



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF LABOUR

## AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY





सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT ON INTENSIVE SURVEY

OF

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT, UNDEREMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND LEVELS OF LIVING

VOLUME IV—SOUTH INDIA

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#### FOREWORD

Agricultural labour forms the largest single sector of India's labour force. Welfare measures undertaken by Government in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour related mainly to labour in organised industries. In recent years especially since Independence, the question of formulating ameliorative measures for agricultural labour has been receiving increased attention, but the main difficulty was the lack of comprehensive data on all essential aspects relating to the economic conditions of agricultural labour. To obtain the required data, the Ministry of Labour conducted an All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry in close collaboration with State Governments. The present series of reports relate to the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labour and their families, their employment, wages, income, cost and standard of living and indebtedness.

The Planning Commission has recognised that the "enquiry has already helped to draw attention to the significance of the agricultural worker in the country's future development and its results are likely to be of material assistance in drawing up programmes for agricultural workers".

It is opportune that these reports will become available to the Government and the public when the second Five Year Plan is being drawn up and it is hoped that they would greatly assist in drawing up a blue print for the amelioration of the conditions of agricultural labour.

A significant fact emerging from this enquiry is that the problem of further employment opportunities for the agricultural labour is as important as that of fixing their minimum wages. This is the first and the largest socio-economic enquiry of its kind conducted in Asia along the lines laid down by international bodies like the I.L.O. and the U.N. and according to the scientific principles of sampling under expert technical guidance. The problems of agricultural labour have also been coming to the forefront in recent years in the scheme of activities of the I.L.O. The United Nations are devoting considerable attention to the problems relating to the standard and levels of living. I trust, therefore, that these reports would be of interest not only to the public in India but also at an international level.

I must take this opportunity to acknowledge my grateful thanks for Dr. B. Ramamurti who, in addition to his duties as the Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, undertook, at the request of the Ministry of Labour, to prepare these series of reports on the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labourers and, to the officers and staff of the Statistical Unit of the Ministry of Labour for giving him the necessary assistance.

Now that the basic family budget data have been made available, I trust that steps would be taken at an early date towards preparation of cost of living index numbers for the agricultural labour classes which would be necessary for revising the minimum wages from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

NEW DELHI 19th May 1954

Minister for Labour

#### PREFACE

Agriculture is the oldest of man's industry. Agriculture in India accounts for about half of the national income and agricultural labour forms the largest single sector of India's labour force. Royal Commission on Agriculture and the one on Labour paid little attention to this important sector of the population. It was only in 1943 that the Tripartite Labour Conference, while recommending an enquiry into the conditions of labour suggested further that this should be extended to agricultural wage earners as well. Labour Ministers' Conference held in October 1946, approved of such an enquiry. With India attaining Independence in 1947, greater attention was paid to the problems of agricultural labour and as a first step towards ameliorating their conditions the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was placed on the Statute Book. The main handicap in proceeding further was, however, the lack of reliable data on the economic conditions of agricultural labour. The Government of India, therefore, decided to conduct an All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

- 2. The enquiry was conducted by trained investigators during the year 1950-51 in three stages through three different schedules—the General Village, the General Family and the Intensive Family Schedules and covered a sample of about 800 villages selected on the basis of stratified random sampling. The main enquiry was preceded by a pilot enquiry.
- 3. In the General Village Schedule, broad information on the economy of the village available either from the village records or from local enquiries were collected and the results have been published in a monograph entitled 'Agricultural Wages in India, Volumes I and II.'

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- 4. The General Family Survey covered all the families in the selected villages which numbered about 1,00,000 and the information collected related to the size of the family, earning strength, occupational structure, size of the holdings, implements and housing. The report on this survey entitled "Rural Man-Power and Occupational structure" has also been published.
- 5. The present series of reports deals with the third and the most important stage—the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labour families. Roughly, about fifty percent of the agricultural labour families in each of the sampled villages were selected for this survey. The families surveyed numbered in all about 11,000. The information collected related to employment, wages, income, cost and level of living and indebtedness of agricultural labour families.
- 6. The scope of the schedules, concepts, definitions and other methodological aspects, as well as the organisational aspects of the enquiry are described in Chapter I. It may, however, be pointed out that in the light of the experience of the pilot enquiry, the method of collection of data for the year as a whole as originally proposed was dropped and was replaced by collection of data month after month for all the 12 months of the year 1950-51 and the annual data were compiled therefrom.
- 7. This series of reports on the Intensive Family Survey consists of 7 volumes. Volume I deals with All-India and the other volumes are devoted to the States in each of the six Zones into which the country was divided for purposes of the 1951 population census. India is a vast country with striking regional differences. These are broadly brought out by studying the differences as amongst the different Census Zones. It would be almost impossible and even unnecessary to discuss in the All-India Report every State in each

- Zone. They are dealt with in detail in the respective Zonal volumes. Only significant differences as amongst the major States in each of the Zones are discussed.
- 8. The States of the Indian Union are generally classified into Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D States and as observed by the Census Commissioner, their legal distinction has no special significance in relation to the life of the people or their means of living. Hence no attempt has been made to present the data grouped according to these categories.
- 9. The All-India Report contains 9 chapters. A number of summary statistical statements have been incorporated in the body of the Report with a view to highlighting the important aspects. For further and fuller statistics, the reader is requested to refer to the comprehensive set of tables appended to the Report.
- 9.1. Chapter I deals with concepts used, definitions adopted and other methodological details and organizational aspects of the enquiry.
- 9.2. The problems of agricultural labour should not be viewed in isolation but against the background of rural economy in which they are functioning. Chapter II gives the background information on the growth of population in relation to land utilisation, size and distribution of cultivated holdings. It may be mentioned that data on cultivated holdings were specially collected during the General Family Survey.
- 9.3. Occupational structure of families and that of the labour force are dealt with in Chapter III.
- 9.4. Chapter IV is devoted to the main findings on wage-paid employment, self-employment and unemployment of agricultural labourers. The data on unemployment related only to adult male workers.

- 9.5. Chapter V deals with the wage structure of agricultural' labourers. The wage rates given are in all cases duly weighted according to man-days worked. The structure of agricultural wages as seen in different modes of wage payment, system of supplying perquisites and the regional and operational variations in the rates of wages are presented and analysed. An important feature is the study of wage differentials as measured by the co-efficient of variation and the frequency distribution in different wage-slabs. An estimate of wage bill of agricultural labourers is also made.
- 9.6. A small chapter (Chapter VI) has been added on child labour also, because of greater interest of international agencies on the problems of child labour.
- 9.7. Chapter VII deals with the income of agricultural labour families. The income is analysed according to sources, and it is interesting to note that although agricultural labour forms the most important source, there are other auxiliary sources as well. An attempt is also made to obtain the total annual income of agricultural labour families and to compare the *per capita* income of an agricultural labour family with that of an industrial labour family.
- 9.8. Chapter VIII deals with the cost and level of living. For important items, both quantity and value figures are given. The per capita consumption of cereals has been discussed. An attempt is also made, with the assistance of the Directorate-General of Health Services, to work out the nutritional value or deficiency of the diet of agricultural labourers.
  - 9.9. The last chapter deals with indebtedness.
- 10. The layout of the State Chapters in the different Zonal volumes (Vols. II to VII) follows almost the same plan. They have been prepared by the officers of the Statistical Unit of the Ministry of Labour under my general guidance. This volume relates to South India Zone.

11. In view of the fact that data for the entire rural population for about the same period are available in the reports of the National Sample Survey, a comparison has been made in Vol. I between the level and content of living of agricultural labour families and of all rural families.

### Cost of living and wage index numbers—

12. Apart from throwing light on employment, income and standard of living, the data collected provide the necessary "weights" for the compilation of agricultural labour cost of living index numbers as also index numbers of wage rates. The importance of such index numbers for purposes of revising the wages from time to time under the Minimum Wages Act and as important economic indicators, hardly needs emphasis. It is understood that provision has been made in the revised First Five Year Plan for preparation of such index numbers.

## Importance of the results—National and International point of view—

- 13. Realising the importance of agricultural labour in any developmental planning, the Planning Commission has devoted a full chapter to agricultural labour in the National Five Year Plan and has observed in respect of the reports already published that "the enquiry has already helped to draw attention to the significance of agricultural workers in the country's future development and its results are likely to be of material assistance in drawing up programmes for agricultural workers".
- 14. In recent years, the International Labour Office has been devoting considerable attention to the problems of agriculture and agricultural labour in particular. A Permanent Agricultural Committee set up in 1938 had a series of sessions during the last few

years. The problem of Wage Regulation in Agriculture was discussed in January 1950 and a Resolution embodying certain guiding principles relating to agricultural wages and incomes of primary producers was adopted by the Conference. In the 34th session held in Geneva in 1951, the International Labour Conference adopted a convention and a recommendation concerning minimum wage fixing machinery in agriculture. The I.L.O. Conference of Labour Statisticians has also drawn attention to the problems of farm family living studies.

15. The United Nations has also been giving some thought to the problems of measurements of standards of living in view of the fact that promotion of higher standard of living is set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as a general goal of international and social activity

A Committee of Experts was set up by the Economic and Social Council in 1953 to report on International Definition and Measurement and Standards and Levels of Living. The Committee laid great stress on planning and conduct of family living surveys designed to obtain direct and comprehensive measurement of actual family living conditions, and further observed that such studies should be desirable not only for the nation as a whole but also for significant social and economic groupings of the population.

16. The Agricultural Labour Enquiry is the largest socio-economic enquiry of its kind conducted in the ECAFE area. It covered besides family living, employment, wages and in fact all economic aspects of the life of agricultural labour.

In the design of the survey, analysis and presentation of data, the recommendations of the I.L.O. in their monograph "Family Living Studies" and that of the U.N. Statistical Sub-Commission on sampling were kept in view to the extent possible. The enquiry was conducted in close collaboration with the State Government and under the technical guidance of the Departmental Committee of Statisticians and Economists. It is hoped, therefore, that the results as also the methods and techniques adopted would be of value not only to the Government and the public in India but also to countries in similar stages of economic and social evolution and to international agencies like the I.L.O. and the United Nations.

#### 17. Acknowledgments—

- 17.1. An enquiry of this nature cannot be successful but for the unstinted co-operation and hard work put in by the field and head-quarters staff. I am very grateful to the State Supervisors and the field staff who performed their arduous duties with energy and devotion.
- 17.2. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not record our gratitude to Shri Sadashiva Prasad, the Secretariat Officer in charge of the enquiry till January 1953 when he was transferred to the Ministry of Communications. It was due to his untiring efforts and admirable organisational ability and drive that the enquiry of this type materialised and was successfully completed.
- 17.3. I should also acknowledge our gratitude to the Minister for Labour, Shri Jagjivan Ram, and laterly Shri V. V. Giri, and the Secretaries, Shri V. K. R. Menon, ICS, and laterly Shri Vishnu Sahay, ICS, for the encouragement given and interest shown from time to time, and to Shri N. C. Kuppuswami, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour.
- 17.4. Amongst the officers who assisted me in this work, I must make special mention of Shri K. D. Chatterjee, Deputy Statistician, who has been in the Agricultural Labour Enquiry right from the

beginning and assisted very considerably at all stages, from the drawing up of the schedules, framing of instructions, designing of tables to drafting of the reports. I hope that this officer with so much of experience in the problems of agricultural labour would profitably be continued in this work in future. The zonal reports were written by him under my general guidance and direction.

17.5. I must also acknowledge my grateful thanks for the considerable assistance received from Dr. W. B. Donde, Senior Research Officer, in the drafting of the reports. Thanks are also due to Sarvashri S. S. Mukherji and T. O. Cherian, Research Officers and J. C. Grover, Y. P. Passi and S. N. Panikkar, Senior Investigators, and K. Madurai, Ram Parkash and K. Lakshminarayanan, Investiga tors in drafting the reports. I am deeply indebted to Shri M. P. Shrivastava, Assistant Director, Central Statistical Organisation, for his kind assistance in designing the Appendix Tables. Shri G. P. Khare, Research Officer, greatly assisted in the tabulations of the data and in the coding and code checking of the schedules with the help of Sarvashri Gyan Prakash, Ram Parkash, K. Lakshminarayanan and Jasmer Singh, Investigators. I am particularly grateful to Sarvashri K. D. Chatterjee, K. Lakshminarayanan and Ram Parkash for seeing the Reports through the Press. I must also add a word of praise for Shrimati Pushpa Kakkar, Shri Harbhajan Singh and Shri Trambak Rao, Stenographers, for the heavy dictation and typing work which they did cheerfully and to our satisfaction. Our clerks, Sarvashri Daulti Ram and B. Mukherji, also assisted in the typing of the Reports and statements. These reports are as much theirs as mine.

17.6. My grateful thanks are due to the Army Statistical Organisation and its Chief, Shri N. T. Mathew, who got the heavy

tabulations done in a prompt and efficient manner with the nelp of the Hollerith equipment.

- 17.7. I am most grateful to Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet, Shri S. Subramanian, Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, Shri J. J. Anjaria, Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Finance, Dr. S. R. Sen, Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Shri N. K. Adyanthaya, Director, Labour Bureau and other members of the Committee of Statisticians for their valuable suggestions from time to time.
- 17.8. I must also express my deep debt of gratitude to the officers of the I.L.O. and in particular to Mr. R. Rao, Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. R. M. Woodbury, Chief Statistician and laterly Mr. Robert J. Myers, his successor and Mr. M. Osmay, Chief of the Agriculture Division, for their sustained interest in this work and suggestions from time to time.

Thank sare also due to Dr. (Miss) R. Karnad of the Directorate-General of Health Services for her valuable advice in drafting the section on nutritional value of the diet of agricultural labourers.

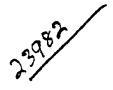
17.9. Last but not least, I take this opportunity of acknowledging, on my behalf and on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, our deep debt of gratitude to the heads of agricultural labour families surveyed who inspite of trying conditions enthusiastically co-operated with our field staff in furnishing valuable information which forms the basis of these reports.

Our thanks are also due to the Controller of Printing and Stationery and the Managers of Government of India Press, Calcutta and Simla for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have-completed this gigantic task of printing the series of reports.

The views expressed in these reports are not those of the Ministry of Labour.

B. RAMAMURTI

New Delhi Dated 19th May 1954 Joint Director Central Statistical Organisation



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#### CHAPTER I

### METHODOLOGICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE ENQUIRY

The object of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry was to collect data on employment, earnings, cost and level of living and indebtedness of agricultural labourers in the Indian Union with a view to considering what protective and ameliorative measures including fixation of minimum wages should be undertaken to improve their conditions.

- 2. Coverage—The enquiry covered all the 27 States in the Indian Union and was conducted in three stages mz. General Village, General Family and Intensive Family Surveys, in about 800 villages selected on the principles of stratified random sampling. The General Family Survey covered 1,04,000 rural families and the Intensive Family Survey about 11,000 agricultural labour families.
- 3. Responsibility and direction—The enquiry was conducted by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, in close collaboration with the State Governments and under the technical guidance of the Departmental Committee of Statisticians and Economists. In the design, analysis and presentation, the recommendations of the U.N. Statistical Sub-Commission on Sampling and of the International Labour Organisation in their monograph on "Family Living Studies" were kept in view to the extent possible.
- 4. Period—The data collected during the Intensive Family Survey related to the year March 1950 to February 1951.
- 5. Pilot Survey—As this enquiry was the first of its kind to be conducted on an All-India scale, the Committee of Economists and Statisticians recommended that it should proceed by gradually expanding stages and that the first stage should be a preliminary enquiry in a few villages in some of the States. Accordingly, pilot enquiries were conducted in 27 villages in 8 different States with a view to testing the suitability of the questionnaires, amplifying the instructions, obtaining an idea of the time taken and the nature of the field organisation required.
- 6. Schedules—The schedules were made final in the light of the experience gained in the pilot enquiries. The scope of the schedules has been briefly indicated in the Preface. The scope of the Intensive Family Schedule is given in detail in section 8. In view of the importance of the third stage—the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labour families—monthly data were collected every month for a period of 12 months and the annual data were built therefrom.

#### 7. Design of the Enquiry-

7.1. Stratification—It was found that even within a State there were considerable differences in the economic conditions of the rural population and in particular of agricultural labourers. It was, therefore, found advantageous both from administrative and statistical considerations to divide each major State into a few homogeneous zones for the purpose of this enquiry. The scientific procedure for stratification for a single variate enquiry would be to examine the range of dispersion of that variate, so that stratification could be carried out on the basis of optimum allocations. In a socio-economic

enquiry of this type, the data collected related to a number of statistical variates and there were practically no data on any of these on an all-India basis. The zoning was, therefore, carried out on broad agricultural and economic considerations and on the basis of the judgement and knowledge of the State Officers concerned, like the Directors of Economics and Statistics, Directors of Agriculture, Directors of Land Records. The country was divided into about 80 zones. While the zones in a few cases cut across district boundaries, they were so demarcated as not to cut across Taluq or Tehsil boundaries. An analysis of the results showed an increase in efficiency due to zoning in a majority of cases.

- 7.2. Allocation and Selection of Villages—As regards the allocation of the number of villages to be selected for each zone, it was felt that this should be done by giving equal weightage to the number of villages and the rural population in each zone. From considerations of work load, villages with a population less than 100 were excluded. With a view to ensuring strict randomness, the selection of villages was done at the headquarters in Delhi and communicated to the State Supervisors. The villages were selected at random with equal probability and without replacement.
- 7.3. Selection of Agricultural Labour Families—Within each selected village, from the list of agricultural labour families prepared during the General Family Survey, the requisite number of agricultural labour families, generally 50 per cent., were selected at random, again, with equal probability and without replacement. The selection of families was done at the field with the help of the Table of Random Numbers supplied from the headquarters. In all, about 11,000 agricultural labour families were covered. The design of the Intensive Family Survey was thus a stratified two-stage random sampling—the village being the primary or first stage unit and the agricultural labour family the second stage or the ultimate unit.
- 8. Intensive Family Schedules, Instructions, Definitions and Conceptual Problems--
- 8 1. Schedules—A copy of the schedules used for the Intensive Family Survey is given in Appendix I. There were 3 schedules—Forms III-A, III-B and III-C. Form III-C contained a daily record of employment and earnings, quantity consumed and expenditure on cereals and pulses and was prescribed for about half a dozen agricultural labour families in those selected villages where suitable local agencies were available. They were intended to serve as a check for the important items of information collected in the monthly schedules. The Form III-A contained 12 rubrics and related to employment in the different agricultural operations and non-agricultural work, unemployment, wages, income, consumption expenditure and indebtedness.
- 8.2. Instructions—In a socio-economic enquiry, the instructions issued are as important as the questionnaire itself. Detailed instructions were, therefore, Prepared for the guidance of the enquiry staff in which the various terms like family', 'main occupation', 'agricultural family', 'agricultural labour family',

etc. were carefully defined and explained and directives were given about the methods of collection of data.

- 8.3. Inspite of the best efforts in preparing the instructions, it was found necessary to issue supplementary instructions from time to time with a view to explaining the difficulties faced while actually conducting the enquiry. The instructions (Appendix II) are self-explanatory and it is not proposed, therefore, to cover the same ground. There are, however, a few points of importance which need mention.
- 8.4. Wages and Income of Attached Workers—In regard to the employment rubric, while all details could be obtained for casual workers this was not possible for attached workers. In fact monthly collection of wages for attached labour was not possible. This was because the attached workers were generally employed on a definite contract for a definite period, usually longer than a month. Some of them were crop-sharers, and therefore took active interest in crop production since their emoluments depended on crop yields. They were sometimes paid in cash and sometimes partly in cash and partly in kind. Perquisites like meals, clothes, shoes, blankets, small plots of land as house sites were also allowed. Some of the attached workers had boarding and lodging with their masters. In some cases, they were given loans free of interest. Thus, the methods of remuneration for attached workers were of such a bewildering variety that data could only be obtained for the year as a whole or for the period of contract and not for each month.
- 8.5. Employment and Unemployment—The employment data collected relate only to wage-paid employment. For the remaining period, the labourers must have been either unemployed or self-employed. The data on unemployment were also collected in respect of men only. No data could be collected on the days they were self-employed. This was obtained more as a residual. The main difficulty was that periods of self-employment were not sharply defined. Nor can it be said that during the days they were self-employed, they were fully employed. There must have been considerable hidden under-employment.
- 8 6. Net Income from Land—The net income from land of the agricultural labour families was recorded in rubric III-A-9 of the schedules after taking into account the various items of expenditure incurred in crop production and the total value of products. Although efforts were made to record every item as accurately as possible, the figure of net income can only be regarded as an approximation. However, it has to be remembered that the extent of land owned or held by the agricultural labour families was generally small and due to their lack of resources they had per force to keep production cost to the minimum.
- 8.7. Budget in Abstract—A useful rubric was the Budget in Abstract, and the explanations in the case of deficit or surplus. This went a long way in making further efforts to ascertain the reasons for discrepancies between income and expenditure if they were wide. At the same time, the investigators were strictly warned that in no case should they attempt to manipulate with a view to balancing the budget.

- 4
- 8.8. Indebtedness—In a rural enquiry and particularly that of agricultural labourers, the data on indebtedness by its very nature should not be assigned a high degree of reliability. The families were generally averse to disclose their debt position and it was very difficult to get at the precise figure of debt, the rate of interest, source, purpose of debt, etc. It was also not possible to assess with any degree of accuracy the value of property mortgaged.
- 9. Recruitment of Staff—The success of any large scale socio-economic enquiry depends not only on the statistical aspects but equally upon the administrative, engineering and publicity aspects of the enquiry. The recruitment of about 200 Deputy Investigators, 50 Investigators and 23 Supervisors was one of the most difficult problems. The Supervisors recruited were mostly officers in State Governments with experience of socio-economic surveys or revenue or rural development work. They were whole-time officers except in minor States where they were employed on a part-time basis. The Deputy Investigators, who formed the ultimate field staff, were mostly Matriculates, drawn as far as possible from local areas, and preferably with knowledge of village records. The Investigators who were responsible for the immediate supervision of the Deputy Investigators were mostly graduates in Economics or Mathematics or Statistics, preferably with experience of socio-economic surveys.
- 10. Training—Proper training of Investigators was extremely necessary In an enquiry of this type. The preliminary enquiry furnished good practical training to the headquarters staff, State Supervisors and nuclear staff of Investigators and Deputy Investigators, appointed to conduct the enquiry. Detailed instructions regarding training, operational procedure, duties and responsibilities of field staff were drawn up for guidance of the field staff. The Investigators who collected data in the General Village Questionnaire in the first instance and the Supervisors in charge of the units, were required to train up the Deputy Investigators both at the headquarters and at villages in the use of official records for collection and verification of data, familiarise them with the agricultural calendar, different crop seasons, systems of cropping, the various agricultural operations and modes of wage payment. The Supervisors were instructed to put the Deputy Investigators personally in touch with local residents of villages to ensure their continued active co-opera-It was the Deputy Investigators who were primarily concerned with collection of data in the General Family and the Intensive Family Question-It was the responsibility of the Investigators to show how the Deputy Investigators should proceed in the collection of data. The Investigators were, as such, required to personally collect data in the General Family and Intensive Family Questionnaires and explain to the Deputy Investigators how it should be done in the initial stages.

The Supervisors and Investigators were also enjoined to pay visits to the villages and "spot check" schedules. The Investigators were entrusted with the work of scrutinising the collected schedules and correcting inaccuracies before they were sent to the headquarters.

Although it would be very desirable from the point of view of convenience to recruit all the staff at one time, still from practical considerations it was found necessary to recruit them by stages so as to get an idea of the difficulties involved and the manageability or otherwise of the work-load.

- 11. Publicity Arrangements—In a socio-economic enquiry of this scale, it is necessary to develop that cordial atmosphere that would call for the voluntary co-operation of the villagers, local officials and non-official bodies. Detailed circulars were issued to the District Officers and various rural Panchayats and other non-official organisations requesting for their co-operation. Appeals were also issued over the signatures of the Central Minister for Labour and State Labour Ministers.
- 12. Progressing of the Enquiry—In a sampling enquiry, it would be necessary to ensure that all the villages are surveyed according to the schedule. A detailed system of progressing was instituted. Weekly and Monthly Reports on work allotted and work actually performed and reasons for short-fall, were prescribed for the Deputy Investigators and Investigators. Monthly Reports were received from the Supervisors in a prescribed form at the head-quarters giving in numerical terms the work scheduled and the work actually done, and the reasons for delay, if any. A consolidated all-India report was prepared every month and the progress reviewed and revised targets fixed. It was a difficult job for these Deputy Investigators to get themselves used to the hard conditions of village life, and move from one random village to another. In view of the arduous nature of the work, it was quite an important thing to see that proper human relationship was maintained, and there was no serious defection.
- 13. Budgeting and Time Studies—In a large scale enquiry, financial estimates have to be made much in advance. No previous information was available, as this was the first enquiry of its kind. Very often this involved time studies on the various processes. For example, time studies were made on the work-load involved in the scrutiny and coding of schedules before estimates of the requirements for the scrutiny and coding of the one lakh schedules were made. These studies were also useful for fixing norms for purposes of judging the day-to-day output of individual workers engaged on this task.
- 14. Tabulations—The monthly schedules were scrutinised at the head-quarters as and when they were received from the field staff and doubtful points were referred back to them for clarification. Some of the families either left the village or were not available for interviewing during most of the months of the year and had, therefore, to be dropped. An examination of some schedules showed that the income from land of some of the families was very considerable and on further scrutiny they were found to be cultivator families rather than agricultural labour families and hence the survey was not pursued and such schedules were, therefore, not taken up for compilation. The total number of schedules accepted for final tabulation was about 11,000.

The schedules were coded and code-checked and passed on to the Army Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Defence, Government of India for tabulation on the Hollerith calculating machines. The mechanised tabulations were decoded, checked and recast in a presentable form in the Statistical Unit. An idea of the volume of tabulations involved can be had from the fact that the number of cards punched was of the order of 2 million.

15. Methods of Estimation—As indicated in para 7, the design of the Intensive Family Survey was that of two-stage stratified sampling, the sampling of villages within the zones and then of families within sampled villages. In both stages, the selection was with equal probability and without replacement. As families within villages were selected with a uniform sampling fraction within each zone, the tabulation procedure consisted in obtaining from the family cards totals for all the villages in the zone directly on the tabulator. To get the estimates for the zone, the total for the villages surveyed was weighted proportionally to the ratio of the total estimated agricultural labour families in each zone to the total number of agricultural labour families included in the sample for that zone.

The totals for the States, Census Zones and all-India have been obtained, as is obvious, by simple direct summation of the concerned zonal figures. This procedure of ratio estimation on the basis of further information provided by the population census, appears to yield a better result than could be obtained by a weighting system based on sampling fraction for villages.

16. Precision of the Results-The main advantage of probability is that it is possible to work out in numerical terms the precision of the results. This is done by means of standard errors. The idea is to show how close the results obtained from the sample would be to those obtained from similar other samples of the same size, or those that would be obtained if a complete census were undertaken under the same conditions as obtained in the conduct of sample survey, with the same questionnaires, same field staff, interview procedure, type of supervision, etc. For example, if there are 1,000 families in a population and if a random sample of 100 families were drawn and it shows the average income of these families to be Rs. 495, then this is the estimate of the average annual income of the 1,000 families in the population. The question then is, could this figure be used as an estimate of the result that would have been obtained by a complete census covering all the 1,000 families in the population. Perhaps another random sample of 100 families would give Rs. 505. The standard error of an estimate is a measure of it precision. It depends on the unit of measurement, but the ratio of standard error of the estimate to the population value estimated is independent of the unit of measurement. This ratio, called the co-efficient of variation, is employed as a relative measure for the variation of the estimate.

The exact calculations of standard error and co-efficient of variation of a number of variates obtained as a result of ratio estimates in a two-stage stratified sampling design would involve heavy computational work. However, this was undertaken for one State, namely, Madras by use of appropriate

formula and the standard error has been worked out. The co-efficient of variation for one important variate, namely, expenditure per consumption unit, was found for the State as a whole to be nearly 3 per cent. This shows that at a 5 per cent. level of significance or in 95 per cent. cases of repetition of similar sample surveys under the same conditions, the total actual expenditure per consumption unit for the State as a whole is not likely to differ from Rs. 114 by more than about Rs. 7: It is hoped that this will broadly be the order of accuracy in respect of this variate for the major States.

It is not claimed, in the absence of further computational work, that the same degree of precision could be obtained for the other variates. However, the co-efficient of variation was worked out for each State for wage rates and for expenditure per consumption unit assuming them to be just simple variates and ignoring two-stage sampling. For major States, they varied from 23 to 55% in respect of expenditure per consumption unit.

It should be mentioned that a ratio estimate of the type proposed will be biassed but this bias will be more than offset by the gain in the precision when, as is expected in the present case, the variates are highly correlated. To be precise, the bias in a ratio estimate of the total expenditure on food based on the number of consumption units in zone II of Madras was found to be approximately 0.24% of the true value, while the co-efficient of variation of the same ratio estimate was found to be 4.2%, whereas for a linear estimate the co-efficient of variation was as high as 12.1%. It is, therefore, seen that the ratio method provides, on the whole, a more precise estimate although slightly biassed.

<sup>\*</sup>For details please refer to Appendix III of Volume I-All-India Report.

## SOUTH INDIA ZONE

- (1) Madras
- (2) Mysore
- (3) Travancore-Cochin
- (4) Coorg

# INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY MADRAS

#### 1. Introductory.

- 1.1. Madras State lies in the Southern Peninsula of the Indian Union. It is one of the major Part 'A' States of the Indian Union, having an area of 127,790 square miles. Its population according to the 1951 Census, was 57 million of which about 80 per cent. was rural and about 65 per cent. dependent upon agriculture. It recorded an increase of 14.4 per cent. during the last decade. The density of population was 446 per square mile.
- 1.2. The physical features of the State include two large mountain ranges, the Eastern and the Western ghats, three main rivers—the Godavari, Krishna and Caveri, all of which rise in the western ghats and flow from west to east to the Bay of Bengal—and a central plateau varying from 1,000 to 3,000 ft. in height above the sea level.
- 1.3. For the purpose of the Enquiry the State was divided, on geographical and climatic considerations, into seven zones as indicated below\*.
- Zone I—The plains of Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari districts, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur and certain taluks of Nellore and Chingleput districts. Paddy is grown largely in this zone as an irrigated crop in the delta lands of Krishna and Godavari, and as a rain-fed crop in the submontane regions.

Zone II—The irrigated taluks of South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai and the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli. Paddy is grown predominantly as an irrigated crop in Tanjore district. In Thirunelveli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram, it is grown in river valleys and tankbeds. Cotton and groundnut are other important crops grown in these districts.

Zone III—The district of Bellary and Anantapur, Cuddupah and Kurnool, the dry taluks of Darsi, Kanigiri and Podile of Nellore district and the former Sandur State. The soil of this zone is generally poor in quality and the rainfall too is scanty and consequently the visitations of famines are more frequent here than in any other region. The chief crops raised are jonna, korra, tenai, cholam, sajja, varagu, groundnut and cotton.

Zone IV—The dry taluks of South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchira-palli, Madurai, and the districts of Chittoor, Salem and Coimbatore. These districts constitute the rainshadow region with an annual rainfall of only 27 to 38 inches. Cholam, groundnut, cotton and millets are the important crops. Tobacco is grown in the plains and tea and coffee in the hills.

Zone V—Malabar and South Canara districts. This zone has some special features. The rainfall amounts to above 90 inches. Rivers flow from east to west. There are hardly any irrigation works. The vegetation is typical of the tropics; Coconut, paddy and arecanut are the main crops. Tapioca also is an important crop. There are coffee and tea plantations in the Wynaad ranges.

<sup>\*</sup> Madras state included the new state of Andhra constituted on Oct. 2, 1953.

Zone VI-Nilgiris district. This is a hilly region well suited for the cultivation of sub-tropical crops like potato. It is also known for its tea and coffee plantations.

Zone VII-The Agency tracts or the backward areas of Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari.

- 1.4. Of the above zones, zones I, II and IV covered quite a large area of the State and accounted for 75 per cent. of villages surveyed, representing roughly 66 per cent. of the total population of all sample villages. Zone V, consisting of Malabar and South Canara and zone VI, covering Nilgiris, were more thickly populated than the other zones. The population was very high in the districts of the west coast, where rainfall was plentiful and soil fertile, and comparatively sparse in the Agency areas and the ceded districts, where rainfall was carce and soil unfertile.
- 1.5. Land utilisation—The net area sown in the State constituted about 31\* million acres or 38 per cent. of the total area. The total irrigated area was 31 per cent. of the net area sown, of which not less than 15 per cent. was irrigated by canals. The bulk of the area cropped in the State was dependent on rainfall. The following statement gives the latest available position regarding land utilisation for the State:-

## STATEMENT I Land utilisation (Average for the year 1945-46 to 1949-51)

					(in 3,000 acres)	Percentage	
1. Land area	.••	••	••		80,799	100.0	
2. Area under forests	••	••			13,595	16.8	
3. Area not available fo	r cultive	ation			14,404	17.8	
4. Other uncultivated la	nd excl	uding fa	llows	••	11,843	14.7	
5. Current fallows		••	••	• •	9,899	12.3	
6. Net area sown	• •	••	••	••	31,058	38.4	
7. Total irrigated area	••	••	• •		9,734	12.0	
8. Area sown more than	once	••	••		490	0.6	

<sup>1.6.</sup> Land tenure—The Ryotwari system of land tenure prevailed generally in the villages surveyed since the Zamindari tenure and certain kinds of Inams, which existed formerly were abolished by the Madras Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948.

<sup>1.7.</sup> Crops—The principal crops grown in the State are rice, jowar, bajra, ragi, sugarcane, groundnut and cotton, of which by far the most important was rice accounting for about 30 per cent. of the total area under cultivation.

<sup>\*</sup> Source: Census of India, Paper No. 2, 1951.

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- 1.8. Occupational distribution—The General Family Survey revealed that not less than 80 per cent. of the rural families were dependant on agriculture. Agricultural labour families formed about 53 per cent. of the total number of rural families whereas those of agricultural land owners and tenants formed 21 per cent. and 5.7 per cent. respectively. The occupational pattern of rural families was more or less similar in all the zones except in Zone V where the percentage of tenant families was higher (16 per cent.) than in other zones where the percentage was 9 or less. This was probably due to the existence of big Zamins in this zone, and the system of tenancy prevailing in Malabar and South Canara. The agricultural workers' families in zones II, III, IV and VII were more than the State average of 53 per cent. This was, presumably, due to larger number of marginal cultivators in these zones. More than 50 per cent. of the families of agricultural workers in zones II, III, IV and V cultivated small strips of land, as against 28 per cent. in the State as a whole. The bulk of the land was also owned by them. The largest co. centration of non-agricultural families was in zone V (Malabar and South Canara) amounting to 35 per cent. as against 18 or less in other zones and a State average of 19 per cent.\* About 1 per cent. families had no stable occupation. The important non-agricultural occupations in Zone V were transport of timber. copra etc. by country craft, manufacture of bidis etc.
- 1.9. Holdings—According to the General Family Survey out of the total number of holdings, 33 per cent. were cultivated by agricultural owner, 9.5 per cent. by tenant, 45 per cent. by agricultural labour families and 12.5 per cent. by families of non-agriculturist. Unlike most other States though numerically the bulk of the holdings was held by agricultural labour families, of the total area of holdings, they cultivated only 26.6 per cent. while as much as 56.0 per cent. was cultivated by the families of agricultural owners. Tenants and non-agriculturist families respectively held only 10.6 and 6.8 per cent. of the area. The average size of holdings for the land owner and tenant families were 7.6 and 5.0 acres respectively. The averages for the families of agricultural labourers and non-agriculturists were, however, even smaller namely, 2.6 and 2.4 acres respectively. The overall average size was 4.5 acres.
- 1·10. Distribution of holdings according to size and area is given in the statement below. Fifty-three per cent. of the total area was covered by holdings under 10 acres, 27 per cent. by those between 10 and 25 acres and 20 per cent. by those above 25 acres. Of the total number of holdings, nearly 90 per cent. were below 10 acres, 8·5 per cent. between 10 and 25 acres and only 2 per cent. above 25 acres. The number of holdings below 1 acre was 22 per cent. whereas about 75 per cent. were below 5 acres. Of the holdings below one acre, 68 per cent. belonged to agricultural labour families.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The existence of large landless proletariat, with no security of tenure as tenants or as farm labourers in others' lands was not a big problem in the past in South India. However, with the increase in their number and complications introduced by absentee landlordism and spread of ideas of social and economic emancipation, the problem assumed grave aspects. The number of landless labourers and their proportion to total population are definitely on the increase".

Source :-- Some South Indian Villages by Dr. P. J. Thomas and Prof. K. C. Rama Krishnan.

Distribution of holdings under different size groups in different zones are shown in the statement below.

Statement II

Percentage distribution of holdings according to number and area in the diffrent zones.

Zones	Under	Under 1 acre to below 2-5					res to ow 10 acres and above		Average size		
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Numbor	Area	Number	Area	Number	Агея	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	18.2	1.8	29.3	8.9	21.8	14 7	16.4	21.7	14:3	52.9	5·1
п	21.4	3.0	34.5	13.9	23.4	20.2	12.5	21.1	8.2	41.8	4 0
m	14.3	0.8	19.7	3.5	16.4	6.8	21:9	17.0	27.7	71.9	8.7
IV	10.4	1-4	33.2	12.3	30.0	23.6	17.8	27.0	8.6	35.7	4 4
v	49-2	10.4	26.7	18.8	13.0	21.2	8.2	24.6	2.9	25.0	2 1
VΙ	15.1	1.4	22.6	6.6	29.6	19.2	18.8	23.1	13.9	49.7	<b>5</b> :3
·VII	21.4	1.8	22.9	8.0	18.3	13.8	25 · 2	39.7	12.2	36.7	4.5
State	22 · 2	2.5	29.8	10.5	22.5	17.4	15.1	22.5	10.4	47.0	4.5

- 1.11. Holdings under I acre were largest in zone V being as high as 49.2 per cent. accounting for 10.4 per cent. of the area. On the other hand, agricultural owners held only 10.9 per cent. in this zone as against 35 to 58 per cent. in others. Non-agriculturist families also held 34 per cent. in zone V compared to 4 to 18 per cent. in others. On the whole, zone V provided a contrast to the other zones in that the number of small size holdings was larger, owner cultivation was very much less, and cultivation by tenants was considerably more in this zone than elsewhere.
- 1·12. Average size of the holdings showed marked inter-zonal variations. For all categories of cultivating families, the average size was the highest in zone III which, as mentioned earlier, was a dry region of unfertile lands. The size of holdings was the lowest in zone V. The range of holdings in the two zo es was from 4·4 to 13·4 acres for owners, 3·8 to 11·5 acres for tenants, 1·3 to 4·5 acres for agricultural workers and 1·2 to 4·9 acres for non-agriculturists.\*
- 1.13. Subsidiary occupations—According to the General Family Survey, 80 per cent. of the agricultural workers had no subsidiary occupations. On'y in zone V subsidiary occupations were available to as many as 38 per cent. It was already seen that in this zone, the pressure of population on land,

<sup>\*</sup>According to the Floud Commission, the minimum economic holding in Madras would be about 5 acres of which 2 to 3 acres should be wet land.

was higher than in other zones, and consequently agriculture offered only limited scope for employment. Hence subsidiary occupations figured more prominently here than elsewhere. The more important of such occupations, were weaving, transport of weaving materials and copra, manufacture of hats from palmyra leaves, mat and bidi making, tapping palmyra trees, pottery, basket making etc.

#### 2. Coverage and size of sample—

2·1. In all, 84 villages were covered by the Intensive Family Survey\* and 1535 families were covered. The Survey was spread over a period of 12 months—March 1950 to February 1951. In all 18,420 monthly schedules in Form III-A were accepted for tabulation and 1535 annual returns in Form III-B were compiled from them. The distribution of the agricultural labour families intensively surveyed, as among the seven zones of the State was as follows:—

Statement III

Number of families intensively Surveyed

			Zone	_	Number of			
		•	Zone	Villages	Families			
ı				• •	••	 20	375	
п		••			• •	 22	411	
ш		••				 . 8	117	
IV			• •			 20	375	
v				••	••	 8	147	
VI			••			 2	49	
ŲΠ	••	••	,			 • 4	61	
• .			,		Total	 84	1,535	

<sup>3.</sup> Structure of agricultural labour families—

- 3.1. Of the agricultural labour families surveyed, 98.6 per cent. were those of casual workers and only 1.4 per cent. of attached workers.
- 3.2. Of the total number of wage earners, 48.9 per cent. were men, 47.5 per cent. women and the rest children. Among casual labourers however, the

<sup>\*</sup>There are several plantation estates in Madras covering not an inconsiderable area. However, plantations were excluded from the scope of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

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proportion of women workers was higher (49 per cent.) than of men (47.9 per cent.)

 $3\cdot 3$ . An average family in the State consisted of  $4\cdot 2$  persons of whom  $2\cdot 1$  were earners. Of the  $2\cdot 1$  earners per family,  $2\cdot 0$  were wage earners consisting of  $1\cdot 0$  men,  $0\cdot 9$  women and  $0\cdot 1$  children. The average size of the family ranged from  $5\cdot 1$  in zone III and  $4\cdot 8$  in zone VI, to  $3\cdot 8$  in zone I and 4 in zone II. The average number of wage earners was highest in zone VI, i.e.,  $2\cdot 6$  as against  $1\cdot 8$  in zone IV and  $2\cdot 0$  in zones I and II. The following Statement shows the size and earning strength of the families in the different zones:—

Statement IV

Average size and earning strength of agricultural labour families

	Zone Average size of family			Average earning strength	Average number of wage earners	Men	Women	Children	
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
I			3.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	
11			4.0	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	
ш			5-1	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	
IV		••	4.4	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	
<b>v</b>	••		4.3	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.1		
VI	••		4.8	2.8	2.6	. 1.4	1.2		
VII	••		4.0	2.6	2.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	
State		.,	4.2	2.1	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	

#### 4. Employment and unemployment-

#### A. Employment-

4.1. Appendix Table 1 shows the extent of annual employment on wages of an average labourer in the different categories of agricultural labour families. On an average, an adult male worker was employed on wages for 159 days and a woman for 134 days in agricultural labour, and for 19 and 6 days respectively in non-agricultural labour. Thus during a year the total wage employment averaged to 6 months for an adult male and 5 months for an adult female worker. An adult male earner in the casual workers' families worked, on an average, for 157 days in agricultural and 19 days in non-agricultural labour, while the corresponding figures for an adult female earner in the casual workers' families were 133 and 6 respectively. An average adult male labourer in attached workers' families, worked for 303 days in agricultural and 2 days in non-agricultural labour.\*

<sup>\*</sup>Almost all women wage earners, whether in casual or attached labour families, were casual workers,

- 4.2. As regards zonal variations in employment, it was observed that both men and women among casual workers worked the largest number of days in zone IV and slightly less in zones VI, II and V. On the other hand, they worked the least number of days in zones VII, III and I. However, the range of variations of days employed, was not too wide except in zones VII and III.
- 4.3. Of the total man-days worked during the year in agricultural and non-agricultural labour, 53 per cent. were contributed by men, 45 per cent. by women and only 2 per cent. by children. Since the number of child workers was insignificant their employment and wage earnings have been dealt with separately.

