           |              |                      | Persons    | Males | Females |
| 1        | 2         | 3            | 4                    | 5          | 6     | 7       |
| HINDU    | Kuruba    | Hattikankana | 160                  | 793        | 400   | 393     |
|          | Lingayat  | Mali         | 22                   | 133        | 71    | 62      |
|          |           | Jangama      | 3                    | 10         | 6     | 4       |
|          |           | Totagar      | 1                    | 9          | 5     | 4       |
|          | Maratha   | Burati       | 12                   | 61         | 27    | 34      |
|          | Panchal   | ..           | 16                   | 60         | 28    | 32      |
|          | Padmasale | Nevar        | 5                    | 29         | 14    | 15      |
|          |           | Jadar        | 1                    | 3          | ..    | 3       |
|          | Vyshya    | ..           | 2                    | 9          | 5     | 4       |
|          | Brahmin   | Smartha      | 1                    | 1          | 1     | ..      |
|          | Talawar   | ..           | 1                    | 1          | ..    | 1       |
|          | Total     |              | 224                  | 1109       | 557   | 552     |

TABLE V  
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

| Scheduled Caste   |         |       |         | Scheduled Caste   |         |       |         |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| No. of households | Persons | Males | Females | No. of households | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1                 | 2       | 3     | 4       | 5                 | 6       | 7     | 8       |

—NIL—

TABLE VI  
Age and Marital Status

| Age Group      | Total population |       |         | Never married |     | Married |     | Widow |    | Divorced or separated |    | Unspecified status |    |
|----------------|------------------|-------|---------|---------------|-----|---------|-----|-------|----|-----------------------|----|--------------------|----|
|                | Persons          | Males | Females | M             | F   | M       | F   | M     | F  | M                     | F  | M                  | F  |
| 1              | 2                | 3     | 4       | 5             | 6   | 7       | 8   | 9     | 10 | 11                    | 12 | 13                 | 14 |
| All ages       | 1,109            | 557   | 552     | 295           | 190 | 243     | 258 | 16    | 95 | 3                     | 9  | ..                 | .. |
| 0-4            | 166              | 91    | 75      | 91            | 75  | ..      | ..  | ..    | .. | ..                    | .. | ..                 | .. |
| 5-9            | 163              | 86    | 77      | 86            | 71  | ..      | 6   | ..    | .. | ..                    | .. | ..                 | .. |
| 10-14          | 146              | 78    | 68      | 78            | 44  | ..      | 24  | ..    | .. | ..                    | .. | ..                 | .. |
| 15-19          | 75               | 38    | 37      | 29            | ..  | 9       | 34  | ..    | 1  | ..                    | 2  | ..                 | .. |
| 20-24          | 74               | 34    | 40      | 7             | ..  | 26      | 36  | ..    | 1  | 1                     | 3  | ..                 | .. |
| 25-29          | 74               | 35    | 39      | 1             | ..  | 33      | 36  | 1     | 1  | ..                    | 2  | ..                 | .. |
| 30-34          | 76               | 37    | 39      | 1             | ..  | 35      | 35  | ..    | 3  | 1                     | 1  | ..                 | .. |
| 35-39          | 54               | 29    | 25      | 1             | ..  | 27      | 21  | ..    | 4  | 1                     | .. | ..                 | .. |
| 40-44          | 71               | 35    | 36      | 1             | ..  | 32      | 23  | 2     | 12 | ..                    | 1  | ..                 | .. |
| 45-49          | 24               | 10    | 14      | ..            | ..  | 10      | 13  | ..    | 1  | ..                    | .. | ..                 | .. |
| 50-54          | 61               | 28    | 33      | ..            | ..  | 26      | 18  | 2     | 15 | ..                    | .. | ..                 | .. |
| 55-59          | 45               | 23    | 22      | ..            | ..  | 20      | 4   | 3     | 18 | ..                    | .. | ..                 | .. |
| 60+            | 80               | 33    | 47      | ..            | ..  | 25      | 8   | 8     | 39 | ..                    | .. | ..                 | .. |
| Age not stated | ..               | ..    | ..      | ..            | ..  | ..      | ..  | ..    | .. | ..                    | .. | ..                 | .. |

TABLE VII  
Education

| Age-Group      | Total Population |     |     | Illiterate |     | Literate without educational std. |   | Primary Junior or Basic |    | Matric or Higher Secondary |    | Intermedate or P.U.C. |    | Graduate |    | Diploma |    | Oriental Titles |    | Any other qualification |    |
|----------------|------------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|----------|----|---------|----|-----------------|----|-------------------------|----|
|                | P                | M   | F   | M          | F   | M                                 | F | M                       | F  | M                          | F  | M                     | F  | M        | F  | M       | F  | M               | F  | M                       | F  |
| 1              | 2                | 3   | 4   | 5          | 6   | 7                                 | 8 | 9                       | 10 | 11                         | 12 | 13                    | 14 | 15       | 16 | 17      | 18 | 19              | 20 | 21                      | 22 |
| All Ages       | 1,109            | 557 | 552 | 455        | 540 | 31                                | 6 | 67                      | 6  | 4                          |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 0-4            | 166              | 91  | 75  | 91         | 75  |                                   |   |                         |    |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 5-9            | 163              | 86  | 77  | 68         | 75  |                                   |   | 18                      | 2  |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 10-14          | 146              | 78  | 68  | 62         | 64  | 1                                 |   | 15                      | 4  |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 15-19          | 75               | 38  | 37  | 23         | 36  | 3                                 | 1 | 11                      |    | 1                          |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 20-24          | 74               | 34  | 40  | 25         | 38  | 4                                 | 2 | 5                       |    |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 25-29          | 74               | 35  | 39  | 27         | 39  | 3                                 |   | 3                       |    | 2                          |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 30-34          | 76               | 37  | 39  | 30         | 39  | 4                                 |   | 3                       |    |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 35-39          | 54               | 29  | 25  | 22         | 23  | 3                                 | 2 | 3                       |    | 1                          |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 40-44          | 71               | 35  | 36  | 27         | 36  | 5                                 |   | 3                       |    |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 45-49          | 24               | 10  | 14  | 8          | 13  | 2                                 | 1 |                         |    |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 50-54          | 61               | 28  | 33  | 22         | 33  | 3                                 |   | 3                       |    |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 55-59          | 45               | 23  | 22  | 19         | 22  | 1                                 |   | 3                       |    |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| 60             | 80               | 33  | 47  | 31         | 47  | 2                                 |   |                         |    |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |
| Age not stated |                  |     |     |            |     |                                   |   |                         |    |                            |    |                       |    |          |    |         |    |                 |    |                         |    |

TABLE VIII  
Workers and Non-Workers by Sex and Broad Age-Groups

| Age-Group  | Total Population |       |         | Workers |       |         | Non-workers |       |         |
|------------|------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|
|            | Persons          | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons     | Males | Females |
| 1          | 2                | 3     | 4       | 5       | 6     | 7       | 8           | 9     | 10      |
| All Ages   | 1109             | 557   | 552     | 662     | 341   | 321     | 447         | 216   | 231     |
| 0-14       | 475              | 255   | 220     | 75      | 46    | 29      | 400         | 209   | 191     |
| 15-34      | 299              | 144   | 155     | 283     | 142   | 141     | 16          | 2     | 14      |
| 35-59      | 255              | 125   | 130     | 249     | 123   | 126     | 6           | 2     | 4       |
| 60 & above | 80               | 33    | 47      | 55      | 30    | 25      | 25          | 3     | 22      |

TABLE IX  
Workers Classified by Sex, Broad Age-Groups and Occupations

| Sl. No. | Name of Occupations                      | 0-14  |         | 15-34 |         | 35-59 |         | 60 & above |         | Total |
|---------|------------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|------------|---------|-------|
|         |                                          | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males      | Females |       |
| 1       | 2                                        | 3     | 4       | 5     | 6       | 7     | 8       | 9          | 10      | 11    |
| 1       | Cultivation Only                         | 8     | 9       | 36    | 47      | 43    | 38      | 10         | 8       | 199   |
| 2       | Cultivation and Agricultural Labour      | 4     | 4       | 10    | 18      | 13    | 14      | 3          | 2       | 68    |
| 3       | Cultivation and Livestock Rearing        | 1     | 1       | 3     | 1       | 2     |         |            | 1       | 9     |
| 4       | Cultivation, Trade, Agricultural, Labour |       |         |       |         |       | 1       |            |         | 1     |
| 5       | Agricultural Labour Only                 | 15    | 9       | 21    | 52      | 22    | 39      | 5          | 10      | 173   |
| 6       | Agricultural Labour and Cultivation      | 10    | 6       | 37    | 21      | 23    | 30      | 7          | 4       | 138   |
| 7       | Agricultural Labour and Livestock Rear   |       |         | 1     |         | 2     | 1       |            |         | 4     |
| 8       | Agricultural Labour, Trade, Cultivation  |       |         |       |         | 1     |         |            |         | 1     |
| 9       | Agricultural Labour and Trade            |       |         | 1     |         |       |         |            |         | 1     |
| 10      | Household Industry Only                  |       |         | 5     | 1       | 5     |         | 1          |         | 12    |
| 11      | Household Industry and Service           |       |         |       |         |       |         | 1          |         | 1     |
| 12      | Trade Only                               |       |         | 2     |         |       | 1       |            |         | 3     |
| 13      | Service Only                             |       |         | 4     |         | 4     |         |            |         | 8     |
| 14      | Industrial Labour                        |       |         | 6     | 1       | 4     | 1       | 2          |         | 14    |
| 15      | Livestock Rearing Only                   | 8     |         | 11    |         | 3     | 1       | 1          |         | 24    |
| 16      | Hotel Keeping Only                       |       |         | 3     |         | 1     |         |            |         | 4     |
| 17      | Cooli Only                               |       |         | 2     |         |       |         |            |         | 2     |
| Total   |                                          | 46    | 29      | 142   | 141     | 123   | 126     | 30         | 25      | 662   |

TABLE X

Workers classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Industry, Business and Cultivation belonging to the Households

| Age Groups  | Total Workers |       |         | Workers Engaged In: |         |                    |         |                       |         |
|-------------|---------------|-------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
|             |               |       |         | Household Industry  |         | Household Business |         | Household Cultivation |         |
|             | Persons       | Males | Females | Males               | Females | Males              | Females | Males                 | Females |
| 1           | 2             | 3     | 4       | 5                   | 6       | 7                  | 8       | 9                     | 10      |
| All Ages    | 662           | 341   | 321     | 12                  | 1       | 4                  | 2       | 210                   | 205     |
| 0—14        | 75            | 46    | 29      | ..                  | ..      | ..                 | ..      | 23                    | 20      |
| 15—34       | 283           | 142   | 141     | 5                   | 1       | 3                  | ..      | 86                    | 87      |
| 35—59       | 249           | 123   | 126     | 5                   | ..      | 1                  | 2       | 81                    | 83      |
| 60 & above. | 55            | 30    | 25      | 2                   | ..      | ..                 | ..      | 20                    | 15      |

TABLE XI

Non-workers by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Nature of Activities

| Activities        | Age Groups |         |       |         |       |         |            |         | Total |
|-------------------|------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|------------|---------|-------|
|                   | 0—14       |         | 15—34 |         | 35—59 |         | 60 & above |         |       |
|                   | Males      | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males      | Females |       |
| 1                 | 2          | 3       | 4     | 5       | 6     | 7       | 8          | 9       | 10    |
| Dependents.       | 176        | 185     | ..    | 3       | ..    | ..      | 3          | 19      | 386   |
| Students.         | 33         | 6       | 2     | ..      | ..    | ..      | ..         | ..      | 41    |
| Household Duties, | ..         | ..      | ..    | 11      | 2     | 4       | ..         | 3       | 20    |
| Rent Receivers    | ..         | ..      | ..    | ..      | ..    | ..      | ..         | ..      | ..    |
| Total             | 209        | 191     | 2     | 14      | 2     | 4       | 3          | 22      | 447   |

TABLE XII

Households by number of Rooms and by number of Persons occupying

| Total No. of households | Total No. of rooms | Total No. of family members | Households with no regular room |                             | Households with one room |                             | Households with two rooms |                             | Households with three rooms |                             | Households with four rooms |                             | Households with five rooms |                             | Households with five rooms and more |                             |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                         |                    |                             | No. of households               | Total No. of family members | No. of households        | Total No. of family members | No. of households         | Total No. of family members | No. of households           | Total No. of family members | No. of households          | Total No. of family members | No. of households          | Total No. of family members | No. of households                   | Total No. of family members |
|                         |                    |                             | 4                               | 5                           | 6                        | 7                           | 8                         | 9                           | 10                          | 11                          | 12                         | 13                          | 14                         | 15                          | 16                                  | 17                          |
| 224                     | 24                 | 1,109                       | 208                             | 997                         | 10                       | 59                          | 4                         | 24                          | 2                           | 29                          | ..                         | ..                          | ..                         | ..                          | ..                                  | ..                          |