4.4. Extent of employment of casual workers in different agricultural operations.

As already stated, casual workers formed the bulk of the agricultural labour force. Table 2 shows the extent and duration of employment of casual agricultural workers in the different agricultural operations during the year. Of the total number of mandays worked by all casual workers, the contribution of men and women in preparatory operations accounted for 10·3 per cent. ploughing 12·5 per cent., transplanting for 10·7 per cent., weeding for 18·4 per cent. and harvesting for 21·1 per cent. Whereas men worked for more number of days than women on preparatory and ploughing operations, the reverse was the case in transplanting, weeding and harvesting operations on which wage days of women out-numbered those of men. The following statement shows the employment of casual agricultural workers in different agricultural operations.

Statement V

Employment of casual agricultural workers.

OI	Operations								
			Men	Women					
I. Agricultural operations (i) Preparatory (ii) Ploughing (iii) Sowing (iv) Transplanting (v) Weeding (vi) Irrigating	3	••			6·9 12·3 1·0 3·0 5·3 2·2 12·9	3.4 $0.2$ $1.3$ $7.7$ $13.1$ $0.6$ $14.2$			
(vii) Harvesting (viii) Threshing (ix) Others	···		••	••	1.8 1.4	1·I 1·2			
All Agricultural/Opera		• •	••	:.	46.8	42·8 2·0			
All labour	••				53·1	44.8			

<sup>\*</sup>Children's share was only 2.1 per cent. of total agricultural wage days.

There were few striking variations, between the zones as to the proportions of mandays worked in the different operations, and in the comparative contributions of men and women. The preparatory operations accounted for 36 per cent. of total mandays worked in zone V as against the State average of only 10.5. In zone VII, man-days on this operation were as low as 0.4 per cent. On the other hand, in harvesting, which provided employment for the largest number of mandays in all the zones of the State the percentage days in zone V were 13.4 only as against the State average of 27.7.

B. Unemployment-

4.5. During the I.F. Survey unemployment data were collected in respect of adult male workers (Table 3). On an average, an adult male was unemployed for 116 \* days in the year, out of which for not less than 95 days, want of work was the cause of unemployment. Table 1 shows that an adult male worker was employed for 159 days during the year. On the other hand, he was unemployed, on an average, for 116 days in the year. For the remaining 90 days, he was probably employed in his own land or in occupations other than agriculture. This is borne out by the fact that the net income from land accounted for about 20 per cent. of the total family income (as compared to 62 per cent. from agricultural labour) and non-farm occupations another 6 per cent. Workers in casual labour families were unemployed for 122 days in the year, of which for 100 days want of work was the cause of unemployment.

4.6. The comparative position of unemployment of an adult male in the different zones is shown below.

Statement VI

Average number of days unemployed in the different zones.

		Zone	e <b>s</b>				Average number of days un- employed
I	• •	 •••	••		••		136
n	••	 • •	••	••	••		116
m	••	 ••	••	••	••		135
IV	••	 ••	• •		• •	• •	84
$\nabla$	••	 ••			• •	••	152
VI	••	 • •	••		• •	••	127
<b>VII</b>	••	 			••	• •	. 127

<sup>\*</sup> The data on unemployment collected during the survey in the State covers, on an average only 95 per cent. of agricultural workers, who were actually included in the labour force each month. Thus, the average unemployment of 116 days during the year also relates to the above 95 per cent. workers only. The corresponding figures of unemployment for 100 per cent. of the labour force in the State shall, however, be of the order of 119 days during the year (assuming that the 5 per cent. workers who did not seek wage-paid employment each month were either fully self-employed or totally unemployed).

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It would appear from the above that unemployment is most acute in zone V and least so in zone IV. The high unemployment in zone V may be attributed to the greater pressure of population in this zone and the limited scope for wage employment. On the other hand, zone IV offered a variety of occupations to agricultural labourers since it not only includes the crop areas of the plains and the plantation areas, but also affords some employment in occupations like handloom weaving, cotton pressing and ginning etc.

#### Wages—(Tables 4 and 5)—

- 5.1. The foregoing section has shown the extent of employment for wages of agricultural labourers in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.
- 5.2. As was already seen, casual workers by far out-numbered attached workers. The following statement showing the percentage of casual labour employed in the different agricultural operations will bring out the extent of labour demand in each:—

Statement VII

The extent of demand for casual labour in different agricultural operations

(	Operat	ion		Percentage of workers	Number of days per worker			
				employed	Men	Women		
Preparatory*				72.8	22	2 <b>2</b>		
Ploughing		••		36-5	54	27		
Sowing		• •		20 · 2	16	21		
Transplanting	••	• •	••	53.8	26	34		
Weeding	••		••.	62.8	36	53		
Irrigating				15-6	29	25		
Harvesting			••	89.6	46	49		
Threshing				22.2	21	22		
Others	••		••	16.6	23	25		

<sup>\*</sup> Preparatory operations consist of a series of operations like embanking, harrowing, manuring etc., the figure 72.8 per cent. being for this whole series, that for each operation under it would be far less.

#### A-Casual workers-

- 5.3. Modes of wage-payment—The outstanding feature of wage payment in agriculture is the great diversity in the modes of payment, largely due to the influence of local conventions and practices. However, piece payment was hardly in vogue, since it constituted only about 2 per cent of total mandays.\* Where it occurred at all it related usually to the plucking of seedlings and to harvesting and irrigating operations. Perquisites were invariably not supplied in case of piece payment. As for wage payments by time rates, there was wide variation as between zones, though one could pick out one mode or more in each which could be considered to be the widely prevalent ones.
- 5.4. The following broad facts regarding wage payment are significant. For as many as 72 per cent. of the mandays worked by casual workers (taking time and piece payments and men, women and children together), wages were not supplemented by perquisites. The most important mode of wage payment was "cash without perquisites" which accounted for 44.1 per cent. of the mandays worked, the next two important modes being "cash with perquisites" and "kind without perquisites" which respectively accounted for 20.6 and 15.9 per cent. of the mandays. Thus, these three modes of wage payment together accounted for 80.6 per cent. of the mandays worked by all casual workers. The relative importance of the different modes of wage payment, however, varied as among the zones as can be seen from the following statement:—

STATEMENT VIII

Prevalent Modes under Time Rates

			Percentage mandays under										
	Zone		Ca	ısh	K	ind	Cash and kind						
			With perquisites	Without perquisites	With perquisites	Without perquisites	With perquisites	Without perquisites					
ī		••	•••	60.3	••		••						
n		••	26.5	40.8		18.6							
ш	••		32.9		24.6	18.0	••						
IA			22.3	45.4									
v			18.9	43.0		24.9							
VI	••	• •	54.5		26.3	18.0							
VII				31.1		48.3		20.1					
State		•••	20-4	44.1	5.4	15.9	2.0	10.6					

<sup>5.5.</sup> Wages were supplemented by perquisites only in respect of about 28 per cent. of the total mandays worked by casual workers. Of this, payment in cash with perquisites was by far the most important and accounted for 20.4

<sup>\*</sup>The percentage for zone V was 6.5.

per cent. Supply of perquisites was most common in zones III and VI covering respectively 67.5 and 80.8 per cent. mandays. The practice was virtually non-existent in the Agency tracts (Zone VII) and prevalent only in a few villages in the rest of the State.

The usual supplements in zone III were ragi-gruel, sankati (preparation of korra or ariga) or ragi meal with chatni made of salt, chillies and tamarind and sweet potatoes. In some villages, it was customary to supply heavier perquisites for preparatory and irrigating operations. The daily value of supplements came to about 3 annas for men and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas for women (and al o for children). In the Nilgiri Hills (zone VI), coffee with fried oats or fried keerai or with some eatables made of potatoes, maida (wheat flour) and Bengal gram flour were supplied, their average daily cash value working out to about 4 annas for men and 3 annas for women. Kanji (gruel made out of cholam flour or broken rice) in zones I and II, a coarse meal in zone IV and pansupari in zone V were the most common supplements. For the State as a whole, the average daily value of perquisites worked out to about 3 annas for men and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas for women.

5.6 It is worth-while examining the relative importance of cash and kind payments. The statement below shows that in the State as a whole 66 per cent. of mandays were covered by cash payment.\*

Statement IX

Percentage distribution of men-days according to modes of payment

		Zone	•		Percentage distraction	ribution of ma	ndays† ts in
					Cash	Kind	Cash and kind
<u> </u>		• •			68.7	16.8	. 14.5
II			••		69.1	21.2	9.7
Ш			• •		44.8	42.6	12.6
IV		••	• *	••	67.9	16.4	15.7
٧				• •	66.9	28.4	4.7
VI				••	54.5	44.7	0.8
VІІ	••	• •	• •	••	31.1	48.8	20 · 1
State				·	66.0	21.4	12.6

<sup>\*</sup> Cash payment here includes cases where supplements were supplied in addition to the cash wages.

Taking beth time and piece payments together.

Excepting the Agency tracts (zone VII) where kind payment continued to be more prevalent than cash and zone III where both were almost equally in vogue, cash payment was generally the rule. Kind payment, however, was usually the mode for the harvesting and threshing operations.

5.7. Wage rates—The following statement shows the mean wage and its standard deviation. It will be seen that the mean wage for different modes in the same zone was not always comparable because the prevalence of the modes varied widely within a zone. However, at the State level such differences have largely evened out and the mean wage for different modes are more comparable. A wide disparity was noticed in the mean wage under different modes in zones III and VI. The reason seems to be that each mode related to particular villages which happened to have the same average wage which was either lower or higher than in the villages relating to the other mode.

· STATEMENT X

				i	¥	0		Д	臼					
7			With pe	With perquisites					Vithout p	Without perquisites				
9007		Cash	H	Kind	Cash a	Cash and kind	Cash	ųs	X	Kind	Cash a	Cash and kind	Ali m	Alf modes
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Тошеп
Mean wage I	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.2	11.1		:	:	:	16.9	11.5
III III	13.9 18.4	8.3 12.9	12.6	. 6	::	::	16.4	8.5	15·6 16·9	10.8	::	::	15·3 16·5	9·1 10·8
ΙV Δ	13.7	9.4	::	::	::	::	15·5 18·6	8.6	12.8	12.5	::	::	14.0 17.8	$\begin{array}{c} 9.2 \\ 11.2 \end{array}$
VI	23.9	1.91	12.0	° :	::	::	. 8	8	12.7	8.0	.6		19.0	11.8 8.8
State	15.1	8.55	:	:	13.8	8.7	0.91	6.2	14.6	10.4	15.4	8.8	15.6	6.6
Standard deviation	:	:	:	:	:	:	5-1	4.0	:	:	:	:	, 15·5	3.3
:: HH:	6.1	1.9		.2. 4.	::	::	6.3	1.4	7.6	4.0	::	. : :	6.1	3.5
ΙV	4.9	1.8	::	::	::	::	3.3	1.4	÷.4	3.6	::	::	6.3	03.00 65.00
VI IV	0.1	6.0 :	1.2	6.0	::	::	2.5	.:	7.4	9.8	25. 8	Negli-	3.7	4·1 2·2
State	8.2	3.7	:	:	4.9	3.1	7.9	3.6	6.5	4.4	6.1	3.7	5.9	3.1

The mean wage according to the most prominent single mode in each zone usually appears to be relatively high. It might, however be pointed out (see the underlined figures in the lower half of the statement) that the dispersion of wage rates, especially for men, was large except zone VI. Kind payment was less liberal than cash in zones III, V and VI, more especially in the latter where the mean wage in cash was twice as much as in kind. Similarly, as between zones, payments with perquisites were not necessarily more generous No categorical assertion can, however, be made because than those without. the modes might relate to either different seasons or different areas. particular mode might be prevalent during the season when the demand for labour was high and the mean wage under that would therefore be relatively high and vice versa. Similarly, a certain mode may relate to a certain proportion of villages which form the double cropped area in an otherwise predominantly single cropped tract. The mean wage for women was uniformly lower than under each mode and in each zone except in VII where the corresponding figures for men and women were practically the same. But this could better be studied from the rates for men and women workers in different agricultural operations and in non-agricultural labour which are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

5.8. Wage rates in different agricultural operations and in non-agricultural labour—Average daily wage rates for adult workers in agricultural and non-agricultural employments are given in the following statement. The averages have been obtained after weighting wages by the mandays worked.

Statement XI Daily wage rates (in Rs. as. p.) for adult workers in agricultural and non-agricultural employment

		Irrigating	Women	13	p. Rs. a. p.	0 0 14 5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(0.8)	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 8 0 (1.0)	(2.1)	0 12 10	
·		-II	Men	12	Rs. a. p	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 0 0 (7.3)	0 14 5 (6·2)	0 12 10 (2·4)	1 1 .7 (5·8)	0 12 10 (1.1)	0 3 2 (6.8)	1 0 0	ly as 100/.
		Weeding	Women	11	Rs. a. p.	0   9   7 $(20.6)$	0 8 0 (34·7)	0 9 7 (29.8)	0 6 5 (35·8)	0 12 10 (9.9)	0 14 5 (15 0)	0 2 6 (3.0)	0 8 0	en separate
		Wee	Men	10	Rs. a. p.	0 14 5 (14.5)	(8.5)	0 12 10 (4.3)	0 11 2 (12.1)	0 14 5 (0.4)	1 4 10 (7·1)	0 6 5 (3·0)	0 12 10	ackets denote the percentage of mandays (taking total mandays worked by men and women separately as 100).
nt		Transplanting	Women	6	Rs. a. p.	0 11 2 (23.9)	0 9 7 (16.9)	0 9 7 (16·8)	0 8 0	$0 \frac{11}{(22 \cdot 2)}$	0 4 10 (26.2)	0 6 5 (17.0)	7 6 0	worked by m
Agricultural Employment	Operations	Transp	Men	s	Rs. a. p.	1 0 0 (8.9)	0 11 2 (5·8)	0 9 7 (4.1)	0 11 2 (4·6)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 7 \\ (2.8) & \end{pmatrix}$	1 0 0 (1.1)	0 6 5 (7.6)	0 12 10	ıl mandays
Agrioultural	Орега	Sowing	Women	7	Rs. a. p.	0.12 10 $(0.9)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 9 & 7 \\ (3 \cdot 1) \end{pmatrix}$	0 9 7 (5·3)	0 8 0 (4.2)	0 11 2 (0·7)	1 0 0 (11.3)	0 9 7 (07)	7 6 0	(taking tota
		Sow	Men	9	Rs. a. p.	0 12 10 (1.5)	0 12 10 (1.2)	0 14 5 (4·4)	1 0 0 (2.2)	1 0 0 (1.0)	1 8 0 (12.1)	0 3 2 (0.3)	0 14 5	of mandavs
		hing	Women	5	Rs. a. p.	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0·1)	(0·3)	(0.2)	ş	1	0 12 10	nercentage
		Ploughing	Men	4	Rs. a. p.	1 3 2 (13.4)	1 1 7 (33·0)	1 3 2 (14·3)	1 0 0 (25.8)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ (22 \cdot 3) \end{pmatrix}$	1 0 0 (6.5)	0 11 2 (2.9)	1 1 7	denote the
		ratory	Women	8	Rs. a. p.	0 11 2 (3.4)	0 8 0 (6.3)	0 9 7 (4.7)	0 9 7 (6.4)	0 8 0 (33.5)	0 11 2 (4·3)	0 8 5 (4.0)	6	in handrote
		Preparatory	Men	61	Rs. a. p.	1,1,7	1 .0 0 (10.3)	1 0 0 (15·1)	0 12 10 (8·2)	1 1 7 (38.6)	1 1 7 (22·3)	0 11 2 (2·1)	0 0 1	Mode Wienerschier he
	Zone			1		F,	Ħ	Ш	ΛI	<b>A</b>	ΙΛ	ПА	State	- 2

STATEMENT XI-contd.

						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
			<b>V</b>	Agricultural employment	aployment				Non-agricultural	ultural
Zone	Harves	esting	Threshing	hing	Others	22	A11 operations	tions	arrom ford mea	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men .	Women
	14	16	16	17	18	19	20 .	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Вз. в. р.	Rs. a. p.	Кв. в. р.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>H</b>	1 0 0 (22.5)	0 11 2 (40·1)	1 6 5 (4.9)	0 12 10 (2.0)	1 1 7 (3.8)	0 9 7 (6·1)	1 0 11 (84.6)	0 11 4 (97.9)	1 3 2 (15·1)	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0.11 & 2 \\ (2 \cdot 1) \end{array}$
П	1 0 0 (18.6)	0 9 7 (25.9)	$\frac{1}{(2\cdot 9)}$	(3.3)	0 11 2 (0.8)	0 6 5 (2.6)	0 15 7 (88.4)	0 8 10 (94.7)	0 I4 5 (11·6)	, 0 6 5 (5·3)
ш	1 1 7 (20.5)	0 14 5 29·5)	1 3 2 (8·3)	1 0 0 (4.3)	1 3 2 (2.5)	(9.0)	1 0 6 (79.7)	0 11 4 (95·1)	$1  3  2 \\ (20.3)$	0 12 10 (4.9)
PI.	0 12 10 (34.8)	0 9 7 (36.3)	0 14 5 (1.5)	0 9 7 (1·7)	0 9 7 (2.4)	0 8 0	0 14 1 (94.0)	0 8 6 (96·9)	. 1 1 7 (6.0)	0 9 7 (3·1)
<u>`</u>	1 3 2 (11.8)	0 14 5 (5·2)	0 12 10 (1.9)	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 11 & 2 \\ (2 \cdot 7) & \end{array}$	1 1 7 (5.8)	1 9 7 (6·1)	1 0 3	$0\ 10\ 7$ (91.7)	1 4 10 (9.6)	0 6 5 (8·3)
VI	1 1 7 [(23·0)	0 9 7 (33.1)	0 14 5 (0·7)	$0 + 10$ $(1 \cdot 0)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ (12 \cdot 2) \end{pmatrix}$	0 8 0 (1.1)	1 2 9 (96·1)	0 9 11 (93.0)	0 14 5 (3.9)	0 11 2 (7·9)
VII	0 8 0 (38.3)	0 8 0 (41.0)	0 6 5 (4·2)	0 4 10 (5·3)	1 6 5 (1.0)	0 8 0	0 7 6 (59.7)	0 7 2 (75.9)	0 9 7 (40 3)	0 8 0 (24.1)
State	0 14 5	0 11 2	1 3 2	0 11 2	0 14 6	0 8 0	0 15 6	9 6 0	1 1 7	8 0

Note-Figures in brackets denote the percentage of mandays (taking total mandays worked by men and women separately as 100).

Wage rates in zones IV and VII, where kind payment was largely in vogue, did not seem to have any relation with the skill required or strain involved for the different operations. Wages for harvesting also, especially in zone IV, showed no influence of competition. In zone VII, wages were very low for sowing and weeding but they related to a negligible proportion of mandays. There is no doubt, however, that the relation of the employer and the employee was the major factor influencing the wage rates in these two zones. Wages for women were generally low, largely sanctioned by custom. While wages for men in preparatory operations and in all others in which both men and women are employed (harvesting excepted) were higher, those for women followed monotonously the low averages in the other operations for which only women were employed. The same applies to wages for non-agricultural labour.

5.9. Frequency distribution of mandays according to rates of daily wage—The wage rates discussed above were averages and hence give only the central tendency. However, the actual wages showed wide variation from village to village, and where more than one crop was sown in a year, the wages for the same operation also sometimes varied, if there was a marked difference with demand for labour for the cultivation of different crops. It was a general feature in the State that where the worker brought bullocks to the farm during ploughing or sowing operations, he was paid about twice as much wage as one who merely effered his own labour. Such workers, however, were few in number. At any rate, they provided some of the high wage mandays. The following statement gives the frequency distribution of man-days by ranges of daily wage rates.\*

<sup>\*</sup> A summary picture of dispersal of wage rates had already been given in para 5.7 where mean wage and its standard deviation has been discussed for prominent modes of payment.

STATEMENT XI-contd.

			A	Agricultural employment	ployment				Non-agricultural	ıltural aent
Хове	Harvesting	esting	Threshing	hing	Others	ırs	All operations	ations		
	Men	Мошеп	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men .	Women
1	14	15	16	17	18	61	20 ·	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.	Кз. в. р.	Вз. в. р.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Кв. в. р.	Rs. a. p.
н	1 0 0 (22.5)	0 11 2 (40.1)	I 6 5 (4·9)	0 12 10 (2·0)	(3.8)	0 9 7 (6·1)	1 0 11 (84.6)	(97.9)	1 3 2 (15·1)	$0\ 11\ 2$ $(2\cdot1)$
Ħ	1 0 0 (18.6)	0 9 7	1 1 7 (2.9)	0 9 7 (3·3)	0 11 2 (0.8)	0 6 5 (2.6)	0 15 7 (88.4)	0 8 10 (94·7)	0 14 5 (11.6)	0 6 5 (5·3)
111	1 1 7 (20.5)	0 14 5 29.5)	1 3 2 (8·3)	1 0 0 (4.3)	1 3 2 (2.5)	(9.0)	1 0 6 (79.7)	0 11 4 (95·1)	$\frac{1}{(20\cdot 3)}$	0 12 10 (4·9)
ΔI	0 12 10 (34.8)	0 9 7	0 14 5 ( 1.5)	0 9 7 (T·T)	0 9 7 (2.4)	0 8 0 (0.5)	0 14 1 (94·0)	(6.96) 9 8 0	(6.0)	(3.1)
۶	1 3 2 (11.8)	0 14 5 (5·2)	0 12 10 (1.9)	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 1 7 (5·8)	1 9 7 (5·1)	1 0 3 (90.4)	<u> </u>		o. (
Ţ	1 1 7 [(23.0)	0 9 7	0 14 5 (0·7)	0 4 10 (1.0)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ (12 \cdot 2) & \end{pmatrix}$	0 8 0 (1·1)	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 9 \\ & (96.1) \end{vmatrix}$	(63.	o '	
Ν	0 8 0	0 8 0 (41.0)	0 6 5 (4.2)	0 4 10 (5·3)	1 6 5 (1.0)	0 8 0	(69)	(75.9	(40.8	(24.1)
State	0 14 5	0 11 2	1 3 2	0 11 2	0 14 5	0 8 0	0 15 6	9 6 0	-	

Note—Figures in brackets denote the percentage of mandays (taking total mandays worked by men and women separately as 100).

Wage rates in zones IV and VII, where kind payment was largely in vogue, did not seem to have any relation with the skill required or strain involved for the different operations. Wages for harvesting also, especially in zone IV, showed no influence of competition. In zone VII, wages were very low for sowing and weeding but they related to a negligible proportion of mandays. There is no doubt, however, that the relation of the employer and the employee was the major factor influencing the wage rates in these two zones. Wages for women were generally low, largely sanctioned by custom. While wages for men in preparatory operations and in all others in which both men and women are employed (harvesting excepted) were higher, those for women followed mone tonously the low averages in the other operations for which only women were employed. The same applies to wages for non-agricultural labour.

5.9. Frequency distribution of mandays according to rates of daily wage—The wage rates discussed above were averages and hence give only the central tendency. However, the actual wages showed wide variation from village to village, and where more than one crop was sown in a year, the wages for the same operation also sometimes varied, if there was a marked difference with demand for labour for the cultivation of different crops. It was a general feature in the State that where the worker brought bullocks to the farm during ploughing or sowing operations, he was paid about twice as much wage as one who merely effered his own labour. Such workers, however, were few in number. At any rate, they provided some of the high wage mandays. The following statement gives the frequency distribution of man-days by ranges of daily wage rates.\*

<sup>\*</sup> A summary picture of dispersal of wage rates had already been given in para 5.7 where mean wage and its standard deviation has been discussed for prominent modes of payment.

STATEMENT XII

		Zone—I		Zone-II	   #-	Zone—III	H.	Zone—IV	ΔĪ·	Zone—V	Δ-	Zone-VI	- IA	Zone—VII	ПМ	State	
. Wage range		Men	Wo- men	Men	Wo- men	Men	Wo- men	Men	Wo-	Men	Wo- men	Men	Wo- men	Men	Wo- теп	Men	Wo- men
Below 2 annas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2 as. — 6 as	:	0.5	2.3	₹.0	5.2	:	0.5	9.0	25.0	1.2	5.9	:	48.0	20.0	42.7	9.0	10.6
6 аз. — 10 аз.	:	8.7	34.1	17.3	74.5	13.0	48.8	21.1	49.2	3.6	32.3	1.9	4.3	35.5	45.0	15.6	52.1
10 as. — 14 as	:	15.0	47.4	26.4	15.6	34.6	35.8	35.4	21.4	31.3	56.5	37.7	0.3	34.1	9.3	26.4	29.1
14 as. — 18 as	:	45.7	11.5	31.8	\$2.5	15.8	11.7	24.7	4.2	18.8	5.1	2.1	46.4	8.5	3.1	30.3	5.9
18 as. — 22 as.	:	15.3	2.7	12.7	1.6	19.7	2.5	12.6	0.2	34.3	1.2	9.0	0.5	:	:	16.0	1.5
22 as. — 26 as	:	10.7	2.0	8.9	₹.0	11.0	0.7	3.8	:	8.6	8.0	57.7	0.5	0.5	:	7.5	9.0
26 as. — 30 as	:	6.0	:	0.5	:	0.5	:	:	:	1.2	:	:	:	1.1	:	9.0	:
30 as. — 34 as.	:	4.2	:	3.8	0.5	6.0	:	2.2	:	0.3	:	:	:	0.3	:	2.1	0.3
34 as. and above	:	1.1	:	1.6	:	4.5	:	9.0	:	0.7	9.0	:	:	0.1	:	1.2	:
Total	:	100.0	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	001

It will be seen that for the State as a whole about 73 per cent. of the mandays worked by men were paid a daily wage of less than As. 18. The largest number belonged to the group As. 14 to 18 and formed about 30 per cent. while 26 per cent. belonged to the group As. 10 to 14. On the other hand, for about 92 per cent. of the mandays worked by women, they got daily wages of less than As. 14 and 52 per cent. came in the wage group As. 6 to 10. As regards zonal variations, wages were the highest in zone I both for men and women and somewhat lower in zones II, III, IV and V and the lowest in zone VII. Zone VI was notable for the fact that there was a high degree of concentration in two wage slabs viz., As. 10 to 14 and As. 22 to 26 for men and As. 2 to 6 and As. 14 to 18 for women. Work days paid at the rate of less than 6 annas were of a negligible proportion in the case of men but a very significant one for women workers in zones IV, VI and VII and covered respectively  $25 \cdot 0$ ,  $48 \cdot 0$  and  $42 \cdot 7$  per cent. of their man-days. Very few man-days were paid for at a daily wage of 26 annas or above, the proportions for men and women being only  $3 \cdot 9$  and  $0 \cdot 2$  per cent. of their respective totals.

#### B. Attached workers-

- 5·10. Attached workers, known variously as Paleru, Vatana, Kambari, Jeethagadu, Sadyagadu, Palekapu and Pannaiyal etc. in different localities constituted about 3·4 per cent. of the total wage earners surveyed. Of these, about 78 per cent. were men, 20 per cent. children and the rest women. In fact employment of women as attached workers was rare. Men formed the bulk of attached workers; but even their number seems to have decreased in recent decades largely due to emigration of such labourers.
- 5.11. Attached workers were usually employed for the whole year or for a period of three to six months. Frequent cases of life-long and often hereditary employment were also noticed. They were not allowed to work for any person other than their employer. Men were employed for agricultural operations and children were usually engaged as cattle graziers. Women, when employed, attended to odd jobs like cleaning of cattle sheds, helping in harvesting and threshing operations etc. Workers when engaged in families having large size holdings were often required to attend to all types of work in agriculture. The method of wage payment, perquisites and other concessions given to attached workers varied considerably between zone to zone and village to village. Local custom and convention mostly determined the nature of perquisites allowed to the worker. Since employment of attached workers was on the basis of contract between individual employer and employee there was no rigidity in the matter of wages or perquisites. Often the pleasure of the employer or the good behaviour of the employee were factors which influenced the wage rate and other emoluments of the workers. Loans were often given to needy workers and even here the rate of interest charged depended upon the relationship of the employer and the employee. Attached workers were usually paid in kind. Generally, paddy, ragi, cumbu, cholam, etc. were the main cereals which figured in kind payment, depending on the crop grown in the different areas. Payment was usually made once in a month

though there were a few cases of daily payment in zones, I, II and III. For attached workers the supply of perquisites was as important as wages themselves. Perquisites in the form of meals, kanji, clothes (such as dhotis, sarees etc., and blankets) were almost universal. In zones II and V they were also allowed a plot of land on the understanding that they could appropriate a proportion of the produce harvested from that area. Special payment during harvesting in the form of the grain harvested was also in vogue in zones II and III. The approximate cash value of wages and perquisites received by attached workers in the different zone are given below.

- Zone I.—Men were paid about Rs. 240 annually which included the cash value of perquisites and children got about Rs. 80 in all.
- Zone II.—The total annual cash value of wages and other supplements allowed ranged from Rs. 156 to Rs. 545 for men and from Rs. 175 to Rs. 450 for children. The high figure in this zone is due to the income from land allowed free to the attached workers
- Zone III.—On an average, the total remuneration including supplements etc. amounted to Rs. 153 for men and Rs. 125 for children. In case a worker was given a plot of land in lieu of cash payment, the average cash value or remuneration ranged from Rs. 184 to Rs. 214.
- Zone IV.—The total emoluments in cash and kind inclusive of perquisites allowed to men ranged from Rs. 245 to Rs. 460 a year. Children received two-thirds of those paid to men.
- Zone V.—Daily wages ranged from Re. -/12/- to Rs. 1-4-0 for men and As. 6 to As. 13 for women and As. 4 to As. 11 for children.
- Zone VI.—Wages were paid mostly in kind. Men workers were paid 2 seers of paddy a day and mid-day meal worth about As. 5. In addition, they were also given perquisites worth Rs. 8 and 60 seers of paddy during harvest.
- Zone VII.—The average annual cash value of wages was Rs. 150. Value of perquisites ranged from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 6-8-0.

# 6. Child workers-

- 6.1. Child workers formed a small proportion, viz., only 3.6 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, and were employed only in a few villages. Their proportion was nil in zone VI (Nilgiri Hills), only 1.6 per cent. in zone V and 2.6 in zone IV; it was the highest in zone VII, namely, 15.5 per cent. Amongst the tribals who inhabited this zone, it was customary for every member of the family, excluding infants, to do some work for their living. An average worker was employed for 139 and 11 days during the year in agricultural and non-agricultural labour respectively. Of the total child workers, 81 per cent. were casual, the rest being attached, usually employed as cowboys.
- 6.2. Casual child workers contributed in agricultural and non-agricultural labour 2.0 and 0.1 per cent. respectively of the total mandays worked and

got 1.5 and 0.1 per cent respectively of the total wages earned by all casual workers. A child worker earned, on an average, Re. 0-9-9 and Re. 0-6-5 per day respectively in agricultural and non-agricultural labour. He worked almost in every operation. He was usually paid in cash without perquisites, the mean wage under which was 8.5 annas, with a standard deviation of 4.8 annas.

# 7. Income of agricultural labour families—

- 7·1. Wages from agricultural labour formed the major source of income of agricultural labour families. This was, however, hardly enough to meet even their needs of subsistence. Consequently, they were often compelled to supplement their income by taking up whatever unskilled or semi-skilled subsidiary occupations were available at hand such as work on road construction, sinking of wells, felling wood in jungle, transport of timber, decorticating of groundnut. Some of them also took up some essentially rural occupations which did not require any capital expenditure such as mat making from dried Kathala and mohappale country hat wear made from coconut leaves (the latter two being conspicuous in Malabar and South Canara—zone (V) weaving, shoe-making and fishing etc.
- $7 \cdot 2$ . The statement below shows the average annual family income and its composition for each zone and for the State as a whole.

Statement XIII
Average annual income by sources

	Other sources	6	8 (2.4)	8 (2.1)	(3.1)	(3·3)	(3.1)	(2.8)	(3.1)	2 10
Rs.) from	Occupa- tions other than farming	80	(6.1)	20 (5·7)	28 (7.0)	(4·8)	(8.8)	(1.8)	(8.9)	(6.0)
Avorage annual income por family (in Rs.) from	Non- agricul- tural labour	7	31 (9·7)	(8.1)	56 (13·8)	21 (5·4)	39 (9·7)	37 (7·8)	58 (24·0)	31 (8.5)
e annual incon	Agricul- tural labour	9	215 (66·5)	241 (66·9)	226 (55·6)	221 (57·0)	253 (62·1)	376 (79·8)	95 (39-4)	226 (61.9)
Avorage	Cultivation of Land	5	49 (15·3)	62 (17·2)	83 (20·5)	114 (29·5)	67 (16·3)	(8·0)	57 (23·6)	76 (20·8)
	Average Earning Strength of family	4	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	8.3	2.8	2.6	2.1
	Averago sizo of family	8	8.8	4.0	5.1	₩.	4.	4.8	4.0	4.2
	Total annual income per family (in Rs.)	5	323	360	406	888	408	473	242	365
			:	:		•	:	:	:	:
	Zone	1	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:
	ŭ		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			П	Ħ.	III	М.	>	ΙΛ	VIII	State

Norg. -Figures in brackets denote percentages to total.

Income per family was the lowest in the Agency Tracts (zone VII) which incidentally was the zone where income from agricultural wages formed the smallest proportion (39.4 per cent) and that from land and non-agricultural labour the highest (23.6 and 24.0 per cent respectively) as compared to the other zones. Agriculture being very much less developed in this zone (as was also evident from the low wage employment figure), did not contribute much to the income and even with the addition of income from cultivation of land had to be supplemented by wage income from other sources like fencing and roofing of houses, woodcutting, road building, loading of bamboos into lorries and occupations like yarn spinning, collection of bidi leaves, sale of tamarind etc. The average income per capita was about Rs. 87 per annum.

7.3. In the State as a whole, the income of an average family consisting of 4.2 person; amounted to Rs. 365 of which agricultural and non-agricultural wages contributed 61.9 and 8.5 per cent respectively, income from cultivation of land 20.8 per cent and occupations other than farming and other sources only 8.8 per cent. Attached labour families constituted a small proportion of the total number. The following statement compares the composition of income of families of casual workers with and without land.

Statement XIV

Average annual income of casual workers' families.

	Percentage	Total	Avera	ge annual in	come per fa	nily (in Rs.)	from
Category of families		annual income per family (in Rs.)	Land (Net income)	Agricul- tural labour	Non- agri- cultural labour	Occupa- tions other than farming	Other sources
Casual workers—							
(i) With land.	47.6	438 (100·0)	158 (36·1)	218 (49·8)	30 (6·8)	22 (5·0)	10 (2 3)
(ii) With- out land.	51.0	296 (100·0)		231 (78·0)	31 (10·5)	23 (7·8)	(3·7)
(iii) All families.	98-6	364 (100·0)	76 (20·9)	225 (61·8)	31 (8·5)	$\begin{pmatrix} 22 \\ (6\cdot 0) \end{pmatrix}$	10 (2·8)

Note: - Figures in brackets denote percentages of total annual income.

Families with land naturally derived a lesser proportion of income from wages than their landless counterparts; the former derived 57 per cent and the latter 89 per cent. Casual labour families with land\* earned more than those without land, the annual income for an average family being Rs. 438 for the former and Rs. 296 for the latter; income from cultivation of land amounted to Rs. 158 for an average family with land.

7.4. Fuller details are given in Appendix Table 6.

<sup>\*</sup>The proportion of attached labour families with land was negligible,

8. Consumption expenditure—

8.1. The average annual expenditure incurred by the different categories of agricultural workers' families on different consumption groups is given in Table 7. The average annual expenditure was Rs. 379, which, however, excludes the amount spent on ceremonies which was Rs. 6. The average annual income being Rs. 365, an average family was left with an overall deficit of Rs. 20. The following statement gives the details of income and expenditure for each zone:

STATEMENT XV Average annual expenditure of agricultural labour family in the different zones

	,							
	Zo	one		Average size of family in consump- tion units†	Annual income per family in Rs.	Annual expenditure per family in Rs.	Expenditure on ceremonies in Rs.	Annual deficit per family in Rs.
				3.0	323	369	3	49
п	••	••		3.3	360	370	9	19
ш	••	••		4.2	406	438	6	38
ıv	••			3.5	388	375	4	9 surplus
v		••	••	3.5	408	411	9	12
VI	••		**	3.9	473	450	16	7 surplus
VII	• • .			3.2	242	270	6	34
State	• • •	••	••	3.4	365	379	6	20

The average annual income per family was the highest in zone VI and average annual deficit the smallest, even though the average expenditure on ceremonies was the highest. On the other hand, average annual income was the lowest in zone VII and annual deficit was also higher than in most other zones. Average annual income was also comparatively low in zone I and expenditure relatively high, resulting in the highest average deficit of Rs. 49 per year. In zone II, the income and expenditure were only slightly higher than in zone I, while in other zones the average annual income ranged fairly closely between Rs. 388 and Rs. 408. Zone III, however, showed a higher deficit than the others. The expenditure per consumption unit was Rs. 114 with a standard deviation of Rs. 62. Details in respect of each category of families have been given in Table 9.

<sup>†</sup>According to Lusk's co-efficient.

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The following statement shows the average annual expenditure per consumption unit and its standard deviation in each zone.

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm S_{TATEMENT}\ XVI} \\ {\rm \textit{Average annual expenditure per consumption unit and its standard deviation} \end{array}$ 

			Zone				Average annual expenditure per consumption unit (Rs.)	Standard deviation (Rs.)
ī	••				• •	••	123	66
II.				••	••	••	116	60
Ш	••	••	••		••		104	59
IV	••		••	••		••	107	60
v	• •.	• •		••		••	119	57
VI		• •		• •			121	48
VII					••		86	39
State			٠		••		114	62 ]

The expenditure per consumption unit was lowert viz., Rs. 86 with standard deviation of Rs. 39 in Zone VII. This zone has the lowest income and expenditure, probably because it was a comparatively backward area consisting of agency tracts.

8.2. Expenditure on food—On an average, agricultural labour families spent Rs. 312 or 82.3 per cent of the total expenditure on food alone. The high proportion of expenditure on food indicates a low standard of living. The proportion of expenditure incurred on food was the highest, viz., 87.2 per cent in the Agency tracts where expenditure per family was the lowest. Kind wage was more in vogue here and the tendency was to consume most of it. The proportion of expenditure on food was the lowest in zone V, namely 74.4 per cent. The consumption of cereals in zone V was less than in other zones, namely 39 per cent. On the other hand, the expenditure incurred on other items under the food group, e.g., pulses, meat, fish etc., was more in this zone than in others thus showing a slight variation in the pattern of consumption. While rice was the most prominent cereal consumed, in zone III, ragi, sujju, cumbu etc., together formed the bulk of the food group, rice accounting only for 5.6 per cent of the total expenditure. This is probably due to the comparative scarcity and high price of rice in the ceded districts.

8.3. Diet—Rice was the staple article in the diet of labour families. The poorer amongst them and, in slack season, even those comparatively well off resorted to cheaper cereals like ragi, cholam, cumbu, etc. which were mostly received in general as payments in kind for harvesting. During slack season, many families consumed only cereals. Even during the rest of the year, the

consumption of pulses, vegetables, fish or meat and milk and milk products was very low. Consumption of tea and coffee, taken often with jaggery (instead of sugar) and with very little of milk, was quite common, more especially in the Nilgiri hills which is a tea-growing area.

8.4. A break-up of expenditure on food by individual items is given in Table 8. The expenditure on cereals alone accounted for 72.5 per cent of the total expenditure on food, rice accounting for 43.2 per cent and other cereals including ragi, cholam, etc. for the rest. On an average consumption of cereals worked out to 15.9\* ounces per consumption unit or 13.0\* ounces per capita per day. The intake of pulses (mainly gram dal) was 0.4 ounces per capita per day. Table 11 gives details for the State as a whole.

The following statement shows the consumption of cereals per consumption unit and per capita.

STATEMENT XVII

Quantity of cereals consumed

						Quanti	ty of ce	reals* (in oz.) per day
			Zone			Pe consun un	ption	Per capita
ī	••	•••			• •		18.8	15.0
11		• •	••	• •			16.2	13.3
ш		••			••		19.1	16.0
IV			••				13.4	10.8
V	••	. • •	• •		••		11.5	9.4
VI	• •	••			••		9.7	7.8
<b>V</b> II	••		• •		••		14.4	11.5
State				••	••	 •	15.9	13.0

It would thus appear that in zones V and VI the intake of cereals has been less than in the other zones. These two zones are mainly deficit areas, where the scarcity of cereals was always felt. But in these two zones, perquisites consumed by agricultural workers formed a substantial portion of the expenditure on food. In zone V, perquisites accounted for about Rs. 65 or 15.8 per cent of the total consumption expenditure. It was even higher in zone VI viz., Rs. 92.1 or 20.5 per cent. of the total consumption expenditure. The high proportion of expenditure on food perquisites in zones V and VI may perhaps explain the comparatively low intake of cereals in these two zones. Taking the State as a whole, the cereal content of per quisites consumed per day per consumption unit came to 1.5 ounces or 1.2 ounces per capita. Thus, the total intake of cereals per day per consumption unit worked out to 17.4 ounces or 14.2 ounces per capita.

<sup>\*</sup>Does not include the cereal content of perquisites.

8.5. Clothing and footwear—The expenditure on clothing and footwear constituted about Rs. 27 or 7 per cent of the total consumption expenditure. This amount related mostly to clothing since use of footwear by agricultural workers was very rare. The dress of the people varied with their religion and caste and also locality. Speaking generally a male agricultural worker wore a dhoti about 2 yards in length, while a towel or a small dhoti was used as a turban. Use of banian or shirt was common only when they attended some festivals or marriages and when they went on visits to other places. The strenuous nature of work in agriculture and the climatic conditions in the State did not warrant any costly dress. In zone VI, however, due to cold climate, the habits were a little different from the other zones and the agricultural worker used cotton coat etc., often old ones, to withstand the cold season.