TABLE XIII

Households Engaged in Cultivation, Industry, Business and Other Occupations

| Households Engaged in                               | Total No. of Households | Total Persons |         |         | Number of Gainfully Employed Persons |         |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                                                     |                         | Persons       | Males   |         | Persons                              | Males   |         |
|                                                     |                         |               | Females | Females |                                      | Females | Females |
| 1                                                   | 2                       | 3             | 4       | 5       | 6                                    | 7       | 8       |
| Cultivation Only                                    | 46                      | 274           | 144     | 130     | 148                                  | 80      | 68      |
| Cultivation and Livestock Rearing                   | 8                       | 68            | 41      | 27      | 39                                   | 25      | 14      |
| Cultivation and Agricultural Labour                 | 34                      | 156           | 66      | 90      | 94                                   | 42      | 52      |
| Cultivation and Service                             | 2                       | 14            | 7       | 7       | 10                                   | 4       | 6       |
| Cultivation, Livestock Rear, Agricultural Labour    | 1                       | 11            | 5       | 6       | 8                                    | 5       | 3       |
| Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Livestock Rear.   | 2                       | 17            | 8       | 9       | 11                                   | 7       | 4       |
| Cultivation, Trade, Agricultural Labour             | 1                       | 1             | ..      | 1       | 1                                    | ..      | 1       |
| Agricultural Labour Only                            | 51                      | 162           | 70      | 92      | 115                                  | 45      | 70      |
| Agricultural Labour and Cultivation                 | 43                      | 220           | 124     | 96      | 132                                  | 74      | 58      |
| Agricultural Labour and Livestock Rearing           | 3                       | 21            | 9       | 12      | 11                                   | 6       | 5       |
| Agricultural Labour, Cultivation, Livestock         | 2                       | 15            | 9       | 6       | 6                                    | 4       | 2       |
| Agricultural Labour, Service and Cultivation        | 1                       | 11            | 5       | 6       | 7                                    | 4       | 3       |
| Agricultural Labour and Trade                       | 1                       | 3             | 2       | 1       | 3                                    | 2       | 1       |
| Agricultural Labour, Trade and Cultivation          | 1                       | 2             | 1       | 1       | 2                                    | 1       | 1       |
| Agricultural Labour, Livestock, Cultivation         | 1                       | 7             | 2       | 5       | 4                                    | 2       | 2       |
| Agricultural Labour, Cultivation, Industrial Labour | 1                       | 5             | 3       | 2       | 4                                    | 2       | 2       |
| Household Industry Only                             | 1                       | 7             | 5       | 2       | 2                                    | 2       | ..      |
| Household Industry and Cultivation                  | 4                       | 19            | 9       | 10      | 12                                   | 7       | 5       |
| Household Industry, Agricultural Labour             | 4                       | 22            | 9       | 13      | 14                                   | 6       | 8       |
| Household Industry and Service                      | 1                       | 4             | 2       | 2       | 1                                    | 1       | ..      |
| Trade Only                                          | 2                       | 9             | 5       | 4       | 2                                    | 2       | ..      |
| Trade and Agricultural Labour                       | 1                       | 6             | 2       | 4       | 3                                    | ..      | 3       |
| Livestock Rearing, Agricultural Labour              | 2                       | 8             | 4       | 4       | 6                                    | 4       | 2       |
| Service and Agricultural Labour                     | 2                       | 9             | 4       | 5       | 5                                    | 2       | 3       |
| Service, Cultivation, Agricultural Labour           | 1                       | 3             | 2       | 1       | 3                                    | 2       | 1       |
| Industrial Labour Only                              | 1                       | 7             | 4       | 3       | 5                                    | 3       | 2       |
| Industrial Labour, Agricultural Labour              | 1                       | 3             | 2       | 1       | 3                                    | 2       | 1       |
| Industrial Labour, Agricultural Labour, Cultivation | 1                       | 6             | 3       | 3       | 4                                    | 2       | 2       |
| Hotel Keeping Only                                  | 2                       | 8             | 4       | 4       | 2                                    | 2       | ..      |
| Hotel Keeping and Cultivation                       | 2                       | 10            | 5       | 5       | 4                                    | 2       | 2       |
| Cooli Only                                          | 1                       | 1             | 1       | 1       | 1                                    | 1       | ..      |
| Total                                               | 224                     | 1109          | 557     | 552     | 662                                  | 341     | 321     |

TABLE XIV

## Type of Industry run by the Households

| Name of Industry | Total<br>Number of<br>Households | Households having household Industry<br>as Primary Occupation. |                                   |         |                                                             |         | Households having household Industry<br>as Subsidiary Occupation |                                   |         |                                                             |         |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                  |                                  | Number<br>of<br>House-<br>holds                                | Persons Engaged<br>in<br>Industry |         | Total Persons in<br>Households Men-<br>tioned in Col. No. 3 |         | Number<br>of<br>House-<br>holds                                  | Persons Engaged<br>in<br>Industry |         | Total persons in<br>Households Men-<br>tioned in Col. No. 3 |         |
|                  |                                  |                                                                | Males                             | Females | Males                                                       | Females |                                                                  | Males                             | Females | Males                                                       | Females |
|                  |                                  |                                                                |                                   |         |                                                             |         |                                                                  |                                   |         |                                                             |         |
| 1                | 2                                | 3                                                              | 4                                 | 5       | 6                                                           | 7       | 8                                                                | 9                                 | 10      | 11                                                          | 12      |
| 1. Carpentry     | 7                                | 7                                                              | 8                                 | ..      | 17                                                          | 18      | ..                                                               | ..                                | ..      | ..                                                          | ..      |
| 2. Tailoring     | 1                                | 1                                                              | 1                                 | ..      | 1                                                           | 2       | ..                                                               | ..                                | ..      | ..                                                          | ..      |
| 3. Weaving       | 1                                | 1                                                              | 2                                 | 1       | 4                                                           | 5       | ..                                                               | ..                                | ..      | ..                                                          | ..      |
| 4. Blacksmithy   | 1                                | 1                                                              | 1                                 | ..      | 3                                                           | 2       | ..                                                               | ..                                | ..      | ..                                                          | ..      |
| Total            | 10                               | 10                                                             | 12                                | 1       | 25                                                          | 27      | ..                                                               | ..                                | ..      | ..                                                          | ..      |

TABLE XV

## Type of Business run by the Households

| Name of Business | Total Number of Households | Households having household Business as Primary Occupation |                             |         |                                                     |         | Households having household Business as Subsidiary Occupation |                             |         |                                                     |         |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                  |                            | Number of Households                                       | Persons Engaged in Business |         | Total Persons in Households Mentioned in Col. No. 3 |         | Number of Households                                          | Persons Engaged in Business |         | Total persons in Households Mentioned in Col. No. 8 |         |
|                  |                            |                                                            | Males                       | Females | Males                                               | Females |                                                               | Males                       | Females | Males                                               | Females |
|                  |                            |                                                            |                             |         |                                                     |         |                                                               |                             |         |                                                     |         |
| 1                | 2                          | 3                                                          | 4                           | 5       | 6                                                   | 7       | 8                                                             | 9                           | 10      | 11                                                  | 12      |
| 1. Kirani Shop   | 3                          | 3                                                          | 2                           | 1       | 7                                                   | 8       | ..                                                            | ..                          | ..      | ..                                                  | ..      |
| 2. Milk Vendor   | 3                          | ..                                                         | ..                          | ..      | ..                                                  | ..      | 3                                                             | 2                           | 1       | 3                                                   | 3       |
| Total            | 6                          | 3                                                          | 2                           | 1       | 7                                                   | 8       | 3                                                             | 2                           | 1       | 3                                                   | 3       |

TABLE XVI

## Traditional Industries by the Number of Households in Each

| Name of Traditional Industry | Number of Households in each Traditional Industry |   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---|
|                              | 1                                                 | 2 |
| Carpentry                    | ..                                                | 5 |
| Weaving                      | ..                                                | 1 |
| Blacksmithy                  | ..                                                | 1 |
| Total                        |                                                   | 7 |

TABLE XVII

## Diet

| Community    | Total No. of Households in each Community | Households taking |          |                 |          |                   |          |                             |          |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
|              |                                           | One Meal a day    |          | Two meals a day |          | Three Meals a day |          | More than three Meals a day |          |
|              |                                           | Adults            | Children | Adults          | Children | Adults            | Children | Adults                      | Children |
| 1            | 2                                         | 3                 | 4        | 5               | 6        | 7                 | 8        | 9                           | 10       |
| 1. Kuruba    | 160                                       | ..                | ..       | 2               | 2        | 158               | 144      | ..                          | 14       |
| 2. Lingayat  | 26                                        | ..                | ..       | ..              | ..       | 26                | 20       | ..                          | 6        |
| 3. Panchal   | 16                                        | ..                | ..       | 7               | 4        | 9                 | 11       | ..                          | 1        |
| 4. Maratha   | 12                                        | ..                | ..       | ..              | ..       | 12                | 10       | ..                          | 2        |
| 5. Padmasale | 6                                         | ..                | ..       | 1               | ..       | 5                 | 5        | ..                          | 1        |
| 6. Vaishya   | 2                                         | ..                | ..       | 1               | 1        | 1                 | 1        | ..                          | ..       |
| 7. Brrhmin   | 1                                         | ..                | ..       | 1               | 1        | ..                | ..       | ..                          | ..       |
| 8. Talawar   | 1                                         | ..                | ..       | ..              | ..       | 1                 | 1        | ..                          | ..       |
| Total        | 224                                       | ..                | ..       | 12              | 8        | 212               | 192      | ..                          | 24       |

TABLE XVIII

## Staple Diet and Food Habits of Communities

| Community    | No. of Households | Households taking |                 |                 |                | Vegetarian | Non-Vegetarian |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
|              |                   | Jowar             | Jowar and Wheat | Jowar and Bajra | Jowar and Rice |            |                |
| 1            | 2                 | 3                 | 4               | 5               | 6              | 7          | 8              |
| 1. Kuruba    | 160               | 147               | 8               | 4               | 1              | 135        | 25             |
| 2. Lingayat  | 26                | 25                | 1               | ..              | ..             | 26         | ..             |
| 3. Panchal   | 16                | 16                | ..              | ..              | ..             | 16         | ..             |
| 4. Maratha   | 12                | 12                | ..              | ..              | ..             | ..         | 12             |
| 5. Padmasale | 6                 | 6                 | ..              | ..              | ..             | 6          | ..             |
| 6. Vaishya   | 2                 | 2                 | ..              | ..              | ..             | 2          | ..             |
| 7. Brahmin   | 1                 | 1                 | ..              | ..              | ..             | 1          | ..             |
| 8. Talawar   | 1                 | 1                 | ..              | ..              | ..             | 1          | ..             |
| Total        | 224               | 210               | 9               | 4               | 1              | 187        | 37             |

TABLE XIX  
Distribution of Households by Occupations, Income and Number of Persons

| Occupations                                | Income Groups                      |                       |    |               |               |    | Total<br>No. of<br>members<br>in Hhs.<br>and mentioned<br>in Col.<br>No. 2 | Age Groups     |                          |                               |                                 |                         |                       | No. of<br>Equi-<br>valent<br>adult<br>males<br>per<br>Hh. | No. of<br>Gain-<br>fully<br>emp-<br>loyed<br>per-<br>sons. | No. of<br>Gain-<br>fully<br>emp-<br>loyed<br>per-<br>sons.<br>Hh. |                       |                                    |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----|---------------|---------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
|                                            | Total<br>No. of<br>House-<br>holds | Rs. 25<br>and<br>less |    | Rs. 26-<br>50 | Rs. 51-<br>75 |    |                                                                            | Rs. 76-<br>100 | Rs. 101-<br>150<br>Above | Males<br>above<br>14<br>Years | Females<br>above<br>14<br>Years | M + F<br>10-13<br>Years | M + F<br>6-9<br>Years |                                                           |                                                            |                                                                   | M + F<br>1-5<br>Years | M + F<br>less<br>than<br>1<br>Year |
|                                            |                                    |                       |    |               |               |    |                                                                            |                |                          |                               |                                 |                         |                       |                                                           |                                                            |                                                                   |                       |                                    |
|                                            |                                    |                       |    |               |               |    |                                                                            |                |                          |                               |                                 |                         |                       |                                                           |                                                            |                                                                   |                       |                                    |
| 1                                          | 2                                  | 3                     | 4  | 5             | 6             | 7  | 8                                                                          | 9              | 10                       | 11                            | 12                              | 13                      | 14                    | 15                                                        | 16                                                         | 17                                                                |                       |                                    |
| Cultivation of owned<br>lands . . . .      | 78                                 | 4                     | 14 | 14            | 14            | 21 | 25                                                                         | 443            | 121                      | 141                           | 50                              | 53                      | 67                    | 11                                                        | 4.49                                                       | 256                                                               | 3.28                  |                                    |
| Cultivation of lands<br>taken on lease . . | 16                                 | 1                     | 1  | 1             | 5             | 5  | 4                                                                          | 98             | 28                       | 25                            | 13                              | 15                      | 17                    | ..                                                        | 4.90                                                       | 55                                                                | 3.44                  |                                    |
| Agricultural Labour .                      | 104                                | 18                    | 48 | 21            | 14            | 14 | 3                                                                          | 446            | 130                      | 142                           | 41                              | 50                      | 61                    | 22                                                        | 3.34                                                       | 284                                                               | 2.73                  |                                    |
| Household Industry .                       | 10                                 | ..                    | 3  | 3             | 3             | 1  | 3                                                                          | 52             | 16                       | 17                            | 5                               | 8                       | 5                     | 1                                                         | 4.24                                                       | 29                                                                | 2.90                  |                                    |
| *Others . . . .                            | 16                                 | ..                    | 4  | 4             | 3             | 3  | 6                                                                          | 70             | 24                       | 20                            | 8                               | 6                       | 10                    | 2                                                         | 3.53                                                       | 38                                                                | 2.37                  |                                    |
| Total . . . .                              | 224                                | 23                    | 70 | 46            | 44            | 41 | 1109                                                                       | 319            | 345                      | 117                           | 132                             | 160                     | 36                    | 3.91                                                      | 662                                                        | 2.95                                                              |                       |                                    |

NOTE.—\*Others Includes:—Service—3 Hhs. Trade—3 Hhs. Livestock Rearing—2 Hhs. Industrial Labour—3 Hhs. Hotel Keeping—4 Hhs. Cooli—1 Hhs. Total—16 Hhs.

TABLE XX  
Average Annual Income Per Household By Occupations

| Occupations                                 | Total No. of Households. | Average annual income per household in the range of |               |                    |               |                    |                |                    |                |                    |                |                    |                  |                    |        |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|
|                                             |                          | Rs. 300 & less                                      |               | Rs. 301-600        |               | Rs. 601-900        |                | Rs. 901-1200       |                | Rs. 1200 & above   |                | Rs. 1200 & above   |                  | Rs. 1200 & above   |        |
|                                             |                          | No. Amount of Hhs.                                  | Rs. p.        | No. Amount of Hhs. | Rs. p.        | No. Amount of Hhs. | Rs. p.         | No. Amount of Hhs. | Rs. p.         | No. Amount of Hhs. | Rs. p.         | No. Amount of Hhs. | Rs. p.           | No. Amount of Hhs. | Rs. p. |
| 1                                           | 2                        | 3                                                   | 4             | 5                  | 6             | 7                  | 8              | 9                  | 10             | 11                 | 12             | 13                 | 14               | 15                 | 16     |
| Cultivation of owned lands. . . .           | 78                       | Rs. ps. 1265.03                                     | Rs. p. 281.7  | 4                  | 262.50        | 14                 | 461.71         | 14                 | 776.00         | 21                 | 1030.24        | 25                 | 2346.40          |                    |        |
| Cultivation of lands taken on lease . . . . | 16                       | 2295.63                                             | 468.5         | 1                  | 300.00        | 1                  | 560.00         | 5                  | 786.00         | 5                  | 1052.00        | 4                  | 6670.00          |                    |        |
| Agricultural labour. . . .                  | 104                      | 576.18                                              | 172.5         | 18                 | 176.01        | 48                 | 486.77         | 21                 | 700.00         | 14                 | 1060.00        | 3                  | 1613.03          |                    |        |
| Household industry . . . .                  | 10                       | 932.99                                              | 220.0         | ..                 | ..            | 3                  | 450.00         | 3                  | 843.33         | 1                  | 1160.00        | 3                  | 1430.00          |                    |        |
| *Others . . . .                             | 16                       | 1730.62                                             | 490.3         | ..                 | ..            | 4                  | 500.00         | 3                  | 766.66         | 3                  | 1023.33        | 6                  | 3386.66          |                    |        |
| <b>Total</b> . . . .                        | <b>224</b>               | <b>6456.95</b>                                      | <b>1651.4</b> | <b>23</b>          | <b>738.51</b> | <b>70</b>          | <b>2458.48</b> | <b>46</b>          | <b>3875.47</b> | <b>44</b>          | <b>5325.57</b> | <b>41</b>          | <b>15,446.09</b> |                    |        |

NOTE \*Others Include:—

- (1) Service—3 Hhs.
- (2) Trade—3 Hhs.
- (3) Livestock rearing—2 Hhs.
- (4) Industrial Labour—3 Hhs.
- (5) Hotel Keeping—4 Hhs.
- (6) Cooli—1 Hhs.
- (7) Total—16 Hhs.

TABLE XXI  
Average Monthly Expenditure per Household by Income Groups and Occupations

| Items of expenditure       | All Households    |                           |    |                                 | Households with a monthly income of |                     |       |             |                     |    |             |                     |    |             |                     |    |                   |                     |    |     |    |    |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|---------------------|----|-------------|---------------------|----|-------------|---------------------|----|-------------------|---------------------|----|-----|----|----|
|                            | No. of Households | Expenditure per household |    | Percentage of Total expenditure | Rs. 25 and below                    |                     |       | Rs. 26—50   |                     |    | Rs. 51—75   |                     |    | Rs. 76—100  |                     |    | Rs. 101 and above |                     |    |     |    |    |
|                            |                   | Rs.                       | p. |                                 | No. of Hhs.                         | Average expenditure | p.    | No. of Hhs. | Average expenditure | p. | No. of Hhs. | Average expenditure | p. | No. of Hhs. | Average expenditure | p. | No. of Hhs.       | Average expenditure | p. |     |    |    |
| 1                          | 2                 | 3                         | 4  | 5                               | 6                                   | 7                   | 8     | 9           | 10                  | 11 | 12          | 13                  | 14 | 15          |                     |    |                   |                     |    |     |    |    |
| CULTIVATION OF OWNED LANDS |                   |                           |    |                                 |                                     |                     |       |             |                     |    |             |                     |    |             |                     |    |                   |                     |    |     |    |    |
| Food (Cereals)             | .                 | 78                        | 37 | 13                              | 8                                   | 27                  | 32.75 | 4           | 8                   | 75 | 14          | 13                  | 95 | 14          | 27                  | 00 | 21                | 28                  | 93 | 25  | 66 | 86 |
| Food (Non-Cereals)         | .                 | .                         | 4  | 70                              | 1                                   | 05                  | 4.15  | .           | 0                   | 94 | .           | 1                   | 25 | .           | 2                   | 80 | .                 | 2                   | 84 | .   | 5  | 88 |
| Drinks                     | .                 | .                         | 6  | 54                              | 1                                   | 45                  | 5.77  | .           | 1                   | 41 | .           | 2                   | 76 | .           | 4                   | 73 | .                 | 6                   | 25 | .   | 10 | 75 |
| Fuel and lighting          | .                 | .                         | 0  | 75                              | 0                                   | 17                  | 0.66  | .           | 0                   | 42 | .           | 0                   | 44 | .           | 0                   | 67 | .                 | 0                   | 74 | .   | 1  | 05 |
| House Rent and Repairs     | .                 | .                         | 0  | 15                              | 0                                   | 03                  | 0.13  | .           | .                   | .  | .           | .                   | .  | .           | 0                   | 05 | .                 | 0                   | 14 | .   | 0  | 32 |
| Clothing                   | .                 | .                         | 13 | 21                              | 2                                   | 94                  | 11.66 | .           | 3                   | 21 | .           | 4                   | 17 | .           | 9                   | 17 | .                 | 9                   | 88 | .   | 24 | 95 |
| Travelling                 | .                 | .                         | 0  | 81                              | 0                                   | 18                  | 0.70  | .           | 0                   | 11 | .           | 0                   | 27 | .           | 0                   | 50 | .                 | 0                   | 50 | .   | 1  | 63 |
| Recreation                 | .                 | .                         | 0  | 16                              | 0                                   | 04                  | 0.14  | .           | .                   | .  | .           | .                   | .  | .           | .                   | .  | .                 | .                   | .  | .   | 0  | 05 |
| Education                  | .                 | .                         | 0  | 61                              | 0                                   | 14                  | 0.54  | .           | .                   | .  | .           | .                   | .  | .           | 0                   | 44 | .                 | 1                   | 05 | .   | 0  | 80 |
| Other Misc. services       | .                 | .                         | 15 | 17                              | 3                                   | 38                  | 13.39 | .           | 0                   | 42 | .           | 5                   | 29 | .           | 10                  | 27 | .                 | 9                   | 69 | .   | 30 | 43 |
| Interest                   | .                 | .                         | .  | .                               | .                                   | .                   | .     | .           | .                   | .  | .           | .                   | .  | .           | .                   | .  | .                 | .                   | .  | .   | .  | .  |
| Rent                       | .                 | .                         | 4  | 71                              | 1                                   | 05                  | 4.16  | .           | 0                   | 21 | .           | 0                   | 14 | .           | 2                   | 45 | .                 | 2                   | 73 | .   | 10 | 93 |
| Remittances                | .                 | .                         | .  | .                               | .                                   | .                   | .     | .           | .                   | .  | .           | .                   | .  | .           | .                   | .  | .                 | .                   | .  | .   | .  | .  |
| Hired labour               | .                 | .                         | 17 | 53                              | 3                                   | 90                  | 15.47 | .           | 3                   | 96 | .           | 9                   | 14 | .           | 5                   | 29 | .                 | 14                  | 48 | .   | 33 | 83 |
| Purchase for production    | .                 | .                         | 9  | 55                              | 2                                   | 13                  | 8.42  | .           | 2                   | 73 | .           | 3                   | 30 | .           | 4                   | 64 | .                 | 6                   | 63 | .   | 19 | 36 |
| Other (specify)            | .                 | .                         | 2  | 33                              | 0                                   | 52                  | 2.06  | .           | 0                   | 73 | .           | 0                   | 89 | .           | 1                   | 72 | .                 | 1                   | 96 | .   | 4  | 05 |
| Total                      | 78                | 113                       | 35 | 25                              | 25                                  | 100.00              | 4     | 22          | 89                  | 14 | 41          | 60                  | 14 | 69          | 74                  | 21 | 85                | 82                  | 25 | 210 | 94 |    |

TURNUR

## CULTIVATION OF LANDS TAKEN ON LEASE

|                    |    |    |    |   |    |       |   |    |    |   |    |    |   |    |    |   |    |    |   |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|----|---|----|-------|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|
| Food (Cereals)     | 16 | 33 | 33 | 6 | 80 | 20.05 | 1 | 10 | 83 | 1 | 16 | 66 | 5 | 25 | 83 | 5 | 24 | 50 | 4 | 63 | 54 |
| Food (Non-cereals) | "  | 3  | 29 | 0 | 67 | 1.97  | " | 1  | 00 | " | 1  | 66 | " | 2  | 50 | " | 2  | 33 | " | 6  | 46 |
| Drinks             | "  | 6  | 79 | 1 | 39 | 4.08  | " | "  | "  | " | 4  | 16 | " | 6  | 33 | " | 7  | 08 | " | 9  | 37 |

TABLES

|                         |    |     |    |    |    |        |   |    |    |   |    |    |   |    |    |   |    |    |   |     |    |
|-------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|--------|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|-----|----|
| Fuel and lighting       | "  | 13  | 33 | 2  | 72 | 8.02   | " | 0  | 42 | " | 0  | 42 | " | 0  | 50 | " | 0  | 75 | " | 1   | 56 |
| House Rent and Repairs  | "  | 0   | 02 | 0  | 01 | 0.01   | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | 0  | 08 | " | "   | "  |
| Clothing                | "  | 13  | 90 | 2  | 84 | 8.41   | " | 3  | 33 | " | 7  | 50 | " | 8  | 33 | " | 10 | 66 | " | 29  | 16 |
| Travelling              | "  | 0   | 85 | 0  | 17 | 0.51   | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | 0  | 08 | " | 0  | 41 | " | 2   | 60 |
| Recreation              | "  | "   | "  | "  | "  | "      | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "   | "  |
| Education               | "  | 2   | 69 | 0  | 53 | 1.56   | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | 10  | 41 |
| Other Misc. Services    | "  | 16  | 71 | 3  | 41 | 10.05  | " | 2  | 50 | " | 2  | 08 | " | 8  | 83 | " | 10 | 00 | " | 42  | 18 |
| Interest                | "  | 3   | 64 | 0  | 74 | 2.19   | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | 14  | 58 |
| Rent                    | "  | 14  | 34 | 2  | 94 | 8.62   | " | 6  | 25 | " | 6  | 66 | " | 8  | 83 | " | 14 | 50 | " | 24  | 98 |
| Remittances             | "  | "   | "  | "  | "  | "      | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | "   | "  |
| Hired labour            | "  | 49  | 99 | 10 | 20 | 30.08  | " | "  | "  | " | "  | "  | " | 3  | 33 | " | 14 | 16 | " | 178 | 12 |
| Purchase for production | "  | 5   | 78 | 1  | 18 | 3.47   | " | "  | "  | " | 2  | 50 | " | 2  | 58 | " | 3  | 16 | " | 15  | 31 |
| Others                  | "  | 1   | 63 | 0  | 33 | 0.98   | " | 0  | 66 | " | 1  | 66 | " | 1  | 61 | " | 1  | 91 | " | 3   | 54 |
| Total                   | 16 | 166 | 20 | 33 | 93 | 100.00 | 1 | 24 | 99 | 1 | 43 | 30 | 5 | 68 | 75 | 5 | 89 | 54 | 4 | 391 | 81 |

## AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

|                         |     |    |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |     |    |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|-----|----|
| Food (Cereal)           | 104 | 21 | 85 | 6  | 54 | 46.02  | "  | 8  | 66 | 48 | 19 | 41 | 21 | 28 | 55 | 14 | 37 | 97 | 3 | 51  | 39 |
| Food (Non-cereal)       | "   | 2  | 29 | 0  | 68 | 4.82   | "  | 1  | 01 | "  | 1  | 96 | "  | 2  | 71 | "  | 3  | 84 | " | 5   | 83 |
| Drinks                  | "   | 3  | 65 | 1  | 09 | 7.68   | "  | 0  | 59 | "  | 3  | 33 | "  | 4  | 62 | "  | 6  | 55 | " | 6   | 94 |
| Fuel and lighting       | "   | 0  | 51 | 0  | 15 | 1.07   | "  | 0  | 34 | "  | 0  | 49 | "  | 0  | 53 | "  | 0  | 71 | " | 0   | 77 |
| House rent and repairs  | "   | 0  | 15 | 0  | 05 | 0.32   | "  | 0  | 10 | "  | 0  | 21 | "  | 0  | 16 | "  | 0  | 03 | " | "   | "  |
| Clothing                | "   | 8  | 07 | 2  | 41 | 17.00  | "  | 2  | 75 | "  | 7  | 01 | "  | 9  | 68 | "  | 13 | 63 | " | 19  | 72 |
| Travelling              | "   | 0  | 24 | 0  | 07 | 0.50   | "  | "  | "  | "  | 0  | 20 | "  | 0  | 25 | "  | 0  | 45 | " | 1   | 53 |
| Recreation              | "   | 0  | 04 | 0  | 01 | 0.08   | "  | "  | "  | "  | 0  | 04 | "  | 0  | 06 | "  | "  | "  | " | "   | "  |
| Education               | "   | 0  | 07 | 0  | 02 | 0.15   | "  | "  | "  | "  | 0  | 08 | "  | 0  | 13 | "  | 0  | 09 | " | "   | "  |
| Other Misc. Services    | "   | 6  | 77 | 2  | 03 | 14.26  | "  | 0  | 60 | "  | 5  | 49 | "  | 7  | 67 | "  | 12 | 94 | " | 29  | 16 |
| Interest                | "   | "  | "  | "  | "  | "      | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | " | "   | "  |
| Rent                    | "   | 0  | 23 | 0  | 07 | 0.49   | "  | "  | "  | "  | 0  | 03 | "  | 0  | 59 | "  | 0  | 45 | " | 1   | 36 |
| Remittances             | "   | "  | "  | "  | "  | "      | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | " | "   | "  |
| Hired labour            | "   | 0  | 99 | 0  | 29 | 2.09   | "  | 0  | 44 | "  | 0  | 76 | "  | 1  | 80 | "  | 1  | 22 | " | 1   | 39 |
| Purchase for production | "   | 0  | 92 | 0  | 27 | 1.94   | "  | 0  | 11 | "  | 0  | 40 | "  | 1  | 33 | "  | 2  | 56 | " | 3   | 61 |
| Others                  | "   | 1  | 70 | 0  | 50 | 3.58   | "  | 0  | 70 | "  | 1  | 67 | "  | 2  | 02 | "  | 2  | 26 | " | 3   | 33 |
| Total                   | 104 | 47 | 48 | 14 | 18 | 100.00 | 18 | 15 | 30 | 48 | 41 | 08 | 21 | 60 | 10 | 14 | 82 | 70 | 3 | 125 | 03 |

TABLE XXI—Contd.

| 1                       | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7      | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |    |    |    |    |     |    |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY      |    |    |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |
| Food (Cereals)          | 10 | 29 | 57 | 6  | 97 | 41.74  | .. | .. | 3  | 18 | 05 | 3  | 30 | 55 | 1  | 25 | 00 | 3  | 41  | 66 |
| Food (Non-cereals)      | "  | 2  | 91 | 0  | 69 | 4.11   | .. | .. | 1  | 66 | "  | "  | 3  | 05 | "  | 2  | 50 | "  | 4   | 16 |
| Drinks                  | "  | 8  | 12 | 1  | 91 | 11.46  | .. | .. | 4  | 16 | "  | "  | 6  | 25 | "  | 8  | 33 | "  | 13  | 88 |
| Fuel and lighting       | "  | 0  | 71 | 0  | 17 | 1.01   | .. | .. | 0  | 42 | "  | "  | 0  | 83 | "  | 0  | 83 | "  | 0   | 83 |
| House Rent and repairs  | "  | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..  | .. |
| Clothing                | "  | 9  | 08 | 2  | 14 | 12.81  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 00 | .. | 12 | 50 | .. | 16 | 11  | .. |
| Travelling              | "  | 0  | 91 | 0  | 21 | 1.28   | .. | .. | 0  | 14 | "  | 0  | 55 | "  | 2  | 08 | .. | 1  | 66  | .. |
| Recreation              | "  | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..  | .. |
| Education               | "  | 0  | 13 | 0  | 03 | 0.18   | .. | .. | 0  | 14 | "  | 0  | 83 | "  | .. | .. | .. | 0  | 14  | .. |
| Other Misc. Services.   | "  | 11 | 24 | 2  | 65 | 15.87  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6  | 94 | "  | 16 | 66 | .. | 25 | 00  | .. |
| Interest                | "  | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..  | .. |
| Rent                    | "  | 0  | 02 | 0  | 01 | 0.03   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0  | 08 | "  | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..  | .. |
| Remittances             | "  | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..  | .. |
| Hired labour            | "  | 2  | 99 | 0  | 70 | 4.22   | .. | .. | 1  | 11 | "  | 5  | 55 | "  | 8  | 33 | .. | 0  | 55  | .. |
| Purchase for production | "  | 3  | 37 | 0  | 79 | 4.76   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 00 | "  | 2  | 50 | .. | 0  | 42  | .. |
| Others                  | "  | 1  | 79 | 0  | 42 | 2.53   | .. | .. | 1  | 26 | "  | 1  | 80 | "  | 2  | 08 | .. | 2  | 22  | .. |
| TOTAL                   | 10 | 70 | 84 | 16 | 69 | 100.00 | .. | .. | 3  | 26 | 94 | 3  | 76 | 43 | 1  | 80 | 81 | 3  | 106 | 63 |

## \*OTHERS

|                        |    |    |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |   |    |    |   |    |    |   |    |    |   |    | TURN |  |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|------|--|
| Food (Cereals)         | 16 | 24 | 27 | 6  | 87 | 18.87 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 23 | 61 | 3 | 36 | 11 | 6 | 21 | 53   |  |
| Food (Non-Cereals)     | "  | 2  | 47 | 0  | 70 | 1.92  | .. | .. | .. | " | 1  | 87 | " | 2  | 78 | " | 3  | 61 | " | 2  | 15   |  |
| Drinks                 | "  | 7  | 40 | 2  | 10 | 5.76  | .. | .. | .. | " | 2  | 60 | " | 8  | 33 | " | 11 | 67 | " | 8  | 00   |  |
| Fuel and lighting      | "  | 5  | 42 | 1  | 53 | 4.21  | .. | .. | .. | " | 0  | 39 | " | 0  | 64 | " | 1  | 11 | " | 13 | 33   |  |
| House Rent and Repairs | "  | 1  | 83 | 0  | 52 | 1.42  | .. | .. | .. | " | 0  | 06 | " | 0  | 06 | " | .. | .. | " | 4  | 82   |  |
| Clothing               | "  | 9  | 57 | 2  | 71 | 7.44  | .. | .. | .. | " | 7  | 08 | " | 9  | 72 | " | 13 | 88 | " | 9  | 02   |  |
| Travelling             | "  | 1  | 12 | 0  | 32 | 0.87  | .. | .. | .. | " | 0  | 10 | " | .. | .. | " | 0  | 69 | " | 2  | 57   |  |
| Recreation             | "  | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..    | .. | .. | .. | " | .. | .. | " | .. | .. | " | .. | .. | " | .. | ..   |  |
| Education              | "  | 0  | 81 | 0  | 23 | 0.63  | .. | .. | .. | " | .. | .. | " | 1  | 94 | " | .. | .. | " | 1  | 19   |  |

TURNUR

## TABLES

|                         |    |    |    |     |    |    |       |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |    |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|
| Other Misc. services    | .. | .. | 8  | 46  | 2  | 40 | 6.58  | ..     | .. | .. | 6  | 77 | .. | 6  | 94 | .. | 15 | 28 | .. | 6   | 93  |    |
| Interest                | .. | .. | 0  | 39  | 0  | 11 | 0.30  | ..     | .. | .. | 1  | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..  | ..  |    |
| Rent                    | .. | .. | .. | ..  | .. | .. | ..    | ..     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..  | ..  |    |
| Remittances             | .. | .. | .. | ..  | .. | .. | ..    | ..     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..  | ..  |    |
| Hired labour            | .. | .. | 1  | 62  | 0  | 46 | 1.26  | ..     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2  | 78 | .. | 2   | 93  |    |
| Purchase for production | .. | .. | 57 | 82  | 16 | 38 | 44.95 | ..     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0  | 92 | .. | 153 | 75  |    |
| Others                  | .. | .. | 7  | 45  | 2  | 11 | 5.79  | ..     | .. | .. | 1  | 44 | .. | 1  | 72 | .. | 2  | 64 | .. | 16  | 74  |    |
| Total                   | .. | .. | 16 | 128 | 63 | 36 | 44    | 100.00 | .. | .. | 4  | 41 | 87 | 3  | 55 | 74 | 3  | 88 | 69 | 6   | 242 | 96 |

NOTE:— \*Others include:—

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Service           | 3 Hhs.        |
| Livestock Rearing | 2 Hhs.        |
| Trade             | 3 Hhs.        |
| Hotel Keeping     | 4 Hhs.        |
| Industrial Labour | 3 Hhs.        |
| Cooli             | 1 Hhs.        |
| TOTAL             | 16 Households |

TABLE XXII  
Households and Development Activities

| Total Number of Households | Secured                        |              |                   |               |                   |                                                                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Better Irrigational Facilities | Better Seeds | Better Implements | Better Manure | Use of Pesticides | Land Improvements Like Reclamation Soil Conservation Consolidation |
| 1                          | 2                              | 3            | 4                 | 5             | 6                 | 7                                                                  |
| 14                         | 3                              | ..           | ..                | 11            | ..                | ..                                                                 |

TABLE XXIII  
Indebtedness by Income Groups

| Income Group    | Total No. of Households. | No. of Households indebted | Amount Rs. | Percentage of Col 3 to Col 2 | Average Indebtedness for household in debt Rs. | Remarks |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1               | 2                        | 3                          | 4          | 5                            | 6                                              | 7       |
| Rs. 25 & Below  | 23                       | ..                         | .. ..      | ..                           | ..                                             | ..      |
| Rs. 26-50.      | 70                       | 13                         | 2,895-00   | 18.57                        | 222-70                                         | ..      |
| Rs. 51-75.      | 46                       | 14                         | 4,908-00   | 30.43                        | 350-57                                         | ..      |
| Rs. 76-100      | 44                       | 18                         | 4,223-00   | 40.90                        | 234-61                                         | ..      |
| Rs. 101 & Above | 41                       | 23                         | 14,25-500  | 56.10                        | 618-91                                         | ..      |
| Total           | 224                      | 68                         | 26,281-00  | 30.35                        | 386-49                                         | ..      |

TABLE XXIII-A  
Indebtedness by Causes

| Causes                              | Indebtedness by causes of debts |                          |                                                              | Remarks |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                                     | Amount in Debt                  | No. of families in Debt. | Percentage of debt due to cause to the total amount of Debt. |         |
| 1                                   | 2                               | 3                        | 4                                                            | 5       |
| 1. Domestic Purposes                | 9,448                           | 33                       | 35.95                                                        |         |
| 2. Marriage Purposes                | 1955                            | 5                        | 7.44                                                         |         |
| 3. Purchase of bullocks.            | 1,400                           | 3                        | 5.32                                                         |         |
| 4. Business Purpose                 | 430                             | 1                        | 1.64                                                         |         |
| 5. Improved Agricultural Implements | 10,468                          | 29                       | 39.83                                                        |         |
| 6. House Construction.              | 250                             | 1                        | 0.95                                                         |         |
| 7. Temple Construction.             | 130                             | 1                        | 0.50                                                         |         |
| 8. Clearance of old debts.          | 400                             | 1                        | 1.52                                                         |         |
| 9. Taking land on lease.            | 1,800                           | 2                        | 6.85                                                         |         |
| Total                               | 2,681                           | 76                       | 100.00                                                       |         |