As for the dress of women, sarees of about 5 or 6 yards in length and blouse were worn. They also wore glass bangles during some festivals.

Children were often naked. Grown up children above 10 years wore a small waist cloth, and quite often they also wore a turban when they went for work.

8.6. House-rent and repairs—The expenditure on "house-rent and repairs" was insignificant. Most of the agricultural workers' houses were kacha and were owned by them.

The following statement taken from the General Family Survey Report shows the average number of persons per room for all surveyed families in the different zones.

Statement XVIII

Average number of persons per room in the different categories of families

					Average nu	mber of persons	per room
		Zones			All families	Agricultural families	Agricultural workers' families
ı		••	••	••	2.6	2.8	3.3
п		••		• •	. 2.9	3.3	3.4
ш					3.7	3.8	•
V					3.3	3.4	3.7
$\nabla$			••		1.7	1.7	1-9
VI			••		2.5	2.6	3.1
ΔΠ	••	• •	••		3.2	3.1	3.1
State	••	••			2.6	2.8	3.2

The average number of persons per room was the highest in houses belonging to agricultural workers' families in the sample villages in all zones.

- 8.7. Other items—Labour families seldom bought any fuel and spent very little on lighting, the expenditure on both accounting only for about Rs. 4 or 1.1 per cent of the total expenditure of an average family. While expenditure on intoxicants was reported to be negligible but that on tobacco quite common, an average family spending about Rs. 14 annually or 3.4 per cent on the latter. Expenditure on miscellaneous items like washerman, barber and brahmin's services, soap, pan-supari, etc., accounted for Rs. 19½ or about 5.2 per cent.
  - 8.8. Zonal variation in the pattern of expenditure is discussed in para 10.

## 9. Levels of living-

9.1. The distribution of families according to annual expenditure per consumption unit \* is given in Table 9. The largest single concentration of families was in the group 'Rs. 101-150 accounting about 39 per cent. These families had, on an average, 4.0 persons and 3.2 consumption units. About 83 per cent of the expenditure incurred was on food. About 32.7 per cent of the families were in the group Rs. 51-100 and another 16.4 per cent in the group Rs. 151-200. Thus, the majority of the families forming 88 per cent were in the levels of expenditure ranging from Rs. 50-200. Only 1.3 per cent were in the levels above Rs. 300 (the average expenditure being about Rs. 419). Only 3.3 per cent were in the lowest level viz., below Rs. 50. The statement below gives the average size and percentage distribution of total expenditure of families and average daily intake of cereals per capita in the three most frequent levels of living, namely, Rs. 51-100, Rs. 100-150 and Rs. 151-200.

Statement XIX

Expenditure and intake of cereals according to levels of living

Annual consumption expenditure per	of		ge size family	of consur	entage nption ex- incurred on	Daily intake
consumption unit ranging from	families	Persons	Number of consumption units	Food	Clothing footwear, services and miscellaneous and house-hold items	of cereals per capita (in ozs.)
Rs. 51—100	32.7	5.1	4.1	83.0	15.0	9.4
Rs. 101—150	39.0	4.0	3.2	82.7	15.4	13.7
* 151—200	16.4	3.1	2.6	81.4	16.9	19.1

<sup>\*</sup>Lusk's co-efficients.

It is clear that the higher level of living is associated with lower size of family. The proportion of food expenditure shows a slight decrease and that on miscellaneous household items an increase with the rise in the level of living. The daily intake of cereals significantly increases with increase in the level of expenditure, indicating a measure of unsatisfied demand at each of the lower levels.

### 10. Cost of living-

10.1. The "weights" for the construction of Cost of Living Index Numbers of agricultural workers for each zone are available. Retail price data for important items of consumption were collected every month for each sample village simultaneously with the family living studies for a period of one year. These have been averaged so as to allow for seasonal fluctuations. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of expenditure on various consumption groups:—

Statement XX

Percentage expenditure on the different consumption groups

Articles of	Percentage expenditure to total in—										
consumption	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	Zone V	Zone VI	Zone VII	State			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
(1) Food	84.2	82.2	81 2	83.4	74.4	78.3	87 · 2	82.4			
(2) Clothing and footwear.	6.4	6.8	10.0	6.8	7.4	8.9	5.5	7.0			
(3) Fuel and lighting.	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1			
(4) House-rent and repairs.	0.6	0.9	0-1	1.0	2.2	.0.9	0.1	0.9			
(5) Services and miscellaneous.	7.6	9.2	7-5	7.6	14.5	10.8	5-8	8-6			
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

Details in respect of individual items of consumption in each group along with their weights proportional to total expenditure have been given in the statement in Annexure I.

#### 11. Indebtedness—

11.1. Roughly 49 per cent of the agricultural labour families were in debt. The percentage of indebted families was more in the case of families without land than those with land taking casual workers' families alone, the figures being 56.2 and 41.0 per cent respectively.

11.2. The average debt per family was about Rs. 41. However, the average debt per family taking only the indebted family into account was Rs. 84. Debt per indebted families was respectively Rs. 62 and Rs. 118 for the landless and families with land of casual workers.

- 11.3. The extent of debt also varied markedly between the different zones. The average debt per indebted family in zones II and VI was much more than the State average, the figures being Rs. 188 and Rs. 141 respectively. It was very low in zone V, the average debt being Rs. 49. The fact that there was continuous failure of monsoon for the last 4 or 5 years affecting agriculture in zone II, may account for the larger average debt of agricultural workers families in this zone.
- 11.4. Purpose and source of debt—The extent of indebtedness, the sources and the purposes of loans are given in Table 12. Out of the average debt of Rs. 84, debt for consumption expenditure alone accounted for about Rs. 71 or 85 per cent. Next in importance was 'social purposes' which accounted for about 10 per cent and the rest related to production. The low figure in respect of production was obviously due to the very small holdings of agricultural workers. There was no marked variation between the different zones in respect of the distribution of debt by purposes.
- 11.5. The majority of agricultural workers borrowed money only from their friends and relatives. The amount borrowed from this source classified as 'others' constituted about 69 per cent of the overall average debt. The corresponding percentages in respect of loans from employers, money-lenders and shop-keepers were 9, 10, 11 respectively. The loans obtained by workers from co-operative societies formed a negligible proportion, viz., only 1 per cent. The extent of help given to landless agricultural workers by these societies was practically nil. The agricultural worker in times of need therefore sought help elsewhere at high rates of interest. The source of debt, however, differed from zone to zone. In zones I and VII, the contribution of money-lenders was considerable as the loans obtained from them formed 29 and 22 per cent respectively. Further in these zones, employers lent money to a greater extent than in others.



# SUMMARY OF RESULTS

# 1. Coverage and size of sample-

1.1. In all, 84 villages were selected from the seven zones comprising the State. Of the total number of families living in the selected villages, 53 per cent were those of agricultural workers. The Intensive Family Survey which was spread over a year (1st March 1950 to 28th February 1951) covered 1535 families.

# 2. Structure of Agricultural Labour Families ...

- 2·1. Of the agricultural labour families selected for Intensive Family Survey, 98·6 per cent were those of casual workers and only 1·4 per cent of attached workers.
- $2 \cdot 2$ . Of the total wage earners,  $48 \cdot 9$  per cent were men,  $47 \cdot 5$  per cent women and  $3 \cdot 6$  per cent children. On an average, there were  $4 \cdot 2$  persons per family of whom  $2 \cdot 1$  were earners, which included  $2 \cdot 0$  wage earners, consisting of  $1 \cdot 0$  men,  $0 \cdot 9$  women and  $0 \cdot 1$  children.

## 3 Employment-

- 3.1. On an average an adult male agricultural labourer was employed for 159 days and women for 134 days in a year in agricultural labour and for 19 and 6 days respectively in non-agricultural labour.
- 3.2. Of the total mandays worked during the year, 54.8 per cent were contributed by men, 41.8 per cent by women and 3.4 per cent by children.
- 3.3. Of the total number of mandays worked by casual agricultural workers, preparatory operations accounted for 10.5 per cent, ploughing 12.5 per cent, transplanting 11 per cent, weeding 18.9 per cent, and harvesting 27.7 per cent. Men worked more in preparatory and ploughing operations and women in weeding and harvesting.
- 3.4. Unemployment—Agricultural workers were unemployed, on an average, for 116 days in a year. The main reason for unemployment was want of work which accounted for 95 days.

#### 4. Wages, modes of payment and rates—

4.1. Time rates covered about 98 per cent of the total mandays worked. Cash wages were mostly prevalent except in zones III and VII where they covered about 45 and 31 per cent work days, the rest being covered largely by payments in kind and partly by those in both cash and kind. Perquisites were supplied in majority of cases in zones III and VI. The practice was non-existent in zone VII and prevalent in a few villages only in the rest of the State. For the State as a whole, the prevalent modes were cash with or without perquisites and kind without perquisites.

4.2. Men and women workers received on an average Re. 0-15-6 and Re. 0-9-6 in agricultural and Re. 1-1-7 and Re. 0-6-6 respectively in non-agricultural labour. Rates for women showed a high degree of conventionality usually following a low pattern. They were very low both for men and women in zone VII and showed wide variation as between different operations, being the lowest in weeding for which men and women received about 3 annas. The highest average wage for men was Re. 0-11-2 in preparatory and ploughing operations and that for women Re. 0-9-7 in sowing. The average daily wage in agricultural and non-agricultural employment in different zones is given below:—

Average daily wage (in Rs. a. p.) in agricultural and non-agricultural employment for adult casual workers

	Zone				Agricultural	employment	Non-agri emplo		
					Men	Women	Men	Women	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	
I	••	••	••		1 0 11	0 11 4	1 3 2	0 11 2	
п	••		••	••	0 15 7	0 8 10	0 14 5	0 6 5	
ш		••	••		1 0 6	0 11 4	1 3 2	0 12 10	
ΙV	••	••	••		0 14 1	0 8 6	1 1 7	0 9 7	
$\nabla$		••	••	••	1 0 3	• 0 10 7	1 4 10	0 6 5	
VI	••	••	••		1 2 9	0 9 11	0 14 5	0 11 2	
VII	••		••		076	0 7 2	0 9 7	0 8 0	
State	_	••	_		0 15 6	0 9 6	1 1 7	0 8 6	

# 5. Income of agricultural labour families—

- 5.1. The annual income per family for the State as a whole was Rs. 354.
- 5.2. Casual labour families with land had an income, on an average, Rs. 158 per annum from land and consequently their total income (Rs. 438) was higher than that of families without land (Rs. 296).
- 5.3. Income from agricultural and non-agricultural wages comprised 61.9 and 8.5 per cent respectively; land income and that from other occupations and sources constituted 20.8 and 8.8 per cent respectively.

# 6. Consumption expenditure—

6.1. An average family spent Rs. 379 per annum on different items of consumption and Rs. 6 on ceremonies. Its annual income was Rs. 365. The expenditure per consumption unit was Rs. 114 with a standard deviation of Rs. 62. The following statement shows the annual expenditure per consumption unit with standard deviation in the different zones.

Annual expenditure per consumption unit

	,		Zone		,		Average annual expenditure per consumption unit Rs.	Standard deviation Rs.
I	•.•			••	••	•	123	66
п	••					••	116	60
ш		• •			••	••	104	59
IV	••		••	••	•••	••	107	60
V	•• , •	••.	••		••	••	119	57
VI					••	••	121	48
$\mathbf{v}\mathbf{n}$			••.	• •	••		86	39
State	••	••	••.	••	••	••	114	. 62

6.2. The distribution of the expenditure in different consumption groups is as follows:—

						Percentage to total expenditure
Food	••		 ••		••	82.3
Clothing and footwear			 • •	• •		7-1
Fuel and lighting		•	 	W.	• •	1.0
House-rent and repairs			 			1.0
Services and miscellaneo	us		 	••		8.6
				Total	•••	100.0

- 6.3. The proportion of food expenditure was the highest, 87.2 per cent in the Agency Tracts where expenditure per family was the lowest (Rs. 270) and kind wages were also usual.
- 6.4. Cereals accounted for 72.5 per cent of the total expenditure on food, rice accounting for 43.2 per cent and other cereals including ragi, cholam, cumbu etc. for the rest. This excludes cereals consumed in the form of perquisites. The daily consumption of cereals exclusive of perquisites was 15.9 ounces per consumption unit and 13.0 ounces per capita per day. Including the cereal content of perquisites, the intake of cereals per day worked out to 17.4 ounces per consumption unit or 14.2 ounces per capita. The daily intake of pulses (mainly gram dal) was 0.4 ounces per capita. The expenditure on protective foods like milk and milk products, meat and fish was insignificant.
- 6.5. The families were further classified into economic levels on the basis of the expenditure per consumption unit. About 40 per cent of the families were in the expenditure range Rs. 101—150. About 32 per cent of the families were found in the next lower range Rs. 51—100, and about 16.4 per cent were in the range Rs. 151—200. Taking these most frequent groups, it is found that as the level rose up, the family size decreased. The expenditure on food showed a slight decrease while that on miscellaneous showed a slight increase. But the intake of cereals showed a progressive increase, indicating thereby a measure of unsatisfied demand even in respect of cereals.

## 7. Indebtedness-

- 7.1. Roughly 49 per cent of the families were found to have incurred debt and the average debt per indebted family was Rs. 84. The average debt per indebted family with land and without land was Rs. 44 and Rs. 85 respectively.
- $7\cdot 2$ . In Zones II and VI the figures of indebtedness were Rs. 118·1 and Rs. 148·8 respectively and Rs. 49·1 only in Zone V.
- $7 \cdot 3$ . Out of the average debt of Rs. 84, consumption alone accounted for Rs. 71 or 85 per cent of the total debt.
- 7.4. About 69 per cent of the total debt was borrowed from friends and relatives.

# ANNEXURE I Zone I

		Zone 1			
·				Average annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
Food				Rs. 311·0	Rs. 84·2
Clothing and footwear				23.6	6.4
Fuel and lighting				4.4	1.2
House-rent and repairs			••	2.3	0.6
Services and miscellaneous				28.0	7.6
		Total		369.0	100.0
Items		Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights	Unit of quantity	Average retail prices per unit of quantity
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Food— Rice		201 · 2	54.	5 1 Seer	0 7 2
Ragi		28.0	7.	6 "	0 3 3
Cumbu		16.9	4.	6 "	0 4 0
Gram dal		3.0	0.	8 ,,	0 13 0
Gur and sugar		1.1	0	3	
Spices	••	10.4	2	-8	
Edible oil		7.5	2	.0 "	2 0 0
Vegetables		4.1	1	-1	
Salt		3.0	0	.8 "	0 1 0
Milk and milk products		0.7	0	-2	
Meat, fish and eggs		9.8	2	-7	
Others (food perquisites)*		25.3	6	-8	
Total		311.0	84	.2	1

\*Break-up of food perquisites:-

			Co	mmodity	7			Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights
Rice			••	•••			••	17.9	4.8
Ragi								2.5	0.7
Cumbu	•:.	• •			• •		••	1.5	$0.4 \\ 0.1$
Gram dal	••	••				Total		22.2	6.0

		2	Zone I—cont	td.				
		,	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Units of quantity	Averate per un quant	oric it c	es of
			Rs.					
I. Clothing and footween	ır		4.5	1.2	Опе	2	8	0
Dhoti	••	• •	6.0	1.6				
Shirt	••	• •	1.1	30	,,	6	0	0
Saree	••	••	12.0	0.6	,,	1	0	0
Blouse	••	••						
*	Total	. ••	23.6	6.4				
III. Fuel and lighting—					Per bottle	0	4	0
Keroseue oil	• •.	••	3.6	. 1.0		_	0	9
Match box	••	••	0.8	0.2	Per box	0	Ų	ð
1	Total	••	4.4	1.2				
V. House-rent and repo	iirs		2.3	0.6				
V. Services and miscella	neous-				}			
Barber	••	••	3.0	0.8	·			
Washing soap	• • •	••	1.5	0.4				
Tobacco	• ••	••	21.0	5.7	Per seer	4	0	0
Pan supari	••	**	1.0	0.3				
Travelling	••	••	1.0	0.3		•		
Others	••	••	0.5	0.1				
7	<b>Cotal</b>		28.0	7.6	<u>'</u>		•	

Zone II

			•			Average annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
Food	••	• •	••			Rs. 303·9	82.2
Clothing and footwear		••		••		25.0	6.8
Fuel and lighting		••	••	. •	••	3.3	. 0.9
House-rent and repairs		••	••	••		3.3	0.9
Services and miscellaneou	s	••	, ••			34·1	9.2
				Total	••	369.6	100.0

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Zone II-contd.

	Items			Average Annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period! retail prices per unit of quantity
	(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) .
Food-				Rs.			
Rice	••			137 · 4	37 · 2	1 Seer	0 9 6
Wheat	••	••	•••	0.1			••
Ragi	••	••	••	15.0	4.1	1 Seer	0 3 4
Cumbu				25.0	6.8	,,	0 3 4
Varagu	••	••		36.0	9.7	,,,	0 2 8
Gram dal			••	6.4	1.7	"	094
Other puls	ев			2.0	0.5	**	
Gur and S	ugar	••		2.5	0.7	" Sugar Gur	0 11 0 0 8 0
Spices		••	••	9.9	2.7		
Edible oil				11.2	3.0		
Vegetables	· · ·			6.9	1.9		
Salt				1.9	0.5		
Milk and l	Milk prod	lucts		1.0	0.3		
Meat, fish	& eggs			13.0	3.5		
Others (fo	od perqu	isites *c	nly)	35.6	9.6		
	Total fo	r food		303.9	82.2	-	,

	*Break-up	of	food	perquisites
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		Con	nmodity	Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights		
Rice				 		17.9	4.8
Ragi	• •			 		2.0	0.5
Cumbu				 • •		3.3	0.9
Varagu				 		4.7	1.3
Gram dal	• • •			 		0.8	0.2
Other pulses	••	••		 • •		0.3	0.1
				Total		29.0	7.8

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Zone II-contd.

	$\mathbf{Z}_{0}$	one II—cont	iα.				
Items		Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base per tail pric unit of qu	oer-	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
II. Clothing and footwear— Dhoti		Rs. 9·4	2.5	One	2	0	0
Towel		2.8	0.8	,,	1	8	0
Shirt		2.8	. 0.8				
Saree		8.3	2.3	,,	6	0	0
Blouse		1.7	0.4	29	1	0	0
Total		25.0	6.8				
III. Fuel and lighting— Kerosene oil		2.8	8.0	Per bottle	0	4	0
Match box		0.5	0.1	Per box	0	0	9
Total		3.3	0.9				
IV. House-rent and repairs V. Services and miscellaneous—		3.2	0-9				
Washerman	••	3.2	0.9	}			
Barber		3.2	0.9				
Washing soap	••	0.8	$0\cdot 2$				
Tobacco	••	13.0	3.5				
Pan supari		6.8	1.8				
Medicines	••	2.2	0.6				
Amusements	٠.	3.3	0.9				
Others (unspecified)		1.6	0.4				
Total		34.1	9.2				

Zone III

			`.			Average annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
Food		4.5		• •		Rs. 355·4	81.2
Clothing and footwear		• •		• •	••	43.8	10.0
Fuel and lighting			••	• •		5.2	1.2
House rent and repairs		••	4.1		••	0.6	0.1
Services and miscellaneous	3	• •		• •		32.8	7.5
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	'l'otal		437.8	100.0

Zone III-contd.

	Iten	ns		Average Annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per umt of quantity
	(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
d. Food—				Rs.			
Rice	••	••		24.5	5.6	One seer	0 7 9
Ragi				138-6	31.7	**	0 5 3
Cumbu				73.7	16.8	"	0 6 0
$\mathcal{S}ujja$				10.9	12.5		0 5 3
$\cdot Cholam$		••		22.4	5.1	"	0 4 0
Gram dal		• •		5.6	1.3	"	0 5 4
Other puls	e <b>s</b>	• •		1.4	0.3		
Gur and St	igar	••		3.6	0.8		
Spices			٠.	7.7	1.8		
Edible oil		<sup>(</sup>		6.0	1.4		
Vegetables				2.8	0.6		
Salt	••	••		3.6	0.8	,,,	0 1 0
Meat, fish	and egg	gs	••	9.6	2.2	•	
Food perqu	isites*	• •		36.0	8.2		
Others unsp	pecified		••	9.0	2.1		
		Total		355-4	81.2		

<sup>\*</sup>Break-up of food perquisites :-

<u></u>		Average annual expenditure	Weights					
Rice		• •		• •	• •		Rs. 2·7	0.6
$egin{array}{ccc} Ragi & \dots & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $			••	••	••		15·2 8·1	3·5 1·9
Sujja Cholam	••	• •	••		••		1·2 2·5	i 0 6
Gram dal	••	•••	••	••	••		$\vec{0} \cdot \vec{6}$	0.1
Other pulses	- 11	••		• •	••		0.2	••
					Total		30-5	7.0

Zone III-contd.

		`2	cone 111—c	onta-		
Items	-		Average Annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. Clothing and footwea			Rs.			
Dhoti	• ••		8.6	2.0	One	3 0 0
Ci . r			6.7	1.5		
Shirts Footwear	••		4.0	0.9		
F-00044-0012			8.6	2.0		Rs. 1-8-0 to
Saree		• •	4.6	1.0	"	Rs. 2. Rs. 7
Blouse	••	••	1 1			to Rs. 8.
Cots			3.3	0·8 0·5		
Mats	• •	• •	2.0	0.0		
Bed sheet	•		6.0	1.3		
	otal		43.8	10.0		
III. Fuel and lighting— Kerosene oil			4.0	0.9	Per bottle	0 4 0
Match box			1.2	0.3	Per box	0 0 9
ני	otal		5.2	1.2		
IV. House rent and repa	irs	••	0.6	0.1		
V. Services and miscella Washerman	neous		4.0	1.0		÷
Barber			3.0	0.7	1	
Tobacco	••	••	9.6	2.2		
Pan supari			75	1.7		ĺ
Amusements	• •		6.8	1.5	ļ	1
Travelling		••	1.9	0.4		,
	<b>r</b> otal		32.8	7.5	<u> </u>	

Zone IV

					Average annual expenditure	Perce to to expen	
Food	 		.,		Rs. 312·7	_	3.4
Clothing and footwear	 ••	• •			25.5	ĺ	6.8
Fuel and lighting	 • •	••			4.5		1.2
House-rent and repairs	 ••	••	••		4.0		1.0
Services and miscellaneous	 ••	•••			28-4	,	7-6
			Total	<u> </u>	375.1		100 - 0

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Zone IV-contd.

	Items			Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. Food—				Rs.			
Rice			• •	101.3	27.0	Per seer	0 7 8
Wheat .			4.0	0.4	0.1	••	
Varagu				43.0	11.5	Per seer	0 3 7
Cholam				56.0	15.0	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	0 3 11
Ragi	••	••	••	25 · 7	6.8	**	0 5 2
Gram dal		••		10.5	2.8		,
Other pulses			•-•	4.9	1.3		
Gur and sug	ar	••	••	2.2	0.6	99	Sugar 0 13 ( Gur -/S/- to
Spices	:.			15.4	4.1		-101-
Edible oil		••		7.8	2.1		1
Vegetables				4.2	1.1		
Salt		• •		3.0	0.8	Per seer	0 1 0
Milk and mi	lk prod	ucts		0.6	0.2		
Meat, fish a	nd egg	s		11.2	3.0		
Others (food	perqui	sites)*		26.5	7.0		
	. 7	l'otal		312.7	83 · 4	_	

* Rreak-un	of	food	perquisites-

		Actual annual expenditure	Weights					
Rice							Rs. 9·1	2.4
Varagu	• •	• •					3.9	1.0
Cholam		••	18.9				5.0	1.3
Ragi		• •		••	• •	••	2.3	0.6
					Total		20.3	5.3

Zone IV—contd.

	Items	3		Average Annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II Clathing and	l foots			Rs.			
II. Clothing and Dhoti	i jooin	rear—		2.7	0.7	One	4 0 0
	••	••	• •	1.4	0.4	,,	2 0 0
Towel	••	• •	••	10.1	2.7		8 0 0
Sarce	• •	• •	••			"	1 0 0
Blouse	••	• •	••	1.2	0.3	"	
Shirts		••		3.4	0.9		
Short				3.4	0.9		
Skirt				2.0	0.5		
Mats		••		1.3	0.4		
		Total		25.5	6.8		.  -
III. Fuel and la	i <i>ghtine</i> il	7— 		3.4	0.9	Per bottle	-/4/- to /-5/-
Match box				1.1	0.3	Per box	-/-/9 to -/1/-
	••	Total		4.5	1.2		
IV. House-rent	and r			4.0	1.0		[
V. Services and Washerman	misc			1.7	0.4		
Barber		••		1.8	0.5		
Tobacco				11.2	3.0		
Pan supari				13.7	3.7		
		Total		28.4	7.6	]	

Zone V

					Average annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
			 		Rs.	
Food			 		305.9	74.4
Clothing and footwear			 		30.3	7.4
Fuel and lighting			 		6.2	1.5
House-rent and repairs		• •	 		9.0	2.2
Services and miscellaneous	••	••	 	• •	59.8	14.5
			Total		411.2	100-0-

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Zone V-contd.

Items	Items			Weights	Unit of quantity	Base retai per u quan	l pr init	ices of
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
I. Food—			Rs.					
Rice			154.0	37.5	Per Seer	0	8	0
Wheat			4.0	1.0	,,	0	8	0
Other cereals	••		1.5	0.4				
Gram dal			13.6	3.3	<b>71</b>	0	8	0
Other pulses			0.1					
Gur and sugar			15.2	3.7	,, (Gur) <b>(</b> Sugar)		10 14	0
Spices			.12.2	3.0				
Edible oil	••		11.8	2.8				
Vegetables	• •		6.5	1.6				
Salt			2.9	0.7	,,	0	1	0
Milk and milk prod	ucts		4.7	1.1				
Meat, fish and egg	s		14.2	3.5				
Others* (perquisit meals, kanji, coffe etc.).			65.2	15.8	,			
. 9	l'otal		305.9	74.4	-			

 $<sup>*</sup>Break-up\ of\ food\ perquisites ---$ 

	Actual annual expenditure	Weights					
Rice		•••	 .,			Rs. 41·6	` 10· <b>0</b>
Wheat	• • •	;•	 	••		1.1	·, ··0·3
Other cereals			 			0.4	0.1
Gram dal	••		 			3.7	0.9
				Total		46.8	11-3

Zone V-contd.

			Z	one V—cont	a.				
	Ite	ms		Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity  (5)		
	(1	)		(2)	(3)	(4)			
				Rs.			}		
II. Clothing a Dhoti	nd footi	cear		2.2	0.5	One	3	0	0
Towel	Towel			1.5	0.4	,,	1	8	0
Sarce	• •	• •			$4\cdot 2$	,,	7	0	0
Blouse	Blouse			3.7	0.9	,,	1	2	0
Shirts		• •		3.0	0.7				
Bangles		• •	٠.	0.4	0.1				
Others				2.3	0.6		ļ		
		Total		30-3	7.4	1			
III. Fuel and	lighting	<del></del>							
Kerosene	oil			4.9	1.2	Per bottle	0	4	9
Match bo	x			1.3	0.3	Per box	0	0	9
		Total		6.2	1.5	]			
IV. House-rent and repairs				9.0	2.2				
V. Services an	d misce	llaneous—							
Barber			••	4.3	1.1		1		
Washing	soap			6.5	1.6				
Tobacco	••	••		20.8	5.0				
Pan supar	·i			16.5	4.0				
Medicines				11.7	2.8		}		
		Tetal		59.8	14.5	}			

Zone VI

						Average annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
						Rs.	
Food	• •		••			352 · 1	78.3
Clothing and footwear					٠.	40.1	8.9
Fuel and lighting						5 I	1.1
House rent and repairs						3.9	0.9
Services and miscellaneous	••	••	• •	• •	• •	48.5	10.8
				Total	• • •	449.7	100.0

Zone VI-contd.

	Artic	les		Average Annaul expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base retail per u quan	pri nit e	ces of
		(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(	5)	
I. Food—				Rs.					
Rice		• •		115-1	25.6	I' seer	0	8	8
Cholam				46-4	10.3	"	o	4	0
Ragi	••	• •		16-4	3.6	>>	0	6	8
Gram dal				0.6	0.1				
Beans		••		19-6	4.4	3,	o	12	C
Curpea		• •		1.9	0.4		, 0	14	8
Gur and sug	gar	••	• •	12.0	. 2.7	,, (Gur)		10	0
Spices				14.0	3.1	(Sugar)	0	12	(
Edible oil	٠.			12.0	2.7		1		
Vegetables		••		4.4	1.0				
Salt		••		3.2	0.7	,,	0	1	(
Meat and f	ìsh			11.6	2.6				
·Others—									
Food perqu	isites*	٠	••	92.1	20.5				
Coffee		• •		2.8	0-6				
		Total		352 · 1	78.3	1			

_						
	*Bren!	מונהא	of	hood	pergr	isites—

		Com	modity		-		Actual annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	·	••					Rs. 40·3	8.9
$\star$ Cholam			••				16.2	3.6
Ragi					••		5.7	1.3
-Gram Dal		••				*	0.2	••
Beans				• •		• •	6.9	1.5
<sup>≠</sup> Coupea				• •	••	••	0.7	0.2
		•			Total	••	70.0	15 5

Zone VI—contd.

	Items		Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. Clothing are	d footwear—		Rs.			3.0.0
Dhoti			8.4	1.9	One	2 0 0
Shirt			6.0	1.3		
Turban			6.4	1.3		
Sareo	., ,,		16.3	3.7	**	Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
Blouse			3.0	0.7		
	Total		40.1	8.9		
III. Fuel and lig	ghting—					
Kerosene oi	1		4.0	$0 \cdot 9$	Per bottle	0 4 0
Match box	••	•••	1.1	$0 \cdot 2$	Per box	0 0 9
	Total		5.1	1.1		
IV. House-rent a	ınd repairs		3.9	0.9		
V. Services and	miscellaneous					
Barber			3.0	0.7		
Washing So.	ар		6.0	1.3		
Bidi, cig. &	tobacco		28-0	6.2		
Amusements			5.0	1.1		,
Travelling			6.5	1.5		
	Total	-	48.5	10.8		

Zone VII

						Average annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
Food		• •		• •		Rs. 235·7	87 · 2
Clothing and footwear	••	• •				14.9	5.5
Fuel and lighting	••	• •	••	••		3.9	1.4
House-rent and repairs		••				0.2	0.1
Services and miscellaneous		••	••	••	••	15·7	5-8
	-			Total		270.4	100.0

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Zone VII-contd.

Items		Average annual expenditure	Weights	Upit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<del></del>		Rs.			
I. Food—		ļ			
Rice Cholam Comber		$   \begin{array}{r}     86 \cdot 6 \\     29 \cdot 4 \\     26 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}     32 \cdot 0 \\     10 \cdot 9 \\     9 \cdot 6   \end{array} $	One seer	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{array}$
Ragi		26.0	9.6	**	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Samai Gram		$egin{array}{c} 20\cdot 0 \ 12\cdot 3 \end{array}$	$7 \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 6$	"	
Gram Gur and sugar	::	0.7	0.3	,,	Gur 0 12 0
Spices	••	7.8	$egin{array}{c} 2.9 \ 1 \cdot 9 \end{array}$		
Edible oil	••	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{bmatrix}$	1.0		•
Vegetables Salt		3.3	1.2	,,	0 2 0
Milk and milk products	- ::	0-1	• •		
Meat, fish and eggs		7.0	2.6		
Others		8-2	$3 \cdot 2$		
Total		235.7	87.2		
II. Clothing and footwear-					
Dhoti	••	2.7	1.0	One	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Langoha		0.7	$0 \cdot 2$		
Sarec		10.2	3.8	,	7 0 0
Blouse		1.3	0.5	_	
$\mathbf{T}_{0}$ tal		14.9	5.5	_	
III. Fuel and lighting-				Į.	
Kerosene oil		3.1	1.1	Per bottle	0 5 0
Match Box		0.8	0.3	Per box	0 1 0
Total		3.9	1.4	!	
IV. House-rent and repairs-		0.2	0.1		
V. Services and miscellaneous-					
Barber		1.9	0.7		
Washerman		2.1	0.8		
Bidi, Cig. & tobacco	٠.	4.0	1.5		
Travelling		2.0	0-7		
Others		5 · 7	2 · 1		
Total		15.7	5.8	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

# ANNEXURE II INTENSIVE FAMILY TABLES MADRAS

Table 1—Employment on wages of agricultural labourers by categories of families†

;			Average	o number of agricu workers per family	Average number of agricultural workers per family	- Įrun	¥	verage nu	mber of de	ıys prr ag duri	r agri, ultural le during the year	Average number of days per agri. ultural labourer employed on wages	afoldie	d on wage	g
Category of families	Percentage* of families	Average size of family			Child.		Agricult	Agricultural operations	ticns	Non-ag	Non-agricultural lakour	1 abour		Total	
i			Men	Women	ren	Total	Men	Women	Child-	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Child.
1	23	က	4	ŏ	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. Casual workers' families—											,	- /-			
(i) With land	47.6	4.6	1.0	6.0	0.1	2.0	143	131	147	17	rc.	9	160	136	153
(ii) Without land	51.0	3.7	6.0	1.0	0.1	2.0	171	136	124	22	-	18	193	143	142
ILA	98.6	4.5	1.0	6.0	0.1	2.0	157	133	136	19	9	12	176	139	148
<ol> <li>Attached workers?</li> <li>families</li> </ol>					•					••	•			-	
(i) With land	\$ · 0 · 4	4.5	1.7	9.0	0.2	61	265	206	187	es	က	:	268	209	187
(ii) Without land	1.0	4.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.1	333	126	299	:	:	;	333	126	206
·· IIA	1.4	4.3	1.2	6.0	0.5	2.3	303	143	261	63	-	:	305	144	261
II. All families	·   100·0	4.2	1.0	6.0	0.1	2.0	159	134	140	18	9	11	178	140	151
			_	_	_					-					

\*Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the State:—5,115,000.
† The classification given in this table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

Table 2—Wage Employment and Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers\*

	Percentage of casual workers employed*	of casual ployed*	Percentage of man- days worked	of man-	Average number of days worked	Average number of days worked	Percentage of wages earned	of wages	Average daily wage (in annas)	ily wage nas)
1	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women	Men 10	Women:
I. Agricultural operations-										
(i) Proparatory	47.9	23.6	0.0	3.4	. 22	22	8.8	2.4	16.0	9.6
(ii) Ploughing	<u>س</u>	6.0	12.3	0.5	54	27	16.5	0.1	17.6	12.8
(iii) Sowing	9.7	6.6	1.0	1.3	. 16	21	1.2	1.0	14.4	9.6
(iv) Transplanting	17.9	34.3	3.0	7.7	26	34	3.2	5.9	12.8	9.6
(v) Weeding	22.6	38.2	5.3	13.1	36	53	5.0	8.1	12.8	8.0
(vi) Irrigating	11.7	3.5	2.5	9.0	29	25	2.7	0.5	16.0	12.8
(vii) Harvesting	43.1	44.2	12.9	14.2	46	49	15.0	12.0	14.4	11.2
(viii) Throshing	. 13.4	8.1	1.8	1.1	21	22	2.1	1.0	19.2	11.2
(ix) Others	0.6	7.3	1.4	1.2	23	25	1.6	0.8	14.4	8.0
All agricultural operations	s 47.9	49.1	46.8	42.8	150	134	56.7	31.8	16.5	9.5
II. Non-agricultural labour	r 20.0	8.6	6.3	2.0	48	31	9.8	1.3	17.6	8.5
III. All Labour	. 47.9	49.1	53.1	44.8	170	140	65.3	33.1	15.7	9.4

\*Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

† Children formed 3.0 per cent of easual workers and accounted for 2.1 per cent. of total mandays and 1.6 per cent. of total wages,

Nore—Estimated number of easual agricultural workers in the State:

Mon

4,692,000

4,814,000

295,000

9,891,090.

TABLE 3—Unemployment\* of adult male agricultural workers

		Alllabourers	urers			Attached	Attached labourers			Casual labourers	bourers	
Months	Percent- age of		Average number of days unemployed	of days	Percent-	Average	Average number of days unemployed	t I	Percent.	Атегад	Average number of days	of days
	eanners employ-	Total	For want of work	For other reasons	carners employ- ed T	Total	For want of work	For other reasons	earners employ- ed	Total	For want of work	For other reasons
T	2	8	4	5	9	_	æ	6	10	11	12	13
March, 1950 April, 1950 Juky, 1950 July, 1950 July, 1950 August, 1950 September, 1950 October, 1950 November, 1950 December, 1950 January, 1951 February, 1951 Monthly average	100 997.3 997.3 998.0 998.0 998.0 998.0 998.0 998.0 998.0 998.0 998.0	01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	œçœççœç眜çç œœ4æथóæœधथæ±e	11.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.	100 · 0 99 · 2 99 · 2 99 · 2 99 · 2 94 · 6 95 · 4 96 · 9 97 · 7	9999119991 11991199119991	4 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	1000.0 957.2 957.9 1000.0 988.3 98.4 99.4 99.5 99.5 99.6 99.6	1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	φ <u>ιαριανιααααυνα</u> ειαανισησουνοσου	

\* Unemployment here in relates to those who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for on day. Nore-Estimated number of adult male agricultural labourers in the State:—

.. 267,000 (i) Attached (ii) Casual

.. 4,692,000 .. 4,950,000 Total

M/N133MofLabour

**TABLE 4—Por**centage distribution by Mode of Payment, and by Daily Wage Slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricultural operations.

					Wages	Wages slabs (in annas)	annas)				Mean	Stand-
Mode of payment		Percent- age of man- days	Less than 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above	Wage (Weigh- ted by man days)	ard deviation of daily wage
1		2	က	4	5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12
I. Cash.					MEN	N					A8.	A8.
(i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites II. Kind	::	13.0 21.6	3.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	1:3	0.1 0.1	0.3	0.1		6.2
(i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites III. Cash and Kind.	::	8.0	1.3	9.50 9.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	.0	0	12.2 14.6	5.0 6.5
(i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites	::	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.8	.0	::	0	::	13·8 15·4	4·9 6·1
IV. All Modes	:	51.2	8.3	13.5	15.5	8.2	3.7	0.3	1.1	9.0	15.5	5.9
I. Cash (i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites II. Kind	::	7.4	4.9	1.8	WOJ 0.7 0.7	WOMEN 0.3	0.5	::	::	•:	8.5	3.6
(i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites III. Cash and Kind	::	7.9	3.5	3.6	0.1	0.5	0	::		::	10.5	4.4.
(i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites	::	5.4	0 es	1.6	0.5	::	::	::	::	::	8.8	3.1
IV. All Modes	:	46.7	29.6	13.4	2.7	1.0	0.3	:	0.1	:	9.5	3.1

Children accounted for 2.1 per cent of total mandays.

Table 5—Average Daily Wage together with value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operation

Ages worked Cash or cash e lout    Nen Women Nen Wen Wen Nen Wen Nen Wen Nen Nen Nen Nen Nen Nen Nen Nen Nen N	Cash o				
Men         Women         Men         Men         Wen         Men         Wen         Wen </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>Value of perquisites</td> <td>Total</td> <td>2]</td>			Value of perquisites	Total	2]
1 2 3 3		nen Men	Мошеп	Men	Women
12.9 7.4 11.2 16.0 3.2 2.2 9.6 8.0 7.8 14.4 11.2 16.0 7.4 11.2 16.0 7.8 14.4 11.2 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0	]	10	9	7	8
12.9 7.4 11.2 21.1 21.8 16.0 3.2 2.2 9.6 8.0 7.8 14.4 6.1 16.0 VAGES  0.1 16.0 0.1 17.6					
3.2 2.2 9.6 8.0 7.8 16.0 8.0 7.8 14.4 11.2 1.3 11.2 16.0 8.0 7.8 14.4 11.2 1.3 11.2 16.0 8.0 6.1 16.0 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6		6.4	3.5	14.4	• 9:0
3.2 2.2 9.6 8.0 7.8 14.4 6.1 11.2 4.6 5.1 16.0 AAGES 0.1 22.4 0.1		:	:	16.0	0.8
8.0 7.8 14.4  9.7 1.3 11.2  4.6 5.1 16.0  VAGES  9.1 0.1 22.4  9.5 0.7 17.6  9.6 0.1 22.4  9.7 0.1 17.6  9.8 0.1 17.6  9.9 0.1 17.6	9.6	9.6 3.2	1.6	12.8	11.2
VAGES 0.1 1.3 11.2 16.0 16.0 16.0 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6	14.4		:	14.4	11.2
6CE WAGES  16.0  17.6  17.6	11.2	8.0 3.2	1.6	14.4	9.6
3CE WAGES  16es 0.1 22.4  16es 0.7 17.6  1tos 0.1	16.0	9.6	:	16.0	9.6
ites 0.1 22.4 17.6 16.1 17.6					
ites 0.5 0.7 17.6 ites ites 0.1	22.4	3.5	:	25.6	;
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17.6	9.6	:	17.6	9.6
: : : :	· :	:	•	:	:
set	·:	12.8	:	:	12.8
	:	:	;	:	:
sites 0·1 0·3 9·6	9.6	8.0	:	9.6	8.0
IV. All Modes 51.2 46.7 14.2	14.2	8.8 1.3	0.7	15.5	9.5

(1) Figures in columns 1 and 2 show the percentage of mandays put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers including children.

(2) Children accounted for 2.1 per cent of total mandays

1			Атегад	e annual income	Average annual income per family in Re. from	s. from	
Category of families	89	Cultivation of land	Agricultural labour	Non-agri- cultural labour	O supations other than farming	Other Sources	Total
1		83	8	4	5	9	7
I. Casual workers' families		     					
(i) With land	:	(36·1)	218 (49.8)	30 (6.8)	(5.0)	10 (2.3)	438 (100·0)
(ii) Without land	:	:	231 (78.0)	31 (10.5)	23 (7·8)	(3.7)	296 (100·0)
	All .	(20.9)	225 (61·8)	31 (8·5)	(6.0)	10 (2.8)	364 (100.0)
II. Attached workers' families-							
(i) With land	:	(18.9)	416 (79-5)	. (0.8)	:	(0.8)	523 (100·0)
(ii) Without land	•	:	283 (86.3)	36 (11.0)	(2·1)	(0.6)	238 (100·0)
	All .	29	322 (85·0)	(5.3)	(1.3)	(0.8)	379 (100·0)
III All families	:	(20.8)	220 (61·9)	31 (8.5)	(6.0)	(2.8)	365 (100·0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total income.