TABLE XXIII-A (1)  
Causes of Indebtedness by Income Groups

| Causes                           | Less than 25 |        |             | 26—50       |        |             | 51—75       |        |             | 76—100      |        |             | 101 and above |        |             |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|--------|-------------|
|                                  | No. of Hhs.  | Amount | Per-centage | No. of Hhs. | Amount | Per-centage | No. of Hhs. | Amount | Per-centage | No. of Hhs. | Amount | Per-centage | No. of Hhs.   | Amount | Per-centage |
| 1                                | 2            | 3      | 4           | 5           | 6      | 7           | 8           | 9      | 10          | 11          | 12     | 13          | 14            | 15     | 16          |
| Domestic Purpose                 | ..           | ..     | ..          | 7           | 915    | 35.26       | 9           | 3545   | 69.41       | 9           | 1,463  | 33.45       | 8             | 3,525  | 24.82       |
| Marriage Purposes                | ..           | ..     | ..          | 2           | 400    | 15.42       | ..          | ..     | ..          | 2           | 455    | 10.40       | 1             | 1,100  | 7.74        |
| Purchase of bullocks             | ..           | ..     | ..          | 1           | 400    | 15.41       | ..          | ..     | ..          | 1           | 500    | 11.43       | 1             | 500    | 3.52        |
| Business purposes                | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..          | ..     | ..          | ..          | ..     | ..          | ..          | ..     | ..          | 1             | 430    | 3.03        |
| Improved Agricultural Implements | ..           | ..     | ..          | 3           | 880    | 33.91       | 6           | 1,033  | 20.22       | 7           | 1,705  | 39.00       | 13            | 68,560 | 48.22       |
| House Construction               | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..          | ..     | ..          | ..          | ..     | ..          | 1           | 250    | 5.72        | ..            | ..     | ..          |
| Clearance of old debts           | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..          | ..     | ..          | 1           | 400    | 7.83        | ..          | ..     | ..          | ..            | ..     | ..          |
| Taking land on lease             | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..          | ..     | ..          | ..          | ..     | ..          | ..          | ..     | ..          | 2             | 1,800  | 12.67       |
| Temple Construction              | ..           | ..     | ..          | ..          | ..     | ..          | 1           | 130    | 2.54        | ..          | ..     | ..          | ..            | ..     | ..          |
| Total                            | ..           | ..     | ..          | 13          | 2595   | 100.00      | 17          | 5108   | 100.00      | 20          | 4373   | 100.00      | 26            | 14,205 | 100.00      |

TABLE XXIII-B  
Sources of Credit

| Sources of Credit                                                                         | Cultivators having Lands |                    |                 |                    |                    |                    | Non-Cultivators |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                           | Below 3 Acres            |                    | 3-10 Acres      |                    | 10 Acres and Above |                    |                 |                    |
|                                                                                           | Amount Borrowed          | Amount Outstanding | Amount Borrowed | Amount Outstanding | Amount Borrowed    | Amount Outstanding | Amount Borrowed | Amount Outstanding |
| 1                                                                                         | 2                        | 3                  | 4               | 5                  | 6                  | 7                  | 8               | 9                  |
| Friends and Relatives.                                                                    | 1,530                    | 1,530              | 2,748           | 2,748              | 2,050              | 2,050              | 1,160           | 810                |
| SOCIETIES:—<br>L. S. M. S.; L. S. S.;<br>Society at Sappadla and<br>Agricultural Society. | 1,200                    | 1,200              | 7,500           | 6,480              | 10,750             | 9,510              | 100             | 100                |
| Takavi Loan<br>(Government loan).                                                         | 1,150                    | 498                | 1,050           | 205                | 2,450              | 1,100              | 70              | 50                 |
| Total                                                                                     | 3,880                    | 3,228              | 11,298          | 9,433              | 15,250             | 12,660             | 1,330           | 960                |

TABLE  
Table Showing the Land

| Community | Names of Villages And |          |         |          |        |          |           |          |        |          |        |          |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|           | Total                 |          | Kanhani |          | Anaval |          | Aribinchi |          | Hahyer |          | Bannur |          |
|           | Hhs                   | Acreages | Hhs     | Acreages | Hhs    | Acreages | Hhs       | Acreages | Hhs    | Acreages | Hhs    | Acreages |
| 1         | 2                     | 3        | 4       | 5        | 6      | 7        | 8         | 9        | 10     | 11       | 12     | 13       |
| Kuruba    | 46                    | 257.39   | 32      | 194.39   | 2      | 20.00    | 5         | 14.00    | 1      | 8.00     | 1      | 7.00     |
| Lingayat  | 5                     | 18.41    | 2       | 3.91     | ..     | ..       | 2         | 12.50    | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       |
| Panchal.  | 2                     | 6.00     | ..      | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       |
| Maratha   | 1                     | 3.50     | 1       | 3.50     | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       |
| Padmasale | ..                    | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       |
| Vayshya   | ..                    | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       |
| Brahmin   | 1                     | 15.65    | 1       | 15.65    | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       |
| Talawar   | ..                    | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       |
| Total     | 55                    | 300.95   | 36      | 217.45   | 2      | 20.00    | 7         | 26.50    | 1      | 8.00     | 1      | 7.00     |

## XXV - C.

## Owned Outside the Village.

## Number of Households and its Acreages.

| Sappadala |          | Kilamanoor |          | Dadibhavi |          | Doddamagala |          | Sunnal |          | Oblapura |          |
|-----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| Hhs       | Acreages | Hhs        | Acreages | Hhs       | Acreages | Hhs         | Acreages | Hhs    | Acreages | Hhs      | Acreages |
| 14        | 15       | 16         | 17       | 18        | 19       | 20          | 21       | 22     | 23       | 24       | 25       |
| 2         | 6.00     | 2          | 5.00     | ..        | ..       | ..          | ..       | ..     | ..       | 1        | 3.00     |
| ..        | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..          | ..       | 1      | 2.00     | ..       | ..       |
| ..        | ..       | ..         | ..       | 1         | 3.00     | 1           | 3.00     | ..     | ..       | ..       | ..       |
| ..        | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..          | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..       | ..       |
| ..        | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..          | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..       | ..       |
| ..        | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..          | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..       | ..       |
| ..        | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..          | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..       | ..       |
| ..        | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..          | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..       | ..       |
| 2         | 6.00     | 2          | 5.00     | 1         | 3.00     | 1           | 3.00     | 1      | 2.00     | 1        | 3.00     |

TABLE XXIV

Agricultural Produce of Cultivation run by the Households and their disposal

| Name of Crop | Area in Acres | Year 1963—1964 |                   |                  |                                   |               |              |                  |                   |                   |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|              |               | Unit           | No. of households | Total production | Quantity for domestic consumption | Quantity sold | Paid as rent | Paid as interest | Reserved for seed | Balance left over |
| 1            | 2             | 3              | 4                 | 5                | 6                                 | 7             | 8            | 9                | 10                | 11                |
| Groundnut    | 385.33        | Bags           | 134               | 3,337            | ..                                | 2962          | 2            | ..               | 371               | 2                 |
| Rabi Jowar   | 263.23        | ..             | 70                | 352              | 279                               | 65            | ..           | ..               | 8                 | ..                |
| Karrif Jowar | 238.00        | ..             | 93                | 359.25           | 326.75                            | 32.50         | ..           | ..               | ..                | ..                |
| Wheat        | 65.00         | ..             | 19                | 37.50            | 20.50                             | 13            | 2            | ..               | 2                 | ..                |
| Bajra        | 82.27         | ..             | 40                | 95.75            | 40.75                             | 55            | ..           | ..               | ..                | ..                |
| Cotton       | 41.00         | Mds.           | 10                | 246              | ..                                | 246           | ..           | ..               | ..                | ..                |
| Horsegram    | 4.00          | Bags           | 3                 | 2                | 1.50                              | ..            | ..           | ..               | 0.50              | ..                |
| Navane       | 1.00          | ..             | 1                 | 2                | ..                                | 2             | ..           | ..               | ..                | ..                |
| Sugar cane,  | 10.00         | Mds.           | 3                 | 1,456            | ..                                | 1,456         | ..           | ..               | ..                | ..                |
| Togari       | 1.00          | Bags           | 1                 | 2                | ..                                | 2             | ..           | ..               | ..                | ..                |

TABLE XXV

Households Owning or Possessing Land or Have Given Out Land to Others For Cultivation

| Community | No. Land | Nature of Interest on Land | Number of Households and Extent of Land |                |             |              |             |              |             |               |             |                  |
|-----------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
|           |          |                            | No. of Hhs.                             | 1 acre & below | No. of Hhs. | 1.00 to 2.49 | No. of Hhs. | 2.50 to 4.99 | No. of Hhs. | 5.00 to 10.00 | No. of Hhs. | 10 Acres & above |
| 1         | 2        | 3                          | 4                                       | 5              | 6           | 7            | 8           | 9            | 10          | 11            | 12          | 13               |
| Kuruba    | 31       | A                          | 5                                       | 2.69           | 20          | 36.09        | 22          | 75.78        | 18          | 128.44        | 7           | 203.69           |
|           |          | B                          | ..                                      | ..             | 1           | 1.82         | 3           | 10.00        | 2           | 15.50         | 2           | 27.32            |
|           |          | C                          | 1                                       | 0.85           | 1           | 2.17         | 1           | 4.35         | 3           | 26.25         | 2           | 26.08            |
|           |          | A+B                        | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | 2           | 8.67         | 2           | 11.44         | 3           | 89.34            |
|           |          | A+C                        | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | 5           | 17.14        | 16          | 126.26        | 10          | 163.09           |
|           |          | B+C                        | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..           | 1           | 6.00          | ..          | ..               |
| Lingayat  | 13       | A+B+C                      | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..            | 2           | 61.15            |
|           |          | A                          | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | 1           | 3.10         | 2           | 10.10         | 1           | 16.35            |
|           |          | B                          | ..                                      | ..             | 2           | 3.67         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..            | ..          | ..               |
|           |          | C                          | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..            | 2           | 52.58            |
| Panchal   | 3        | A+C                        | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | 1           | 4.40         | 1           | 8.92          | 3           | 44.60            |
|           |          | A                          | 4                                       | 2.27           | 1           | 1.00         | 2           | 5.50         | ..          | ..            | ..          | ..               |
|           |          | B                          | 1                                       | 0.48           | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..           | 1           | 6.00          | ..          | ..               |
| Maratha   | 1        | C                          | ..                                      | ..             | 1           | 1.20         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..            | ..          | ..               |
|           |          | A+B                        | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | 3           | 8.82         | ..          | ..            | ..          | ..               |
|           |          | A                          | 1                                       | 0.77           | 7           | 13.86        | 1           | 3.50         | 1           | 6.10          | ..          | ..               |
| Padmasale | 1        | B                          | ..                                      | ..             | 1           | 1.20         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..            | ..          | ..               |
|           |          | A+B                        | ..                                      | ..             | 1           | 1.70         | 2           | 7.25         | 1           | 9.35          | ..          | ..               |
| Vayshya   | 1        | A                          | ..                                      | ..             | 1           | 1.02         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..            | ..          | ..               |
|           |          | B                          | ..                                      | ..             | 1           | 1.05         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..            | ..          | ..               |
| Brahmin   | ..       | A                          | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..            | 1           | 29.13            |
| Talawar   | 1        | ..                         | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..            | ..          | ..               |

\* A — Lands owned and self cultivated  
 B — Lands leased out  
 C — Lands taken on lease