TABLE 7—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by consumption groups

		Average annual expendi- ture per family on ceremonies	12	Rs.	oo 6		9	¢1	žĢ.	4	9
coLina	emonies)	Total	11	Rs.	431 (100.0)	(100.0)	379 (100·0)	481 (100·0)	382 (100·0)	412 (100·0)	379 (100·0)
neperone gr	coluding cer	Services and miscella- neous	10	Rs.	38 (8.8)	(4.9)	32 (8·6)	42 (8·8)	28 (7·3)	(7.7)	(8·6)
og cores	enditure (ex	Houses rent and repairs	6	Rs.	(1.2)	(0.0)	4 (1·0)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.0)
ABLE 1—Average annum expendivare per agricaulara taovar faming og consumption groups	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies)	Fuel and lighting	æ	Rs.	(1.1)	$(1\cdot2)$	(1.0)	4 (0·8)	4 (1·1)	(1.0)	(1.0)
utwitte two	Average	Clothing and footwear	7	Rs.	34 (7.9)	(6.1)	(7.1)	43 (8·9)	21 (5·5)	28 (6.8)	(7.1)
per agrica		Food	9	Rs	349 (81.0)	(84.2)	312 (82.3)	391 (81·3)	327 (85.6)	346 (84·0)	312 (82·3)
c personne er		Average annusl income	5	Rs.	438	296	364	523	328	379	365
anstrado e		Average earning* strength	4		2.1	2.1	2.1	63	2.3	2.4	2.1
		Average size of family	က		4.8	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2
TABLE		Percentage of families	e)		47.6	61.0	98.6	9.0	1.0	1.4	100.0
		Category of families	-	I. Casual	lies— (i) With land	(u) Without land.	All	II, Attached Workers' Fami- lies— (i) With land	(ii) Without land.	All	III. All families

\* Includes both wage and non-wage earners. N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total expenditure.

TABLE 8—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants

					Ą	verage sa	Average annusl expenditure (in rupees) on	ıditure (iı	) (seednı t	uc					İ
Category of families	Ave		-				#4 	Food							
	fan fan	size of family	Coreals	Pulsos	Gur and Sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vege- tables	Salt	Milk & milk products	Mest, fish & eggs	Others*	Total	Tobacco	Intoxi. cants
1		67	3	4	5	9	7	8	6	01	11	12	13	14	15
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Rs.	Rs.	R3.	Rs.	R8.	R8.	. B.B.	Rs.	S.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.
I. Casual workers' families-	<u> </u>														
(i) With land		4.6	249.7	10.6	4.1	12.9	10.3	5.7	3.0	1.4	12.9	38.5	348-8	13.2	0.5
(ii) Without land	··- :	3.7	203.8	es.	2.5	10.3	7.4	2.3	2.6	9.0	8.6	27.4	276.6	12.4	0.1
IF	:	4.2	226.0	9.5	3.1	11.6	8.7	4.9	2.8	1.0	11.3	32.6	311.5	12.8	0.1
II. Attached workers' families-	- Ţ		<u> </u>							,					
(i) With land		4.5	247.0	11.3	1.6	18.8	7.4	4.1	3.0	0.3	13.6	84.1	391.1	14.5	:
	: 	4.2	228.2	3.7	1.6	12.9	6.8	3.9	2.5	1.2	11.6	66.0	327.4	11.0	0.1
All .	:	4.3	233.8	0.9	1.6	14.7	7.0	3.9	2.6	0.0	12.2	63.6	346.3	12.0	0.1
III. All families	4	4.2	226.1	9.4	3.1	11.6	8.7	4.9	2.8	1.0	11.3	33.1	312.0	12.8	0.1

\*This group consisted of meals chiefly, which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9—Listribution of agricultural workers' families according to economic levels of living

			-										
		Average size in con-	Average annual erpenditure	Standard deviation of the annual		centage oi	f families	with annu	ıal expendi from (Bs.)	liture per .)	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit varying from (Rs.)	ion unit	varying
Catogory of families	6	tion units*	per con- sumption unit	expen- diture per con- sumption unit	0—20	51—100	101—150	151—200	201—250	251—300	51-100 $101-150$ $151-200$ $201-250$ $251-300$ $301-350$	351 & above	All
1		2	က	4	55	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13
I. Casual workers 'amilies-	ļ												
(i) With land	:	3.7	117.2	62.3	6.0	15.0	19.9	4.7	2.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	47.6
(ii) Without lad	:	3.0	109.5	61.5	2.4	17.3	18.5	8.7	2.6	6.0	0.3	6.0	51.0
==	:	3.4	113.6	62.0	3.3	32.3	38.4	16.1	5.5	2.0	0.6	8.0	9.86
II. Attached workel families—	ilies —												
(i) With land	. :	6.6	123.0	18.6	:	0.1	0.3	0.1	:	:	:	:	.₩
(ii) Without lan	:	3.5	120.0	35.0	:	0.3	₹-0	0.5	0.1	:	:	:	1.0
4	3	3.4	121.0	31.4		0.4	9.0	0.3	0.1	:	:		1.4
III. All families	:	3.4	113.7	61.6	3.3	32.7	39.0	16.4	5.3	2.0	0.2	8.0	100.0
									-				

\*Consumption units based on Lusk's Coefficients.

TABLE 10—Arage annual expenditure per family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups

	:	Average size of family	size of ily		Annue	al expendí	ture per f	Annual expenditure per family on		Perc	Percentage expenditure por family on	ponditure	per famil	y on
Economio levels of liug	Percent- age of families		Con- Bersons sumption	Food	Cloth- in and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and mix cella-	Tota!	Food	Cloth- ing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and raise.
1	62	3	4	. 5	8	7	80	6	01	=	12	13	14	15
			,											
				R3.	Rs.	Rs.	В.	Rs.	Rs.					٠
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50,	3.3	6.3	5.3	180	14	r.c.	23	18	229	82.9	6.1	2.2	8.0	s.o
Rs. 51 to Es. 100	32.7	5.1	4.1	273	23	4	61	27	329	83.0	7.0	1.2	0.7	-8.1
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 \	39.0	4.0	3.5	326	28	4	က	33	394	82.7	7.1	1.0	6.0	~ <del>8</del>
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200		.3.1	2.6	347	. 33	īĊ	က	39	427	81.4	7.6	1.1	0.7	8.2
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	5.3	2.5	2.0	347	27	4	11	41	430	80.8	6.2	6.0	2.6	9.6
	2.0	2.2	2.1	441	35	5	4	58	543	81.2	6.4	6.0	8.0	10.7
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350	0.6	2.0	1.8	363	33	80	4'	58	466	77.9	7.0	1.7	6.0	12.5
Rs. 351 and above	8.0	1.9	1:1	428	42	· 41	II	44	629	6.08	7.9	8.0	2.1	8
All families	0.00	4.2	3.4	312	27	4	4	32	379	82.3	7.1	1.0	1.0	8.8

N.B.—Any group say Rs. 16.—Rs. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit rounded to nearest rupee lies in the range Rs. 101—Rs. 150.

TABLE 11—Quantity of cereals and pulse consumed per day per adult consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living

							Percentage		Quantity consumed per day	ned per day	-
	Econor	nic levels	Economic levels of living				of	Per consumption unit	ption unit	Per capita	ta
		*		e wetter				Cereals (ozs.)	Pulses (ozs.)	Cereals (ozs.)	Pulses (ozs.)
		1		}			2	8	4	5	9
Up to Rs. 100	:	;	:			:	36.0	11.5	0.4	1.6	0.3
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	:	;	:	-	:	:	39.0	16.8	0.4	13.7	0.3
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	:	:	:	٠	:	:	16.4	23.4	6.4	19-1	0.3
Rs. 201 & above	:	. :	:	•	:	:	8.6	29.9	1.3	23.5	1.0
All families	:	•	:		:	:	0.001	16.9	0.5	13.0	0.4
						ļ					

N.B.—The above figures do not include food perquisites, the cereal content of which come to 1.5 ozs. per consumption unit or 1.2 ozs per capita per day.

			Others	18	Rs.		92	36	99		-	14	9	ø	88
			Co- opera- tive socie- ties	17	Rs.		n	:	-			:	က	61	П
sə	family	Source	Money lond. crs	16	Rs.		11	oo 	2			:	:	:	91
amili	per indebted family	02	Shop- keèp- ers	15	Ra.		۲-	6	∞			4	63	89	∞
bour f			Em- ploy- era	14	Rs.		5	6	7			:	40	31	7
ral la	of debt		Others	13	Rs.	·	;	:	:			:	:	:	:
icultu	Distribution of debt	Purpose	Social pur- poses	12	Rs.		15	σ	6		•	:	63	23	6
of agr	Distri	Pur	Con- sump- tion	11	Rs.		94	57	72		_	17	49	45	1.1
egory			Pro- duc- tion	10	Rs.		6	:	4			H	:	:	4
by cat		Debt	debted family	6	Rg.		118	62	85			18	51	44	84
of debt		Dobt per Dobt		8	Rs.		48	35	41			7	23	23	41
source		Average	\$ 5 5 E	7	•		2.2	2.1	2.1		•	8.	2.1	2.3	2.1
ose and	,	Averago	indebted indebted families families families n cot. 2	6		•	4.7	8.58	4.2			4.0	4.5	4.4	2.
t, purp		Average Percent-	indebted families to total in col. 2	2		•	41.0	56.3	48.9		٠. ،	36.4	57.7	₽.19	48.9
TABLE 12—Extent, purpose and source of debt by category of agricultural labour families			of earners	ᅰ			2.1	2.1	2.1	-		2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1
BLE 12-		Average	family	က			4.6	3.7	4.2	-		. 4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2
TA		Per- centage	familios	63	•		47.6	51.0	98.6			4.0	1.0	1.4	100.0
			Category of families	1		I. Casual uorkers' families-	(i) With land	(ii) Without land	All	II. Allached workers'	families—	(i) With land	(ii) Without land	IIA	III. Allfamilies

#### INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

#### MYSORE

### 1. Introductory—

- 1.1. Mysore is one of the Part B States in South India having an area of 29,489\* square miles and a population of 9,074,972 according to the 1951 Census. The increase in population during the last decade was 23.8 per cent and the density per square mile in 1951 was 308. Of the total population, 76 per cent was rural and 24 per cent urban.
- 1.2. The State consists of an undulating tableland broken up by chains of rocky hills and deep ravines which divide the country into numerous valleys, varying in size and shape. Hemmed in as it is by mountain ranges, in the west, south and east, it derives the benefit of both South-west and North-east monsoons, although major portion of its rainfall (ranging between 15 to 35 inches and above) is derived from the South-west monsoon.
- 1.3. For the purpose of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the State was divided into three Zones on geographic and climatic considerations, namely, Maidan, Malnad and Dry zones. The Maidan zone comprising the greater part of the State, was mostly plain country containing numerous villages and towns. On the other hand, the Malnad zone consisted of the hilly tracts in the west with a width of 20 to 50 miles from the Western ghats. The Dry zone is also an open country but with deficient rainfall and inferior soil. Of the three zones, Maidan zone was by far the biggest and accounted for more than two-thirds of the area and population.
- $1\cdot 4$ . Land utilisation—The net area sown in the State constituted about  $6\cdot 4$  million acres or 37 per cent. of the total area. But the total irrigated area was only 18 per cent while area sown more than once was only  $4\cdot 5$  per cent of the net area sown. The following statement gives the latest available position (averages for the years  $1945\cdot 46$  to  $1948\cdot 49$ ) regarding land utilisation:—

# STATEMENT I Land Utilisation

(in 1000 acres) Percentage

1. Land area for which village papers	are av	ailable†		17,385	100.0
2. Area under forests				1,955	11.2
3. Area not available for cultivation		• •		5,507	31.7
4. Other cultivable land excluding fall	lows			1,716	9.9
5. Current fallows				1,838	10.6
6. Net area sown‡				6,368	36.6
7. Total irrigated area		• •	• •	1,140	6.6
8. Area sown more than once				279	0.2

<sup>\*</sup> Census Paper No. 1, 1951.

<sup>†</sup> The extent of the area formed 92.1 per cent of the total area of the State,

<sup>†</sup> Includes plantations covering about 108,000 acres, N.B.—Source—1951 Census, Paper No. 2.

- 1.5. Land tenure—The prevailing system of land tenure in the State is Ryotwari. Lands were broadly divisible into two classes, Sarkar or Government lands, and inam lands granted to individuals free of assessment. However, the Government of Mysore passed the Inam village (Abolition of Inam Tenure) Bill in 1951 for the abolition of Inam tenure throughout the State.
- 1.6. Crops—The principal crops grown in the State are ragi, rice, jowar, millets, sugarcane, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco and sesamum. Of these ragi which is a dry crop has the largest area under cultivation followed by rice and jowar. Single cropping was the general feature of the State even in irrigated areas although in a few regions more than one crop was also raised.
- 1.7. Occupational distribution—According to the General Family Survey, as many as 89 per cent of the total rural families were agriculturists, and the rest non-agriculturists. The percentage of agricultural families to the total rural families is one of the highest in the whole of India, emphasising thereby the importance of agriculture in the rural economy of the State. Of these agricultural families, 42 per cent were those of agricultural workers, 41 per cent agricultural landowners and 6 per cent. agricultural tenants. It was also significant that most of the agricultural labour families held land. However a substantial number of agricultural labour families who held such land mainly worked as hired labourers, since their income from cultivation of land alone was not enough to sustain them. Non-agricultural families formed about 11 per cent of the total and followed occupations like cloth making, carpet weaving, making thatch mats, articles of ivory and sandal, cultivation of mulberry and rearing of silk worms. The following statement shows the zonal distribution of the different categories of families:—

STATEMENT II

Percentage distribution of different categories of families

					A		1	
•	Zones			Land owners	Agricultural Tonants	Workers	Non-agri- culturists	Total
Maidan		••		45	. 3	42	10	100
Malnad	• •	• •		22	26	45	7	100
Dry		• •		36	6	41	17	100
State	• •		••	42	6	41	11	100

It will be seen that whereas the percentage of families of agricultural workers was more or less uniform in the zones, in Malnad the percentage of landowners

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was less, and that of tenants more than in the other two zones. Similarly the percentage of non-agricultural families was higher in the Dry zone than in the remaining ones.

- 1.8. Holdings—Out of the total number of cultivated holdings possessed by the families living in the villages surveyed, about 55 per cent were held by agricultural land owners, representing nearly 72 per cent of the total area, while 35 per cent of the number of holdings covering 19 per cent. of the area were held by agricultural workers. On the other hand, only 8 per cent of the number of holdings covering 7 per cent of the total area were held by agricultural tenants. Non-agriculturists held 2.5 per cent of the number of holdings covering 2 per cent of the total area of holdings. The overall average size of all holdings was about 7.2 acres. However, the average size of holdings for the different categories of families differed less widely than in some other States. Thus, it was 9.5 acres for owners, 7.2 acres for tenants, 3.9 acres for agricultural workers and 3.2 acres for non-agriculturists.
- 1.9. The distribution of holdings according to size and area is shown in the statement below.

Statement III

Percentage distribution of holdings according to size and area

	Maio	lan	Mah	pad	, <b>D</b>	ry	St	ato
Size group	Per- cent- age of hold- ings	Per- cent- age area of hold- ings	Per- cent- age of hold- ings	Per- cent- age area of hold- ings	Percent-age of hold-ings	Percentage area of hold-ings	Percentage of holdings	Percent- age area of hold- ings
Under l acre	8.7	0.6	3.1	0.2	4.9	0.4	7.6	0.5
1 acre to below 2.5 acres.	20.0	5.8	13 · 1	2.8	9.8	1.1	18.0	4.2
2.5 acres to below 5 acres.	31.1	19.5	33 · 1	14.9	16.4	4.3	29.3	15-1
5 acres to below 10 acres.	24.8	29.0	31.5	28.4	25 · 6	12.9	25.6	24.8
10 acres and above.	15.4	45· I	19.2	53.7	43.3	81.3	19.5	55.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The majority of the holdings were in the size group 2.5 acres to 10 acres, maximum concentration being in the size group, 2.5 to 5 acres. Small sized holdings under 1 acre formed only 7.6 per cent. The holdings were relatively large in the Dry zone, the average size being 10.4 acres and the holdings above 10 acres accounting for 80.3 per cent of the total area. But it was already mentioned in an earlier section that the soil in this zone was less fertile than in the others.

1.10. Subsidiary occupations—Even though agricultural labourers were badly in need of supplementary income, only 14 per cent of them could find any subsidiary occupations. The more important of such occupations were cultivation of land and non-agricultural labour which included manufacture of articles of sandal wood and carpet weaving, mat making, sheep rearing, fishing, selling grass and fuel etc.

# 2. Coverage and size of sample-

- 2·1. The Intensive Family Survey was conducted in 24 villages in the State which were distributed in the three zones as follows:—Maidan—17, Malnad—3, and 4 in Dry zone. The survey was spread over a year from 1st March 1950 to 28th February 1951. The total number of agricultural labour families covered by the Intensive Family Survey was 365 of which 253 were from Maidan, 46 from Malnad and 66 from the Dry zone. In all, 4,380 monthly schedules in Form III-A were accepted for tabulation and 365 annual returns in Form III-B were compiled from them.
  - 2.2. The plantation areas were excluded from the scope of the survey.

# 3. Structure of agricultural labour families-

- 3.1. Of the agricultural labour families, 98.4 per cent were those of casual workers and 1.6 per cent. of attached workers. As already pointed out, the high proportion of agricultural labour families holding land is a noteworthy feature of Mysore. Whereas in Maidan & Malnad, families with land constituted by far the larger proportion, in the Dry zone, the position was the reverse.
- 3.2. Of the total number of earners in the families surveyed, 45 per cent were men, 50 per cent women and 5 per cent. children. Again, the high proportion of women among the agricultural workers in the State is significant. It is more or less a common feature of all the South Indian States. On an average, there were 4.3 persons per family, of whom 2.4 were earners. Of the 2.4 earners, 2.1 were wage earners consisting of 0.9 men, 1.1 women and 0.1 children. The average size of the family was the highest, i.e., 4.5 in the Dry zone as against only 3.9 in Malnad and 4.3 in Maidan zones. On the other hand, the average number of earners as well as wage earners per family was the lowest in the Dry zone i.e., 2.3 and 1.9 respectively, even though the average size per family was the highest in this zone as stated above.

# 4. Employment and unemployment—

## A. Employment

- 4.1. Table I shows the extent of annual employment on wages of agricultural earners in the different categories of agricultural workers' families. On an average, an adult male earner was employed on wages for 130 days in agricultural and 24 days in non-agricultural labour during the year. Likewise, a woman earner was employed on an average for 120 days in agricultural and 10 days in non-agricultural labour. The relatively low figure employment is accounted for by the fact that over 60 per cent. of the agricultu al labour families held land and were presumably employed in their own land for a good part of the year. Moreover, most of the cultivated area was single cropped and this also partly accounted for the smaller number of days employed. There was considerable difference between the average number of days employed between the earners in casual and attached workers' families particularly in the case of male workers. The latter were employed for 282 days in the year as against 151 days by the former. But attached workers' families formed only an insignificant proportion, viz., 1.6 per cent. of total agricultural workers' families. In the case of casual workers who formed 98.4 per cent of the total agricultural workers' families earners in those without land worked for more days than those with land. Men workers in families without land worked for 170 days as against 143 days worked by those with land.
- 4.2. As regards zonal differences in employment, it was observed that both men and women worked the largest number of days in the Maidan zone and least in the Dry zone. As stated already, Maidan zone afforded better scope for agriculture than the other two zones, and hence the higher number of days of employment in this zone.
- 4.3. Of the total number of mandays worked by casual workers during the year in agricultural and non-agricultural labour, the contribution of men and women was exactly the same viz., 48 per cent. each, the remainder (4 per cent) being the share of children. The contribution of women in the total mandays is quite substantial and commensurate with the proportion of women employed. Since the number of child workers was insignificant, their employment and wage earnings have been dealt with separately.
- 4.4. Extent of employment of casual workers in different kinds of agricultural operations—As already mentioned, casual workers formed all but a small percentage of the agricultural labourers in Mysore. Table 2 shows the employment of casual agricultural workers in the different agricultural operations during the year. Of the total number of mandays worked by them, the contribution of men and women together in preparatory operations, weeding and harvesting was the largest i.e., 13.7, 17.2 and 23.1 per cent respectively. As for other operations, ploughing accounted for 4.7 per cent, sowing for 4.2 per cent., transplanting for 8.3 per cent, threshing 5.8 per cent, irrigating 2 per cent and others 5.5 per cent. The following statement shows the employment of casual agricultural workers in different agricultural operations and the mandays put in separately by men and women:—

Statement IV

Employment of casual agricultural workers in different agricultural operations and non-agricultural labour during the year.

	Op	erations		`		of mandays	of mandays otal number of put in by orkers (men, and children)
						Men	Women
I. Agricultaral operat	ions—		<del></del> .	•			
(i) Preparatory	••	••	••	•.•	• •	8.4	5.3
(ii) Ploughing	• •	• •				4.5	$0 \cdot 2$
(iii) Sowing	- •			• •	• •	2.1	2.1
(iv) Transplantin	ng		••		••	2.3	6.0
(v) Weeding		••	••			4.9	12.3
(vi) Irrigating	••	••		• •	٠.	1.7	0.3
(vii) Harvesting			• **	••	• •	9.7	13.4
(viii) Threshing	••	••		• •	٠.	3.2	2.6
(ix) Others	••			••		3.5	2.0
• .	All	agricult	ural ope	rations		40.3	44.2
II. Non-agricultural	labour	••		••		7.7	3.9
				Total	••	48.0	48.1

<sup>4.5.</sup> As regards zonal variations in mandays worked in different agricultural operations, it was noticed that in preparatory, ploughing, sowing and threshing operations the percentage of mandays worked were lower in the Dry zone than in the other two zones. The Dry zone, as already stated, was less fertile and afforded only limited scope for agriculture, and hence the low percentage of mandays worked in the above agricultural operations. This was also indirectly reflected in the mandays worked in non-agricultural operations where the Dry zone showed a higher percentage (i.e., 15 per cent) than in the other two (11 and 12 per cent. respectively). The relative contributions of men and women in the different zones followed more or less a uniform pattern in most operations.

B. Unemployment

4.6. As already mentioned, the scope of non-agricultural operations in the State was insignificant. Agriculture itself did not offer full employment

to agricultural workers. Hence they were forced to remain unemployed for a substantial part of the year. However, the data on unemployment collected during the Intensive Family Survey have their own limitations. Even so, they throw some useful light on this subject and therefore, have been processed and presented in Table 3. On an average, an adult male agricultural labourer could not secure wage employment for 65\* days in the year, of which want of work accounted for 61 days. It was observed that an adult male was employed on wages for 154 days during the year (Table 1). On the other hand, he was unemployed for 65 days. For the remaining 146 days, he was presumably employed in his own land or in occupations other than on wages. This is borne out by the fact that his income from these sources accounted for 22 and 15 per cent respectively of the total family income. The large number of days in which the agricultural labourers were self-employed is a noteworthy feature of employment in this State. This may be due to the fact that a high percentage of them (over 60 per cent) held land, as already stated in an earlier section. As regards zonal variations in the degree of unemployment, it was noticed that the average number of days unemployed in the Maidan zone was only 56 as against 91 and 83 in Malnad and Dry zones respectively.

Unemployment also varied between different months and seasons of the year. For the State as a whole, it was comparatively high during the months of March, April and May and low during November and December.

#### 5. Wages-

5.1. Agricultural wages constituted about 51 per cent of the annual income of an average agricultural labour family. In the following paragraphs the wages, modes of wage payment, wage rates etc. are discussed.

## A. Casual workers (Tables 4 and 5)

5.2. The percentage distribution of mandays worked by adult casual workers and paid according to the different modes of wage payment is given in the statement below.

<sup>\*</sup>The unemployment figures given in Table 3 are the averages for 75 per cent of the workers who actually reported wage employment during the year. Assuming that the remaining 25 per cent of the workers were either wholly unemployed for wages or fully self-employed on occupations other than wage-carnings, the average number of days for which a worker was unemployed worked out to 80 days during the year.

STATEMENT V

Percentage of mandays (worked by adult casual workers) paid under different modes of wage payment

		ວ <u>ີ</u>	Cash	K	Kind	Cash and kind	l kind	Total	Total	, 17.11	É	
Zono	Sex	With per-	Without	With per-	Without perquisites	With per- quisites	Without perquisites	with perquisi- tes	without perquisites	Lotal time payments	pay- ments	Total
Maidan	Male	23.5	58.1	2.6	2.3	5.1	8.4	31.2	68.8	1.00.0	:	100.0
	Female	24.1	55.4	2.3	8.8	3.1	12.2	29.5	70.4	99.9	0.1	100-0
Malnad	Male	38.8	20.6	9.8	4.4	22.6	2.6	70.0	27.5	97.5	2.5	100.0
	Female	11.2	27.4	3.7	13.0	18.8	23.1	33.7	63.5	97.2	2.8	100.0
Drv	Maje	8.0	16.9	21.3	28.3	3.8	22.1	29.0	67.3	96.3	3.7	100.0
,	Female	0.1	2.2	10.5	61.7	1.0	24.5	11.6	88.4	100.0	:	100.0
State	Male	23.7	50.4	¥.8	4.6	8.9	8.8	35.3	63.8	99.1	6.0	100.0
	Female	17.2	39.9	4.4	17.2	4.6	16.4	26.2	73.5	7.66	0.3	100.0

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For the State as a whole, payment in cash was the predominant mode in the case of both men and women, covering about 74 and 57 per cent respectively of the mandays worked by them. The remaining mandays were paid for almost equally either in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. It was, however, a general feature of all zones that cash payment covered a lesser proportion of mandays in the case of women than in that of men. Whereas the Maidan zone was notable for the predominance of cash wages, the Dry zone was conspicuous for the prevalence of kind wages. Payment at piece rates was rare covering less than I per cent of mandays, both for men and women workers.

- 5.3. Perquisites were supplied in the case of 35 and 26 per cent of the respective totals of mandays put in by men and women workers. This practice was most common for men workers in Malnad zone covering 70 per cent of their mandays; it was least so for women wage earners in the Dry zone, the corresponding percentage for them being 12. Just as cash payment was more common for men than for women, perquisites were also supplied to men to a greater extent than women. Even when the latter were paid perquisites, their cash value was usually lower than in the case of men. The average daily cash value of perquisites supplied to men workers worked out to 2 to 3 annas, 3 to 4 annas, and 1½ to 2 annas respectively in the Maidan, Malnad and Dry zones; the corresponding figures for women approximated more to the lower limit of the ranges for men in each zone. The most common form of perquisite was a mid-day meal only in Malnad zone; coffee also was supplied on occasions to certain workers.
- 5.4. In the State as a whole, the mode having the widest coverage in terms of mandays worked by men and women labourers was cash without perquisites. This was particularly true of men and women workers in the Maidan zone, and only women in Malnad zone. However, cash payment with perquisites was the most prevalent mode for men in the latter zone and kind without perquisites for both men and women workers in the Dry zone. There was a variety of other modes of payment in all the zones excepting the Maidan, where besides 'cash without perquisites' cash with perquisites' was the only mode deserving mention.
- 5.5. Mean wage under each mode of payment—The following statement gives the mean wage and its standard deviation under important modes of wage payment. In arriving at the mean wage rates, the payments in kind as also perquisites, were evaluated in terms of cash at the ruling retail prices, and weighted by the mandays worked. Mean wage was generally higher when perquisites were supplied. In the Malnad and Maidan zones, the mean wage under the mode 'cash with perquisites' was higher than under the others. In the Dry zone, however, mean wage under 'kind with perquisites' was higher than under other modes. Taking all payments together, the mean wage both for men and women workers, was the highest in the Malnad zone and the lowest in the Maidan zone. For men and women workers respectively, the deviation of wage rates from the mean was the highest in the Dry and Malnad zones.

Mean wage and its standard deviation (in annas) for adult workers paid under prominent modes of wage payment STATEMENT VI

	All modes	Women		9.6	10.8	9.01	9.4	e.e.	6.3	4.8	4.0
	All m	Men		14.1	16.7	15.1	14.6	5.0	5.1	• 5	5.4
		t per	Women	:	8.2	8.4	6.8	:	5.3	1.8	4.1
	l kind	Without per quisites	Men	:	:	13.3	;	:	:	1.8	:
	Cash and kind	quisites	Women	·	15.3	:	:	:	7.3	:	:
		With perquisites	Men	:	16.4	;	:	:	3.8	;	:
		t per-	Women	:	:	12.0	11.2	:	:	9.7	4.6
Mode	g	Without per-	Men	:	:	12.3	:	:	•	8-3	:
	Kind	quisites	Women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		With perquisites	Men	:	:	20.1	:	:	:	4.8	:
	:	t per-	Women	9.8	8.4	:	8.7	1.9	8.8	:	2.0
	Cash	Without per-	Men	13.8	14.2	15.4	13.9	5.1	3.5	1.8	4.9
	0	quisites	Women	11.8	:	:	11.7	2.9	:	:	63
		With perq	Men	14.2	18.9	:	15.1	3.6	4.4	- <del>-</del>	4.4
,		Zone		Mean waqe Maidan	Malnad	Dry	State	Standard devi- ation Maiden	Malnad	Dry	State

Norg.—The figures in italics relate to the mode of payment having the widest coverage in terms of mandays worked (c.f. para 5.4 above).

5.6. Wage rates in different agricultural operations and in non-agricultural labour—The "weighted" average daily wagerate ior different agricultural operations and for non-agricultural labour taking all modes of payment together are given in the statement below.—

Average daily wage (in Re. a. p.) for adult workers in agricultural and non-agricultural employment STATEMENT VII

					Zone	ne				
ope	Operations		м.	Maidan	Malnad	าลd		Dry	δ	State
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Мошеп	Men	Women
Preparatory	:	:	1 0 0 (18.0)	0 8 0 (11:6)	0 12 10 (8·2)	0 8 0 (20·4)	1 0 0 (26.2)	0 9 7 (4.9)	0 15 7 (17·5)	0 8 2 (11.0)
Ploughing	:	:	0 9 7 (0.0)	0 8 0 (0.4)	1 0 0 (12.5)	:	1 1 7 (8.6)	:	0 14 8 (9.4)	0 8 2 (0.4)
Sowing	:	:	0 12 10 (4·7)	0 0 7 (5·1)	0 12 10 (2·1)	0 12 10 (4.9)	1 1 7 (4.6)	0 12 10 (2.0)	0 13 1 (4·4)	0 9 11 (4.4)
Transplanting	:	:	0 12 10 (4.5)	0 6 5 (10·1)	1 0 0 (10.0)	0 11 2 (19.4)	0 9 7 (2.0)	0 9 7 (14.9)	0 13 9 (4.8)	0 9 0 (12.5)
Weeding	:	•	0 11 2 (11.0)	0 8 0 (28·3)	0 14 5 (9.6)	0 9 7 (23.9)	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 11 & 2 \\ (2 \cdot 9) \end{array}$	0 9 7 (19.4)	0 11 0 (10.2)	0 8 10 (25·6)

STATEMENT VII-contd.

• -		STAT	STATEMENT VI	VII—contd.				
Operations	Maj	Maidan	Malnad	nad	Dry	y	on marc	
	Men	Women	Mon	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
:	0 14 5 (3.4)	(9·0) 0 8 0	1 1 7 (6.4)	:	0 14 5 (0·7)	0 14 5 (1.2)	0 15 5	0 10 5 (0.6)
	0 14 5 (20:3)	0 9 7 (26.8)	1 8 0 (14.1)	1, 1, 7, (14.4)	1 0 0 (29.5)	0 11 2 (37.9)	0 14 8 (20.2)	0 10 7 (27.9)
:	1 0 0 (7·1)	0 12 10 (7·8)	1 4 10 (6·1)	0 11 2 (2·4)	1 4 10 (3·1)	0 12 10 (1.0)	1 0 4 (6.7)	0 12 2 (5·4)
	1 0 0 (6.1)	0 8 0 (4.0)	1 0 0 (13.8)	(9.9)	0 14 5	0 11 2 (3.6)	0 15 10 (7.3)	0 8 10 (4·2)
All agricultural operations	0 13 7 (84·1)	0 8 11 (96.7)	1 1 4 (82.8)	0 11 1 (92.0)	0 15 8 (84.6)	0 10 7 (84.9)	0 14 7 (84.0)	0 9 6 (92.0)
Non-agricultural labour	1 7 (15.9)	0 9 7 (5·3)	1 0 0 (17.2)	0 9 7 (8.0)	1 0 0 (15.4)	0 11 2 (15.1)	1 1 5 (16.0)	0 10 1 (8.0)
	Nor	s.—Figures in	brackets denot	NoreFligures in brackets denote percentage of man-days.	f man-days,	•		

The number of agricultural labour families did not fall below 40 per cent of the rural families in any zone and hence nowhere was scarcity of labour. Moreover, mutual exchange of labour as well as the system of mutual help was widely prevalent among certain castes cultivating land. Consequently, availability of labour did not seem generally to affect the wage rates except during harvesting which by its very nature is a rush job. Since, however, labourers were not accustomed to moving away from their village in search of work, wage differentials as between villages were maintained and local custom and convention mainly determined the prevailing wage rates. Even so, the average daily wage of men workers for different agricultural operations for the State as a whole varied only within narrow limits, the highest average wages being Rs. 1-0-4 for threshing, Re. 0-15-7 for preparatory, Re. 0-15-5 for irrigating and Re. 0-14-8 for ploughing; and the lowest being Re. 0-11-1 for weeding, and Re. 0-13-1 for sowing. The corresponding range of variations of wages for women was Re. 0-12-2 for threshing, Re. 0-10-7 for harvesting, Re. 0-9-11 for sowing, Re. 0-9-0 for transplanting, and Re. 0-8-10 for weeding. As mentioned in para 5.5, however, the general level of agricultural wages, taking all operations into account, varied markedly as between the zones, it being the highest in the Malnad and the lowest in the Maidan zone. The solitary exception to this were the rates for preparatory operations which were the highest in the Dry and the lowest in the Malnad zone. It was also noticed that while in the Maidan and the Dry zones, preparatory operations were performed mostly by men, in the Malnad zone they were managed largely by women. This would probably explain why wage rates for the operation was lower in Malnad zone than in others. In the Malnad zon e, due to the rugged nature of its fields, and in the Dry zone due to inferior soil and inadequate rainfall, agricultural operations were comparatively more difficult and strenuous. That the Dry zone, inspite of being less fertile and less developed than the Maidan zone, could still maintain a higher level of wages, was due mainly to the following reason. Although in the Dry zone the over-all mandays worked were lower than in the other zones, the employment of hired labou was mostly on operations which generally were paid for at relatively high rates.

5.7. Frequency distribution of mandays according to ranges of daily wage rates—The statement below shows the percentage distribution of mandays worked by men and women workers by ranges of daily wage rates:—

STATEMENT VIII

Percentage distribution of mandays worked by men and women workers according to runges of wage-rates

					Zone			Ş	State
Wago range		Ms	Maidan	Mal	Malnad	Dry	<b>.</b>		ļ
	<del></del>	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Мошеп	Men	Women
Less than 2 as.	:	:	:	:	:				
2 вз. — 6 вз.	:	8.0	7.8	0.5	8.1	6,	&		
6 as. — 10 as.	<del>:</del>	23.3	55.2	3.4	34.0	4.2	46.2	19.5	50.7
10 as. — 14 as.	<del>-</del>	23.7	27.5	13.6	27.0	34.0	43.3	23.5	30.1
14 as. — 18 as.	:	33.8	8.8	37.3	11.8	36.5	9	34.4	• «
18 as. — 22 as.	<b>:</b>	.16.0	L.	25.1	8.	11.9	6.	16.0	, e.
22 as. — 26 as.	<b>:</b>	1.2	:	7.2	8.8	6.4	2.0	4.6	, C.
26 as. — 30 as.	•	4	:	10.9	4	6.	œ	6.	s eg
30 as 34 as.	·	1.6	67	1.6	:	2.6	2.4	1.5	
34 as. and above	<u>:</u>	લ્ય	•	4	1.1	2.6	:	0.7	<b>φ</b>
All groups	:	100.0	0.001	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	:	14.1	9.6	18.4	12.6	16.3	11:11	14.6	9.4
Standard deviation	<u> </u>	2.0	3.3	5.7	6.3	6.2	4.8	5.4	4.0

About 77 per cent of the mandays worked by men were paid at rates varying from 6 to 18 annas, the largest concentration being in the wage slab of 14 to 18 annas. In the case of women workers, the wage ranges 6 to 10 and 10 to 14 annas between them covered 18 per cent of mandays, about 51 per cent being concentrated in the lower ranges. The para below discusses the extent of relatively high and low wages in the various zones.

5.8. Extent of relatively high and low wages.—The daily men wage for men and women workers in the State as a whole was 14.6 and 9.4 annas respectively. Wage rates higher and lower by one-third than the mean would be about 20 and 10 annas respectively for men and about 14 and 7 annas respectively for women. The statement below gives the percentages of mandays paid at the rate of 22 annas or above and below 10 annas for men and at the rates 14 annas or above and below 6 annas for women:—

STATEMENT IX
Extent of high and low wages

				Men (	100)	Women	(100)
-	Zone			22 annas or above	Below 10 annas	14 annas or above	Below 6 annas
'Maidan				3.4	24 · 1	0.5	7.8
Malnad		٠		20.4	3.6	30.9	8.1
Dry				12.5	5.0	9.6	0.8
State			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5.9	20.2	12.8	6.4

B. Attached workers.

5.9. Attached workers constituted only 1.6 per cent of the total number of wage earners. They were usually engaged on an annual basis, and the contract between the employer and the worker was entered into at the beginning of the agricultural year. Loans were advanced on the condition that the debtor would work until repayment was made in full to the employer-cum-creditor, wages earned by such debtor being adjusted towards repayment. Generally, no interest was charged but in some localities, it was customary to charge interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. Agreement relating to the grant of advances are in the nature of bonds. These were generally reduced to writing and were sometimes registered as well.

5·10. The most common method of remunerating the attached worker was to make an annual cash payment ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30, according to age, in the case of children and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 for adults. The amount was higher if the person worked both in the house and the field. In addition, they were also allowed free accommodation and perquisites such as cooked meals and clothing. During the harvesting and threshing seasons, which last for a month or two, the workers in some villages were paid As. 8 extra a day as they had to work till late in the evening during this period. The terms of employment and methods of payment varied from village to village. No leave of any kind was granted as a rule to the workers, who had to make good the

period of any absence by working for the required number of days after the expiry of the period of contract.

#### 6. Child workers-

6·1. Child workers with few exceptions were all casual labourers forming about 6 per cent of the total number of casual workers. They were usually employed as agricultural wage earners, more often in preparatory, transplanting and harvesting operations. A few (about 17 per cent) also worked as non-agricultural labourers during the off season. Of the total number of mandays worked by all casual labourers for wages, children's share was 3·9 per cent, 3·7 per cent being in agricultural and 0·2 per cent in non-agricultural employment. On an average, a child worker in casual labour families was employed for 92 days in agricultural and for 5 days in non-agricultural labour during the year. The average daily wage for a casual child worker was Re. 0-11-1, Re. 0-9-9 and Re. 0-10-7 respectively for preparatory, transplanting and harvesting operations, the average for all agricultural operations being Re. 0-10-9 as against, Re. 0-13-11 for non-agricultural labour. The most important mode of payment in agriculture was cash without perquisites. Taking all modes together, the daily mean wage for a child worker was 11·5 annas with a standard deviation of 5·7 annas.

7. Income of agricultural labour families—

7.1. Annual income per family—The annual income per family consisting, on an average, of 4.3 persons of whom 2.4 were earners, amounted, approximately to Rs. 396. Details are given in Table 6 (Annexure II). The following statement gives the average annual income per family for each zone:—

Statement X
Average annual income in the different zones

-			~		Zone		
Ann	ual incom	ne (in Rs.	)	Maidan	Malnad	Dry	State
Per family		••		409	414	337	396

The Dry zone is marked out as the region of comparatively low income. Families in this zone could earn less from farming besides not being able to earn comparable income from agricultural wages because of lesser opportunities for employment.

7.2. Sources of income—Agricultural labour was the major source of income of an average family, contributing Rs. 202 or 50.9 per cent of its annual income. Farming accounted for Rs. 87 or 22.1 per cent, non-agricultural labour for Rs. 49 or 12.3 per cent and miscellaneous occupations and other sources for Rs. 58 or 14.7 per cent.

7.3. Sources of non-agricultural wage income were well-work (excavation of salt clearing), stone quarrying and splitting, road repairing, fencing etc. Some women earned a little income as household servants or by cleaning cattlesheds and by pounding paddy. Occupations other than farming, namely, cobblery, rearing of cocoons, carpentry, pottery and cattle rearing etc., were the traditional callings of certain castes.

7.4. The statement below shows the relative importance of each source of income for an average family in each zone.

# STATEMENT XI Income by Sources

Source		Annual income	(in Rs.)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
——————	Maidan	Malnad	Dry	State
Agricultural labour	207	214	170	202
Non-agricultural labour	(50·6) 51	(51·7) 47	(50·4) 43	(50·9) 49
Cultivation of land	$(12 \cdot 5)$ 93	(11·3) 110	(12·8) 52	(12·3) 87
Miscellaneous occupations and other sources.	(22·7) 52 (14·1)	(26·6) 43 (10·4)	$ \begin{array}{c c} (15 \cdot 4) \\ 72 \\ (21 \cdot 4) \end{array} $	(22·1) 58 (14·7)
Total	409 (100·0)	414 (100·0)	337 (100·0)	396 (100·0)

Note.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

While the Maidan and Malnad zones were only slightly dissimilar both in regard to total income and its composition, the Dry zone differed in both these respects from them. Wage income from agricultural and non-agricultural labour as also income from farming were much less in this zone though partially off set by higher income from other miscellaneous occupations.

7.5. As stated already, attached labour families formed a very small proportion, namely, 1.6 per cent of the total. The annual income of an average family of attached workers was Rs. 671, of which as much as 75.6 per cent (Rs. 507) was wage income from agriculture.

7.6. The statement below compares the income composition of an average family of casual workers with land with that of a landless family.

Statement XII

Composition of income for the different casual labour families

	Averag	e annual inco	me per family	(in Rs.)	
Category of families	Agricultural labour	Non-agri- cultural labour	Cultivation of land	Occupations other than farming and miscellan- eous sources	Total
Casual labour— (i) With land	193 (44·4)	44 (10·0)	144 (33·1)	54 (12·5)	435 (100·0)
(ii) Without land	201 (62·4)	58 (18·1)		63 (19·5)	322 (100·0)
All casual labour families.	197 (50·2)	49 (12·6)	88 (22·5)	58 (14·7)	396 (100·0)

Note.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

The annual income of a family with land was higher by about one-third than that of landless families of casual workers. It is relevant to point out, however, that the landless families were of lower size. The available income per capita amounted to about Rs. 83 for an average landless family and Rs. 94 for a family with land. The significant fact is that of the annual income of the latter as much as one-third was derived from farming and of that of the former as much as 80 per cent was derived from wages (agricultural and non-agricultural labour taken together).

#### 8. Consumption expenditure—

8.1. The average annual expenditure of an agricultural labour family was about Rs. 429\* as against an average income of Rs. 396, thus indicating a deficit budget. Details of consumption expenditure of the different categories of families are given in Table 7 which also shows their average size, earning strength and annual income. The annual expenditure incurred by casual workers' families was about Rs. 426 and the corresponding figures for families with and without land were Rs. 475 and R. 348 respectively. The higher expenditure among families with land was met, among other things, from extra income from cultivation of land. The earning strength and size of these families were also higher than the others. The following statement shows the average annual consumption expenditure per family on various consumption groups in the different zones:—

Statement XIII

Average annual consumption expenditure per family

		Zone		
Consumption groups	Maidan	Malnad	Dry	State
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Food	333 (75·1)	333 (75·7)	292 (78·6)	325 (75·9)
Clothing and footwear	36 (8·3)	32 (7·5)	43 (11·6)	37 (8·7)
Fuel and lighting	9 (2·0)	6 (1·4)	6 (1.6)	8 (I·8)
House-rent and repairs	19 (4·2)	7 (1.5)	(0 · 2)	14 (3·2)
Services and miscellaneous	46 (10·4)	56 (12·9)	(8·0)	45 (10·4)
Total	433 (100·0)	434 (100·0)	371 (100·0)	429 (100·0)

<sup>(</sup>Figures in brackets are percentages to total).

<sup>\*</sup> Excludes an expenditure of Rs. 14 on account of ceromonies.

8.2. The average annual expenditure per consumption unit\* worked out to Rs. 129 with a standard deviation of Rs. 65, the corre ponding figures for casual workers' families being practically the same. Table 9 shows details for all categories of families. The figures in respect of expenditure per consumption unit and the standard deviation in the three zones were as follows:—

Statement XIV

Average annual expenditure per consumption unit and its standard deviation

~								
		Zo	ne '				Average expenditure per consumption unit	Standard deviation
							(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)
Maidan						••	131.9	9.9
Malnad			• •	• •	• •		146.9	54.4
Dry	• •	• •		• •	• •	••	105.3	48.1

The average expenditure per consumption unit was the highest in Malnad zone. Further, the dispersion of individual expenditure was comparatively less in this zone. The expenditure per consumption unit was much lower in Dry zone. The expenditure per capita worked to about Rs. 106 for the State. The corresponding figures for the three zones were Rs. 109·5 for Maidan, Rs. 122·7 for Malnad and Rs. 85·1 for Dry zones.

Budget analysis

8.3. Expenditure on food—Food accounted for the major portion of the total consumption expenditure since about 76 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on food alone. The casual workers without land spent more on food (79 per cent) than those with land, the expenditure for the latter amounting to 74 per cent. The high proportion of expenditure on food clearly indicates a low standard of living.

Table 8 gives details of expenditure incurred on various items in the food group in the different categories of families. The average expenditure incurred by agricultural labour families on food was Rs. 325.5; of this, expenditure on cereals accounted for as much as 66.8 per cent. The cereals consumed mainly consisted of ragi and ice. Consumption of certain other cereals such as jola, navana, korli, bajra etc. was also reported but only to a limited extent. On an average, the consumption of cereals worked out to about 18 ounces per day per consumption unit, or about 14 ounces per capita a day. Table 11 gives full details. The cereals consumed varied considerably between different zones especially with regard to the type of cereals consumed. Whereas

<sup>\*</sup> According to Lusk's Co-efficients.

ragi was the predominant cereal in Maidan and Dry zones, in Malnad zone rice was by far the most important cereal consumed. This is probably due to the extensive cultivation of paddy in this zone as against ragi which is grown in plenty in the other two zones. Further, rice being costlier than ragi, bajra and other cereals, the workers naturally resorted to cheaper varieties of cereals. It was only on festive occasions that the workers consumed any rice at all. The quantity of cereals consumed also varied from zone to zone. The consumption of cereals per consumption unit worked out to about 18.8 ounces in Maidan and 19.5 ounces in Dry zone, while it was much lower, viz., 13.7 ounces a day in Malnad zone. But in Malnad zone, perquisites in the form of cooked meals given to the agricultural workers formed a substantial portion, viz., Rs. 71 or 16.3 per cent of the total expenditure. This presumably explains the low intake of cereals in this zone. The consumption of cereals per capita varied in the same way as those per consumption unit.

The above figures do not include the cereal content of perquisite. On an average, it worked out to 2.7 oz. per con umption unit or 2.2 ozs. per capita. Thus, taking the state as a whole, the total intake of cereals per day came to 20.5 ozs. per consumption unit or 16.6 ozs. per capita.

- 8.4. The percentage expenditure on pulses was somewhat significant in this State. On an average, the expenditure incurred on pulses was about Rs. 20 or 6 per cent of the total expenditure. This worked out to 1 ounce per day per consumption unit or 0.8 ounce per capita a day. Among the pulses consumed by agricultural labourers, grandal, tur and avani were prominent.
- 8.5. Diet of agricultural workers—The diet of agricultural labourers was poor and their staple cereals were ragi and jola. They consumed three meals a day during busy seasons and two meals during slack seasons. In the morning they usually consumed whatever food was left over the previous night or ragi rotti prepared out of ragi flour in the shape of chapati along with chutney (mixture of salt and chillies with tamarind). During mid-day, they consumed preparations made of ragi or jola flour (often in the shape of urunda chutney). The night meal is the most substantial one. They take rice or ragi, with soup prepared out of horse gram or tur dal or avare dal. Spices are normally used and consumption of meat, fish, eggs etc. is rare. Similar is the case with milk and milk products. It is only during festive occasions that agricultural workers took rice and payasa—(sweet prepared out of broken rice with gur). During slack season they also consumed groundnut when they were unable to get cereals. The agricultural workers took liquor occasionally.
- 8.6. Clothing and footwear—The expenditure incurred by an average agricultural labour family was Rs. 37 or 8.7 per cent of the total expenditure. The expenditure was mostly for clothing since there was practically no expenditure incurred on account of footwear.

The dress of the agricultural workers was broadly the same as that of workers in the adjacent tates such as Madras and Hyderabad. Usually men wore dhoti (about 3 to 4 yards in length). Use of turban was not very common among agricultural workers, but they wore shirts, banians etc. during their travel or on some festive occasions. The dress of women consisted of saree and blouse, and they wore bangles especially during some festivals.

- 8.7. Fuel and lighting—The next item, fuel and lighting, constituted about 1.8 per cent (or Rs. 8) of the total consumption expenditure. On an average, an agricultural labour family incurred expenditure only on a bottle of kerosene oil and a box of matches per month.
- 8.8. House-rent and repairs—The expenditure incurred on 'house-rent and repairs' was about Rs. 14 or 3.2 per cent of the total expenditure. Since most of the houses of agricultural workers were owned by them, the expenditure incurred mainly relates to repairs. Most of the houses were kacha, made of mud walls with thatched roof or country tiles. The expenditure incurred on account of house repairs in the Maidan zone was comparatively high as it accounted for as much as Rs. 19 or 4.2 per cent of the total expenditure.
- 8.9. Services and miscellaneous—The expenditure incurred on the group 'services and miscellaneous' was Rs. 45 or  $10\cdot 4$  per cent of the total expenditure. The major items of expenditure were tobacco (including bidi and cigarettes) and pansupari. In fact, the percentage expenditure incurred on tobacco and pansupari were 4.5 and 3.4 in Maidan zone and 4.8 and 3.2 in Malnad zone. It was much less in the Dry zone, the respective percentages being 1.9 on tobacco and 2.2 on pansupari. The expenditure on 'services' was broadly the same in all the zones. Use of washing soap was in vogue only in Maidan and Malnad zones; on an average, a family spent during a month about as. 3 in Maidan zone and as. 4 in Malnad zone. Consumption of intoxicants was reported to some extent, in Malnad zone where it accounted for about Rs.  $6\cdot3$ or 1.5 per cent of the total expenditure. On the whole, expenditure incurred on 'services and miscellaneous' group was more, viz., 12.9 per cent of the total expenditure in Malnad zone and it was much less, viz., 8.0 per cent of the total expenditure in Dry zone; in Maidan zone, this group accounted for 10.4 per cent of the total expenditure.
- 8.10. Levels of living—The distribution of agricultural labour families according to expenditure per consumption unit\* is given in Tables 9 and 10. Of the total agricultural labour families, about 44 per cent were in the expenditure group 'Rs. 101—150'. These families had, on an average, 4.4 persons or 3.5 consumption units. Their percentage expenditure on food was 77.5. The next important but lower group was 'Rs. 51—100' which included 25.1 per cent of the families. There were 5.4 persons and 4.3 consumption units with an expenditure on food forming 82.3 per cent of the total expenditure in these families. The adjacent higher group 'Rs. 151—200' accounting for about 16.3 per cent of the families had, on an average, 3.5 persons and 2.9 consumption units. These families spent about 76 per cent on food. The number of families falling in the lowest and the highest groups, viz., 'Rs. 0-50' and Rs. 351

<sup>\*</sup>According to Lusk's co-efficients.

and above, were not significant as they accounted for only 0.3 and 0.8 per cent of the families. These families spent about 88 and 48.5 per cent on food. This would seem to suggest that broadly as the level of expenditure increases the percentage expenditure on food also increases thereby indicating that there is a measure of unsatisfied demand for food in the lower levels.

As regards zones, the largest concentration of families was in the group 'Rs. 101-150' in Maidan and Malnad zones, where it accounted for 46.6 and 47.8 per cent of the total families respectively. In the Dry zone, however, the largest concentration was in the group 'Rs. 51-100' accounting for 42.4 per cent. The Dry zone also contained the largest percentage (44 per cent ) of the expenditure group below Rs. 100 and the smallest percentage (3 per cent) of expenditure group above Rs. 200. On the other hand, Malnad zone, contained least percentage (23 per cent) of the group below Rs. 100 and the highest the group above Rs. 200. percentage (22 per cent) for Maidan zone the expenditure group below Rs. 100 was 23 per cent and above Rs. 200 was 15 per cent. As regards the pattern of expenditure, that for Dry zone was poorer; the average expenditure and income per family was low and there was greater concentration of families in the lower levels of living. Though the proportion of expenditure on clothing and footwear was only slightly higher, viz., 11.6 per cent (due mainly to larger family size) as against the percentages of 7.5 and 8.3 in Malnad and Maidan zones respectively, that of the expenditure on 'services and miscellaneous' was much lower. Further, the percentage expenditure on food was also higher viz., 79 per cent in this zone.

# 9. Cost of living—

- 9.1. "Weights" for the construction of cost of living index numbers for agricultural workers are available from the percentage distribution of expenditure on the different consumption groups.
- 9.2. Retail price data for important items of consumption for a period of 12 months were collected simultaneously with the enquiry. These were averaged over a period of one year in order to allow for seasonal fluctuations. Details in respect of individual items under each group along with their "weights" proportional to total expenditure have been given, zone-wise, in the statement in Annexure. I.

#### 10. Indebtedness—

10·1. As stated already in para 8·1, the over-all budget showed a deficit even though the expenditure on "ceremonies" was not taken into account. The majority of the families of agricultural workers viz., 77·1 per cent were indebted. Table 12 gives full particulars of indebted families, their extent, purpose and source of debt in respect of each category of families. The proportion of indebted families was more, viz., 81 per cent in the case of families with land than those without land (71 per cent) among ca-ual families. The high proportion of indebted families among workers with land may be attributed to the debt incurred for productive purposes, in addition to other items such as consumption expenditure and social purposes.

- 10.2. The average debt per indebted family was about Rs. 253, the per capita debt being Rs. 56. Of the total debt of Rs. 253, a sum of Rs. 117 or 46.1 per cent was incurred on account of consumption. Production accounted for Rs. 64 or 25.4 per cent, while debt incurred for social purposes was as much as Rs. 72. Thus it is clear that the agricultural worker who was already spending a major portion of income on food was also driven to the necessity of borrowing for not only meeting his day-to-day expenditure on consumption but also expenditure on account of social purposes such as ceremonies, marriages etc.
- 10.3. The money-lenders were the main source for borrowing. Of the total money borrowed, about 45 per cent were contributed by money-lenders. The next important source was 'others' i.e. friends and relatives—who contributed about 29 per cent. The share of the contribution of employers was about 22 per cent. Co-operative societies played only an insignificant part in advancing loans to agricultural workers in this State. It is relevant to point out the following results of the "Resurvey of indebtedness of selected villages, 1945" published by the Government of Mysore:—(1) There has been an increase in the percentage of indebted families in the villages, and (2) major portion of the debt, incurred was spent for unproductive purposes e.g. (a) consumption, (b) social purposes, and (3) the main source of borrowing was money-lenders.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

## 1. Coverage and size of sample-

The intensive Family Survey covered in all 24 villages in the three zones into which the State was divided for the purpose of the enquiry. The Intensive Family Survey was spread over a period of twelve months from 1st March 1950 to 28th February 1951.

# 2. Structure of agricultural labour families—

- 2.1. Of the agricultural labour families selected for the Intensive Family Survey, 98.4 per cent were those of casual workers and 1.6 per cent of attached workers.
- $2 \cdot 2$ . Of the total wage earners, 45 per cent were men, 50 per cent women and 5 per cent children. On an average, there were  $4 \cdot 3$  persons per family, of whom  $2 \cdot 4$  were earners. Of the earners,  $2 \cdot 1$  were wage earners, consisting of  $0 \cdot 9$  men,  $1 \cdot 1$  women and  $0 \cdot 1$  children. Thus, women wage earners were as prominent as men.

## 3. Employment and unemployment-

- 3.1. Employment—On an average, an adult male agricultural earner was employed on wages for 130 days in agricultural and 24 days in non-agricultural labour. A woman was employed for 120 days in agricultural and 10 days in non-agricultural labour. An adult male earner in casual workers' families was employed for a total of 151 days during the year as against 282 days for those in attached workers' families.
- 3.2. Of the total man-days worked by casual workers, the contribution of men and women was exactly the same viz. 48 per cent each, the rest 4 per cent being the share of children.
- 3·3. The percentage distribution of man-days worked by men and women together in the different agricultural operations was as follows:—Harvesting 23·1 per cent, weeding 17·2 per cent, preparatory operations 13·7 per cent, transplanting 8·3 per cent, threshing 5·8 per cent, ploughing 4·7 per cent, sowing 4·2 per cent, irrigating 2 per cent and "others" 5·5 per cent. Non-agricultural labour accounted for 11·6 per cent of the total man-days worked by all casual workers.
- 3.4. Unemployment—On an average, an adult male casual worker could not secure wage employment for 65 days in the year, of which for 42 days, the cause of unemployment was want of work. An attached worker was unemployed only for 33 days in the year.

# 4. Wages-Modes of payment and rates-

4.1. On an average, wages from agricultural labour amounted to Rs. 202 per year or about 51 per cent of the average annual income per family of agricultural workers.

- 4.2. Modes of payment—The mode having the widest coverage in terms of man-days worked was 'cash without perquisites' paid at time rates. Payment at piece rates covered less than 1 per cent man-days. There was some interzonal variation in regard to modes of payment. There was a variety of modes besides 'cash without perquisites' in all the zones, excepting the Maidan where cash with perquisites was the only other mode deserving mention. Whereas the Maidan zone was conspicuous for the predominance of cash wages, the Dry zone was notable for the prevalence of kind wages. Supply of perquisites consisting of mid-day meal, was most frequent for men workers in the Malnad zone, 70 per cent of the man-days worked by them being supplemented by perquisites as against the corresponding percentage of 35 for the State. Even within the same zone, differences existed in regard to coverage of each mode as between men and women workers. A lesser proportion of man-days worked by women was covered by cash payment than men and wages for a smaller proportion of them were supplemented by perquisites, which were also usually lighter. This was true of all the zones. Perquisites consisted of a mid-day meal and their average daily value was about 4 annas for men and 3 annas for women.
- $4\cdot 3$ . Mean wage and standard deviation—Mean wage under the mode 'cash without perquisites' was as.  $14\cdot 0$  and as.  $8\cdot 0$  respectively for men and women workers; the standard deviation of the mean wage was  $4\cdot 9$  and  $2\cdot 0$  annas respectively. Taking all modes together, the mean wage was  $14\cdot 6$  and  $9\cdot 4$  annas with standard deviations of  $5\cdot 4$  and  $4\cdot 0$  annas respectively for men and women workers.

4.4. Rates for agricultural operations—Taking all modes of wage payment together, the weighted average rates (in Rs. A. P.) per day were as follows:—

	Operations						Women
	<del>-</del>					Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P.
Preparatory	• •	••		• •		0 15 7	0 8 2
Ploughing		·				0 14 8	082
Sowing		••			.	0 13 1	0 9 11
Transplanting		••	• •			0 13 9	0 9 0
Weeding						0 11 0	0 8 10
Irrigating		• •	• •	• •		0 15 5	0 10 5
Harvesting		• •	• •	••		0 14 8	0 10 7
Threshing	••	• •	••	••		1 0 4	0 12 2
Others	<b>.</b> •	••	••	••		0 15 10	0 8 10
•	. All	agricult	ıral oper	ations		0 14 7	0 9 5

# SUMMARY OF RESULTS

## 1. Coverage and size of sample-

The intensive Family Survey covered in all 24 villages in the three zones into which the State was divided for the purpose of the enquiry. The Intensive Family Survey was spread over a period of twelve months from 1st March 1950 to 28th February 1951.

# 2. Structure of agricultural labour families-

- 2·1. Of the agricultural labour families selected for the Intensive Family Survey, 98·4 per cent were those of casual workers and 1·6 per cent of attached workers.
- $2 \cdot 2$ . Of the total wage earners, 45 per cent were men, 50 per cent women and 5 per cent children. On an average, there were  $4 \cdot 3$  persons per family, of whom  $2 \cdot 4$  were earners. Of the earners,  $2 \cdot 1$  were wage earners, consisting of  $0 \cdot 9$  men,  $1 \cdot 1$  women and  $0 \cdot 1$  children. Thus, women wage earners were as prominent as men.

# 3. Employment and unemployment-

- 3.1. Employment—On an average, an adult male agricultural earner was employed on wages for 130 days in agricultural and 24 days in non-agricultural labour. A woman was employed for 120 days in agricultural and 10 days in non-agricultural labour. An adult male earner in casual workers' families was employed for a total of 151 days during the year as against 282 days for those in attached workers' families.
- $3\cdot 2$ . Of the total man-days worked by casual workers, the contribution of men and women was exactly the same viz. 48 per cent each, the rest 4 per cent being the share of children.
- 3.3. The percentage distribution of man-days worked by men and women tegether in the different agricultural operations was as follows:—Harvesting 23.1 per cent, weeding 17.2 per cent, preparatory operations 13.7 per cent, transplanting 8.3 per cent, threshing 5.8 per cent, ploughing 4.7 per cent, sowing 4.2 per cent, irrigating 2 per cent and "others" 5.5 per cent. Non-agricultural labour accounted for 11.6 per cent of the total man-days worked by all casual workers.
- 3.4. Unemployment—On an average, an adult male casual worker could not secure wage employment for 65 days in the year, of which for 42 days, the cause of unemployment was want of work. An attached worker was unemployed only for 33 days in the year.

## 4. Wages—Modes of payment and rates-

4.1. On an average, wages from agricultural labour amounted to Rs. 202 per year or about 51 per cent of the average annual income per family of agricultural workers.

- 4.2. Modes of payment—The mode having the widest coverage in terms of man-days worked was 'cash without perquisites' paid at time rates. Payment at piece rates covered less than I per cent man-days. There was some interzonal variation in regard to modes of payment. There was a variety of modes besides 'cash without perquisites' in all the zones, excepting the Maidan where cash with perquisites was the only other mode deserving mention. Whereas the Maidan zone was conspicuous for the predominance of cash wages, the Dry zone was notable for the prevalence of kind wages. Supply of perquisites consisting of mid-day meal, was most frequent for men workers in the Malnad zone, 70 per cent of the man-days worked by them being supplemented by perquisites as against the corresponding percentage of 35 for the State. Even within the same zone, differences existed in regard to coverage of each mode as between men and women workers. A lesser proportion of man-days worked by women was covered by cash payment than men and wages for a smaller proportion of them were supplemented by perquisites, which were also usually lighter. This was true of all the zones. Perquisites consisted of a mid-day meal and their average daily value was about 4 annas for men and 3 annas for women.
- $4\cdot 3$ . Mean wage and standard deviation—Mean wage under the mode 'cash without perquisites' was as  $14\cdot 0$  and as  $8\cdot 0$  respectively for men and women workers; the standard deviation of the mean wage was  $4\cdot 9$  and  $2\cdot 0$  annas respectively. Taking all modes together, the mean wage was  $14\cdot 6$  and  $9\cdot 4$  annas with standard deviations of  $5\cdot 4$  and  $4\cdot 0$  annas respectively for men and women workers.

4.4. Rates for agricultural operations—Taking all modes of wage payment together, the weighted average rates (in Rs. A. P.) per day were as follows:—

•		Oper	ations		-		Men	Women
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.
Preparatory	7,						0 15 7	0 8 2
Ploughing			•••				0 14 8	0 8 2
Sowing			• •		••		0 13 1	0 9 11
Transplanti	ng	••	••		••		0 13 9	0 9 0
Weeding		••					0 11 0	0 8 10
Irrigating	• •	••	••				0 15 5	0 10 5
Harvesting	••	••	••		• •	••	0 14 8	0 10 7
Threshing		••		• •,		••	1 0 4	0 12 2
Others		• •			••	••	0 15 10	0 8 10
•		All	agricultu	ral oper	ations		0 14 7	0 9 5

4.5. Comparison of wage rates in agricultural and non-agricultural employment—The statement below gives the "weighted" average daily wage (in Rs. A. P.) ("weighted" by man-days worked) in agricultural and non-agricultural employment in each zone and the estimate for the State as a whole.

			,	Employment							
i	Zor	ie		Agric	ultural	Non-agricultural					
				Men	Women	Men	Women				
Maidan				Rs. A. P. 0 13 7	Rs. A. P. 0 8 11	Rs. A. P. 1 1 7	Rs. A. P. 0 9 7				
Malnad				1 1 4	0 11 1	1 0 0	0 9 7				
Dry	•• :	••	••	0 15 8	0 10 7	1 0 0	0 11 2				
		State	•	0 14 7	0 9 5	1 1 5	0 10 1				

The average agricultural wages were the lowest in the Dry zone and the highest in the Malnad zone.

4.6. Extent of low wage man-days in agricultural employment—The daily mean wage for men and women workers in the State as a whole was 14.6 and 9.4 annas respectively. The statement below gives the percentages of man-days worked by men and women paid respectively at rates below 10 and 6 annas.

		Zone		Percentage of work-days paid below			
			Zone			Men(100)	Women(100)
						10 annas	6 annas
Maidan				 		24 · 1	7.8
Malnad		• •		 ••		3.6	8.1
Dry	••			 	•	5.0	0.8
				State		20.2	6.4

<sup>5.</sup> Income of agricultural labour families—

5·1. The estimated annual income per family amounted to Rs. 396. The details for the zones are given below:—

Annua	lincome	(in Re)			State		
Аппиа	nual income (in Rs.)			Maidan	Malnad	Dry	Biato
Per family			•••	409	414	337	396

Thus the family income was also the lowest in the Dry zone and the highest in Malnad. In the Dry zone, the wage income and income from farming were both low and were partially offset by higher income from non-agricultural occupations.

- 5.2. For the State as a whole, income from agricultural and non-agricultural wages comprised 50.9 and 12.3 per cent respectively; that from cultivation of land and occupations and sources other than farming or labour accounted for 22.1 and 14.7 per cent respectively. Sources of non-agricultural wage income were well-work, quarrying and splitting of stones, road-work and fencing etc. Occupations other than farming, namely, cobblery, rearing of cocoons, carpentry, pottery etc. were the traditional calling of certain castes among agricultural workers.
- 5.3. The annual income of a family with land was higher by about one-third than that of a landless family and taking casual labour families alone; the figures were Rs. 435 and Rs. 322 respectively. The landless families, however, were on an average, of lower size and had fewer earners than the families with land. Of the annual income of the latter, as much as one-third was derived from farming and of that of the former as much as 80 per cent was derived from wages.

  6. Consumption expenditure—

6.1. The average annual consumption expenditure of an agricultural labour family was Rs. 429. Casual workers who formed as much as 98.4 per cent of the families, incurred, on an average, an annual expenditure of Rs. 426. The percentage expenditure incurred, taking all families together in the different consumption groups is given below:—

Food 50							75.9
Clothing and footwear	• •	• • •	• • •	••	• •	••	8.7
Fuel and lighting				• •			1.8
House-rent and repairs							$3 \cdot 2$
Services and miscellaneou	ıs	• •	• •				10.4
				_		-	
					<b>T</b> otal	• •	100.0

6.2. The expenditure per consumption unit was about Rs. 129 with a standard deviation of Rs. 65.3. The figures in respect of the three zones were as follows:—

		·	Zone	Average annual expenditure per consumption unit	Standard deviation		
						Rs.	Rs.
Maidan	••		• •	 • •	• •	131.9	69.9
Malnad		• •	• •	 		146.9	54.4
Dry	••	••	••	 ••	••	105.3	48.1

The level of living as measured by expenditure per consumption unit was the highest in Malnad and the lowest in the Dry zone. Taking individual families, there was less dispersion in levels of living in Malnad.

- 6.3. The major cereals consumed were ragi and rice. While ragi was the predominant cereal consumed in Maidan and Dry zones, rice was the most important cereal consumed in Malnad.
- 6.4. The consumption of cereals was about 18 ounces per day per consumption unit and about 14 ounces per capita a day. The corresponding figures for the three zones were 18.8 ounces (Maidan zone); 13.7 (Malnad zone) and 19.5 (Dry zone) respectively per consumption unit. The above figures do not include the cereal content of perquisites. Including the cereal content of perquisites, the over-allstate figures come to 20.2 ozs. per consumption unit and 16.6 ozs. per capita per day. The intake of pulses per day worked out to about an ounce a day per consumption unit and about 0.8 ounce per capita per day.
- 6.5. The expenditure on food formed the bulk of the expenditue and accounted for about 75.9 per cent of the total expenditure. It was the highest viz. 78.6 per cent in Dry zone, and the lowest (75.1 per cent) in Maidan zone; in Malnad zone, it accounted for about 75.7 per cent of the total expenditure.
- 6.6. Of the total expenditure on food, expenditure on cereals alone accounted for about 67 per cent and pulses 6 per cent. There was also an expenditure on food perquisites which accounted for about 16.2 per cent of the total expenditure.
- 6.7. The next important item of expenditure was 'services and miscellaneous' which accounted for 10.2 per cent of the total. The major items in this group were tobacco and punsupari.
- 6.8. The families were further classified on the basis of expenditure level per consumption unit. The largest concentration of families was in the expenditure group 'Rs. 101—150'. These families had an average size of 4.4 persons and 3.5 consumption units, with 77.5 per cent expenditure on food.

  7. Indebtedness—
- $7\cdot 1$ . The majority of the agricultural workers' families in this State were indebted, the percentage of indebted families to the total being  $77\cdot 1$ . The percentage of indebted families among workers with land was more viz. 81 than those without land who accounted for 71 per cent of the total families.
- 7.2. The average debt per indebted family was about Rs. 253, the per capita debt worked out to about Rs. 56. About 46 per cent of the total debt was incurred for consumption purposes, the debt incurred for productive and social purposes accounting for Rs. 64 or 25.4 per cent and Rs. 72 or 28.5 per cent respectively. About little less than one-third of the debt was incurred on account of social purposes.
- 7.3. Of the total money borrowed, about 45 per cent were from money lender. The next important source was 'others'—friends and relatives—accounting for 29 per cent of the total debt.

# ANNEXURE I

			1	ANNEXUR	EI		
			!	Zone—I (Mai	DAN)		
				. ,	,	Average annual expenditure Rs.	Percentage to total expenditure
Food Clothing and footwear Fuel and lighting House-rent and repairs Services and miscellaneous		 s				333·0 36·8 8·7 18•7 46·2	$75 \cdot 1$ $8 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 2$ $10 \cdot 4$
		,			Fotal	443.4	100.0
	Item	ıs		Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base-period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. Food-	:						Rs. As. P.
(a) Cereals- Rico		••		32.1		1 seer	0 6 6
Wheat		• •		1.9	-4	,,	0 6 6
Ragi				157.0	35.4	"	0 3 3
Jola	•	••		14.0	3.2	,,	. 15
		Total		205.0	46.2	'	
(b) Pulses— Gram	· :.	* )	٠.,	10.6	2.4	<b>"</b> '	0°10 0
Tur	••	• •		7.4	1.7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 12 0 0 10 0
Avare		••		6.0	1.3	••	. 19
		Total		24.0	5.4	, ,	i
Gur and s	sugar	••		3.9	-9	1 seer	0 9 0 (Gur)
Spices	••	• •		15.5	3.5	1 seer	1 14 0
Edible oil	٠			4.4	1.0		(Chillies)
$\mathbf{v}_{ ext{egetable}}$	es	• •		3.4	-8		
Salt		••		3.1	.7	I seer 🗳	0 2 0
Milk and	milk pro	oducts		1.1	•2	=	اِ
Meat and	fish			18-1	4.1	l seer	1 0 0
Food per	quisites			27.5	6.2		(meat)
Others	• •			27.0	6.1		
	Total fo	r food		333.0	75.1		

ANNEXURE I—contd.

Items	:-	Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base-period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. Clothing and footwear—			·		Rs. AS. P.
Dhoti		12.0	2.7	One	4 0 0
Shirt		7.0	1.6	••	••
Towel		1.0	0.2	••	
Saree		14.0	3 2	One	6 8 0
Blouse:		2.8	6	,,	1 4 0
Total		36.8	8.3		
II. Fuel and lighting—					
Kerosene oil		4.8	1.1	Per bottle	0 5 0
Match box		3.9	. 0	Per box	0.09
Total	••	8.7	2.0		
V. House-rent and repairs		18.7	4.2		
V. Services and miscellaneous-					1
Washerman		2.5	. 0.5		
Barber		2.0	0.5		
Washing soap		2.0	0.5	One cake	0 2 0
Bidi, eig. and tobacco		20.0	4.5	One seer	1 2 (tobacco
Pan supari	• •	15.0	3.4		(10Difee0
Travelling		3.2	0.7		
Others	••	1.5	0.3	'	
Total		46.2	10.4		

# ANNEXURE I-contd.

# ZONE-II (MALNAD)

Food			,	Average annual expenditure Rs. 332·7	76.7
Clothing and footwear	• •	• •	•• . •	. 32.5	7.5
Fuel and lighting	•	• • •		. 5.8	1.4
House rent and repairs	• •	• •		. 6.5	1.5.
Services and miscellaneous	· · ·	• •	••	. 56.3	12.9
		i	Total .	433.8	100.0
Items		Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base-period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. Food— (a) Cereals—					Rs. as. P.
Rice		179 · I	41.3	3 1 seer	0 6 6
Wheat		0.2			
Other cereals (Ragi etc.)		13.9	3.5	2   1 seer	0 3 3 (Ragi)
Total		193 · 2	44 - 5	5.	(1mgt)
(b) Pulses—	•			_	
Gram		3.1			0 12 0
Tur	• •	6.9	$\frac{1\cdot 0}{\cdot t}$		0 10 0
$The dugam \dots \dots$	• •	2.0	l	-	
Total		12.0	2.5	s	
Gur and sugar		6.7	1.	5 1 seer	0 8 0
Spices Edible oil Vegotables		9·0 5·5 5·0	2. 1.1	3 2	(Gur) 2 0 0 (Chillies)
Salt		2.6	· ·	6   1 seer	0 2 0
Milk and milk products		0.2	; .		
Meat, fish	• • •	7.8	16.		
Other (food perquisites)	• • •	70·7 20·0	4.		
Others	••	20.0		<u> </u>	
Total for food	<u></u>	332.7	76.	7	<u> </u>

*)	Food per	quisites a	es distribu	ted over co	ereals an	id pulses–	<u>.</u>	Actual annual expenditure Rs.	Weights
Rice								48.3	11 · 1
Wheat						• •		.1	
Ragi					• •	• •	• •	$3 \cdot 8$	·9· ·2
Gram					• •	• •	• •	.8	
$\widetilde{T}ur$					• •			1.8	•4
Theduga	m			• •		••	• •	-5	.1
						Total		55.3	12.7

Items		Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base-period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. Clothing and footwear.				-	Rs. as. P.
Dhoti		10.0	2.3	One	4 8 0
GI : I		9.0	2.1		
Saree		11.5	2.7	One .	6 0 0
Blouse		1.0	.2	>>	7 0 0 1 4 0 to 1 8 0
Others		1.0	.2		
Total		32.5	7.5		
		<u> </u>			,
III. Fuel and lighting—	•		. 0	Per bottle	0 5 0
Kerosene oil	••	3.5	•8		0 0 9
Match box	• •	2.3	•6	Per box	003
Total	.* *	5.8	1.4		,
IV. House-rent and repairs	• •	6.5	1.5		
V. Services and miscellaneous-					
Washerman	• •	4.0	.9	1	
Barber		5.0	1.1		
Washing soap		3.0	•7	One cake	0 2 0
Bidi, Cig. and tobacco		21.0	4.8	1 seer	1 0 0
Pan supari	.,	14.0	3.2		(tobacco)
Travelling		3.0	.7		
Liquor		6.3	1.5		
. Total		56.3	12.9		

	4-	ONE—III (DRY	)	,	
		•		Average annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
Food				Rs. 291·9	78.6
Clothing and footwear		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		43·2 5·8	$11 \cdot 6$ $1 \cdot 6$
Fuel and lighting House-rent and repairs	•			0.7	$0\cdot 2$
Services and miscellaneous	•		••	29.6	8.0
		ם .	Total	371.2	100.0
Items		Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base-period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. Food—					Rs. As. P.
(a) Cereals— Rico		22.4	6.1	l secr	0 6 6
Wheat		0.2	-1	••	• •
Ragi		154.0	41.4	l seer	0 3 3
Sane		8.0	2.2	"	0 3 0
Bajra		8.0	2.2	••	· • •
Nanane		27.0	7.2	1 seer	0 2 6
Korla		7.0	1.9	•	
Total	••	226.6	61.1	•	
(b) Pulses—				* **	*
Gram dal	• •	4.6	1.2	•	
Tur	••	4.9	1.3	I seer	0 7 0
Total		9.5	2.5		
Gur and sugar		5.3	1.4	l scer	0 8 6 (Gur)
Spices	••	14.3	3.9	l seer	1 12 0 (Chillies)
Edible oil		1.6	•4		
Vegetables		3.6	1.0	,	
Salt	••	2.8	•8	l seer	0 2 0
Milk and milk products	••	2.7	.7		,
Meat, fish and eggs		7.2	1.9		
Others	••	18.3	4.9	-	
Total	• •	55.8	15.0	_	
. Total for food	••	291.9	78.6		

Ita	ems		Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base-period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. Clothing and foots	vear—					Rs. as. p.
Dhoti		••	8.0	2.1	Ono	4 0 0
Shirt			6.0	1.6	,,	
Saree			20.0	5.4	,,,	7 8 0
Blouse			3.0	-8	>>	1 8 0
Banian	••		3.2	•9		
Others		••	3.0	-8		
ž	Total		43.2	11.6		
III. Fuel and lighting	<u> </u>	•	<u> </u>		·	
Kerosene oil	**		4.1	1.1	Per bottle	0 5 0
Match box	••		1.7	.5	Per box	006
	Total	•	5.8	1.6		,
IV. House-rent and re	pairs.		0.7	. 0.2		
V. Services and miscel	laneous—	1	·			
Washerman			4.0	1.1		:
Barber		[	3.0	-8		
Others (services)			1.8	.5		
Bidi, eig., and tol	bacco		7.0	1.9	1 seer	140
Pan supari	••		8.0	2.2		(tobacco)
Medicines			3.0	. 8		
Travelling			2.0	5		
Others			.8	.2		* .
	Total		29.6	8.0		
	:	1		-		

# ANNEXURE II INTENSIVE FAMILY TABLES MYSORE

			Avera	Average number of agricultural workers per family	r of agrice er family	lfural	Average	number	Average number of days per agricultural labourer† employed on wages during the year	r agrieult	ural labou year	rer† empl	loyed on	wages dur	ing the
Category of families	Percent-age of families*	Average size of						Agricultural operations	ıral ns	Non-aç	Non-agricultural labour	libour		Tetal	
			Men	Women	Child- ren	Tota)	Men	Women	Child- ren	Men	Women	Child- ren	Men	Women	Child- ren
1	63	3	4	5	9	7	8	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. Gasual workers' families-															
(1) With land	60.3	4.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.3	122	106	75	21	7	20	143	113	
(ii) Without land	38.1	3.9	0.7	1.0	0.1	1.8	140	142	112	30	16	ເດ	170	158	1117
HA	98.4	4.3	0.0	1-1	0.1	2.1	127	120	92	24	0 0	5	151	130	97
II. Attached workers' families—				·		•			_			,			
(i) With land	0.5	4.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	3.0	344	103	94	:	:	:	344	103	94
(ii) Without land	. 1.1	4.4	1.3	1.0	0 6	2.8	264	104	17		18	:	271	122	17
All	1.6	4.5	1.1	1.3	0.5	2.9	276	104	40	9	6	:	282	113	40
III. All families	100.0	4-3	0.0	1.1	0.1	5.1	130	120	88	75	10	5	154	130	93

\*Fatimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the State:-540,000.

f The classification given in this Tablo is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

TABLE 2-Wage Employment and Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers

		>					Descentage of wages	of wages		
	Percentage of casual	arcentage of casual	Percentage of man- days worked	of man- rked	Average number of days worked during the year	mber of reked ne yoar	of men, women and children	to total wages n, women and children	Averago daily wagos (in annas)	ily wagos ias)
Onerations		,			,					;
	,	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Men	пошом	TINTO!					0	10	11
	23	က	4	ŭ	9	_	٥			
								. s		
I. Agricultural operations-						1				8.5
	6.00					91	_			oo (
(i) Preparatory	10.0	2.5	4	0.3	22	or T	#·C	9	13.1	6·6 6
Bungnold (ii)	0.61					97			· 	0.0
(in) Sowing	0.01					827	_		_	×0.
(iv) Transplanting	16.6				,	38				10.4
(v) Weeding	0.07					67 °				10.6
(vi) Irrigating					_	3				12.5
(vii) Harvesting	_				_	16				8.8 —
(viii) Threshing						16				
$(ix)$ Others $\cdots$	13.0						į	24.5	14.6	9.4
		, c	40.3	44.2	126	120	47.9		_	
All Agricultural operations	43.7		_	_			_	2.2	17.4	10.1
	18.0		7.7	3.0	42	- 23	0.TT			
II. Non-Agricultural Labour	_	_				190	58.9	37.7	15.0	9.5 —
III All Labour	43.7	50.5	48.0	48.1	ner   1				-	_
Approximation of the second se		_ \	_	-		-		1	of replacement of the officer of	ther of

Notes—1. Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

2. Children formed 5.8 per cent of casual earners and accounted for 3.9 per cent of total mandays and 3.4 per cent of total wages.

 3. Estimated number of casual ngricultural workers in the State:—
 Total

 Men
 Women
 Children
 1,118,000

 480,000
 585,000
 53,000
 1,118,000

	bourcrs	Average number of days unemployed	nt For other	13	0.3 7.9	0.3 7.4	0.4 7.4	0.4 5.2	0.4 4.7	0.3 4.3	0.5 4.1	0.4 4.2	0.1 3.5	0.2 4.0	0.2 5.0	0.5	0.3 5.1
	Casual labourers	ge numbe unemi	For want of work	12	•		•	•	•	•	0	,		•	0	<u> </u>	•
		Avera	Total	=	8.2	1.7	7.8	5.6	6.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.6	4.2	50 53	5.0	5.4
rers.		Parcent- age of carners	employed	10	72.4	9.02	67.0	62.5	78.1	76.8	82.5	6.62	86-7	78.9	77.4	8.89	75.1
TABLE 3 - Unemployment tof adult male agricultural labourers.	rers	f days	For other reasons	6	6.5	4.6	4.5	3.4	2.7	2.2	9.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	ຜຸ	1.1	2.8
agricult	Attached labourers	Average number of days unemployed	For want of work	8	:	:	:	.0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
dult male	Atte	Avora	Total	7	6.2	4-6	4.5	3.7	2.7	2.5	<b>9</b> ·0	1.2	1.1	1.5	3.5	. 1.1	2.8
ent*of a		Percent- age earmers†	employed	9	95.0	95.0	100.0	95.0	0.58	0.06	95.0	86.0	0.06	0.06.	0.96	100.0	9.4.6
продин		days	For other reasons	5	4.8	7.4	7.4	2.9	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.8	0.9	4.7	1.9
E.3-Un	All labourers	Average number of unemployed	For want of work	4	0.3	0.3	7.0	10.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	4.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
TABI	All la]	Averag	Total	3	8.2	7.7	7.8	6.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.1	Ω 1:0	4.9	5.4
		Percent-	carners† employed	2	72.6	8.07	67.8	6.29	78.2	77.1	82.7	80.2.	2.98	6.87	77.5	69.4	75.4
.					:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;
		Months		1	March 1950	April 1950	May 1950	June 1950	July 1950	August 1950	September 1950	October 1950	November 1950	December 1950	January 1951	February 1951	Monthly average

\* Unemployment herein relates to those carners who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day; those who remained unemployed throughout the whole month were excluded from this account.

† Estimated number of male agricultural workers in the State:

(i) Attached

7,000

(ii) Casual

Total

Total

Total

M/N133MofLabour

TABLE 4—Percentage distribution by Moof Payment, and by Daily Wage Slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricul-tural operations only.