TABLE XXV-A

Ownership of Land by Residents of Turnur (Irrespective of Location of the plot)

| Community | TOTAL       |        | Number of Households and Extent of Land |                |             |              |             |            |             |              |             |            |             |                |             |                  |  |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|--|
|           | No. of Hhs. | Area   | No. of Hhs.                             | 1 acre & below | No. of Hhs. | 1.00 to 2.49 | No. of Hhs. | 2.5 to 4.9 | No. of Hhs. | 5.00 to 7.49 | No. of Hhs. | 7.5 to 9.9 | No. of Hhs. | 10.00 to 15.00 | No. of Hhs. | 15 Acres & Above |  |
| 1         | 2           | 3      | 4                                       | 5              | 6           | 7            | 8           | 9          | 10          | 11           | 12          | 13         | 14          | 15             | 16          | 17               |  |
| Kuruba    | 120         | 789.66 | 8                                       | 4.11           | 28          | 52.68        | 36          | 127.19     | 18          | 116.80       | 15          | 125.63     | 5           | 61.74          | 10          | 301.51           |  |
| Lingayat  | 11          | 49.78  | ..                                      | ..             | 4           | 6.37         | 3           | 9.46       | 2           | 10.10        | 1           | 7.50       | ..          | ..             | 1           | 16.35            |  |
| Panchal   | 12          | 24.07  | 5                                       | 2.75           | 1           | 1.00         | 5           | 14.32      | 1           | 6.00         | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..             | ..          | ..               |  |
| Maratha   | 11          | 25.43  | 1                                       | 0.77           | 7           | 10.64        | 2           | 7.92       | 1           | 6.10         | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..             | ..          | ..               |  |
| Padmasale | 5           | 33.48  | ..                                      | ..             | 1           | 1.70         | 2           | 7.25       | ..          | ..           | 1           | 9.35       | ..          | ..             | 1           | 15.18            |  |
| Vayshya   | 1           | 2.07   | ..                                      | ..             | 2           | 2.07         | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..             | ..          | ..               |  |
| Brahmin   | 1           | 29.13  | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..             | 1           | 29.13            |  |
| Talawar   | ..          | ..     | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..             | ..          | ..               |  |
| Total     | 162         | 953.62 | 14                                      | 7.63           | 43          | 74.46        | 48          | 166.14     | 22          | 139.00       | 17          | 142.48     | 5           | 61.74          | 13          | 362.17           |  |

TABLE XXV-B

Ownership of Land Located Inside the Revenue Area of Turnur Village by its Residents

| Community | TOTAL       |        | Number of Households and Extent of Land |                |             |              |             |            |             |              |             |            |             |                |             |                  |
|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
|           | No. of Hhs. | Area   | No. of Hhs.                             | 1 acre & below | No. of Hhs. | 1.00 to 2.49 | No. of Hhs. | 2.5 to 4.9 | No. of Hhs. | 5.00 to 7.49 | No. of Hhs. | 7.5 to 9.9 | No. of Hhs. | 10.00 to 15.00 | No. of Hhs. | 15 Acres & above |
| 1         | 2           | 3      | 4                                       | 5              | 6           | 7            | 8           | 9          | 10          | 11           | 12          | 13         | 14          | 15             | 16          | 17               |
| Kuruba    | 111         | 532.27 | 14                                      | 7.57           | 32          | 56.99        | 33          | 116.14     | 13          | 80.76        | 9           | 75.00      | 5           | 57.28          | 5           | 138.53           |
| Lingayat  | 7           | 31.37  | 3                                       | 4.37           | 2           | 5.55         | 1           | 5.10       | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..             | 1           | 16.35            |
| Panchal   | 10          | 18.07  | 5                                       | 2.75           | 1           | 1.00         | 3           | 8.32       | 1           | 6.00         | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..             | ..          | ..               |
| Maratha   | 10          | 21.93  | 1                                       | 0.77           | 7           | 10.64        | 1           | 4.42       | 1           | 6.10         | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..             | ..          | ..               |
| Padmasale | 5           | 33.48  | ..                                      | ..             | 1           | 1.70         | 2           | 7.25       | ..          | ..           | 1           | 9.35       | ..          | ..             | 1           | 15.18            |
| Vayshya   | 2           | 2.07   | ..                                      | ..             | 2           | 2.07         | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..             | ..          | ..               |
| Brahmin   | 1           | 13.48  | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | 1           | 13.48          | ..          | ..               |
| Talawar   | ..          | ..     | ..                                      | ..             | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..           | ..          | ..         | ..          | ..             | ..          | ..               |
| Total     | 146         | 652.67 | 23                                      | 15.46          | 45          | 77.95        | 40          | 141.23     | 15          | 92.86        | 10          | 84.35      | 6           | 70.76          | 7           | 170.06           |

TABLE XXVI  
General

| Total No. of households | Number of Households    |                                                    |                                                          |                                                                |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | Reading daily newspaper | Member or Members of which work for social uplift. | Member or members of which take active part in politics. | Member or members of which have joined Co-operative Societies. |
| 1                       | 2                       | 3                                                  | 4                                                        | 5                                                              |
| 224                     | 2                       | —                                                  | 1                                                        | 43                                                             |

TABLE I  
Caste/Tribe or Community and Nature of Family

| Caste/Tribe or Community | Total No. of households | Types of families living in the households |               |       |        | Remarks |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|---------|
|                          |                         | Simple                                     | Inter-mediate | Joint | Others |         |
| 1                        | 2                       | 3                                          | 4             | 5     | 6      | 7       |
| Kuruba                   | 160                     | 79                                         | 42            | 24    | 15     |         |
| Lingayat                 | 26                      | 12                                         | 5             | 7     | 2      |         |
| Panchal                  | 16                      | 6                                          | 2             | 4     | 4      |         |
| Maratha                  | 12                      | 4                                          | 3             | 3     | 2      |         |
| Padmasale                | 6                       | 1                                          | 2             | 2     | 1      |         |
| Vyshya                   | 2                       | 2                                          | ..            | ..    | ..     |         |
| Brahmin                  | 1                       | ..                                         | ..            | ..    | 1      |         |
| Talawar                  | 1                       | ..                                         | ..            | ..    | 1      |         |
| Total                    | 224                     | 104                                        | 54            | 40    | 26     |         |

TABLE 2  
Association of Diety and Special object of Worship

| Name of the caste | Object of worship |          |                  |               |          |            |               |                 |          |           |         |            |           |                    |           |          |              |           |       |                   |           |         |          |       |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|---------------|----------|------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|----------|-------|
|                   | Mylara Swamyappa  | Yellamma | Idigal padiyappa | Siddalingappa | Dyanavva | Panduranga | Ambha Bhavani | Revanna Siddaya | Veeramma | Basavanna | Kalamma | Hanumantha | Lakshamma | Chinchalli Mayavva | Hireyamma | Durgavva | Venkateshwar | Kodiyavva | Eswar | Kandar Musligavva | Padeswara | Shivaji | Gundappa | Total |
| 1                 | 2                 | 3        | 4                | 5             | 6        | 7          | 8             | 9               | 10       | 11        | 12      | 13         | 14        | 15                 | 16        | 17       | 18           | 19        | 20    | 21                | 22        | 23      | 24       | 25    |
| Kuruba            | 43                | 50       | 22               | 16            | ..       | 9          | ..            | 5               | ..       | ..        | ..      | 1          | 4         | 2                  | 3         | 2        | ..           | 1         | ..    | 1                 | 1         | ..      | ..       | 160   |
| Lingayat          | 1                 | 2        | ..               | 3             | ..       | 2          | ..            | 1               | 6        | 9         | ..      | ..         | ..        | ..                 | ..        | ..       | ..           | ..        | 1     | ..                | ..        | ..      | ..       | 26    |
| Panchal           | ..                | ..       | ..               | 12            | ..       | ..         | ..            | ..              | ..       | ..        | 4       | ..         | ..        | ..                 | ..        | ..       | ..           | ..        | ..    | ..                | ..        | ..      | ..       | 16    |
| Maratha           | ..                | ..       | ..               | ..            | ..       | 2          | 8             | ..              | ..       | ..        | ..      | ..         | ..        | ..                 | ..        | ..       | ..           | ..        | ..    | ..                | 2         | ..      | ..       | 12    |
| Padmasale         | ..                | ..       | ..               | ..            | ..       | ..         | ..            | ..              | ..       | ..        | 4       | ..         | ..        | ..                 | ..        | 2        | ..           | ..        | ..    | ..                | ..        | ..      | ..       | 6     |
| Vyshya            | 2                 | ..       | ..               | ..            | ..       | ..         | ..            | ..              | ..       | ..        | ..      | ..         | ..        | ..                 | ..        | ..       | ..           | ..        | ..    | ..                | ..        | ..      | ..       | 2     |
| Brahmin           | ..                | ..       | ..               | ..            | ..       | ..         | ..            | ..              | ..       | ..        | ..      | ..         | ..        | ..                 | ..        | 1        | ..           | ..        | ..    | ..                | ..        | ..      | ..       | 1     |
| Talawar           | ..                | 1        | ..               | ..            | ..       | ..         | ..            | ..              | ..       | ..        | ..      | ..         | ..        | ..                 | ..        | ..       | ..           | ..        | ..    | ..                | ..        | ..      | ..       | 1     |
| Total             | 46                | 53       | 22               | 19            | 12       | 13         | 8             | 6               | 6        | 9         | 4       | 5          | 4         | 2                  | 3         | 2        | 3            | 1         | 1     | 1                 | 1         | 2       | 1        | 224   |

TABLE 3  
Awareness of Untouchability Offences Act

| Caste     | No. of persons interviewed | No. of persons aware of prohibition of untouchability under Law | Remarks |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1         | 2                          | 3                                                               | 4       |
| Kuruba    | 160                        | 148                                                             |         |
| Lingayat  | 26                         | 22                                                              |         |
| Panchal   | 16                         | 13                                                              |         |
| Maratha   | 12                         | 10                                                              |         |
| Padmasale | 6                          | 6                                                               |         |
| Vyshya    | 2                          | 2                                                               |         |
| Brahmin   | 1                          | 1                                                               |         |
| Talawar   | 1                          | 1                                                               |         |
| Total     | 224                        | 203                                                             |         |

TABLE 4  
Contravention of Marriage Rules

| Caste/Tribe | No. of marriages in contravention of Caste/Tribe | Frequencies of each type of contravention |         |          |         |        |         | Remarks |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
|             |                                                  | Type I                                    | Type II | Type III | Type IV | Type V | Type VI |         |
| 1           | 2                                                | 3                                         | 4       | 5        | 6       | 7      | 8       | 9       |
|             |                                                  |                                           |         |          |         |        |         | NIL     |

TABLE 4-A  
Permissibility of Intercaste Marriage

| Caste/Tribe | No. of persons interviewed | No. of persons who consider it is permissible to form marital ties with |                     |                      |                     | Remarks including running note on background of the persons giving affirmative reply (educated young man, Panchayat Member) |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             |                            | Caste/Tribe I Name                                                      | Caste/Tribe II Name | Caste/Tribe III Name | Caste/Tribe IV Name |                                                                                                                             |
| 1           | 2                          | 3                                                                       | 4                   | 5                    | 6                   | 7                                                                                                                           |
|             |                            |                                                                         |                     |                      |                     | Intercaste marriage is not permissible in this village.                                                                     |

TABLE 5

## Awareness of changes in Hindu Laws of Succession and Adoption

| Caste/Tribe/Community | Number of persons interviewed | No. aware that there have been changes in Hindu Succession Act | No. aware that there have been changes in Hindu Adoption Act | Remarks |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1                     | 2                             | 3                                                              | 4                                                            | 5       |
| NIL                   |                               |                                                                |                                                              |         |

TABLE 5-A

## Inheritance of property as in practice

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. of persons interviewed | Number indicating that relations of the following categories are entitled to inherit property in their respective caste/tribe |          |             |                         |                   |              |               |        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|
|                       |                            | Son                                                                                                                           | Daughter | Sons & Wife | Son's daughter and Wife | Son's & Daughters | Sister's son | Brother's son | Others |
| 1                     | 2                          | 3                                                                                                                             | 4        | 5           | 6                       | 7                 | 8            | 9             | 10     |
| Kuruba                | 160                        | 151                                                                                                                           | 1        | 2           | 5                       | 1                 | ..           | ..            | ..     |
| Lingayat              | 26                         | 26                                                                                                                            | ..       | ..          | ..                      | ..                | ..           | ..            | ..     |
| Panchal               | 16                         | 16                                                                                                                            | ..       | ..          | ..                      | ..                | ..           | ..            | ..     |
| Maratha               | 12                         | 12                                                                                                                            | ..       | ..          | ..                      | ..                | ..           | ..            | ..     |
| Padmasale             | 6                          | 6                                                                                                                             | ..       | ..          | ..                      | ..                | ..           | ..            | ..     |
| Vyshya                | 2                          | 2                                                                                                                             | ..       | ..          | ..                      | ..                | ..           | ..            | ..     |
| Brahmin               | 1                          | 1                                                                                                                             | ..       | ..          | ..                      | ..                | ..           | ..            | ..     |
| Talawar               | 1                          | 1                                                                                                                             | ..       | ..          | ..                      | ..                | ..           | ..            | ..     |
| Total                 | 224                        | 215                                                                                                                           | 1        | 2           | 5                       | 1                 | ..           | ..            | ..     |