Modes of payment		Percentage of man-	Less than 10 as.	10 as. 14 as.	14 as.	, 18 as. — 22 as.	22 as. — 26 as.	26 as.	30 as.	34 as.	1	Stand- ard deviation of daily wage
			,								(as.)	(ns.)
*		N	e	4	29	9		8	6	10	11	12
I. Cash—						MEN						
(i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites . II. Kind	::	10.9 23.1	0.5	4 G	2.9	2.3	0.4	::	: 0:0	0.1	15.1	4. 4 4. 0
(i) With porquisites (ii) Without porquisites . III. Cash and kind—	::-	999	.0.4	0.7	4.0-	0.5	e: 0 :	0.1	0.3	.: 0	19.4	8 G.9
(i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites IV. All modes	.:::	3.2 45.6	1.4	$\frac{0.3}{10.7}$	0.6 0.4 15.7	1.7	00:1	0.5	: :	::9	19.7	4.8 5.1
1. Cash (i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites II. Kind	::	8·7 20·1	2.7	4.3	1.5	WOMEN 0.2	:::	· :::	::	÷ ::	14.6 11.7 8.0	8.9. 4. 8.0.0
(i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites III. Cash and kind—	::	8 9 9 9	3.7	1.2 4.3	0.0	0	· 0 :	0.1	.0	::	15.4	4.8 4.6
(i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites .	::	. 00 in	0.4 2.5	$\frac{1.1}{2.5}$	0.5	0.5 0.3	0.0	::	::	0.1	16.0 10.8	6.7
IV. All modes	:	50.1	28.6	15.1	4.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	9.4	4.0

Children accounted for 4.3 per cent of total mandays.

TABLE 5—Average Daily Wage together with value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations.

			Percentag days v	Percentage of mandays worked		Average w	age por day	Average wage por day (in annas) per Worker	oer Worker	
Mode of ware new					Cash or eash equiva- lent	ısh equiva- lent	Value of	Value of perquisites	Total	al
races of wage payment	nen n		Men	Мошen	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	:		83	က	4	ī	9	7	8	6
· TIME WAGES	ES				•					
I. Cash— (i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites	::	::	10·8 23·0	8·6 20·0	11.2	4.7 8.0	۶۶ ۳	2.9	14.4	10.3 8.0
II. Kind— (i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites	::	::	8 63	8 75 6 75	16·0 12·8	13.2	8. 6.	4.	19.2 12.8	15.6 10.1
III. Cash and kind— (i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites	::	::	3.1	80 t3	14.9	10.7	3.0	3.4	17.9	14.1
IV. All modes*	:	:	45.6	50.1	13.4	8.8	1.2	9.0	14.6	9.4
							_			

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of mandays put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers including children.

<sup>(2)</sup> Children accounted for 4.3 per, cent of total mandays.

<sup>\*</sup>Including piece wages, which accounted for 0.6 per cent of total mandays.

HABLE 6—Average annual net income of agricultural labour families by sources

	,	7	Average annual income per family in Rs. from	ıcome per family	7 in Rs. from		
Category of families	88	Cultivation of land	Agricultural labour	Non-agri- cultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total
I		2	69	4	, ,	9	7
I. Casual workers' families	, ,						
(i) With land	:	144 (33·1)	193	44 (10.0)	51 (11.7)	(0.8)	435 (100·0)
(11) Without land	:	•	201 (62·4)	58 (18·1)	(17.4)	(2·1)	322 (100.0)
	All	88 (22·5)	197 (50·2)	49 (12·6)	53 (13·5)	(1.2)	302 (100·0)
11. Attached workers' families				•			
(i) With land	:	113	673	21	100	: :	807
(ii) Without land	:	:	(78·3)	(2 0) 26 (4·3)	(15.4)	(2.0)	(0·001)
	All	36 (5·3)	507	24 (3.6)	96 (14.3)	(1.2)	671 (100·0)
III. All families	:	87 (22·1)	202 (50.9)	49 (12.3)	53 (13-5)	(1.2)	396 (100·0)
M D Witnesses in Land Jan	7	1					

N.B.—Figures in brackots denote percentages to total income.

	Average	annual expendi- turo on ceremonies	12	Rs.	19	<b>60</b>	14		:	1	1	14
sdn	no (s	Total	11	Rs.	475	(100·0) 348 (100·0)	426 (100.0)		725	(100.0)	622 (100·0)	429 (100·0)
nption gro	z ceremonies	Services and miscella- neous	10	Rs.	52	(10-9) 33 (9-5)	(10.6)		89 9	(9·4) 41 (7·2)	50 (8·0)	45 (10·4)
by consur	Avoruge annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies) on	House ront and repairs	ø	Rs.	23	$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \\ (0 \cdot 4) \end{pmatrix}$	14 (3·2)		Г;	(0·1) (0·3)	(0.3)	(3·2)
our family	J expenditu	Fucl & lighting	∞	. Rs.	G ;	(1.9) 6 (1.8)	(1.8)		7.	(0.9) $(1.2)$	(1-1)	(1.8)
ultural lab	orage annua	Clothing and footwear**	7	Rs.	41.	(8·6) 32 (9·1)	37 (8.8)		61	(7·1) 34 (5·9)	39 (6.3)	37 (8.7)
per agric	Av	Food	9	Rs.	351	$(74 \cdot 1)$ $276$ $(79 \cdot 2)$	322 (75·7)		598	(82:5) 490 (85:4)	524 (84·3)	325 (75·9)
TABLE 7—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by consumption groups	•	Avorage annual income	ζ	Rs.	435	322	392		807	809	671	396
annual e		Average carning* strength	4		2.5	2.1	2.3		4.0+	2.9	£ €	2.4
-Average		Avorago size of family	က		4.5	3.9	4.3		4.5	₽.₽	4.5	4.3
TABLE 7		Percentage of families	2		60.3	38.1	98.4		0.5	1.1	1.6	100.0
		Category of families	1	I. Casual wor-	kers' families (i) With land	(ii) Without land.	All	II. Attached workers' fami-	(i) With land	(ii) Without land.	All	III. All families

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total expenditure.

\* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

† Only in Maidan Zone' there were two attached workers' families with land in this category. They consisted of 9 persons, 8 of whom were earners.

\*\* Includes bedding and household requisites.

Table 8—Average annual expenditure per family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants

٠				Averag	· fenuuv oj	Average annual expenditure per family.	ro per fan	aily.						
Category of families	Average	,				Food						•		
	sizo of family	Cereals	Pulsos	Gur and Sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vege-	Salt	Milk & milk products	Moat, fish & eggs	Others*	Total	Tobacco	Intoxi- cants
1	2	ေ	4	20	9	7	8	6	01	11	12	13	14	16
·		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I .Casual workers' families -			·		1		6		,		į	و بر	19.0	ď
(1) With land	4, 10	228.3	24.2	4.8	15.9	4.9	3.0	3.5	1.1	e	47.7	g. 100	2.7	°.
(ii) Without land	3.9	177.2	13.0	4.0	12.2	2.0	3.3	3.5	1.7	10.4	48.5	275.7	7.3	2.1
·· All	4.3	208∙€	19.8	4.5	14.5	4.1	3.7	3.0	1.3	14.7	48.0	322.2	10.2	5.6
II. Attached workers' families				•										
(i) With land	4.5	159.7	14.0	6.7	10.3	2.6	0.5	3.5	1.5	8.8	390.5	597.8	7.8	2.0
(ii) Without land	4.4	127.4	6.9	7.7	10.1	1.1	3.3	2.1	0.5	6.1	325.0	490.2	6.5	1.7
All	4.5	137.7	9.3	7.4	10:1	1.6	2.4	2.4	8.0	6.9	345.7	524.2	6.9	1.8
III. All families	4.3	207-4	19.6	4.6	14.4	<del>-</del> -	3.6	3.0	1.3	14.0	62.9	325-5	10.1	5.5

\* This group consisted of meals chiefly which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9—Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living

	Average size in con-	Average annual expen-	Standard deviation of the		Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit varying from (Rs.)	f families	with ann varying	ith annual expendi varying from (Rs.)	iditure pe s.)	r consum	ption unit	
Category of families	sump- tion units*	difure per con- sumption Unit Rs.		0—20	61—100	101—150 151—200 201—250 251—300 301—350 351 & above	151—200	201—250	251—300	301—350	351 & above	All
I.	63	8	4	5	9	7	∞	9	10	11	12	13
I. Casual workers' families—	,			١.				•				
(i) With land	3.6	135.7	69.4	0.3	11.2	30.2	10.8	4.0	2.1	0.0	8.0	60.3
(ii) Without land	3.1	113.6	57.1	:	13.9	*13.5	5.0	4.3	1.1	0.3	:	38.1
All	3.4	127.9	65.4	0.3	25.1	43.7	15.8	8.3	3.2	1.2	8.0	98.4
II. Attached workers' families-											,	
(i) With land	4.0	179.7	24.5	:	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	:	:	0.5
(ii) Without land	3.4	167.5	28.1	:	:	0.5	0.3	0.3	:	:	:	1.1
All	3.6	171.8	29.6	:	:	0.5	9.0	0.5	:	:	-	1.0
III. All families	3.4	128.6	65.3	0.3	25.1	44.2	16.4	8.8	3.2	1.2	8.0	100.0
•	_	-	*C01	18umption	*Consumption units based on Lusk's coefficients.	I uo pest	usk's coe	flicients.				

 ${\bf TABLE}\,10-Average\,aynual\,expenditure\,per\,agricultural\,labour\,family\,by\,economic\,levels\,of\,living\,and\,by\,major\,expenditure\,groups$ 

		Avera	Average size of family		Annus	Annual expenditure per family on	ture per fi	amily on		I.	Percentage expenditure per family o	oxpondít	ture por fo	mily o:	
Economiclevels of living Percent- age of families	Percent- age of families	Рогвопв	Con- sumption unit	Food	Cloth- ing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House- cent and	Services and miscella- neous	Total	Food	Cloth- ing and footwear	Fuel & House- lighting rent and repairs	House- rent and repairs	Services and miso,	Total
1	C3	6	4	ū	8	7	œ	6	01	11	12	13	14	16	18
	1			₽8. 188.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50	0.3	1.1	6.9	216	:	- xo	:	22	240	88.0	:	3.1	:	8.9	100.0
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	25.1	5.4	4.3	281	26	9	-	. 28	342	82.3	7.6	1.8	0.2	8.1	0.001
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	44.2	4.4	3.5	331	39	æ	4	46	427	77.5	9-1	1.9	6.0	10.6	10.0 100.0
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	16.4	3.5	2.9	355	45	90	ຄາ	58	469	75.7	9.2	1.8	1.0	12.3	12.3 100.0
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	8.8	2.5	2.1	339	37	00	18	59	4614	73.6	8.1	1.7	3.8	12.8	100.0
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	3.2	3.0	4.9	361	59	10	132	. 65	617	58.5	9.5	1.7	21.5	8.8	100.0
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350	1.2	3.2	2.2	348	41	6	244	55	697	49.0	6.9	1.4	34.9	7.9	100.0
Rs. 351 and above	8.0	2.4	2.0	474	98	16	344	55	975	48.5	6.8	1.6	35.3	5.7	100.0
All families	100.0	4.3	3.4	325	37	00	14	45	429	75.9	8.7	1.8	3.2	10.4	100.0

N.B.—Any group say Rs. 101—150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per consumption unit (sounded to the nearest rupes) lies in the range Rs. 101—150,

TABLE 11—Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per adult consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living	of cer	eals and	. sasınd	consum	ted per levels	day per adult of Viving	t consumption	unit and per	capita accordi.	rg to economic
•						,		Quantity co	Quantity consumed per day	, ,
Беол	nomicle	Economiclevels of living	ring			Percentage of families	Per consumption unit	ption unit	Per	Por capita
							Cereals	Pulses	Coreals	Pulses
		7				2	8	*	5	9
			•	_		-	0.28.	ozs.	. SZO	oz8.
Upto Rs. 100	:		:	:	• :	25.4	13.3	0.7	10.6	0.3
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	: :	:	:	:	:	44.2	17.7	1.0	14.4	8.0
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	:	:	;	:	:	18.4	22.2	, r	18.2	6.0
Rs. 201 and above	:	:	:	. :	:	14.0	28.5	1.6	23.4	. 1.3
					<del></del>					
All families	:	:	:	:	;	100.0	17.8	0.1	14.4	

· MYSORE

N.B.—The above figures do not include food perquisites, the cereal content of which come to 2.7 azs per consumption unit or 2.2 azs per capita per day.

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TABLE 12—Extent, purpose and source of debt by category of agricultural labour families

		Others	Rs.	18		82	09	1.0	:   .	:	:	<u> </u> :_	74
<u>ځ</u>		Co- oper- ative	tics Rs.	12		;	:			-	:	:	:
Distribution of dobt per indobted family	l co	Money lenders	Rs.	16		146	59	115	1	j	:	:	113
indebî	Source	Shop- keep- ers	Rs.	15		6	5	00		:	:	:.	<b>®</b>
ebt per		Em- ploy- crs	Rs.	14	.	96	40	55		310	161	181	58
ion of d		Others	Rs.	13		:	:			:	:	<u> </u> :	:
istribut	Purpose	Social pur- pose	Rs.	12		98	44	71		310	69	115	72
Q	Ъ	Con- sump- tion	Rs.	11		133	90	117		:	82	99	117
•		Pro- duc- tion	Rs.	10		86	80	99		:	:	:	64
	Debt	per in- debted family	Rs.	6	<u> </u>	305	164	254		310	151	181	253
	Pebt per	Iaminy	Вв.	8		246	117	196		155	151	152	195
	Average   number	carners per in- debted family	-	7		2.5	53	2.4		6.3	3.0	3.6	2.4
	<u> 20.</u>	size of indebted families		9		4.6	4.2	4.5		7.3	4.4	4.9	4.5
	Persent-	age or indebted families to total in col. 2		5		80.5	71.4	77.0		50.0	100.0	84.2	77.1
		number of: earners		4		2.5	2.1	2.3		4.0	2.0	3.3	2.4
:	Average	family		က		4.5	3.9	4.3		4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3
	Per-	fumilies	-	ଚୀ		8.09.	38.1	98.4		0.6	1.1	1.6	100.0
	Category of families			1	I. Casual workers' families	(i) With land	(ii) Without land	All	II. Attached workers' families-	(i) With land	(ii) Without land	пи	III. All families

## INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

#### TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

# 1. Introductory

- 1.1. Travancore-Cochin is situated in the extreme South of the Indian peninsula, and forms one of the Part 'B' States of the Indian Union. It has an area of 9,144 square miles and a population of 9,280,425 according to the 1951 Census, of which about 84 per cent was rural and 16 per cent urban. The density per square mile was 1015 as against the all-India average of 312. Like other States of India, it is also predominantly agricultural and rural in structure and lay-out. There are certain distinctive physical features of the State, such as its long coast-line and proximity to the sea, its many back waters and fast flowing rivers, its comparatively heavier rainfall, its peculiar climate and soil.
- $1\cdot 2$ . The following statement gives the latest available position\* regarding land utilisation for the State:—

STATEMENT I

Land Utilisation

					Area (1000 acres)	Percentage
1. Net area sown—					2825	53.1
(a) Single cropped					2619	49.0
(b) Double cropped				:.	206	4.1
2. Area not available for culti	vation				489	$\tilde{9}\cdot\tilde{1}$
3. Area under forests					1572	29.4
4. Current fallows					70	1.1
5. Other uncultivated land ex	cluding	current	fallows		392	7.3
	Area	a of the	State		5348	100.0

Of the net area sown, 32.8 per cent was irrigated and 7.3 per cent double cropped.

- $1\cdot 3$ . Among the important agricultural products grown in the State are rice, ragi, small millets, tapioca, tea and cardamom.
- 1.4. According to the General Family Survey, the agricultural and non-agricultural families were in the proportion of 66.6 and 33.4 per cent respectively. Amongst the agricultural families, 19.0 per cent were those of land owners, 8.1 per cent tenants and 39.5 per cent. agricultural workers. Almost all the families were those of casual workers, attached workers' families accounting for 0.3 per cent. only. The families of agricultural workers with land accounted for 20.8 per cent of the rural families.
- 1.5. Subsidiary occupations were rare and even the few available were not very remunerative. Cottage industries, which might well offer some scope as subsidiary occupations for the agricultural labourers, are yet unorganised.

- 1.6. Of the total area of holdings, the families of agricultural land owners, tenants and workers and those of non-agriculturists held 47.3, 28.5, 10.8 and 13.4 per cent respectively, the overall average size being 2.4 acres. The comparatively small size of the average holdings is a feature of this area. There is no doubt that the pressure of population on land and its continuous fragmentation has contributed in a large measure to the small size of the holdings.
- 1.7. Until recently, there was no uniformity in the rate of tax on land. However, with the introduction of the Land Tax Proclamation of 1121 M.E. (1945-46), there now exists a uniform assessment based on the extent of land. In C chin, a modified form of ryotwari system of land tenure is still prevalent.
- 1.8. Holdings under 10 acres covered 63.0 per cent, those between 10 and 25 acres 23.3 per cent and those above 25 acres, 13.7 per cent of the total acreage. Again, of the total number of holdings, about 50 per cent were below 1 acre. This low and uneconomic size of holdings explains largely why permanent labour attached to the farm is almost non-existent in the State as a whole. Often, in the case of small holdings the cultivator himself performed most of the agricultural operations and took very little outside help from attached or hired agricultural labour. The following extract from the Report of the Agrarian Problem Enquiry Committee, Cochin 1949), is of interest in this context:—
  - "It should be remembered that small cultivators employ only minimum outside labour to the extent of 25 per cent and carry out the rest of the work themselves with the aid of their families. In a farm of about 10 acres of wet land there may not be more than two permanent farm labourers. The bigger land holders who do cultivation themselves and they are few, will engage hired labour".

#### 2. Coverage and size of sample—

- 2.1. For the purpose of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the State was divided into 2 zones—Travancore (Zone—I) and Cochin (Zone—II), twelve villages being selected from Travancore and four from Cochin. Conditions in the two zones are broadly similar.
- 2.2. About 39.5 per cent were families of agricultural workers. Of these, 284 were covered by the Intensive Family Survey. The survey was spread over a year, viz., 1st March 1950 to 28th February 1951. In all, 3,408 monthly schedules in Form III-A were accepted for tabulation and 284 annual returns in Form III-B were compiled from these. Of the 284 agricultural labour families surveyed, 201 were in the sample villages in Travancore and 83 in Cochin.

# 3. Structure of agricultural labour families—

- 3.1. All the families selected for the Intensive Family Survey were casual workers' families. Of these, about half were landless. While a majority of the families held land in Travancore, the reverse was the case in Cochin.
- 3·2. On an average, there were 4·8 persons per family of whom 2·2 were earners. Of the 2·2 earners, 2·0 were wage earners consisting of 1·2 men and 0·8 women. The child wage earners were insignificant. In Travancore, there

were, on an average,  $4\cdot7$  persons per family and  $2\cdot0$  earners; of whom  $1\cdot8$  were wage earners consisting of  $1\cdot3$  men and  $0\cdot5$  women. As for Cochin, the average number of persons per family came to  $4\cdot9$  and the earning strength to  $2\cdot7$ , of whom  $2\cdot3$  were wage earners consisting of  $1\cdot1$  men and  $1\cdot2$  women.

- 4. Employment and unemployment— Employment
- 4.1. Table 1 shows the extent of employment for wages of agricultural wage earners in the different categories of agricultural labour families. On an average, an adult male earner was employed for wages for 185 and a woman earner for 133 days in agricultural labour and 30 and 14 days respectively in non-agricultural labour.
- 4.2. Of the total hired mandays worked in agriculture, men contributed about 68.3 per cent the contribution of women and children being 30.5 and 1.2 per cent respectively. Of those who worked in non-agricultural labour, the share of men, women and children was 76.6, 21.5 and 1.9 per cent respectively.
- 4.3. Extent of employment of casual workers in different agricultural operations—Table 2 shows the percentage of the casual agricultural workers employed and the percentage of the man-days worked by them in the different agricultural operations during the year. Of the total number of hired man-days worked, preparatory operations accounted for 35.6 per cent. The other agricultural operations in order of importance as measured by hired mandays worked were ploughing, harvesting and weeding accounting for 12.6, 12.0 and 10.2 per cent respectively. Women worked with men in all operations except ploughing.
- 4.4. Almost 47.0 per cent of the total number of man-days put in by the agricultural labourers in Travancore was accounted for by preparatory operations. Presumably this may be due to the fact that cultivation of tapioca which is extensive in Travancore required little attention when once the preparatory operations and the planting of the tapioca are completed.

Unemployment

4.5. On an average, an adult male worker was not able to find work on wages for 108\* days in a year. Unemployment was mainly due to want of work which accounted for 72 out of the 108 days unemployed. The extent of unemployment in both the zones did not show any variation. "The Agrarian Problem Enquiry Committee, Cochin (1949)", observed as follows:—"More than the low wages it is the impossibility of finding work in the off-season that is the cause of greater distress among agricultural labour. Want of work sometimes takes the agricultural labour to the hills for work in the plantations with all its discomforts of malaria. Sometimes they go daily from the plains to the hills for a low wage, walking long distances".

<sup>\*</sup> The data on unemployment for the State covers on an average only 91 per cent of agricultural workers who were actually included in the labour force each month. Withus the average unemployment figure of 108 days during the year, relates to the above 91 per cent of the workers only. The corresponding figure of unemployment for 100 per cent of labour force shall however be of the order of 115 days during the year (assuming that the 9 per cent of workers who did not seek wage—paid employment each month, were either fully self-employed or totally unemployed).

4.6. Table 1 shows that an adult male worker was employed on wages for 215 days in a year. He was on an average unemployed for 108 days in a year. This implies that presumably for the remaining 41 days he was not unemployed as such and was engaged either in his own land or in occupations other than farming which respectively contributed 5.5 and 8.4 per cent of the total family income.

# 5. Modes of wage payment and wage rates-

## A. Casual workers (Tables 4 and 5)

• 5.1. Modes of wage payment—The method of wage payment varied from village to village. Generally, workers were paid on time rates either in cash or in kind. Harvesting, threshing and manuring operations were paid for at piece rates as well. In addition to the daily wage, perquisites in the form of Kanji (Gruel) and tapioca in the morning, or a mid-day meal were also allowed, their average cash value being As. 6 to 8 a day. Of the total hired man-days worked in agricultural labour, about 65 per cent were paid for in cash, 38 per cent being paid with and 27 per cent without perquisites. Payments made in kind represented about 23 per cent of mandays, 1 per cent with and 22 per cent without perquisites. About 11 per cent of man-days were paid partly in cash and partly in kind. The percentage of man days worked on piece basis was as low as 7, almost all being paid for without perquisites. Perquisites were relatively associated more with payments in cash. The statement below shows the percentage distribution of man-days according to modes of wage payment.

Statement II

Percentage of mandays worked according to different modes of wage payment

	·							v
<u> </u>	lades of	f wage pa	yment	-		Percentage	of manday	s worked
						Men	Women	Total
Time wages-								
A. With perqui	siles							
(i) Cash						33.8	4.0	37.8
(ii) Kind						0.3	0.9	1.2
(iii) Cash and	l kind					3.2	1.3	$4.\tilde{5}$
B. Without perg	uisiles-				` {			1 0
(i) Cash	٠					13.3	7-1	20.4
(ii) Kind					}	12.2	9.5	21.7
(iii) Cash and	kind			• •	}	3.9	2.3	6.2
Piece wages*					1			0.2
· Without perquisi	tes				}	ł	}	
Cash				* *	{	1.5	5.1	6.6
Kind			* *		., {			0.1
Cash & Kind					}			0.3
					-			0-3
All modes					}	68.3	30.5	98.8
					1		20 0	99.9

<sup>\*</sup> Total includes one per cent mandays worked by children.

<sup>†</sup> Estimated figure.

† Mandays worked on piece rates (a) paid with perquisites were insignificant, .05 per cent mandays, (b) paid without perquisites in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind form ..4 per cent. These two have not been indicated in the statement.

- 5.2. While in Travancore wage payments in cash predominated, in Cochin payments in cash as well as in kind were common, the corresponding percentages of man-days worked under these modes being 74.4, 50.5 and 40.0 respectively. Again, two-thirds of the payments in Travancore were supplemented by perquisites, whereas in Cochin payment of perquisites was not much in practice.
- 5.3. As for the wage rates, the over-all daily wage for all agricultural operations weighted according to man-days worked was Rs. 1-5-5 for men and Re. 0-13-4 for women. In arriving at the wage figure, the cash value of wages in kind as also of perquisites (whenever given) has been taken into account and evaluated at the ruling retail prices.
- 5.4. The following statement shows the percentage of man-days worked and the daily wages of men and women workers in the two zones, Travancore and Cochin.

STATEMENT III

Average daily wages of casual agricultural workers and the percentage of mandays worked in the different zones and the State

thread by the contract of three bounds of three bounds of three bounds of three bounds worked and three bounds worked bounds worked and three bounds worked and three bounds worked bounds worked and three bounds worked worked worked and three bounds worked bounds worked and three bounds worked wor	•		Ñ	Zone-1	_ <del>-</del>		Zon	Zone-II			State		
Men         Women         Men         Women         Men         Women         Men         Women         Men         Women         Men         <	Operations	Perce mandays	ntage of worked	Daily ear work Rs.	aing per er As. P.	Percent man-days Re.	worked As P.	Daily en wei	rning per ker As. P.	Percentage and man-days we	Eg (	aily car.	arning por worker As. P.
66.6 6.0 1 8 0 1 0 0 15.4 19.7 1 0 0 0 9 7 45.2 14.3 1 6 5 11.5 1 6 5 35.8 0 14 6 0 14 5 0 8 0 1.4 5 2.0 17 3 2 17.7 0 9 7 0 9 7 0.7 15.4 1 3 2 11.3 2 0 14 5 0.6 0.8 17.7 0 9 7 0 9 7 0.7 15.4 1 3 2 11.3 2 0.9 14 5 0.0 12 10 0 0.5 24.0 0 12 10 0 9 7 3.8 25.9 1 6 5 1 11.3 30.3 1 11 2 1 3 2 2.8 13.4 1 4 8 1 1 7 0 9 7 3.6 0.7 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 1 1 2 1 3 2 2.8 13.4 1 4 8 1 1 7 0 9 7 1 6 10.9 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Mon	Women			(en	Worner
11.5          1 6 5          35.8          0 14 5          18.2          1 3 2           1.7         3.8         1 3 2         0 14 5         0.6         0.8         0 14 5         0 8 0         1.4         2.0         1 3 2           4.9         11.5         1 4 8         0 12 10         0.2         17.7         0 9 7         0 9 7         15.4         1 3 2           0.9         0.2         1 6 6         0 12 10         0.5         24.0         0 12 10         0 9 7         3.8         25.9         1 6 5           11.3         2 8.8         1 8 0         0 12 10         10.3         1 1 7         0 9 7         3.8         25.9         1 6 5           11.1         2 1 8 0         0 12 10         10.3         1 4 8         1 1 7         0 9 7         3.5         0 6 7         1 1 1 7         0 9 7         1 8.9         1 1 1 7         0 9 7         1 8.9         1 1 1 7         0 9 7         1 8.9         1 1 1 8         0 9 7         1 8.9         1 1 1 1 1         0 9 7         1 1 1 1 1         0 9 7         1 1 1 1 1         0 9 7         1 1 1 1 1 1         0 9 7         1 1 1 1 1 1         0 1 1 1 1 1	I. Agricultural operations (i) Preparatory*	56.6	0.9	}	<b>{</b>	15.4	19.7	1 0 0	6		14.3		0 11 3
1.7         3.8         1.8         0.14         5         0.04         6         0.8         0.14         6         0.06         1.4         7         0.9         7         0.8         0.14         1.7         0.9         7         0.9         7         0.9         7         0.9         1.5         1.8         1.6         6         0.12         10         0.5         24.0         0.12         10         0.9         7         3.8         25.9         1         6         5           0.9         0.2         1         8         0         0.12         10         0.5         24.0         0.12         0         9         7         3.8         25.9         1         6         5           11.3         30.3         1         1         2         2.8         13.4         1         4         8         1         1         7         1.6         1         9         7         1         3.5         1         1         4         8         1         1         7         1.6         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1	(ii) Ploughing	11.5	:		;	35.8	:	14	;	18.2	<del></del>		:
4.9         11.5         1         4         8         0 14         6         0.2         17.7         0         9         7         0         9         7         0         9         7         15.4         1         3           4.9         28.8         1         1         0         9         7         3.8         25.9         1         6         1         6         1         1         0         9         7         3.8         25.9         1         6         1         1         3         2         24.0         0         1         7         3.8         25.9         1         6         1         1         3         6         1         1         7         3.8         25.9         1         8         1         1         8         1         1         8         1         1         8         1         1         8         1         1         8         1         1         4         8         1         1         4         8         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1 </td <td> gowing</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>3.8</td> <td></td> <td>14</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>8.0</td> <td>14</td> <td>ထ</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>2.0 1</td> <td></td> <td>0 12 10</td>	gowing	1.7	3.8		14	9.0	8.0	14	ထ	1.4	2.0 1		0 12 10
4.9 28.8 1. 6 5 0 12 10 0.5 24.0 0 12 10 0 9 7 8.8 25.9 1 6 0.9 0.2 1 8 0 0 12 10 10.3 0.8 1 1 7 0 9 7 3.5 0.7 1 3 11.3 30.3 1 11 2 1 3 2 2.8 13.4 1 4 8 1 1 7 8.9 10.9 1 1 3 0.4 0.4 1 6 5 1 4 8 8.2 2.3 6 8 0 0 8 0 2.6 1.4 0 9 10.7 14.1 1 6 5 0 12 10 23.3 6.4 0 12 10 0 11 2 14.1 9.6 1 1 10.7 14.1 1 8 5 0 1 0 0 100.0 100.0 0 14 5 0 11 2 100.0 1 4 10.0 100.0 1 8 0 1 0 0 100.0 100.0 104 5 0 11 2 100.0 1 4 10.0 1 4.0 1 1 6 5 0 12 10 0 100.0 104 5 0 11 2 100.0 1 4 10.0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(iv) Transplanting	6.0			14	0.3	17.7	Ġ	o,	0.7	15.4 1		0 11 2
0.9         0.2         1         8         0         1         1         7         0         9         7         3.5         0.7         1         3         1         1         3         6         0         1         4         8         1         1         7         8.9         1         9         1         9         1         4         8         1         1         7         8         9         1         9         1         1         8         1         1         4         8         1         1         4         8         9         1         4         8         1         4         8         1         4         8         1         1         4         8         1         4         8         1         4         8         1         1         4         8         9         1         4         8         9 <th< td=""><td>(v) Weeding</td><td>4.9</td><td>28-8</td><td>9</td><td>12</td><td></td><td>24.0</td><td>12</td><td>ය</td><td></td><td>25.9 1</td><td></td><td>0 11 2</td></th<>	(v) Weeding	4.9	28-8	9	12		24.0	12	ය		25.9 1		0 11 2
11.3         30.3         1 11 2         1 3 2         2.8         13.4         1 4 8         1 1 7         8.9         19.8         1 8 9         1 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(vi) Irrigating	6.0	ã.0		12		8.0	-	ß	3.5			0 9 7
1.1 4.9 0 14 5 0 14 5 2.9 14.9 1 4 8 1 1 7 1.6 10·9 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 4 1 6 5 1 4 8 8·2 2·3 6 8 0 0 8 0 2.6 1·4 0 9 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(vii) Harvesting			<b>1</b>	က				1 1 7	8.0	_	_	1 1 7
0.4         0.4         1         6         5         1         4         8         8.2         2.3         6         8         0         8         0         2.6         1.4         0         9         0         2.6         1.4         0         1.4         0         0         1.4         0	(viii) Threshing		4.9	14	14		14.9	7 -	1 1 7	1.6	10.01	1 2	1 1 7
89.3     85.9     1     8     76.7     93.6     0 14     5     0 12     0     85.9     90.4     1     5       10.7     14.1     1     6     5     0 12 10     23.3     6.4     0 12 10     0 11     2     14.1     9.6     1       100.0     1     8     0     1     0     100.0     100.0     0 14     5     0 11     2     100.0     1	(ix) Others	0.4	0.4	9			2.3	8	∞ }	2.6		6	0 9 7
10.7         14.1         1         6         5         0         12         10         0         12         10         0         12         0         12         10         0         160.0         100.0         100.0         100.0         100.0         100.0         14.1         9.6         1         1	All agricultural operations	80.3		ø	1 0		93.6	0 14	0 12	85.9	90.4 1	ł	0 13 4
100.0 100.0 1 8 0 1 0 0 100.0 100.0 0 14 5 0 11 2 100.0 1 4	II. Non-agricultura lubour			. 6	12			0 13	0 11	1.41	9.6	(	0 11 9
	All labour	100.0	<u> </u>	8	0 -	<u> </u>		0 14	0 11	100.0	10.001		0 12 10

\* Preparatory operations include embanking, harrowing, manuring and other preparatory operations.

- 5.5. Preparatory operations, ploughing, harvesting, weeding and threshing were the four important operations in Travancore and together accounted for 88 per cent of the mandays worked, while in Cochin, these constituted 56 per cent. The wage rates varied as among the different agricultural operations and also for the same operation according to different modes of wage payment. The wage rates\* in Travancore were generally higher than those in Cochin for each one of operations, except threshing which fetched higher rates in Cochin.
- 5.6. Distribution of wage income between men and women casual workers—Of the total wage income earned by casual workers, 88.4 per cent was derived from agricultural labour and 11.6 per cent from non-agricultural labour. The contributions towards agricultural earnings by men, women and children were 68.6, 19.1 and 0.7 per cent and those in respect of non-agricultural labour were 9.7, 1.7 and 0.2 respectively. For men, the preparatory operations (embanking, harrowing, manuring and others) provided the highest wage income i.e. 38.4 per cent, ploughing and harvesting together contributing 21.3 per cent. In the case of women, harvesting fetched about 30 per cent of their share of agricultural earnings; another 38 per cent accrued from transplanting and weeding.
- 5.7. The distribution of wage income between men and women casual workers in the two zones showed considerable variations. In Travancore, the share of men and women formed 86.5 and 12.5 per cent respectively, while in Cochin the percentages were 55.5 and 43.8 respectively. Taking agricultural wage income alone, men and women's shares in Travancore were respectively 77.4 and 11.1 per cent as against 44.2 and 41.2 respectively in Cochin. Thus, in Cochin women contributed almost the same proportion of the total wage income as men. This was due to the preponderance of women wage earners in Cochin and also the mandays worked by them.
- 5.8. Frequency distribution of man-days according to daily wages—The frequency distribution of man-days employed in agricultural labour according to ranges of daily wages with or without perquisites paid to men and women casual workers is given in Table 4. Of the total man-days worked in all agricultural operations, men's share was 68 per cent, 37.3 per cent being those for which wages were supplemented by perquisites. Wages paid in eash accounted for 48.6 per cent, those in kind for 12.6 per cent and those paid partly in cash and partly in kind for 7.1 per cent. The weighted mean daily wage paid to men in cash with perquisites came to As. 23.8 with a standard deviation of As. 3.7 under this mode. The wages for about 2 per cent of the mandays were less than As. 14 while those for 2.9 per cent were As. 30 and above.

As for cash wages not supplemented by perquisites, the mean wage was As. 19.6 with a standard deviation of As. 5.1. Those for 29.4 per cent of the man-days varied from As. 18 to less than As. 22 and those for 24.4 and 30.1

† Estimated figure.

M/N133MofLab.

<sup>\*</sup>The wages under different modes of wage payments are not however comparable as the geographical and operational coverages may not be the same for the different modes. The wages under the most prevalent modes are however given in Tables 4 and 5 (Annexure).

per cent from As. 22 to less than As. 26 and from As. 14 to less than As. 18 respectively. About 10·3 per cent man-days was paid at less than As. 14 and 5·8 per cent at As. 26 and above.

- 5.9. Women—Women contributed 30.5 per cent of the toal man-days worked, only 6.3 per cent being paid for with perquisites. The percentage of man-days worked under three modes viz. cash, kind and partly cash and partly kind were 16.2, 10.4 and 3.9 respectively. For women, payments made in cash without perquisites were the most important, followed by those made in kind without perquisites. The mean wage under the first mode was As. 13.5 and the standard deviation As. 4.8. About 27 per cent of the man-days worked under this mode were in the group 'As. 10 to less than As. 14', 32.1 and 13.2 per cent being respectively in the groups less than As. 10'and 'As. 14 to less than As. 18'; 26.0 per cent man-days fell in the group 'As. 18 to less than As for the other mode, the mean wage came to As. 13.0 with the standard deviation of As. 7.3. About 46.0 per cent of the man-days were in the wage group' 'As. 10 to less than As. 14' and 25.5 and 16.4 per cent in the groups 'less than As. 10' and 'As. 14 to less than As. 18' respectively. However, 5.5 per cent were in the group 'As. 22 to less than As. 26' and 4.1 per cent in the group 'As. 34 and above'.
- 5·10. Child workers—Only in 8 sample villages, 7 in Travancore and one in Cochin a few child workers were reported to be working as agricultural labourers constituting 1·4 per cent of the total number of earners. On an average, a child worker was employed for 134 days in agricultural and 31 days in non-agricultural labour. Their contribution amounted to 1·2 per cent man-days worked by all workers. They were generally employed in weeding, harvesting, preparatory and transplanting operations. The daily wage in their case for all agricultural operations worked out to As. 12·8 and for non-agricultural labour to As. 11·2.

# 6. Income of agricultural labour families-

- 6.1. Annual income per family according to sources—The average annual income of the agricultural workers' families classified according to sources is given in Table 6. The average annual income per family came to Rs. 541, of which 70.9 per cent was earned from wages from agricultural labour and 14.2 per cent from non-agricultural labour, the percentage income from cultivation of land, occupations other than farming and miscellaneous sources forming 5.5, 8.4 and 1.0 respectively. The per capita income was Rs. 113. A family holding land received, on an average, higher income than that without land, the corresponding figures being Rs. 576 and Rs. 507 respectively, the income from agricultural labour for the two categories of families was almost equal (viz. Rs. 383 and 384).
- 6.2. The average annual income per family was Rs. 582 in Travancore and Rs. 461 in Cochin. The lower average annual income in Cochin was mainly due to the following factors. The general level of wages was comparatively low. Women workers who were predominant in Cochin received relatively low wages and the number of days for which wage earners were employed there was also lower than in Travancore.

7. Consumption expenditure—

7.1. Average annual expenditure per family—The details of expenditure incurred by the agricultural workers' families on different consumption groups are given in Table 7. The annual average consumption expenditure per family was Rs. 540 (excluding expenditure incurred on ceremonies which was Rs. 5) as against an average annual income of Rs. 541. The average annual expenditure of families without land was Rs. 513 as against an average income of Rs. 507, the corresponding figures for families holding land being Rs. 568 and Rs. 576 respectively.

7.2. The annual expenditure per consumption unit worked out to Rs. 140 with a standard deviation of Rs. 72.6 (Table 9). There was hardly any difference in the mean expenditure as between the families with and without land.

7.3. The details of consumption expenditure on important food items are given in Table 8. The expenditure on food was Rs. 431 or 79.9 per cent of the total expenditure.

7.4. The cereals alone accounted for Rs. 217 or 50.2 per cent of the total expenditure on food. Rice being the chief staple crop grown in the State, its consumption was high. A meagre amount was spent on wheat. Tapioca and coconut were also consumed for supplementing the intake of cereals. Tapioca was an important item of food in Travancore which accounted for 24.2 per cent of the total expenditure on food as against 40.6 per cent on cereals. This worked out to 10.8 ounces of cereals per consumption unit (Table 11) and 8.7 ounces per capita per day. These do not include cereal content of food perquisites which accounted for 4.5 ozs. per consumption unit and 3.6 ozs. per capita. The consumption of pulses worked out to 0.3 and 0.2 ounces respectively. The percentage distribution of expenditure in different items in the food group in the two zones is given below:—

STATEMENT IV

Expenditure on the different food items

							Zone—I (Travancore)	Zone—II (Cochin)
			Groups		N.		Percentage to total expenditure on food	Percentage to total expenditure on food
Cereals		••					40.6	74.9
Tapioca					• •	• •	24 · 2	2.5
Pulses	• •			• •	• •		.3	1.0
Gur and sug	gar	• •	• •	• •	• •		.5	2.1
Spices		• •			• •	• •	1.4	4.4
Edible oil		• •	• •	• •			2.0	4.9
Vegetables	• •				• •		•4	0.7
Salt			• •	• •			•6	1.1
Milk and m	ilk pro	lucts					.2	0.3
Meat and fi	sh .						5.6	4.3
Food perqu	isites	• •					18-4	2.6
Others	••	• •		• •	••	•••	5.8	1.2
			16.		Total		100.0	100.0

In Travancore, the percentage expenditure on cereals was much less than in Cochin. This was due to the fact that the intake of cereals was supplemented by tapioca to a great extent in Travancore. The food perquisites also formed not an inconsiderable proportion (15.8 per cent) of the expenditure on food in Travancore.

7.5. Dietary habits—The food consumed by agricultural labourers consisted mainly of tapioca, coconut (vegetables in Cochin), rice and occasionally fish (caught free of cost from the tanks and rivers). The extent of rice consumed was relatively high in Cochin than in Travancore. Moreover, due to the high prices of rice, the labourers took it only during the busy season. People living in the coastal areas were found to consume coconut and fish to a Jack fruits, mangoes and bananas also relatively large extent than others. formed part of the workers' food during the season. Meat was rarely consumed. Generally, they did not take anything in the morning except the stale meals left over in the previous night. In some places, however, they were found to take sweet potatoes with tea or coffee or a few slices of tapioca with kanji (gruel) water. In the noon, they generally took rice, kanji (gruel) and tapioca or some other substitute for tapioca. The employers also occasionally gave cooked meals. During night they took more food than during the day, their supper consisting mainly of rice, tapioca and fish but the quantity of rice consumed always depended on the extent of daily earnings.\*

7.6. Clothing and footwear—The next important item in the consumption group was clothing and footwear; Rs. 21 or 3.9 per cent of the total expenditure were incurred on this group. The tropical climate combined with the poverty of the labourers may be responsible for this low expenditure. The main items of clothing were *dhoti*, blouse, towel, *mundi*; and shirts in Travancore and *dhoti*, angocha and blouse in Cochin. Generally, no footwear was purchased.

Men workers wore dhotis of a very short size. They also had a small piece of cloth, more or less of the size of bath-towel, which they generally tied up on their heads; the same cloth served the purpose of a bath-towel for them. Due to contact with urban areas some of the workers have started wearing banians also. Women workers put on dhotis slightly bigger in size than those of men. They preferred hand-loom dhotis of coarse variety with thick borders. They also had blouse of coarse cloth.

7.7. Fuel and lighting—The percentage expenditure incurred on 'fuel and lighting' was 1.3. In fact no expenditure was incurred on fuel. The items of expenditure in this group were kerosene oil and match box.

<sup>\*&</sup>quot; The harvest wages in September and January would generally maintain them for one or two additional months. He lives on jack fruit and mangoes in one season, plant leaves in another season and here and there in the third season. The 'here and there.' represents the period of partial starvation when the labourer has to shift for himself. It is in these seasons of partial employment or unemployment that the physiological capacity of human body to surprisingly survive on small quantities on cereal food becomes glaringly noticeable".

<sup>\*\*</sup>Source: Agrarian Enquiry Committee, Cochin (1949).

\*\*MKundi\*\*—A kind of short dhoti of 4 yards worn by women.

- 7.8. Housing—The amount spent on the group 'house-rent and repairs' was Rs. 12 or 2.2 per cent of the total expenditure. The expenditure incurred represented mostly the amount spent on repairs. Generally, the agricultural workers lived in small huts. The walls of the houses were built of mud and roofs of bamboos and coconut leaves. The floor was smeared with cowdung. There was generally great congestion in the houses of agricultural labour families. Thus, according to the General Family Survey, the number of persons per room was 2.6 in the case of agricultural labourers, the corresponding figures for all agricultural families being 2.1.
- 7.9. Services and miscellaneous—On an average, a family spent Rs. 69 or 12.7 per cent of the total expenditure on this group. An amount of Rs. 19 (3.5 per cent) was spent on tobacco and Rs. 6 (1.1 per cent) on intoxicants. The main items of expenditure in this group consisted of pansupari, tobacco, intoxicants, barber charges and washing soap in both Travancore and Cochin. In Travancore, however, education was also an important item in this group. Consumption of liquor was reported to have come down, probably due to the existence of prohibition.

## 8. Economic levels of living—

8·1. About 33·3 per cent of the families were in the annual expenditure level of Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 per consumption unit, 23·7 and 22·9 per cent being respectively in the two adjacent groups viz. Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 151 to Rs. 200. Only 3·3 per cent were in the highest group viz. Rs. 351 and above and 0·7 per cent in the lowest group viz. Re. 0 to Rs. 50.

The size of the family generally decreased with a rise in the level of living. The pattern of consumption was more or less similar in the three expenditure groups which recorded the highest concentration of labour families. Tables 9 and 10 give fuller details.

8.2. The consumption of cereals and pulses per consumption unit by levels of living is shown in Table 11. There was slight increase in the consumption of cereals with the rise in the level of living. This has to be viewed in the context that the income was generally low and consequently there was an unsatiated demand in the consumption of cereals, particularly in the lower expenditure groups.

## 9. Cost of living index numbers-

It may be possible to construct a cost of living index number series for the agricultural workers in Travancore-Cochin with the help of the basic data given in the Statement in Annexure I. This statement shows the actual and percentage expenditure incurred on individual items of consumption along with the pice data relating to the period of the enquiry. The percentage expenditule may be utilised as 'weights' and prices as the base-period prices for the construction of the index numbers.

## 10. Indebtedness-

- 10·1. Many of the agricultural workers borrow short-term advances in cash and incur long-term loans for special occasions as marriages etc. Table 12 shows the extent, purposes and distribution of debt of agricultural workers. As many as 54 per cent of the families were in debt. The percentage of indebted families was higher in the case of the families without land than that for those holding land, the corresponding figures being 47 and 62 respectively. The average debt per indebted family was Rs. 39. The debts for the landless family and the family with land were Rs. 37 and Rs. 41 respectively.
- 10.2. Purpose and source of debt—The major portion of debt was incurred for consumption only which accounted for about Rs. 30. The debt for social purposes was Rs. 6 and for production Rs. 3. Loans were mainly taken from employers, money-lenders, friends and relatives.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- 1. Coverage and size of sample—
  - 1.1. The Intensive Family Survey covered 284 agricultural labour families.
- 1.2. All the families surveyed were casual workers' families. Out of the total families intensively surveyed, 49.7 per cent held land.
- 1.3. The average size of the agricultural labour families was 4.8 and the earning strength 2.2 of whom 2.0 were wage earners consisting of 1.2 men and 0.8 women. Child labour was insignificant.
- 2. Employment and unemployment-
- 2.1. Employment—On an average, a man was employed for 185 days and a woman for 133 days during the year in agriculture on wages, the corresponding figures for non-agricultural labour being 30 and 14 respectively.
- $2\cdot 2$ . Of the man-days worked, men contributed about  $69\cdot 4$  per cent, the share of women and children being  $29\cdot 3$  and  $1\cdot 3$  per cent respectively.
- 2.3. Unemployment—On an average, an adult male earner could not secure employment on wages for 108 days; out of this, want of work accounted for 72 days.
- 3. Earnings, wage rates and modes of wage payment.
- 3.1. Of the total wages earned in agriculture, 68.6 per cent were contributed by men, 19.1 per cent. by women and 0.7 per cent by children. The share of women was large in Cochin in view of their preponderance as compared to Travancore.
- 3.2. Generally, workers were paid on time rates, either in cash or in kind. In addition to the daily wage, perquisites in the form of *Kanji* (gruel) and tapioca in the morning or a mid-day meal were also allowed, their average cash value being As. 6 to As. 8 a day. Of the total man-days put in by casual workers in agriculture, 65 per cent were paid for in cash (time rates), 38 per cent being supplemented by perquisites. Payments in kind represented 23 per cent man-days, 1.2 per cent being paid with perquisites. About 7 per cent of man-days were paid for on piece rates.
- 3.3. The overall weighted daily wage according to man-days worked under different modes was Rs. 1-5-4 for men and Re. 0-13-3 for women and Re. 0-12-10 for children. Daily wages for men for harvesting, weeding and preparatory work were the highest *i.e.* Rs. 1-9-7. Rs. 1-6-5 and Rs. 1-6-5 respectively. In other operations, the wage varied from Re. 0-9-7 to Rs. 1-3-2. Women were generally employed for weeding, harvesting and transplanting, the rates of wages being Re. 0-11-2, Rs. 1-1-7 and Re. 0-11-2 per day respectively.

## 4. Income of agricultural labour families—

4.1. The following statement shows the composition of the average annual income per family.

Composition of family income

Sources of in	ncome	, = = 4\		Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage to total income
Agricultural labour		• • •		384	70.9
Non-agricultural labour		••	••	77	14.2
Cultivation of Land		- ••		30	5.5
Occupations other than farming				45	8.4
Other sources	••			, 5	1.0
•		Total	••	541	100.0

 $<sup>4\</sup>cdot 2$ . The families with land received a higher income than those without land, the corresponding figures being Rs. 576 and Rs. 507 respectively.

## 5. Expenditure—

5.1. The recentage expenditure on the different consumption groups (excluding ceremonies) is given below.

	-				
Consum	ption gr	oups			Percentage expenditure to total
Food					79.9
Clothing and footwear	• •		• •		3.9
Fuel and lighting	••		٠.	• •	1.3
House-rent and repairs	••				2.2
Services and miscellaneous	••	• •	••	••	12.7
-		·	Total		100.0

5.2. The major portion of the expenditure was incurred on rood group, the main cereal consumed being rice. A meagre amount was spent on wheat. The consumption of cereals worked out to 10.8 ounces per consumption unit or 8.7 ounces per capita per day. The cereal content of perquisites which was consumed in addition to this quantity worked out to 4.5 ozs. per day per consumption unit or 3.6 ozs. per capita. The amount spent on pulses was insignificant. The intake of cereals would appear to be low but it was supplemented by tapioca. In fact, while the expenditure on cereals formed 33.2 per cent of the total expenditure in Travancore, that on tapioca and food perquisites accounted respectively for 19.7 and 15.8 per cent. As for Cochin, the percentage expenditure on tapioca and food perquisites was considerably low being 1.8 and 2.0 as against 56.7 for cereals.

5·3. About 33·3 per cent of the families were in the annual expenditure level of Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 per consumption unit, 23·7 and 22·9 per cent being respectively in the two adjacent groups viz. Rs 51 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 151 to Rs. 200. Only 3·3 per cent were in the highest group viz. Rs. 351 and above and 0·7 per cent in the lowest group viz. Re. 0 to Rs. 50.

#### 6. Indebtedness—

Fifty-four per cent of the labour families were in debt. The average debt per indebted family was Rs. 39 of which the major portion viz. Rs. 30 were incurred for meeting consumption needs and Rs. 6 for social and Rs. 3 for production purposes. The main sources of debt were employers, moneylenders and friends and relatives.



ANNEXURE I
Zone I—Travancore

				•		Avorage annual expenditure Rs.	Percentage to total expenditure
Food			<del></del>		• •	468-3	81.6
	••				••	21.8	3.8
Clothing and footwear	• •	••	•••	• •		6.9	1.2
Fuel and lighting	• •	• •	••	• •	••	8.6	1.5
House rent and repairs	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	68.3	11.9
Services and miscellaneous	• •	* *	• •	÷ •	••	68.3	11.9
				Total		573.9	100.0

Items		Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base-period retail prices per unit of quantity
[. Food—					Rs. As. P.
Rice		181.7	31.8	1 Seer	0 12 0
		3.0	0.5	}	0 8 0
Other cereals		5.6	1.0		i
- v v		.4	0.1	1 Seer	0 7 0
Other pulses .		.8	0.2	~ • •	
Gur and sugar .		2.5	0.4	1 Seer	1 3 0
Spices		6.5	1.1	• • •	••
Edible oil		9.3	1.6	• • •	,
Vegetables	• • •	1.81	0.3	* a''	1 3 0
Salt		.8	0.5	1 Seer	0 2 0
Milk and milk product	6	26.5	0.1	1 0	ioo
Meat, fish and eggs .	• ••	113.0	4·6 19·7	1 Seer	100
Tapioca ·		90.6*			•••
Food perquisites* .		23.1	15.8	••	•••
Others	• • •	23.1	3.9	• •	••
Tota		468.3	81.6		

<sup>\*</sup> Break-up of food perquisites-

	Co	ommodity	7			Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights
	• • •					43 · 6	7.41
* *	• •		• •				0.11
							0.22
* *	• •		• •				0.01
••	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	0.2	0.02
				Total		45.9	7.77
	•••						Commodity expenditure Rs.

Note—Out of a total expenditure of 90.8 on food perquisites, cereals and pulses accounted for Rs. 45.9 or 7.77 per cent of the total expenditure, while the remaining accounted of other 'miscellaneous' items including Tapioca.

ZONE I-contd.

Ite	ms		Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base-period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. Clothing and foot Dhoti	wear-	••	6.3	1.1	One	Rs. As. P. 1 8 0
Blouse	••	••	4.0	0.7	,,	1 0 0
Towel	•••	•••	3.5	. 0.6	,,	1 8 0
Shirt	• •	••	2.3	0-4	,,	2 8 0
Mundi	••	• •	2.3	0.4	,,	3 0 0
Saree	•••		1.1	• 0×2·	"	2 8 0
Mats		••	1.1	0.2		
Frock	••	••	0.6	0.1	,,	1 0 0
Skirt	•	••'	• 0 • 6	• 0.1		
	Total		21.8	3.8		
III. Fuel and lighti Kerosene oil	ng—		5.7	1.0	Per bottle	048
Match box	••	••	1.2	0.2	Per box	0 0 9
	Total		6.9	1.2		-
IV. House-rent and	repairs		8.6	1.5		
V. Services and mi Tobacco	scellaneous-		18.4	3.2	1 Seer	8 0
Intoxicants	••	••	4.6	0.8		
Washing soap			2.9	0.5		
Pansupari			19.5	3.4	**	
Education	••		8.0	1-4	\ B.	,
Amusements			1.7	0.3		,
Barber	••		5.7	1.0		
Washerman			0.6	0.1		
Brahmin			0.6	0-1		
Medicines	• •		1.6	0.3	`	
Travelling			1.6	0.3	1	,
Others			3.1	0.5		
	Total		68.3	11.9		*

ZONE II—COCHIN

,						
					Average annual expenditure Rs.	Percentage to total expenditure
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Food	••		••		358 · 5	75.7
Clothing and footwer	ar	••	••	••	19.7	4.2
Fuel and lighting	4.4	4.4	<b>A.</b>		7.8	1.7
House-rent and repa	irs	4.0	••	••	18.1	3.8
Services and miscella	neous	<b>*.*</b>	. ••	:	69.2	14.6
	r		To	otal	473·3	100.0
Items		,	Average annual	Weights	Unit of	Basee period
			expenditure Rs.	٠	quantity	per unit of quantity
I. Food— Rice				56·1	quantity 1 seer	quantity
			Rs.	56·1 0·6		quantity Rs. As. P
Rice			Rs. 265·8		I seer	Rs. As. P
Rice	•••		265·8 )	0.6	l seer	Rs. As. P 0 10 0 0 7 0
Rice Wheat Gram dal 🚗	inel		265·8 ) 2-9 ·8	0·6 0·2	l seer	Rs. As. P 0 10 0 0 7 0 0 6 6 1 0 0
Rice Wheat Gram dal Other pulses		 -	Rs.  265·8  2·9  ·8  2·9	0·6 0·2 0·6	I seer	Rs. As. P 0 10 0 0 7 0 0 6 6
Rice  Wheat  Gram dal  Other pulses  Gur and sugar	···	 -	Rs.  265·8  2·9  ·8  2·9  7·5	0·6 0·2 0·6 1·6	I seer	Rs. As. P 0 10 0 0 7 0 0 6 6 1 0 0 Gur 0 14 0 Sugar
Rice  Wheat  Gram dal  Other pulses  Gur and sugar  Spices	 bes	 -	Rs.  265·8  2·9  ·8  2·9  7·5	0·6 0·2 0·6 1·6	I seer	Rs. As. P 0 10 0 0 7 0 0 6 6 1 0 0 Gur 0 14 0 Sugar
Rice Wheat Gram dal Other pulses Gur and sugar Spices Edible oil			Rs.  265 · 8  2 · 9	0·6 0·2 0·6 1·6	I seer	Rs. As. P 0 10 0 0 7 0 0 6 6 1 0 0 Gur 0 14 0 Sugar
Rice Wheat Gram dal Other pulses Gur and sugar  Spices Edible oil Vegetables			Rs.  265 · 8  2 · 9  · 8  2 · 9  7 · 5  15 · 6  17 · 7  2 · 3	0·6 0·2 0·6 1·6 3·3 3·7 0·5	I seer - ,, ,,	Rs. As. P 0 10 0 0 7 0 0 6 6 1 0 0 Gur 0 14 0 Sugar

ZONE II-contd.

Items ,	Average annual expenditure Rs.	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base-period retail prices per unit of quantity
Others— Tea	 3.8	0.8		Rs. As. P.
Coffee	 0.7	0.1		
Tapioca	 8.6	1.8		
Food perquisites	 9.3	2.0		
Total for food	 358.5	75.7		
II. Clothing and footwear—				
Dhol $i$	 10-4	2.2	One	2 1 0
Blouse	 4.2	0.9	"	1 8 0
Angochha (Towel)	 2.3	0.5	,,	0 8 0
Shirt	 1.4	0.3	,,	2 0 0
Mats	 1.4	0.3		
Total	 19.7	4.2		
III. Fuel and lighting—				
Kerosene oil	 5.1	1.1	One bottle	0 3
Match box	 2.7	0.6	Per box	0 0 0
, Total	 7.8	1.7	,	
IV. House-rent and repairs	 18-1	3.8		
V. Services and miscellaneous—				
Tobacco	 20.3	4.3	One seer	2 12
Intoxicants	 9.0	1.9		
Washing soap	 6.2	1.3		
Medicines	 4.3	0.9		
Barber	 5.7	1.2		
Washerman	 8.1	1.7		
Pan supari	 10-9	2.3		
Travelling	 4.7	1.0		
Total	 69 · 2	14.6		

3, des



# ANNEXURE II INTENSIVE FAMILY TABLES TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

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TABLE 1—Employment on wages of agricultural labourers by categories of families.

			-	•	•		Average	Average number of days per agricultural labourer employed on wages during the year	f days per	. agricu]ta	ral labour	er employ	red on wa	ges during	the year
Category of families Percentage * tage *	Percentage * of	Average size of family		Averago number of egricultum workers per family	or agricui er family	tural	Agrio	Agricultural operations	erations	Non-ag	Non-agricultural labour	llabour		Total	
	sorrem.		Men	Women	Child- ren	Total	Mien	Women	Child-	Men	Women Child- ren	Child. ren	Men	Women	Child. ron
1	63   	8	4	9	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Casual workers' families—										· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
(i) With land	49.7	5.2	1.3	9.0	:	1.9	179	138	263	27	14	41	208	152	294
(ii) Without land	50.3	4.4	1.1	6.0	0.1	2.1	192	129	119	34	13	30	226	142	149
A11	100.0	4.8	1.2	0.8	:	2:0	185	133	134	30	14	3 1	215	147	

\* Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the State: -516,000.
(2) There were no attached workers' families in the villages selected for Enquiry.

M/N133MofLabour

TABLE 2-Wage Employment and wages of Casual Agricultural Workers

	Percentage of casual workers employed	rcentage of ual workers employed	Percentage of mandays worke	Percentage of mandays worked	Average nun worked duri	Average number of days worked during the year	Percentage of wages earned	Percentage of wages earned	Average da wages (in annes)	Average daily wages (in annas)
Operations	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
-	83	ಣ	4	ō	9	7	8	6	10	11
I. Agricultural operations (i) Proparatory	42.3	20.9	31.4	4.2	140	38	38.4	2.5	22.4	11.2
(ii) Ploughing	48.5 16.8	0.8.	12.6	9.0	, 49	13	12.6	0.4	19.2 19.2	.12.8
(iv) Transplanting	6.1	30.3	0.5	4.5	16	28	0.5	2.6	19.2	11.2
(v) Weeding	16.2	35.0	2.6	7.6	30	41	3.1	4.6	22.4	11.2
(vi) Irrigating	21.1	2.6	2.4	0.3	22	12	2.4	0.1	19.2	9.6
(vii) Harvesting	38.1	34.5	6.2	5.8	31	32	8.7	5-8	25.6	17.6
(viii) Threshing	16.9	27.7	1.1	3.5	12	. 22	1.0	2.9	17-6	17.6
(iz) Others	6.8	4.4	1.8	0.4	37	19	0.0	0.5	9.6	9.6
All agricultural operations	57.3	41.4	59.6	26.5	185	132	9.89	19.1	21.4	13.3
II. Non-agricultural labour	37.6	19.3	8.6	2.8	49	27	2.6	1.7	17.6	11.2
All Labour	57.3	41.4	69.4	29.3	216	146	78.3	20.8	20.8	12.8

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentage of men and women casual workers to total number of Casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.
(2) Children formed 1·3 per cent of casual earners and accounted for 1·3 per cent of total mandays and 0·9 per cent of total wages.
(3) Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the State:—

Total 1,015,000

Children 15,000

Women 3,83000

 $_{617,000}^{\rm Men}$ 

## TRAVANCOR E-COCHIN

 $\verb"Table 3-Unemployment" of adult male agricultural labourers$ 

				All	agricultura	l labourers	
	Months			Percent-	Average	number of nemployed	days
				age of earners† em- ployed	Total	For want of work	For other reasons
	1			2	3	4	5
March 1950	* *			94.0	6-7	6.0	0.7
April 1950				95.8	7.6	4.6	3.0
May 1950	••			94.3	9.7	4.8	4.9
June 1950	• •		• •	91.1	10.6	5.8	4.8
July 1950	••			87.1	9.7	5.7	4.0
August 1950	••	••		86.2	9.4	6.3	3.₁
September 1950	••		••	95.0	6.7	4.0	2.7
October 1950	••	••		94.1	9.0	6.0	3.0
November 1950		••		90.3	9.5	7.4	2.
December 1950		• •		87.1	10.1	7.7	2.
January 1951				88.7	9.7	6.8	2•
February 1951				87.6	9.3	6.9	2.
Monthly average				90.9	9.0	6.0	3.

<sup>\*</sup> Unemployment herein relates to those earners who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day; those who remained unemployed throughout the whole month were excluded from this account.

† Estimated number of male agricultural labourers in the State:-

(i) Attached	••	••	••	2,000
(ii) Casual				617,000
		Total	••	619,000

Note:—There were a few attached workers in Casual worker's families but none of them was unemployed even for a single day.

TABLE 4—Percentage distribution by Mode of Payment, and by Daily Wage Slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only.

of 10 as, man-days
63
33.8
0.3
00 co co
12.1
9.0
1.3 2.6 30.5

Children accounted for 1.2 per cent of total mandays.

Table 5 — Average Daily Wage together with value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations.

1   2   3   4   6   6   6   7     1   2   3   4   6   6   7     1   2   3   4   6   6   7     1   2   3   4   6   6   7     1   2   3   4   6   6   7     1   2   3   4   6   6   7     1   2   3   4   6   6   7     1   2   3   4   6   6   7     1   2   3   4   6   6   7     1   3   3   4   6   6   7     1   3   3   4   6   6   7     1   3   4   6   6   7     1   4   6   6   7     1   5   6   6   7     1   6   7   7     1   7   7   7   7     1   7   7   7     1   7   7   7     1   7   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7   7     1   7								Average ds	Average daily wage per day in annas per worker	ır day in anı	nas per worl	ter
1         2         3         4         6         7           IMTE WAGES         33.8         4.0         16.3         9.5         7.9           IMTE WAGES         33.8         4.0         16.3         9.5         7.9            13.3         7.1         20.1         9.5         7.9             12.2         9.5         17.6         8.4         8.9             3.2         1.3         10.4         9.5              3.9         2.3         19.6         10.3              3.9         2.3         19.6         10.3               5.0         20.8         18.7	Mode of wage	payment			Percenta days	ge of man- worked	Cash or caller	ash equiva- at	Value of 1	perquisites	Total	la:
TMTE WAGES				-	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	1				5	3	4	3	9	7	8	6
	I. "	'AGES										,
	With perquisites Without perquisites	::	::	; :	33.8 13.3	4.0	16.3	9.5	7.9	7.2	24.2	16.7
GES 3.2 1.3 10.4 9.5 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.3 6		::	::	::	0.3	9.0	9.0	8.4 12.6	6.8 :	7.1	17.9 17.6	15.5
1.5 5.0 20.8 18.7	Cash and Kind— With perquisites Without perquisites IT DIFOR WACES	::	::	::	es es	1.3 2.3	10.4 19.6	9.5	6.5	4.6	16·6 19·6	14.1
	1. Fireby W. h. perquisites thout perquisites	::	::	;;	1.5	0·1 5·0		10.2	::	6.5	20.8	16.7
	: 3	::	::	::	0.1	::	44.8	::	::	::	44.8	<i>;</i> ::
With perquisites 0.3 4.5 Without perquisites	2.	::	::	::	::	.0.3	::	.4.5	::	::	::	14.5
III. All modes 68.3 30.5 17.2 11.9 4.2 1	III. All modes	:	:	:	68.3	30.5	17.2	11.9	2.4	1.4	21.4	13.3

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of mandays put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers including children.
(2) Children accounted for 1.2 per cent of total mandays.

Table 6 — Average annual net income of agricultural labour families by sources

-							<b>V</b>	Average an	Average annual income per family in Rs. from	por family i	n Rs. from	
	Categ	Category of families	amilies				Cultivation of land	Agrioul- tural labour	Non-agri- cultural labour	Occupa- tions other than farming	Other sources	Total
		1					2	3	4	5	9	7
Casual workers' families-	lies—										-	
(i) With land	:	:	•	:	:	:	09	383	1.7	55	7	576
							(10.4)	(66.5)	(12.4)	(9.5)	(1.2)	(100.0)
(ii) Without land	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	384	82	37	4	507
								(75.8)	(1.91)	(7 - 3)	(8·0)	(100.0)
All	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	384	77	45	7.0	541
							(2.2)	(6.07)	(14.2)	(8.4)	(1.0)	(100-0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

Table 7—Average annual expenditure per family by consumption groups

ΑΦ
Food Clothing and footwear
B
Rs.
451
(79·5)
412
(80-3)
431
(6.67)

\*Includes both wage and non-wage earners. N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total expenditure.

TABLE 8—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants

						Average a	Average annual exponditure (in rupees) on	aditure (i	п гиреся)	<b>u</b> 0				
	•				-	-	Food							
Caregory Or tamines	Average size of family	Cereals	Pulses	Gur and	Spices	Edible	Vege-	Salt	Milk & Meat, milk fish products & eggs	Meat, fish & eggs	Others'* Total	Total	Tobacco	Intoxi- cants
1	C3	က	#	10	8	7	· ·	G	10	17	12	13	14	15
		R8.	Rs.	Rs	Ba.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R8.
I. Casual workers' families-						•								
(i) With land	5.2	219.2	2.3	4.7	8.7	12.3	2.3	3.5	1.1	25.4	172.2	451.3	18.9	6.3
(ii) Without land	4.4	214-1	1.8	3.7	10.4	11.9	1.8	3.5	8.0	20.5	143.9	411.8	13.4	6.9
All	4.8	216.6	2.0	6.4	9.6	12.1	2.0	3.5	6.0	8.2.8	158.0	431.4	19.1	6.1

\*This group consisted of meals chiefly which the labourers received as perquisites.

Table 9—Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living

arying	All	13	Rs.	49.7	50.3	100.0
on unit v	351 & above	133	Rs.	1.6	1.7	3.3
onsumptic	301—350	111	Rs.	9.0	0.7	1.3
ture per c	250—300	10,	Rs.	3.0	2.8	5.8
ual expendi from (Rs.)	201—250	6	Rs.	3.4	5.6	0.6
Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit varying from (Rs.)	61-100    101-150   151-200   201-250   250-300   301-350	80	Rs.	11.9	11.0	22.9
families w	101—150	7	Rs.	15.1	18.2	33.3
ntage of	51—100	9	Rs.	13.8	9.9	23.7
Perce	050	5	Rs.	0.3	<b>7.</b> 0	0.7
Standard deviation of the annual	expen- diture per con- sump- tion unit	4	Rs.	73.6	71.4	72.6
Average Average Standard size in annual deviation con- expen. of the sump.	per con- sumption unit	3	Rs.	137.2	144 · 1	140.4
Average size in con-		61	Rs.	4.3	3.6	3.9
	Category of families	1	I. Casual workers' families-	(i) With land	(ii) Without land	All

\*Consumption units based on Lusk's Coefficients.

TABLE 10—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups

		Average size of family	size of uily		4	innual exp	Annual expenditure on	On		P	Percentage expenditure per family on	expenditu	re per fan	illy on	
Economic levels of living	Percent. age of families	Persons	Con- sumption unit	Food	·Cloth- ing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House- rent and repairs	Services and miscella- neous	Total	Food	Cloth- ing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House- rent and repairs	Services and misc.	Total
				Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.						
1	23	3	4	10	9	1	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50	0.7	8.6	7.2	278	13	ro.	1	24	321	9.98	4.0	1.6	0.3	7.5	100.0
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	23.7	6.5	5.0	334	11	9	7	50	414	80.7	4.1	1.4	1.7	12.1	100.0
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	33.3	5.1	4.0	399	81.	7	6	61	494	80.8	3.6	1.4	1.8	12.4	100.0
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	22.8	4.3	3.5	482	24	6	16	79	609	79.1	3.9	1.5	2.5	13.0	100.0
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	0.6	3.5	3.0	552	28	9	22	99	. 674	81.9	4.1	6.0	8.	8.6	100.0
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	8.0	3.0	2.6	620	25	œ	16	118	687	75-7	3.6	1.2	2.3	17.2	100.0
Rs. 30i to Rs. 350	1.3	1.8	9.1	437	<u>c1</u>	70	4	39	497	87.9	2.4	0.1	8.0	4.9	100.0
Rs. 351 and a bove	က်	2.4	25.23	662	88	11	30	161	882	75-1	4.3	1.2	2.3	17.1	100.0
All families	100.0	4.8	3.9	431	21	7	12	69	540	79.9	3.9	1.3	2.5	12.7	100 0
	-												-		

N. B.—Any group say Rs. 101—Rs. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per consumption unit (rounded to the nearest rupec) lies in the range Rs. 101—Rs. 150.

TABLE 11—Quantity of Cereals and Pulses consumed per day per consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living

						Percentage of		Quantity consumed per day	ed per day	
₹Ð.	conomi	Economic levels of living	fliving			families	Per consumption unit	ption unit	Per capita	oita
							Cereals	Pulses	Cereals	Pulses
		1				\$1	3	4	ũ	9
						ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Upto Rs. 100	:	•:	:	:	:	24.4	9.3	:	7.5	:
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	:	:	:	:	:	33.3	10.6	0.1	8.3	0.1
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	:	:	:	:	:	22.9	12.3	0.5	8.6	0.4
Rs. 201 & above	:	:	:	:	:	19.4	12.8	1.3	11.2	1.1
All families	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	10.8	0.3	8.7	0.3

N.B.—The above figures do not include food perquisites, the cereal contents of which come to 4.5 ozs. per consumption unit and 3.6 ozs. per capita.

TABLE 12—Extent,

	TAB	LE 12—	TABLE 12Extent, purpose and distribution of debt by calegory of agricultural labour families	purpos	se and d	istribut	ion of	debt t	s cale	gory	of agr	cultu	ral la	bour f	amilie	ø,	
										istribut	ion of d	ebt in r	npees p	er indol	Distribution of dobt in rupees per indebted family	liy.	}
Category of families		¥						<u>.</u>		Purpose	930			Source			
371122 86 74 86	centage of families	Average size of family	A crango Avergae Leveente Average numerer size of family of indebted indebted earners families families per into total in col. 2 family in col. 2	Percent. Average age of size of indebted indebted families families to total in col. 2	Average sizo of indebted fomilies	of of earners per in- debted family	family debted family		Pro- duc- tion	Con- Social sump- pur- tion pose		Others	Em. ploy-	Shop- 1 kcop- 1	Others Em. Shop. Money tive ploy. kcop. londer Socieers	·	Others
						,	Rs.	Rs.	R8.	Rs.	Rg.	R	Rs.	R8.	Rg.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>,</b> ,	61	60	4	5	9	2	œ	6	2	11	ខ្ម	13	7	15	91	5	<u>8</u>
1. Casual voorkers' families.—																	Ì
(i) With land	49.7	5.2	2.1	46.9	5.6	6.5	19	41	7	255	6	:	1	9	19	67	13
(ii) Without land	50.3	4.4	9.3	61.7	4-6	61 4.	23	37	:	æ	4	:	21	4	10	.61	ō
All	100.0	4.8	2.2	54.3	6.0	2.3	21	39	3	98	9	:	13	9	ı I	64	×

# INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY COORG

## 1. Introductory—

- 1.1. Coorg is a small hilly State in Southern India comprising only a single district and is situated in the west of Mysore. It is largely covered with forests which have been, to some extent, cleared for the cultivation of coffee, cardamom and other plantation crops. Its area is 1,586 square miles and population according to the Census of 1951 was 229,405 representing an increase of 36 per cent. during the decade. The density per square mile was 145 in 1951. About 93 per cent. of the population was rural and the rest urban. The hilly nature of this region, combined with the existence of large forests and heavy rainfall and extensive plantations, all offer a somewhat different background from most other parts of India. Consequently, the problems of agricultural labour in this region are not always identical with those of other parts of the country.
- 1.2. According to the General Family Survey, 49·1 per cent. of the families in the sample villages were those of agricultural landowners, 21·2 per cent. of tenants, 11·6 per cent. of agricultural labourers and 18·1 per cent. of non-agriculturists. About 60·0 per cent. of agricultural workers' families held land. Again, amongst the agricultural labour families, those of casual workers predominated to the extent of 78 per cent. while the se of attached workers accounted for 22 per cent.
- 1.3. The average number of persons per family was  $4\cdot 4$ , the average for families of agricultural landowners, tenants and agricultural labourers being  $4\cdot 5$ ,  $4\cdot 7$  and  $4\cdot 4$  respectively. The average size of agricultural labour families with land was  $4\cdot 7$  as against  $4\cdot 0$  in the case of those without land.
- 1.4. Of the total area of cultivators' holding: in the sample villages, 75·0 per cent. was actually cultivated. According to the Census of 1951, 32·7 per cent. of the total area of the State is under forests; 24·7 per cent. is not available for cultivation; 22·3 per cent. is non-cultivable, and, of the 20·2 per cent. cultivable land, 4·3 per cent. is fallow. The net area sown formed 16·0 per cent. Only 3·7 per cent. of the net sown area is irrigated and about 0·3 per cent. sown more than once.
- 1.5. The average size of holdings of cultivators in the sample villages was 17·1 acres, those for the landowners, tenants, agricultural labourers and non-agriculturists being 9·7, 38·6, 3·3 and 3·7 acres respectively. The bigger size of holdings in the case of tenants may be the result of several tenants cultivating the land of non-cultivating owners, in addition to their own
- 1.6. Of the total area of holdings in the sample villages, 28.7 per cent. was held by agricultural landowners, 68.2 per cent. by tenants and only 1.9 per cent. by agricultural labourers. The predominance of the tenant class is a noteworthy feature of this region.

- 1.7. About 80 per cent. of the holdings, covering 16·2 per cent. of the area, were below 10 acres; 11·5 per cent. covering 9·2 per cent. of the area in the size group 10 acres and below 25 acres and 4·2 per cent., covering 8·1 per cent. of the area in the group, 25 acres and below 50 acres. The percentage of bigger holdings exceeding 50 acres was 4·7 and they covered 66·5 per cent. of the area. The revenue system in Coorg is ryotwari.
- 1.8. The average annual rainfall varies from 80 to 120 inches. The heavy rainfall and the multitude of small rivulets render artificial irrigation almost unnecessary. The only canal irrigation project is that of the Chikkahole river.
- 1.9. Rice is the staple product of Coorg, while other principal crops grown are cardamom, coffee, tea, rubber, fruits and vegetables.

# 2. Coverage and size of sample-

- 2.1. Four villages were selected at random for the enquiry; 40 families of agricultural labourers, living in the sample villages were selected for the Intensive Family Survey. The enquiry covered a period of one year, namely, March 1950 to February 1951. In all, 480 monthly schedules in Form III-A were collected and 40 annual returns in Form III-B compiled.
- 2.2. The areas under plantations were, however, excluded from the scope of the survey.

# 3. Structure of agricultural labour families—

- 3.1. Of the agricultural labour families selected for the survey,  $87 \cdot 5$  per cent. were those of casual workers and only  $12 \cdot 5$  per cent. were those of attached workers. All attached workers' families were landless.
- 3.2. On an average, there were 4.7 persons in a family, of whom 2.6 were earners. The average size of family for casual and attached workers differed but little, it being 4.7 and 4.6 persons respectively. Of the 2.6 earners, 1.7 were wage earners consisting of 1.1 men, 0.5 women and 0.1 children.

# 4. Employment and unemployment-

## A. Employment—

4.1. Table 1 shows the extent of employment on wages of agricultural workers in the different categories of agricultural workers' families. Of the total number of man-days put in, agricultural and non-agricultural labour respectively accounted for 53·3 and 46·7 per cent. On an average, an adult male agricultural earner was employed for 130 days and an adult female earner for 58 days in agricultural labour and for 101 and 54 days respectively in non-agricultural labour during the year. On an average, men and women earners in causal workers' families worked in agricultural labour only for 114 and 60 days respectively, while those in the attached workers' families worked for 210 and 45 days respectively.

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- 4.2. Table 2 shows the percentage of casual agricultural workers' employed and the man-days worked by them in the different agricultural operations and non-agricultural labour during the year. Of the total man-days worked by casual agricultural labourers in agricultural and nor-agricultural labour, men contributed 76 per cent., women 20 per cent. and children only 4 per cent. Of the man-days worked in non-agricultural labour, the share of men and women was 38 and 10 per cent. of the total man-days respectively.
- 4.3. The number of workers employed and the quantum of employment available in various operations at different times varied markedly due to seasonal exigencies. The main agricultural crop being paddy, the contribution of men and women casual labourers in ploughing accounted for 14.8 per cent. and in preparatory operations for 15.5 per cent. man-days. The practice is that before the onset of the monsoon, the fields are ploughed in April and May in one or two rounds and are left at that. Then the manure is spread in heap throughout the fields. But the paddy fields have to be ploughed 4 to 6 times in order that the manure is properly spread over the paddy field. This accounts for the high percentage of man-days worked in ploughing and preparatory operations. The other agricultural operations in order of hired man-days worked were harvesting, threshing and weeding, the contribution of men and women in which accounted for 6.6, 3.8 and 2.3 per cent. respectively. Sowing and transplanting provided employment only for 1.3 and 2.1 per cent. of the total man-days. Women worked almost in all operations except irrigating and ploughing.

## B. Unemployment.

4.4. Extent of unemployment of adult male agricultural workers—Unemployment among adult male agricultural workers was due mainly to want of work. On an average, an adult male worker was unemployed for about 91 days\* in a year. Unemployment due to want of work was high during the months of December, January and February presumably due to the slack season after the harvest. Sickness was responsible for about 6 days of unemployment. The details are given in Table 3.

## 5. Wages—

5.1. Wages from agricultural and non-agricultural labour accounted for respectively 39 and 45 per cent. of the total income of an average agricultural labour family. The high proportion from non-agricultural labour is due to availability of employment in plantations, etc. In the following paragraphs the modes of wage payment, wage rates etc. in agriculture are discussed.

<sup>\*</sup> The unemployment figure given in Table 3 as also in para 4.4 is the average relating to 93 per cent. of workers who actually reported wage-employment during the different months of the year. Assuming that the remaining 7 per cent. workers were either wholly unemployed or fully self-employed during the year in equal proportions, the average number of days for which a worker was unemployed would work out to 97.

A. Casual workers

5.2. Modes of wage payment—Details regarding the various modes of wage payment for different agricultural operations are given in Tables 4 and 5. In all, about 51.5 per cent. of the mandays worked by men and women were supplemented by perquisites. The most important single mode of wage payment, however, was cash without perquisites, accounting for 36 per cent. of the mandays worked by men and women. The next in importance was payment in kind with perquisites, accounting for 20.9 per cent. of the mandays worked by adults. Almost every other form of payments made, namely, in cash and in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind with perquisites, in cash with perquisites, in kind without perquisites and in cash and kind without perquisites was also prevalent. But payment on piece rates did not exist in the sample villages.

5.3. Daily wages—The average daily wage rate for men worked out to Rs. 1/3/4 and for women to Re. -/15/11. The average wages for men varied from Rs. 1/6/5 for weeding to Re. 1/- for transplanting and irrigating and for women from Rs. 1/3/2 for harvesting to Re. -/11/2 in sowing. Men received higher wages than women for all operations. The wages given above are inclusive of perquisites like meals, boiled rice, coffee, tobacco and pan-supari. Of the daily average wage of Rs. 1/3/4 for men, Re. -/14/10 was in cash or kind and Re. 0/4/6 was the cash value of the perquisites received. For women, out of the total wage of Re. -/15/11, -/11/6 was in cash or kind and -/4/5 was the value of perquisites.

5.4. Modes of wage payment and daily wages—The average daily wages for some of the important agricultural operations according to the more prevalent modes of wage payment, namely, cash without perquisites and kind with perquisites are shown in the statement below.

STATEMENT I

Average daily wages\* (in Rs. As. p.) for important operations by prevalent modes

Coal without possessions.

Kind with possessions.

	-				Cas		itbo ites	ut perqui	Kind with p	perquisites
0	pers	itions			Me	n		Women	Men	Women
Ploughing	•	•	•		1	1	7	<del></del>	1 4 10 (0 12 10)	
Embanking	•	•	•	٠	0	14	5		<u> </u>	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 7 \\ (0 & 9 & 7) \end{array} $
Manuring	•		•	,	1	0	0	0 11 2	_ '	. —
Transplanting				.	1	0	0	0 12 10	_	_
Harvesting	•	•	•	•	1	3	2	0 11 2	1 6 5 (0 12 10)	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 6 & 5 \\ (0 & 9 & 7) \end{array} $
Threshing	•		•	•	1	3	2	0 12 10	1 3 2 (0 12 10)	1 1 7 (0 11 2)

NOTE-1. When no rates are given, employment was either non-existent or negligible.

Figures in brackets denote the value of perquisites.
 Wages according to one mode and another are not comparable as they are not necessarily prevalent to the same extent in the sample villages.

5.5. Frequency distribution of man-days according to daily wages-The frequency distribution of man-days worked according to daily wages paid to men and women is given in Table 4. The mean wage in cash without perquisites was Rs. 1-0-7 for men and Re. -/12/4 for women with standard deviation of 4.4 and 1.2 annas respectively, whereas the mean wage in kind with perquisites, was Rs. 1/5/2 and Rs. 1/3/0 with standard deviations of Re. -/5/8 and Re. -/4/4 respectively. As already noted, the average weighted daily wage by all modes worked out to Rs. 1/3/4 for men and Re. 0-15-11 for women. Of the total man-days worked by men in agriculture at 19.7 per cent. were paid at less than Re. -/14/- (in which only 0.7 per cent. were paid less than 10 as.) and 28 per cent. above 22 annas, the highest wage being about 34 as. Of the man-days worked by women, 49.1 per cent. were paid at less than 14 as. (1.0 per cent. less than 10 as.) and 9.7 per cent. above 22 as., the highest wage being about 30 annas. This wide dispersion in the rates of daily wages is only an evidence of a multiplicity of modes of payment, influence of local conditions and seasonal variations in the demand for labour.

## B. Attached workers—

- 5.6. Out of the total number of agricultural workers in the sample villages, only 12.5 per cent. were attached workers. Of these, 8 were men and 1 woman. The attached workers were employed either for the whole year or for a period of 6 to 8 months. It was customary for the bigger cultivators to allow certain privileges to the attached workers drawn from the *Holeyas* (Harijans) or Pales. They were allowed land free of rent for building their huts. They could also collect firewood, free of charge, from the employers' fields.
- 5.7. Wages were paid mostly in paddy. Customary perquisites were also allowed. Normally the payment was made every day or once in a week according to the terms of agreement. Cash advances were made to needy workers and were deducted from their wages at the end of the year.
- 5.8. The usual rate of payment was 2 seers of paddy per day, and a few daily perquisites, viz., two meals of cooked rice, a glass of coffee, tobacco for chewing and pansupari. The cash value of the total remuneration ranged from Re. -/14/- to Rs. 1/10/- a day, on an average.
- 5.9. Child workers—There were only a few child earners. All of them were casual workers. They were mostly employed in ploughing, weeding, harvesting and preparatory operations, and they received a daily wage of about a rupee or slightly more except for preparatory operations and ploughing for which they were paid Rs. 1/3/- to Rs. 1/4/-. For non-agricultural labour, they received about Re. -/14/- a day. On an average, they worked for wages for about 76 days in agriculture and 75 days in non-agricultural labour during the year.

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## 6. Income of agricultural labour families—

6.1. The average annual income of an agricultural labour family consisting of 4.7 persons of whom 2.6 were earners, amounted to Rs. 645. Wages from agricultural labour and non-agricultural labour were the major sources of income, accounting for 38.9 and 44.7 per cent. respectively of the total income. Income from cultivation of land formed only 6.8 per cent. while income from occupations other than farming and other sources together

formed only 9.6 per cent.