TABLE 5-B

## Share of property for different categories of relatives—Sons

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. of persons interviewed | No. indicating that sons inherit property in the following manner |                          |             |                  |           |    | If there are children by more than one wife property first divided per str-<br>ipe among sons of different wives and then per capita among sons of the same wife | Any other manner | Re-<br>marks |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
|                       |                            | All Sons get equal share                                          | Son's daughters and wife | Sons & wife | Sons & Daughters | Daughters |    |                                                                                                                                                                  |                  |              |
| 1                     | 2                          | 3                                                                 | 4                        | 5           | 6                | 7         | 8  | 9                                                                                                                                                                | 10               |              |
| Kuruba . . . .        | 160                        | 151                                                               | 5                        | 2           | 1                | 1         | .. | ..                                                                                                                                                               |                  |              |
| Lingayat . . . .      | 26                         | 26                                                                | ..                       | ..          | ..               | ..        | .. | ..                                                                                                                                                               |                  |              |
| Panchal . . . .       | 16                         | 16                                                                | ..                       | ..          | ..               | ..        | .. | ..                                                                                                                                                               |                  |              |
| Maratha . . . .       | 12                         | 12                                                                | ..                       | ..          | ..               | ..        | .. | ..                                                                                                                                                               |                  |              |
| Padmasale . . . .     | 6                          | 6                                                                 | ..                       | ..          | ..               | ..        | .. | ..                                                                                                                                                               |                  |              |
| Vyshya . . . .        | 2                          | 2                                                                 | ..                       | ..          | ..               | ..        | .. | ..                                                                                                                                                               |                  |              |
| Brahmin . . . .       | 1                          | 1                                                                 | ..                       | ..          | ..               | ..        | .. | ..                                                                                                                                                               |                  |              |
| Talawar . . . .       | 1                          | 1                                                                 | ..                       | ..          | ..               | ..        | .. | ..                                                                                                                                                               |                  |              |
| Total . . . .         | 224                        | 215                                                               | 5                        | 2           | 1                | 1         | .. | .                                                                                                                                                                | ..               |              |

TABLE 6

## Reciprocal Aid in Agricultural Practices

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. of households practising agriculture | No. of households that take help of neighbours at the time of sowing or harvesting | No. of households that assist neighbours and receive help at the time of cultivation in the shape of manual labour | Remarks |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1                     | 2                                        | 3                                                                                  | 4                                                                                                                  | 5       |
| Kuruba                | 121                                      | ..                                                                                 | 33                                                                                                                 | ..      |
| Lingayat              | 11                                       | ..                                                                                 | 7                                                                                                                  | ..      |
| Panchal               | 9                                        | ..                                                                                 | ..                                                                                                                 | ..      |
| Maratha               | 10                                       | ..                                                                                 | 1                                                                                                                  | ..      |
| Padmasale             | 1                                        | ..                                                                                 | ..                                                                                                                 | ..      |
| Vyshya                | ..                                       | ..                                                                                 | ..                                                                                                                 | ..      |
| Brahmin               | 1                                        | ..                                                                                 | 1                                                                                                                  | ..      |
| Talawar               | ..                                       | ..                                                                                 | ..                                                                                                                 | ..      |
| Total                 | 153                                      | ..                                                                                 | 42                                                                                                                 | ..      |

TABLE 7

## Livestock Statistics including Fishery

| Caste/Tribe/Community | Cows in milk |           | Cows in dry |           | Adult females not calved |           | Bulls       |           | Working Bullocks |           | Other Adult males |           | Young Stock (Males) |           | Young Stock (Females) |           |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
|                       | No. of Hhs.  | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs.              | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs.      | Total No. | No. of Hhs.       | Total No. | No. of Hhs.         | Total No. | No. of Hhs.           | Total No. |
| 1                     | 2            | 3         | 4           | 5         | 6                        | 7         | 8           | 9         | 10               | 11        | 12                | 13        | 14                  | 15        | 16                    | 17        |
| Kuruba                | 10           | 19        | 34          | 52        | 51                       | 69        | 24          | 36        | 46               | 105       | ..                | ..        | 2                   | 3         | ..                    | ..        |
| Lingayat              | 5            | 7         | 4           | 5         | 10                       | 17        | 2           | 4         | 10               | 26        | ..                | ..        | 2                   | 5         | 1                     | 1         |
| Panchal               | 2            | 2         | 4           | 5         | 5                        | 6         | 1           | 1         | ..               | ..        | ..                | ..        | ..                  | ..        | ..                    | ..        |
| Maratha               | 1            | 1         | 2           | 2         | 2                        | 2         | ..          | ..        | 1                | 2         | ..                | ..        | 1                   | 2         | ..                    | ..        |
| Padmasale             | ..           | ..        | 1           | 1         | ..                       | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..               | ..        | ..                | ..        | ..                  | ..        | ..                    | ..        |
| Vyshya                | ..           | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                       | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..               | ..        | ..                | ..        | ..                  | ..        | ..                    | ..        |
| Brahmin               | ..           | ..        | 1           | 1         | 1                        | 3         | ..          | ..        | 1                | 2         | ..                | ..        | ..                  | ..        | ..                    | ..        |
| Talawar               | ..           | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                       | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..               | ..        | ..                | ..        | ..                  | ..        | ..                    | ..        |
| Total                 | 18           | 29        | 46          | 66        | 69                       | 97        | 27          | 41        | 58               | 135       | ..                | ..        | 5                   | 10        | 1                     | 1         |

TABLE 7—Contd.  
Livestock Statistics including Fishery

| Caste/Tribe/Community | He-Bufferaloes (Adult) |           | She-Bufferaloes in Milk |           | She-Bufferaloes dry |           | Young Stock (buffaloes) |           | Sheep       |           | Goats       |           | Pigs        |           | Horses, Ponies & mules |           |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
|                       | No. of Hhs.            | Total No. | No. of Hhs.             | Total No. | No. of Hhs.         | Total No. | No. of Hhs.             | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs.            | Total No. |
| 1                     | 18                     | 19        | 20                      | 21        | 22                  | 23        | 24                      | 25        | 26          | 27        | 28          | 29        | 30          | 31        | 32                     | 33        |
| Kuruba                | 1                      | 2         | 38                      | 46        | 55                  | 83        | 42                      | 59        | 17          | 1060      | 16          | 163       | ..          | ..        | ..                     | ..        |
| Lingayat              | 1                      | 2         | 3                       | 3         | 6                   | 16        | 5                       | 5         | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                     | ..        |
| Panchal               | ..                     | ..        | 1                       | 1         | 4                   | 5         | 1                       | 1         | ..          | ..        | 1           | 3         | ..          | ..        | ..                     | ..        |
| Maratha               | ..                     | ..        | 4                       | 6         | 5                   | 5         | 6                       | 8         | 1           | 15        | 1           | 8         | ..          | ..        | ..                     | ..        |
| Padmasale             | ..                     | ..        | ..                      | ..        | ..                  | ..        | ..                      | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                     | ..        |
| Vyshya                | ..                     | ..        | ..                      | ..        | ..                  | ..        | ..                      | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                     | ..        |
| Brahmin               | ..                     | ..        | ..                      | ..        | ..                  | ..        | ..                      | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                     | ..        |
| Talawar               | ..                     | ..        | ..                      | ..        | ..                  | ..        | ..                      | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                     | ..        |
| Total                 | 2                      | 4         | 46                      | 56        | 70                  | 109       | 54                      | 73        | 18          | 1075      | 18          | 174       | ..          | ..        | ..                     | ..        |

TABLE 7—Contd.  
Livestock Statistics including Fishery

| Caste/Tribe/Community | Donkeys     |           | Cocks       |           | Hens        |           | Chicken     |           | Ducks       |           | Others      |           | Any other animals or Birds |           | Fisheries   |           |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
|                       | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs.                | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. |
| 1                     | 34          | 35        | 36          | 37        | 38          | 39        | 40          | 41        | 42          | 43        | 44          | 45        | 46                         | 47        | 48          | 49        |
| Kuruba                | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | 9           | 41        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | 15                         | 45        | ..          | ..        |
| Lingayat              | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | 2                          | 2         | ..          | ..        |
| Panchal               | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                         | ..        | ..          | ..        |
| Maratha               | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | 1           | 5         | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | 1                          | 1         | ..          | ..        |
| Padmasale             | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                         | ..        | ..          | ..        |
| Vayhya                | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                         | ..        | ..          | ..        |
| Brahmin               | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                         | ..        | ..          | ..        |
| Talawar               | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..                         | ..        | ..          | ..        |
| Total                 | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | 10          | 46        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | ..          | ..        | 18                         | 48        | ..          | ..        |

TABLE 8  
Village Industries - Products

| Sl. No. | Name of Industry | Name of Products                                  | Total No. of House-Holds | Number of Households Engaged in Household Industry (Caste-wise) |          |         |         |           |        |         |         |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|
|         |                  |                                                   |                          | Kuruba                                                          | Lingayat | Panchal | Maratha | Padmasale | Vyshya | Brahmin | Talawar |
|         | 1                | 2                                                 | 3                        | 4                                                               | 5        | 6       | 7       | 8         | 9      | 10      | 11      |
| 1.      | Carpentry        | Agricultural Implements                           | 4                        | ..                                                              | ..       | 4       | ..      | ..        | ..     | ..      | ..      |
|         |                  | Manufacturing of furniture (Chairs and Cupboards) | 3                        | ..                                                              | ..       | 3       | ..      | ..        | ..     | ..      | ..      |
| 2.      | Blacksmithy      | Manufacturing of Agricultural Iron implements     | 1                        | ..                                                              | ..       | 1       | ..      | ..        | ..     | ..      | ..      |
| 3.      | Weaving          | Manufacturing of (Dhoti and Choli)                | 1                        | ..                                                              | ..       | ..      | ..      | 1         | ..     | ..      | ..      |
| 4.      | Tailoring        | Stiching of Cloths                                | 1                        | ..                                                              | ..       | ..      | 1       | ..        | ..     | ..      | ..      |
|         |                  | Total                                             | 10                       | ..                                                              | ..       | 8       | 1       | 1         | ..     | ..      | ..      |

TABLE 9  
Land Reclamation and Development

| Community | Land Reclamation |          | Soil Conservation |          | Remarks |
|-----------|------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|---------|
|           | No. of Hhs.      | Acreages | No. of Hhs.       | Acreages |         |
| 1         | 2                | 3        | 4                 | 5        | 6       |
|           |                  |          |                   |          | NIL     |

TABLE 10  
Co-operative Society

| Name of the Co-operative Society                        | No. of members belonging to |          |         |         |           |        |         |         | Total |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
|                                                         | Kuruba                      | Lingayat | Panchal | Maratha | Padmasale | Vyshya | Brahmin | Talawar |       |
| 1                                                       | 2                           | 3        | 4       | 5       | 6         | 7      | 8       | 9       | 10    |
| Large Scale multipurpose Co-operative Society, Ramdurg. | 33                          | 3        | 1       | 1       | ..        | 1      | 1       | ..      | 40    |
| Agricultural Produce Sales Society, Ramdurg.            | 1                           | 1        | ..      | ..      | 1         | ..     | ..      | ..      | 3     |
| Total                                                   | 34                          | 4        | 1       | 1       | 1         | 1      | 1       | ..      | 43    |

TABLE 11  
Habit of taking sugar as correlated to income

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. of households taking sugar with monthly income of |             |            |           |           |                | No. of households not taking sugar with monthly income of |             |            |           |           |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
|                       | Above Rs. 150                                         | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 76-100 | Rs. 51-75 | Rs. 26-50 | Rs. 25 or less | Above Rs. 150                                             | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 76-100 | Rs. 51-75 | Rs. 26-50 | Rs. 25 or less |
| 1                     | 2                                                     | 3           | 4          | 5         | 6         | 7              | 8                                                         | 9           | 10         | 11        | 12        | 13             |
| Kuruba                | 9                                                     | 5           | 10         | 7         | 8         | ..             | 9                                                         | 6           | 22         | 29        | 41        | 14             |
| Lingayat              | 2                                                     | 1           | 2          | ..        | 6         | ..             | 1                                                         | 1           | 4          | 1         | 6         | 2              |
| Panchal               | ..                                                    | 3           | 1          | 1         | 1         | ..             | ..                                                        | ..          | 1          | 2         | 3         | 4              |
| Maratha               | ..                                                    | ..          | 2          | 3         | 3         | ..             | ..                                                        | ..          | 1          | 2         | ..        | 1              |
| Padmasale             | ..                                                    | 1           | ..         | 1         | 1         | ..             | ..                                                        | ..          | 1          | ..        | 1         | 1              |
| Vyshya                | 2                                                     | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | ..             | ..                                                        | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | ..             |
| Brahmin               | 1                                                     | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | ..             | ..                                                        | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | ..             |
| Talawar               | ..                                                    | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | ..             | ..                                                        | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | 1              |
| Total                 | 14                                                    | 10          | 15         | 12        | 19        | ..             | 10                                                        | 7           | 29         | 34        | 51        | 23             |

TABLE 11-A  
Habit of taking tea as correlated to income

| Caste/tribe/community | No. of households taking tea with monthly income of |             |            |           |           |                | No. of households Nos taking tea with monthly income of |             |            |           |           |                |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
|                       | Above Rs. 150                                       | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 76-100 | Rs. 51-75 | Rs. 26-50 | Rs. 25 or less | Above Rs. 150                                           | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 76-100 | Rs. 51-75 | Rs. 26-50 | Rs. 25 or less |
| 1                     | 2                                                   | 3           | 4          | 5         | 6         | 7              | 8                                                       | 9           | 10         | 11        | 12        | 13             |
| Kuruba                | 10                                                  | 5           | 13         | 11        | 20        | 2              | 8                                                       | 6           | 19         | 25        | 29        | 12             |
| Lingayat              | 2                                                   | 1           | 3          | ..        | 3         | ..             | 1                                                       | 1           | 3          | 1         | 9         | 2              |
| Panchal               | ..                                                  | 3           | 2          | 3         | 4         | 2              | ..                                                      | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | 2              |
| Maratha               | ..                                                  | ..          | 3          | 4         | 3         | ..             | ..                                                      | ..          | ..         | 1         | ..        | 1              |
| Padmasale             | ..                                                  | 1           | 1          | 1         | 1         | 1              | ..                                                      | ..          | ..         | ..        | 1         | ..             |
| Vyshya                | 2                                                   | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | ..             | ..                                                      | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | ..             |
| Brahmin               | 1                                                   | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | ..             | ..                                                      | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | ..             |
| Talawar               | ..                                                  | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | ..             | ..                                                      | ..          | ..         | ..        | ..        | 1              |
| Total                 | 15                                                  | 10          | 22         | 19        | 31        | 5              | 9                                                       | 7           | 22         | 27        | 39        | 18             |

TABLE 12  
Material culture: Possession of furniture

| Caste/Tribe/Community | Number of households possessing |       |     |         |          |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----|---------|----------|
|                       | Chairs                          | Table | Cot | Benches | Cupboard |
| 1                     | 2                               | 3     | 4   | 5       | 6        |
| Kuruba                | 3                               | ..    | ..  | 1       | 1        |
| Lingayat              | 1                               | 1     | 1   | ..      | ..       |
| Panchal               | ..                              | ..    | ..  | ..      | ..       |
| Maratha               | ..                              | ..    | ..  | ..      | ..       |
| Padmasale             | ..                              | ..    | ..  | ..      | ..       |
| Vyshya                | ..                              | ..    | ..  | ..      | ..       |
| Brahmin               | ..                              | ..    | ..  | ..      | ..       |
| Talawar               | ..                              | ..    | ..  | ..      | ..       |
| Total                 | 4                               | 1     | 1   | 1       | 1        |

TABLE 12-A  
Material Culture—Possession of Consumer Goods

| Caste/Tribe/Community  | No. of households possessing |               |          |          |                |          |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|
|                        | Stove                        | Petro-<br>nax | Watch    | Torch    | Cycle<br>piece | Time     |
| 1                      | 2                            | 3             | 4        | 5        | 6              | 7        |
| Kuruba . . . . .       | 1                            | 1             | 3        | ..       | 2              | ..       |
| Lingayat . . . . .     | ..                           | 1             | 1        | ..       | 1              | 1        |
| Panchal . . . . .      | ..                           | ..            | 2        | ..       | 2              | ..       |
| Maratha . . . . .      | ..                           | ..            | ..       | ..       | ..             | ..       |
| Padmasale . . . . .    | ..                           | ..            | ..       | ..       | ..             | ..       |
| Vyshya . . . . .       | 2                            | 2             | 1        | 1        | ..             | ..       |
| Brahmin . . . . .      | ..                           | ..            | ..       | ..       | ..             | ..       |
| Talawar . . . . .      | ..                           | ..            | ..       | ..       | ..             | ..       |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . . | <b>3</b>                     | <b>4</b>      | <b>7</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>5</b>       | <b>1</b> |

TABLE 12-B  
Material Culture—Habits.

| Caste/Tribe/Community  | Number of households that<br>use mosquito curtain<br>having monthly income of |                |               |                   | No. of households that<br>do not use mosquito<br>curtain having monthly<br>income of |                |               |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
|                        | Rs. 150<br>and<br>Above                                                       | Rs.<br>101-150 | Rs.<br>51-100 | Rs. 50<br>or less | Rs. 150<br>and<br>Above                                                              | Rs.<br>101-150 | Rs.<br>51-100 | Rs. 50<br>or less |
| 1                      | 2                                                                             | 3              | 4             | 5                 | 6                                                                                    | 7              | 8             | 9                 |
| Kuruba . . . . .       | ..                                                                            | ..             | ..            | ..                | 18                                                                                   | 11             | 68            | 63                |
| Lingayat . . . . .     | 1                                                                             | ..             | ..            | ..                | 2                                                                                    | 2              | 7             | 14                |
| Panchal . . . . .      | ..                                                                            | ..             | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                   | 3              | 5             | 8                 |
| Maratha . . . . .      | ..                                                                            | ..             | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                   | ..             | 8             | 4                 |
| Padmasale . . . . .    | ..                                                                            | 1              | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                   | ..             | 2             | 3                 |
| Vyshya . . . . .       | ..                                                                            | ..             | ..            | ..                | 2                                                                                    | ..             | ..            | ..                |
| Brahmin . . . . .      | ..                                                                            | ..             | ..            | ..                | 1                                                                                    | ..             | ..            | ..                |
| Talawar . . . . .      | ..                                                                            | ..             | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                   | ..             | ..            | 1                 |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . . | <b>1</b>                                                                      | <b>1</b>       | <b>..</b>     | <b>..</b>         | <b>23</b>                                                                            | <b>16</b>      | <b>90</b>     | <b>93</b>         |

TABLE 12-B—contd.

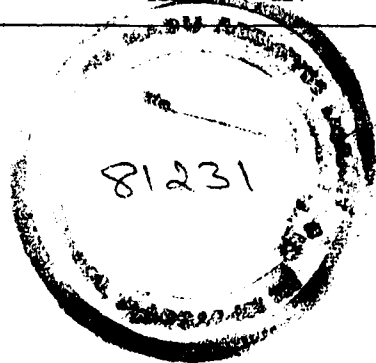
| Caste/Tribe/Community  | Number of households that<br>use toilet soap/washing soap<br>having monthly income of |                |               |                   | Number of households that do not<br>use toilet/washing soap<br>having monthly income of |                |               |                   |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
|                        | Rs. 150<br>and<br>Above                                                               | Rs.<br>101-150 | Rs.<br>51-100 | Rs. 50<br>or less | Rs. 150<br>and<br>above                                                                 | Rs.<br>101-150 | Rs.<br>51-100 | Rs. 50<br>or less |
| 1                      | 10                                                                                    | 11             | 12            | 13                | 14                                                                                      | 15             | 16            | 17                |
| Kuruba . . . . .       | 4                                                                                     | 2              | 5             | ..                | 14                                                                                      | 9              | 63            | 63                |
| Lingayat . . . . .     | 1                                                                                     | ..             | ..            | ..                | 2                                                                                       | 2              | 7             | 14                |
| Panchal . . . . .      | ..                                                                                    | ..             | 1             | ..                | ..                                                                                      | 3              | 4             | 8                 |
| Maratha . . . . .      | ..                                                                                    | ..             | ..            | 1                 | ..                                                                                      | ..             | 8             | 3                 |
| Padmasale . . . . .    | ..                                                                                    | 1              | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                      | ..             | 2             | 3                 |
| Vyshya . . . . .       | 2                                                                                     | ..             | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                      | ..             | ..            | ..                |
| Brahmin . . . . .      | ..                                                                                    | ..             | ..            | ..                | 1                                                                                       | ..             | ..            | ..                |
| Talawar . . . . .      | ..                                                                                    | ..             | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                      | ..             | ..            | 1                 |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . . | <b>7</b>                                                                              | <b>3</b>       | <b>6</b>      | <b>1</b>          | <b>17</b>                                                                               | <b>14</b>      | <b>84</b>     | <b>92</b>         |

TABLE 12-B—Concl'd.

| Caste/Tribe/Community  | Number of households that<br>send clothes to washerman<br>having monthly income of |                |               |                   | Number of households that do not<br>send clothes to washerman<br>having monthly income of |                |               |                   |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
|                        | Rs. 150<br>and<br>Above                                                            | Rs.<br>101-150 | Rs.<br>51-100 | Rs. 50<br>or less | Rs. 150<br>and<br>Above                                                                   | Rs.<br>101-150 | Rs.<br>51-100 | Rs. 50<br>or less |
| 1                      | 18                                                                                 | 19             | 20            | 21                | 22                                                                                        | 23             | 24            | 25                |
| Kuruba . . . . .       | 1                                                                                  | ..             | ..            | ..                | 17                                                                                        | 11             | 68            | 63                |
| Lingayat . . . . .     | 1                                                                                  | ..             | ..            | ..                | 2                                                                                         | 2              | 7             | 14                |
| Panchal . . . . .      | ..                                                                                 | ..             | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                        | 3              | 5             | 8                 |
| Maratha . . . . .      | ..                                                                                 | ..             | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                        | ..             | 8             | 4                 |
| Padmasale . . . . .    | ..                                                                                 | ..             | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                        | 1              | 2             | 3                 |
| Vyshya . . . . .       | ..                                                                                 | ..             | ..            | ..                | 2                                                                                         | ..             | ..            | ..                |
| Brahmin . . . . .      | ..                                                                                 | ..             | ..            | ..                | 1                                                                                         | ..             | ..            | ..                |
| Talawar . . . . .      | ..                                                                                 | ..             | ..            | ..                | ..                                                                                        | ..             | ..            | 1                 |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . . | <b>2</b>                                                                           | <b>..</b>      | <b>..</b>     | <b>..</b>         | <b>22</b>                                                                                 | <b>17</b>      | <b>90</b>     | <b>93</b>         |

TABLE 13  
House Type—Roof

| Caste/Tribe/<br>Community | Total No.<br>of Hhs | Mud and Wood | Mud | Zine sheet | Mud and<br>Bamboos |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----|------------|--------------------|
| 1                         | 2                   | 3            | 4   | 5          | 6                  |
| Kuruba . . .              | 160                 | 156          | 3   | ..         | 1                  |
| Lingayat . . .            | 26                  | 23           | 2   | 1          | ..                 |
| Panchal . . .             | 16                  | 14           | 2   | ..         | ..                 |
| Maratha . . .             | 12                  | 10           | 2   | ..         | ..                 |
| Padmasale . . .           | 6                   | 4            | 2   | ..         | ..                 |
| Vyshya . . .              | 2                   | 2            | ..  | ..         | ..                 |
| Brahmin . . .             | 1                   | 1            | ..  | ..         | ..                 |
| Talawar . . .             | 1                   | 1            | ..  | ..         | ..                 |
| Total                     | 224                 | 211          | 11  | 1          | 1                  |



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TABLE 13-A  
House Type—Wall

| Caste/Tribe/<br>Community | Number of Households with |             |                     |       |                   |                             |                       |                |               |                        |              |               |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|
|                           | No.<br>Hhs.               | Mud<br>wall | Mud<br>and<br>Stone | Stone | Tatti of<br>chape | Jowar<br>stems &<br>bamboos | Mud<br>and<br>bamboos | Wooden<br>wall | Brick<br>wall | Straw<br>grass<br>wall | Leaf<br>wall | Stone<br>wall | Other<br>types<br>of wall |
| 1                         | 2                         | 3           | 4                   | 5     | 6                 | 7                           | 8                     | 9              | 10            | 11                     | 12           | 13            | 14                        |
| Kuruba . . .              | 160                       | 46          | 70                  | 43    | ..                | ..                          | 1                     | ..             | ..            | ..                     | ..           | ..            | ..                        |
| Lingayat . . .            | 26                        | 3           | 20                  | 2     | 1                 | ..                          | ..                    | ..             | ..            | ..                     | ..           | ..            | ..                        |
| Panchal . . .             | 16                        | 7           | 8                   | 1     | ..                | ..                          | ..                    | ..             | ..            | ..                     | ..           | ..            | ..                        |
| Maratha . . .             | 12                        | 3           | 9                   | ..    | ..                | ..                          | ..                    | ..             | ..            | ..                     | ..           | ..            | ..                        |
| Padmasale . . .           | 6                         | 1           | 4                   | 1     | ..                | ..                          | ..                    | ..             | ..            | ..                     | ..           | ..            | ..                        |
| Vyshya . . .              | 2                         | ..          | ..                  | 2     | ..                | ..                          | ..                    | ..             | ..            | ..                     | ..           | ..            | ..                        |
| Brahmin . . .             | 1                         | 1           | ..                  | ..    | ..                | ..                          | ..                    | ..             | ..            | ..                     | ..           | ..            | ..                        |
| Talawar . . .             | 1                         | ..          | ..                  | ..    | ..                | 1                           | ..                    | ..             | ..            | ..                     | ..           | ..            | ..                        |
| TOTAL                     | 224                       | 61          | 111                 | 49    | 1                 | 1                           | 1                     | ..             | ..            | ..                     | ..           | ..            | ..                        |