6.2. Table 6 shows the average annual income of the different categories of families by sources. Seasonal and intermittent nature of employment in agriculture and availability of non-agricultural employment in plantations etc. are perhaps the reasons for comparatively high proportion of income from non-agricultural labour in the case of casual labour families. Even casual labour families with land derived a substantial income (38.7 per cent.) from non-agricultural labour. The average annual income of a casual labour family with land was about Rs. 723, of which income from non-agricultural labour, agricultural labour, land and other sources including occupations other than farming in their order of importance was respectively Rs. 280 (or 38.7 per cent.), Rs. 212 (or 29.3 per cent.), Rs. 177 (or 24.5 per cent.), and Rs. 54 (or 7.5 per cent.). It was almost the same in the case of landless families but for the difference due to the income from land in the case of the former. All the attached workers' families were landless. Their family income, was on an average, Rs. 653, of which Rs. 496 or 76 per cent. was derived from agriculture, the share of non-agricultural labour and other sources including occupations other than farming respectively being Rs. 96 (or 14.7 per cent.) and Rs. 61 (or 9.3 per cent.). The longer duration of their employment is the obvious reason for their comparatively high income from agricultural labour. 7. Consumption expenditure-

7.1. Average annual expenditure per family—The average annual income per family was Rs. 645 and the consumption expenditure Rs. 667, excluding an average expenditure of Rs. 14 on ceremonies. The annual expenditure per consumption unit worked out to Rs. 205·1 with a standard deviation of Rs. 104·1. The corresponding figures for casual and attached workers' families were Rs. 207·1 and Rs. 192·6 with standard deviations of Rs. 95·2 and Rs. 150·5 respectively (Table 9). Of the total consumption expenditure, the bulk 84·3 per cent. was spent on food. The distribution of expenditure on different consumption groups in the different categories of

agricultural labour families is given in Table 7.

7.2. As already stated, the average annual expenditure of an agricultural labour family was Rs. 667. Of this, Rs. 562 or 84.3 per cent. was accounted for by expenditure on food; the per cent age expenditure on 'clothing and foot-wear, 'fuel and lighting' 'house-rent and repairs' and 'services and miscellaneous', was respectively 6.0, 1.2, 0.3 and 8.2. The casual workers spent about 83 per cent. of their total expenditure on food (Table 7). The next two important groups being miscellaneous (8.7 per cent.) and clothing and footwear (6.2 per cent.). The corresponding percentages in the case of attach hed workers' families were 90.1, 5.6 and 3.6 respectively. The relatively low percentage expenditure on clothing and footwear in the case of attached

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workers' families was due partly to the free supply of clothes by their employers. The high percentage expenditure on food indicates a poor man's budget.

- 7.3. The staple article of food was rice. Workers had meals twice a day normally, but during busy seasons when they had to put in strenuous work, they took meals thrice a day. In the morning it was either kanji\* with salt, or rice bread with chutney. The principal mid-day meal was taken in the afternoon. Whatever food was left over after mid-day meal, was taken in the night. The third meal during days of strenuous work consisted of cooked rice with bits of dried fish, pickles, or meat. Labourers occasionally took fish, dried or fresh, fowl, pork, meat of wild bear or other animals. They sometimes took crabs also which were a delicacy. Rearing fowls and pigs was also an usual practice.
- 7.4. Table 8 gives the average annual expenditure per family on the important items of food. Rice accounted for 77.9 per cent. of the food budget of an average family, that consumed in the form of perquisites covering, on an estimate, 25.4 per cent. The consumption of other cereals was negligible. The daily consumption of cereals inclusive of cereal content of perquisites, worked out to 29.5 and 20.6 ounces per consumption unit and per capita respectively. The average daily intake of pulses was about 0.47 ounces per consumption unit which included those received as perquisites.
- 7.5. Sugar or gur is a conventional necessity: The expenditure on these formed 3.5 per cent.
- 7.6. The expenditure on spices was negligible and that on edible oil formed 2.8 per cent. Consumption of vegetables was meagre. Meat and fish were taken occasionally. The amount spent on them formed 2.6 per cent. of the total sum spent on food.
- 7.7. The items clubbed under 'others' in Table 8 includes food perquisites, tea and coffee and certain other unspecified items. Food perquisites also included tea and coffee besides other items.
- 7.8. Milk and milk products seemed more or less a luxury.—The average expenditure on milk was roughly 0.4 per cent. of the total expenditure on food. Attached workers spent a little more on milk and milk products and meat and fish than casual workers presumably because of higher income.
- 7.9 Expenditure on tobaccoo and intoxicants—Both men and women occasionally enjoyed toddy, sweet and fermented, the average expenditure per family on it being about Rs. 2.9 per annum. Consumption of tobacco was more common. The average expenditure incurred by a casual workers' family was about Rs. 19 and about Rs. 13 by attached workers' family, the overall figure for all families being Rs. 18 on an average.
- 7.10. 'Services and miscellaneous' group accounted for an annual expenditure of Rs. 58 and Rs. 39 per family or 8.7 and 5.6 per cent. of the total expenditure in the case of casual and attached workers' families respectively. This group consisted of a variety of items like tobacco, intoxicants, medicines, soap, barber charges etc.

<sup>\*</sup> Kanji-a type of gruel.

7.11. The expenditure incurred on 'fuel and lighting' and 'house-rent and repairs' vas insignificant, more so in case of attached workers' families. Attached workers were given house—site, free of rent on which they built their huts. They were also allowed to collect firewood from the employers' holdings. The annual expenditure per casual workers' family on house-rent and repairs was Rs. 3 only and for attached families, it was negligible. It was o because 89 per cent, of the agricultural labour families either owned the houses them elve or had rent-free houses. Almost all the houses of agricultural labour families were kacha and mostly old and dilapidated. The following figures from the General Family Survey show the congestion in the houses:—

STATEMENT II.—Number of persons per room and per house

-					Number	of persons'
				•	per house	per room
Agricultural workers' families	•			•	4.9	2.6
All agricultural families .	·				$5 \cdot 9$	1.5
All families	•				5.7	1.5

8. Levels of living-

- 8.1. A distribution of families by expenditure per consumption unit\* per aunum is given in Table 9. Fifty per cent. of the families were in the levels between Rs. 151 to 250. The rest were almost equally distributed in the levels 'Rs. 101—150' and 'Rs. 251—300' onwards. This wide distribution corresponds to dispersion of man-days according to rates of daily wages given in para 5.5. The higher level of living was associated with smaller size of the family.
- 8.2. The consumption pattern of the families in the different levels of living is given in Table 10. It does not follow Engel's Law. The explanation lay in the fact that the expenditure per capita in the highest level, namely, Rs. 351 and above, was only Rs. 245 per annum or about Rs. 20 per month, which itself is low.
- 8.3. Table 11 which shows the quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per con umption unit at different levels of living makes evident that at lower levels the need for food was only inadequately satisfied. The limitation of these figures is that they do not include perquisites but since there was no reason to believe that workers enjoying higher levels of living were discriminated against while perquisites were supplied, the general trend of the quantities would not very much differ.

Cost of living—

The consumption pattern of the families of agricultural workers has already been indicated. The expenditure on the various consumption groups were further split up for individual items. This is given in the statement in Annexure I. These percentages or "weights" may be of use for the construction of a cost of living index number for agricultural workers.

<sup>\*</sup> Lusk's co-efficients.

## 10. Indebtedness-

- 10.1. About 83 per cent. of the agricultural labour families were in debt, the percentage of indebted families in case of attached and casual workers' families being 82.9 and 80 respectively.
- 10.2. The average debt per indebted family was Rs. 110, the averages for casual and attached workers' families being Rs. 118 and Rs. 55. The attached agricultural workers' families were all without land.
- 10.3. The debt per family was considerably higher for casual workers' families with land than for those without land, the respective averages being Rs. 206 and Rs. 90.
- 10.4. An analysis of debts by reasons shows that 88.7 per cent. of the debt was incurred for consumption, 4.4 per cent. for production and 6.9 per cent. for social purposes.
- 10.5. The agricultural workers generally borrowed from their employers. Even the casual workers, though they were not attached to any particular employer, were able to obtain loans from those who customari'y provided employment to them during the agricultural seasons. Thus, of the average debt of Rs. 90 incurred by a landless casual agricultural workers' family, Rs. 66 was borrowed from employers, Rs. 2 from retail shopkeepers and Rs. 22 from other sources. It is significant that no family borrowed from the moneylenders. Table 12 shows the extent, purpose and distribution of indebtedness among the different categories of agricultural workers' families.

# SUMMARY OF RESULTS

# 1. Coverage and size of sample-

- 1.1. The Intensive Family Survey covered 40 agricultural labour families selected at random from the 4 sample villages.
- 1.2. Of the 40 surveyed families, 35 or 87.5 per cent. were families of casual workers and 5 or 12.5 per cent. of attached workers.
- 1.3. The average size of an agricultural labour family was  $4\cdot7$ . The earning strength was  $2\cdot6$ ; of this,  $1\cdot7$  were wage earners consisting of  $1\cdot1$  men,  $0\cdot5$  women and  $0\cdot1$  children.

## 2. Employment-

- 2.1. On an average, a man was employed for 130 days, a woman for 58 days and a child for 76 days during the year in agriculture for wages.
- 2.2. Employment for wages in non-agricultural labour available to men, women and children was, on an average, for 101, 54 and 75 days respectively in the year.
- 2.3. Of the total man-days worked by casual agricultural workers in agriculture, the contribution of men, women and child workers was respectively 75, 20.6 and 4.4 per cent. Their share in non-agricultural labour was approximately 76, 20 and 4 per cent. respectively.
- 2.4. Of the total number of man-days worked by casual workers in agriculture, the contribution of men and women in ploughing accounted for 14.8 per cent. and preparatory operations for 15.5 per cent. The other agricultural operations according to the volume of hired man-days worked by adults were harvesting, threshing and weeding accounting for 6.6, 3.8 and 2.3 per cent., respectively.
- 2.5. On an average, men could not secure employment on wages for about 91 days in a year. Of these, 'want of work' was responsible for 37 and other reasons such as illness, bad weather etc. for 54 days.

## 3. Earnings, wages and modes of wage payment—

- 3.1. Of the total wage earnings of casual workers, in agricultural and non-agricultural labour taken together the percentage contribution of men, women and children was  $79 \cdot 9$ ,  $16 \cdot 5$  and  $3 \cdot 6$  respectively. Of the wages earned in agriculture, their shares were  $78 \cdot 0$ ,  $17 \cdot 6$  and  $4 \cdot 4$  per cent. respectively.
- 3.2. Although various modes of wage payment were noticed, the most important mode was cash without perquisites which accounted for 36 per cent. of the man-days worked by men and women. The next in importance was payment in kind with perquisites accounting for 21 per cent. of the man-days

worked. The man-days put in by adults for wage payments with perquisites formed 52 per cent. and those without perquisites 48 per cent. of the total. Payment by piece was not in vogue.

3.3. The over-all average wage, weighted according to man-days worked under different modes of wage payment, was Rs. 1-3-4 for men and Re. 0-15-11 for women.

## 4. Income-

4.1. The average income per family was Rs. 645, of which Rs. 44 was the income from cultivation of land, Rs. 251 from agricultural labour, Rs. 288 from non-agricultural labour, Rs. 28 from occupations other than farming and Rs. 34 from miscellaneous sources. The wages from agricultural and non-agricultural labour accounted for 38.9 and 44.7 per cent of the total earnings of an average family. Income from non-agricultural labour was quite high in this state. This is probably due to availability of employment in plantations etc. in addition to higher wages in them.

## 5. Expenditure—

- 5.1. The average annual expenditure per family was Rs. 667 (exclusive of that incurred on ceremonies i.e. Rs. 14). This works out to an expenditure of Rs. 145 per capita and Rs. 205 per consumption unit. \*\*
- 5.2. The percentage expenditure on the different consumption groups (excluding ceremonies) is given below:

Consumption group										Percentage expenditure to total
Food			•				•			84.3
Clothing and footwear.		•	•							6.0
Fuel and lighting .		•								1.2
House-rent and repairs				٠						0.3
Services and miscellaneous*				•		•	•			8.2
										100.0

<sup>(\*</sup> This group consists of tobacco, intoxicants, medicines, soap, barber charges etc.)

The bulk of the consumption expenditure was on food; cereals accounted for 77.9 per cent of the expenditure on food and 65.7 per cent of the total expenditure on all items. These figures include the value of cereals consumed as food perquisites. Rice was almost the only cereal consumed.

5.2. The daily consumption of cereals, incluive of the cereal content of perquisites worked out to 29.5 ounces per consumption unit and 20.6 ounces per capita respectively.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Luşk's co-efficients,

#### is the of lining-

The enquiry provided "weights" for the construction of cost of living this is for agricultural labourers.

#### T. Imichinan-

- 1. 1. About 88 per cent of the agricultural labour families were in debt, the recoverage of indebted families in case of attached and casual workers' were 82-9 and 80 respectively.
- The average debt per indebted family was Rs. 110. Of the total debt, is the result was incurred for consumption, 4.4 per cent. for production and it was cent for social purposes. The main source from which the agricultural workers obtained from was employers', the next important source being start-regers.

ANNEXURE I

Percentage expenditure incurred on different consumption groups

					i i
Groups			·   8	Average innual xpendi- ture	Percentage to total expenditure
T1	<u>-</u>			(Rs.)	84-3
Food				40	6.0
Clothing and footwear	• •		-	8	1.2
Fuel and lighting	• • •			2	0.3
House-rent and repairs Services and miscellaneous .	• •			.55	8.2
		Total		667	100.0
Articles		Average annual expen- diture	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of
W 6 2 5	·	· · ·			quantity
Food		(Rs.)		•	Rs. As. p.
Rice		438.0	65 · 7	1 Seer	0 7 0
Other cereals		0.2	0.1	••	••
Gram dal		6.6	1.0	1 Seer	0 7 0
Other pulses (Arhar, Beans etc.)		5.2	0.8	••	
Gur and sugar		20.1	.3.0	. **	1 0 0 (Sugar)
Spices	• • •	0.3	0.1	. 71	1 10 0
Edible oil	• 1 %• •	15.5	2.3	. ,,	
Vegetables	•	1.4	0.2	"	1
Salt	* **	4.6	0.7	- 21	0 2 0
Milk and milk products		2.2	0.3	′ ••	
Meat, fish and eggs	• ' (•' •	. 14.4	2.1	"	1 8 0 (Meat)

			<u>-</u>							Base period
		Artic	les			,	Average annual expen- diture	Weights	Unit of quantity	retail prices per unit of quantity
Others							(Rs.)			Rs. As. P.
(a) Tea, Coffee	etc.		•				26.7	4.0		
(b) Unspecified	١.		•			•	26.7	4.0		
				То	tal	•	561.9	84.3		
II. Clothing &	footv	year							. ! .	
Dhoti .						•	6.0	0.9	Оле	3 0 0
Saree .				•			13.4	2.1	,,	6 8 O
Shirt .			•				6.7	1.0	,,,	2 0 0
Longeloth			• "		•		6.7	1.0	1 yard	0 12 0 to
Others .		•			•	•	6.7	1.0		1 0 0
				То	tal	•	39.5	6.0		
III. Fuel & ligh	hting								,	
Kerosene oil	•	•			•	•	5⋅3	0.8	1 bottle	060
Match box	•	•	•	•	•		2.6	0.4	1 box	0 0 9
				То	tal		7.9	1.2	<u>'</u>	
IV. House-ren	t and	repai	rs.				2.2	0.3		
V. Services and	d Mis	cellan	eous							
Brahmin .	•						6.7	1.0		
Barber .						٠,	8.0	1.2		
Washerman	•	•		•			8.7	1.2		
Washing soap	•						5.3	0.8	1 cake	0 4 3
Bidi, tobacco,	eto.						20.1	3.0	one seer	2 0 0
Others .	•	•	•	•	•		6.7	1.0		(Tobacco)
•				Tot	tal		55.5	8.2		
						-			1	1

# ANNEXURE II INTENSIVE FAMILY TABLES COORG

Table 1—Employment on wages of agricultural labourers by categories of families\*\*

9 E	off.		Averag	Avenge number of agricultural workers per family	of agricu sr family	ltural	Avera	Average rumber of days per agricultural labourers † employed on wages during the year	r of days	per agricu	ltural labour the year	ourers†e ar	mployed c	n wages d	uring
Category of families Percen-		Average			-		Agricult	Agricultural operations	tions	Non-egr	Non-agricultural labour	abour		Total	<u> </u>
**	families				:	Ē		1	<del></del>				-	· ·	
क्षेत्रे पुरुवाकिक क्षेत्र	1		Men	Women	ren ren	Total	Men	Women	Child-	Men	Women	Child-	Men	Women	Child-
1945 To 1957 15	- 534-							•							÷
1	2	3	4	ī.	9	7	80	6	10	. 11	12	13	14	15	16
T Oxerval second				.:						٠,	- :				÷:
families -	:	' .			:		:				.51	, ,	,		
(i) With land	25:0	4.0	8.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	124	28	106	120	52	87	244	115	193
(ii) Without land	62.5	0.0	1.1	0.	0.1	1.7	m	99	100	115	99	136	226	116	236
A)	87.6	4.7	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.6	114	09	103	116	56	112	230	116	216
II, Attached workers'.					;	:  -:-:-				!	:			4	:
TO With Iand	:	:	:-	:	· .:		:	:	:	:	•	:	.:	•	
(ii) Without land	12.5	. 4.	1.4	0	0.5	61	210	45	21	25		61	235	98	23
An Committee	12.6	4.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	9,9	210	45	21	24	7.	63	235	88	53
III. All families	100.0	4.7	:	0.0	0.1	1.7	130	28	7.6	101	54	75	231	113	151
Commence of the second															

\*Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Fámilies in the State 5,719.

Table 2-Wage Employment and Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers

Operations	Percentage of casual Workers employed	of casual mployed	Percentage of man- days worked	of man- orked	Average number of days worked	umber of orked	Percentage of wages carned	of wages	Average daily wages (in annas)	daily ges nas)
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	23	8	*	2	9	7	æ	6	10	11
I. Agricultural operations—										
(i) Preparatory	31.6	21.1	80	5.7	56	67	14.7	€.3	17.6	14.4 8∙0
(iii) Sowing	10.6		1.1	0	19	19		0.1	18.5	11.2 12.8
(iv) Transplanting	21.0	7.0	100	9.0	65 oc	16	7 O	 	25.7	17.6
(vi) Irrigating	4.0	0.1.1	0.0	· :	17.	:	0.0		16.0 20.8	19.2
(viii) Threshing	49·1	16.8	بات دن دن	0.0	16	13	. e. c	-0 C	20.8 20.8	16.0
(ix) Others All agricultural operations.	61.4	38.55 5.85	0.3 37.6	10.3	111	92	38.6	. œ	19.3	15.9
II. Non agricultural labour—	67.9	8.66	88.3	9.4	120	57	43.3	8.3	22.4	16.0
All labour	61.4	83.3	75-9	19.7	224	107	79.9	16.5	20.8	16.0
	_	_								

Norss—(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children, Columns 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

(2) Children formed 5.3 per cent of casual earners and accounted for 4.4 per cent of total man-days and 3.6 per cent of total wages.

(3) Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the State:-

ed number of casual agricultural Workers in the Children Total

5,004 2,717 429 8,150

Table 3—Unemployment \* of adult male Agricultural labourers

		ł Iabo	All labourers			Attache	Attached labourers	17.8	-	Casual 1	Casual labourers	
Months	Percen-	Average	Average number of days unemployed	f days	Percen-	Average	Average number of days unemployed	f days	Percen-	Аvегаде une	Average number of days unemployed	f days.
	of ear- ners em- ployed	Total	For want of	For other reasons	of ear- ners em- ployed	Total	For want of	For other reasons	of ear- ners em- ployed	Total	For want of	For other reasons
1	64	က	work .	īÒ	9	7	work 8	6	10	11	work 12	13
March 1950	88	7.3	2.7	4.6	100.0	4.4	1.0	3.4	85-7	8-0	3.1	4.9
May 1950	90.6	7.6	400	6.2	100.0	00 rc	.:	4.63	88.6 82.9	9.5	2.0	4.4 7.0
r 1950		96.	100	9.9	100.0	8 2	9	7.4	94.3	9.3	6.60	5.4
tember 1950		7.5	1.6	4 70	0.001	4.0	1.9	0.4	94.	4.7	120	9.00
:		7.0	0 0 0 0	8:8	100.00	9.4.6	0 0 0 0	5 75 50 50	9.4.0 9.4.0	6.1		4 6 2 0
ember 1950		4.01	2.9	. r.	100.0	6.6	4.9	0.0	94.3	9.0	25.	
:		00 00 10 0	8.4	4.9	100.0	10·1 8·8	& . 4 &	3.0	91.4	00 00 63 00	3.7	4 10 14 64
rusty laut		2.6	5.0	4.7	100.0	13.1	9.7	3.4	91.4	8.8	4.4	4.4
Monthly average	93.1	7.6	3.1	4.5	8.86	7.7	3.5	4.2	91.9	9.1	3.1	4.5
	_	_		_				_	_			(

\*Unemployment herein relates to those earners who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day; those who remained unemployed throughout the whole month were excluded from this account.

†Estimated number of male agricultural workers in the State—

(i) Attached ... 5,004

(ii) Casual ... 6,005

TABLE 4—Percentage distribution by Mode of Payment and by Daily Wage Slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on

4.9 tion of daily wage devia-12 AB. 16.6 12.3 19.0 20.6 12.0 15.9 Mean daily Wage Weigh-ted by man-days)  $\substack{21.2\\18.8}$  $\begin{array}{c} 21.3 \\ 15.4 \end{array}$ 19.3  $23.3 \\ 16.6$ 1.7 2.7 9.034 and above . :: : : : 10 : : 0.20 0.5 0.3 3.5 30 - 34G : : 2.0 5.4  $9 \cdot 0$ 26-30 ထ Wage slabs (in annas)  $\begin{array}{c} 1.5 \\ 0.6 \end{array}$ 23 1:1 1.6  $\begin{array}{c} 1.4 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ 0.2 22 - 2619.0 0.8 0.5 4.9 18 - 229 Agricultural operations. .0.2 1.9 1.3 20.6 WOMEN 2.5 14 - 185.1 3.4 ĸ 1.31.0  $1.0 \\ 1.1$ 10-14 13.06.6 0.5 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.2Less than 10 က  $\frac{16.3}{1.1}$ 75.0 0.5 20.6Percentage of mandays 6.0 (ii) Without perquisites ... Cash and Kind Mode of payment (ii) With perquisities (i) With perquisites
(ii) Without perquisites (i) With perquisites (ii) Without perquisites Gash—
(i) With perquisites
(ii) Without perquisites (ii) Without perquisites Cash and Kind-Ξ (i) With perquisites (i) With perquisites : IV. All modes IV. All modes 4 II. Kind-H . Ħ.

Children accounted for 4.4 per cent of total man-days.

4.6

4.3

Tadle 5—Average Daily Wage together with value of perquisites of Casual Workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations

			Percentage of man-	e of man-		Averag	e daily wag	Average daily wage per worker in annas	r in annas	
Mode of wage payment	₽.		days worked	orked	Cast	Cash or cash equivalent	Vali perq	Value of perquisites	E .	Total
	·	,	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
			23	3	4	۵۲.	9	7	8	6
Time wages								,		
1. Cash— (i) With perquisites	;	:	11.9	1.9	16.0	12.8	7.8	3.5	23.8	16.0
(ii) Without perquisites	:	:	29.5	6.5	16.0	11.2	:	:	16.0	11.2
II. Kind-							,			
(i) With perquisites	:	:	12.3	8.6	9.6	9.6	11.2	9.6	20.8	19.2
(ii) Without perquisites	:	:	3.0	2.5	19.2	15.4	:	:	19.2	15.4
III. Cash and Kind-										
(i) With perquisites	:	:	16.3	0.5	14.4	11.2	6.4	. 6.3	20.8	20.5
(ii) Without perquisites	;	:	1.1	9.0	16.0	12.8	:	• :	16.0	12.8
IV.	IV. All modes	:	75.0	20.6	14.8	11.5	4.5	4.4	19.3	15.9

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of ma by all the casual workers including children.
(2) Children accounted for 4.4 per cent of total mandays.
M/N133MofLabour

TABLE 6—Average annual net income of agricultural labour families by sources

		1			some some frame of the factor	oo ko oo waxaa		
				Averag	Average annual income per family in Rs. from	per family in Ra	. from	
Caregory of families	milies		Cultivation of land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricul- tural labour	Occupation other than farming	Other sources	Total
1			2	3	4	5	9	7
I. Casual workers' families—								
(i) With land	• :	:	$\frac{177}{(24.5)}$	$^{212}_{(29\cdot3)}$	280	29 (4.0)	25 (3.5)	723 (100·0)
(ii) Without land		:	;,	218 (35.6)	329 (53.8)	29 (4·7)	36 (5.9)	612 (100·0)
	All	•	51 (7.9)	216 (33·6)	315 (48.9)	29 (4.5)	33 (5·1)	644 (100·0)
II. Atlached workers' families-	1						•	
(i) With land	:	:	:	:	- <b>:</b>	:	:	:
(ii) Without land	•	:	<b>:</b>	496 (76·0)	96 (14.7)	17 (2.6)	(6.7)	653 (100·0)
	All	:		496 (76.0)	96 (14·7)	17 (2.6)	. (6.7)	653 (100·0)
III. All families	:	:	44 (6·8)	(38.9)	288 (44.7)	28 (4.3)	34 (5·3)	645 (100·0)

N.B.-Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

TABLE 7—Average annual expenditure per family by consumption groups

						Ave	Average annual expenditure per family (excluding ceremonies)	expenditure	per family	(excluding	; ceremonie	
Oategory of families	milies	Porcentage of families	Average size of family	Average earning atrength	Average amual income	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel and lighting	House. rent and repairs	Services and miscel- laneous	Total	Average annual expenditure per family on
н		61	673	4	(Rs.)	Rs.	Ra.	Rs. 8	(Rs.)	Rs. 10	R3.	ceremonies Rs. 12
I. Casual workers' families-	lies-									,		
(i) With land	:	. 26.0	0.4	2.7	723	(82·1)	7.4)	(1.4)	9 (6·0)	(8.2)	744 (100·0)	36
(ii) Without I and	:	62.6	2.0	2.5	612	530 (83·9)	36 (6-7)	(1.2)	(0.2)	(9.0)	631 (100·0)	<b>0</b> 0
•	A11	87.5	4.7	2.6	644	553 (83·4)	41 (6·2)	(1·3)	(0.4)	(8.7)	(100.0)	16
II. Attached workers' families-	ımilies-											
(i) With land	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;
(ii) Without land	:	12.5	¥.6	2.6	653	624 (90·1)	(3·6)	(0.7)	;	38 (5.6)	693 (100·0)	4
	All	12.5	4.6	2.6	653	624 (90·1)	(3.6)	(0.7)	;	33 (5.6)	(100-0)	4
III. All families	•	100.0	1.7	5.6	645	562 (84·3)	40 (6.0)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(8.2)	(100.0)	. 14

\*Includes both wage and non-wage carnors.  $N_*B_*$ —Figures in brackets denote percentages to total expenditure.

TABLE 8—Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants

	-				Avorago	annual oz	Avorago annual expenditure per family (in Rupees) on	per famil	ly (in Ru <sub>l</sub>	pees) on				
Catagory of families	Average			, *			Food							
	size of family	Coreals	Pulses	Gurand Spices	Spices	Edible oil	Vege- tables	Salt	Milk & milk products	Moat. fish & egge	Others.	Total	Tobacco	Intoxi- cants
1	63	8	4	פנ	8	7	8	8	10	11	12	13	14	1.6
		Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	.В.в.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R8.	Rs.	R3.	Rs.	Ŗŧ.
I. Casual workers' families-			-											
(i) With land	4.0	346.5	8-6	25.9	2.5	17.9	1.7	3.6	3.1	15.0	187.9	610.7	23.0	0.3
(ii) Without land	5.0	275.8	8.4	18.7	0.5	15.5	1.4	3.5	1.3	13.0	192.0	529.8	17.0	4.0
АП	4.7	296.0	8.5	20.8	0.3	16.2	1.5	3.5	1.8	13.6	190.8	553.0	18.7	3.0
II. Attached workers' families—													-	
(i) Withland		:	:		:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:
(ii) Without land	4.6	292.2	3.4	15.8	:	10.8	0.4	1.6	4	20.6	275-2	624.4	12.8	2.8
All	4.6	292.2	3.4	15.8	:	10.8	0.4	1.6	4.4	20.6	275.2	624.4	12.8	2.8
III. All families	4.7	295.5	7.8	20.1	0.3	15.5	1.4	3.3	2.5	14.4	201.4	561.9	18.0	6-6

\* This group consisted of meals chiefly which the labourers received as perquisites.

Table 9-Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living

						-						
		Average Average size in annual con- expensump- diture	Standard deviation of the annual	Perce	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit varying from (Rs.)	amilies w	ith annua	l expendit from (Rs.)	ture por cc	nsumptio	n unit vaı	yicg
Category of families		per con- sumption unit	expen- difure per con- sumption	0—20	61—100	101—150	151—200	201—250	61-100   101-160   151-200   201-250   251-300   301-350	301—350	351 & above	All
1	67	က	4	5	9	7	<b>x</b> o	6	10	11	12	13
I. Casual workers' families—		Rs.	Rŝ.	-								
(i) With land	3.5	225.7	118.0	:	2.6	2.5	0.9	2.0	6.0	:	5.0	25.0
(ii) Without land	3.5	199-1	83.5	:	2.6	10.0	15.0	15.0	2.0	10.0	5.0	62.5
All	3.3	207.1	96.2		0.9	12.5	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	87.5
II. Attached workers' families-				-								
(i) With land	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	. :	:	:	:
(ii) Without land	3.6	192.6	160-5	:	:	:	7.6	2.5	:	:	2.5	12.6
ЧП	3.6	192.6	150.5	:	:	:	7.5	23.55	:	:	2.2	12.5
I I. All families	3.3	205.1	104.1	:	2.0	12.6	27.5	22.5	10.01	10.0	13.5	100.0

Consumption units based on Lusk's Co-efficients.

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		Avernge size of family	size of		Annuale	xpenditu	Annual expenditure per family on	ily on			Per	Percentage expenditure on	spenditur	9 ou	
Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Porsona	Con- Sun.ption unit†	Food	Cloth- ing and footweam	Fuel & lighting	Fuel & House. lighting rent and repairs	Sorvices and miscella- neous	Total	Food	Cloth- ing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House- rent and repairs	Services and misce- llaneous	Total
		•		R8.	Rs.	Bs.	Rg.	Rs.	Bs.						
1	61	က	4	5	9	7	00	66	2	12	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:		;	
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	6.0	0.9	4.7	381	20	4	:	37	442	86.2	4.4	1.0	: :	. 60	100.0
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	12.5	9.9	4.4	485	31	ນ	:	37	558	87.0	9.9	0.0	:	6.5	100.0
. Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	27.5	5.8	4.3	617	39	1-	10	20	718	85.9	5.5	1.0	0.7	6.9	100.0
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	22.5	3.9	2.1	487	42	80	П	64	592	82-2	7.2	<u></u>	0.2	9.1	100.0
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	10.0	4.0	3.0	689	37	11	1	22	780	87.4	4.7	1.4	0.1	6.4	100.0
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350	10.0		2.3	641	38	4	:	55	738	8.98	0.5	9-0	:	7.4	100.0
Rs. 351 and ahove	12.5	3.0	1.8	280	53	14	4	103	734	76.3	7.3	1.9	0.5	14.0	100.0
All levels	100.0	4.7	3.3	562	40	æ	22	55	299	84.3	0.9	1.2	0.3	8.2	100.0
					-    -							_	_		

N.B.—Any group say Rs. 101—Rs. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per consumption unit (rounded to the nesrest rupee) lies in the range Rs. 101—Rs. 150.

† Includes bedding and bousehold requisites.

TABLE 11—Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per consumption unit and per capita according to economic

					ន្ទ	verees of wound	f <sub>a</sub> ,			
						Percentage of	·	Quantity consumed per day	med per day	
E.	Economic levels of living	of living	•			families	Per consumption unit	ption unit	Per	Per capita
							Cereals	Pulses	Cereals	Pulses
	1					2	3	4	5	9
							ozs.	ozs.	0Z8.	ozs.
Upto Rs. 100		•		:	:	5.0	9.4	:	7.3	:
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	:			:	;	12.5	12.4	0.1	8.3	0.1
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	:	•	•	:	:	27.5	17.5	0.4	12.8	0.3
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	:			:	:	22.5	18.9	0.4	13.0	0.3
Rs. 251 to Rs. 350	:			:	:	20.0	20.0	4.0	14.6	0.3
Rs. 351 and above	:	:		٠:	:	12.5	31.4	1.1	18.6	9.0
		¥	All families	eg en	:	100.0	17.7	4.0	12.4	0.3

N.B.—The above figures do not include food perquisites, the cereal contents of which come to 11.8 ozs. per consumption unit and 8.2 ozs. per capita.

Table 12—Extent, purpose and source of debt by calegory of agricultural labour families

Rs. Rs.
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#### APPENDIX 1

Form III-A

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF LABOUR

## AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

#### Intensive Family Questionnaire

Local calendar monthyearand
the corresponding English calendar monthyearyear.

#### MONTHLY RETURN



Province	Taluk
Zone	Revenue Thana
	Village
Sub-Division	Sample No.,,
Family No	House No
	Signature of the Investigator with date
	Signature of the Supervisor with date
No. of visits,	Total time taken (In hours)

These returns are to be submitted for each local calendar month of the current agricultural year

(The information furnished in answer to the questionnaire is Confidential and is not intended. for use in connection with the levy of a tax or in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding).

INTENSIVE FALLLY SURVEY

Rubrio III A.1.—Agriqulturai. Layuub

Name of carner	-							EARNTNGS	3.0%								 
Sex		Time wages	живов		Piece wages	Wagos				In Kind	pu			, ğ	Porquisites	- 28	
Details of openings	No. of days worked	Wago rate	Amount	determi-	yah a nion egareza	Cash value of piece wages Bs. A. P.	1	commo-	Quantity per day	y por	Ruta	Cash Value Rs. A. P.	-	Dotails	Value Rs. A. F.		Total amount
-	, 	Rs. 4. P.	Rs. A. P.	iol stinU noitsn eegs <i>n</i>	robatinU na yd redrow	Por day		Types of and oth dities	Local Stan- woight dard	Stan- dard voight	_	Per day	LetoT		Per day	Total	Rs. A. P.
1	21	3	4	9	5	7	20	6	2	=	12	F2	12	12	16	17	18
1. Wayes carned from agri, cultural labour (to be filled up soparately for each erop) Name of the crop								ĺ									•
1) Ploughing							<u> </u>	1	$\dagger$	<u> </u>							
(ii) Preparatory opera-						<u> </u>											
(a) Embanking								<u> </u>						<u> </u>			
(h) Harrowing								<u> </u>								í	

(c) Manuring												1
(d) Others												!
(iii) Sowing												
(io) Transplanting		_			• .*.							
(v) Wooding												
(vi) Irrigating										 		
(vii) Harvosting						<u> </u>						
(viii) Threshing										<u> </u>	]	1
(ix) Other operations*											\ 	
Total												

\*Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been employed.

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

(To by filled up separately for each sarner-man, woman and shild)

into wagos Plece wages
รอธิ <i>ธ.</i> แ
Wage Amount detection
R. A.
3 4 5 6

(c) Manuring						<del></del> -									
(d) Others				<u> </u>   	<u> </u>	<u> </u>							<u> </u>	<u> </u> 	
(iii) Sowing	-											]		<u> </u> 	! 
(iv) Transplanting		·	<u> </u>		<u> </u> 		<u> </u>				]	! 	<u>i</u> 	<u> </u> 	1
(v) Wooding					<u> </u>									<u> </u> 	<b>!</b> }
(vi) Irrigating	1				<u> </u>	<u></u>									
(vii) Harvesting	-														
(viii) Throshing					<u> </u>								<u> </u>		
(ix) Other operations*								 			j		i	•	
Total															

\*Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been employed.

# INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

Rubrio III A-2 & 3-Non-Agriqultural and Forced Labour

(To be filled up separately for each earmer-mun, woman and child)

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mont and Barnings of workers during the month of
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1	1	_	# <u>+</u>	18		-	1	
		Total	amount	== 				
!	les –		[ato'f	17				
	Perquisites	Valuo Rs. A. P.	Por day	91				
			Details	15				
		alue. r.	[RJOT	14				
		Cash Value Rs. A. r.	Yeb 10T	27				
	In Kind	Rate	P.s. A. P.	12				
Nas	In	ty per y	Standard weight	= [		]		
Karnings		Quantity per day	Local weight	10				
			Types of cereals reconstiles	6				
		aluo iocc gos A. P.	felo?	တ				
:	wugos	Cash valuo of piect wages Rs. A. P.	Per day	2				
	Ріосо wugos	սծ թծ սո	Unite done in a de average worker	9				
		to noites	Units for determin segaw sociq	5				
	rages		Amount Rs. A. P.	4				
	Time wages		Vyage rato Rs. A. P.	69				
		No. of days worked	Post Control of Contro	63				
ř					-uou			
Name of the carner	,		រពិន្ទុន		d from bour*			
ne of th	Sex		Dotails of carnings	-	s earno turalla			
Nar			Detail		2. Wages ourned from non- agriculturallabour*	(E)	(ii)	(iii)
,	•			1	I Oİ	1	i	1

(iv)										 	 		!
(a)					:	<u> </u>		<u> </u>					
Total						1		[				<u> </u>	
3. Wages from forced labour**						<u> </u>							
(9)											<u> </u>		
(ii)				<u> </u>						]			
(iii)							<u> </u> 	<u> </u>					
(iv)								<u>-,,</u>		 			
Total						]   			<u> </u>		 ! : 	 	
* Sracify the nature of non-agricultural labour in the blank spaces provided.	non-norien	iltural lab	our in t	ho blank	SDacos	provided	ا ا						

\* Specify the nature of non-agricultural labour in the blank spaces provided. \*\*Specify the nature of forced labour rendered in the blank spaces provided.

Give full details of the form and purpose for which forced labour was rendered.

Employment and Earnings of workers during the month of (To be filled up separately for each earner—man, wom	an and ch	ild)	
Name of the earner	Total	al Amo	ount
Sex	Rs.	As.	Ţ,
Details of earnings			
4. Income from occupations other than farming			
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			
(iv)			
(v)			
Total			
Remittances received     Total earnings from agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour forced labour, occupations other than farming and remittances received	,	<u> </u>	
RUBRIC III A-5 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT	1		
7. Number of days employed on (i) Agricultural operations			
(ii) Non-agricultural occupations			
3. Number of days unemployed (for men only)			<del></del> .
Reasons :—(i) Sickness †			
If he had an attack of malaria, mention the number of days unemployed on that account			
(ii) Weather	_	<del></del>	
(iii) Want of work	_		
	-		
(iv) Other reasons	i		

<sup>†</sup>The total number of days unemployed on account of sickness (inclusive of malaria) should be entered against this item.

#### SOUTH INDIA

# RUBRIC III A-6 Consumption expenditure of the family on cereals, pulses, etc. during the month of......

Items	Quantity con-	Quantity consumed	Purc	hased	Total quantity	Total cost of
	sumed from farm produce (Mds.)	from that received free or as wages* (Mds.)	Quantity	Price paid	consumed	entire quantity consumed
			(Mds.)	Rs. As. P.	(Mds.)	Rs. As. P.
1	2	3	4	5	. 6	<del>7</del>
Cereals		,				
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
Total						
Pulses						
1.						
2.						
3.	•			<u> </u>		
4.						
5.						
Total .						
Sugar						
Gur						
Tobacco						
Other Products used for domestic consumption.						

<sup>\*</sup>In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilized for purposes other than -consumption, e.g. for making other purchases, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received free or as wages.

Expenditure of the family on (a) clothing and footwear and (b) bedding and house-hold: requisites during the month of......

Clothin	g and footwe	ar	Clothing and fo	otwear	
Article	Number	Cost Rs. As. P.	Article	Number	Cost Rs. As. P.
A. MEN			C. CHILDREN		
Dhoti			(i) Male		
Pyjama					
			Total for male		
Footwear			(ii) Female		
Fotal of Men					
B. WOMEN					
Sarees					
Blouses			Total for female children		
Salwar			Total for clothing and footwear		
			Bedding and House- hold requisites		
			Cots	,	
	<u> </u>		Quilts		
			Mats		
ootwear					
otal for Women			Total for Bedding & household requisites		

#### Family Budget

Income of the family for the month of.....

Sources		Ar	nount	
(1)		Rs.	As. (2)	P.
I) Land owned	] ]			
2) Land taken on rent	-			
3) Land obtained free of rent				
4) Wages from agricultural labour				
(5) Wages earned from non-agricultural labour			<i>a.</i>	
6) Wages from forced labour				
7) Income earned from occupations other than farming				
8) Any other source				
Total				

N. B.—Gross income from items (1) to (3) taken together should be entered in column (2).

rubric III A-9

Details of calculation of gross income and not income from land for the Month of ...........

			1	}	1	ļ	.		
	Remarks	n					•		
cnscs	Cash	Rs. A. P. 10							
Details in expenses	of kind.	Amount 9							
	Payment of kind.	Quantity 8					,	í	
	Darti	oulars 7							
nt and	Amount	Rs. A. P.							
Details in receipt of land owned, land taken on rent and land obtained free of rent	970	Rs. A. P.							
and owned,	77:013	4							<u> </u>
receipt of land	V V	Area 3							
Details in		erop 2							
		1							

	<b>4</b> / •			εO	UTH	INDIA	· .		
								:	
				-			TOTAL Expensos		
			1						
1				_				m m. minna total evnenges	
<u> </u>	     					<u> </u>			rose demonstrate la
		-							0.70
1							TOTAL	NET INCOME.	
								pret	•

Consumption expenditure of the family for the month of.....

Items	Quantity & Units	Value Rs. A. P.	Items	Quantity & Units	Value Rs.a.P
1	2	3	4`	5	6
1. Food			(xv) Food perquisite		
(i) Cereals	_		-(xvi)		
(ii) Pulses			-(xvii)		
(iii) Gur and/or Sugar .	•				
(iv) Spices	-     •		-(xviii)		
(v) Salt			- (xix)		-
			Total		
(viii) Milk	·• .		2. (a) Clothing and Fower.	ot-	
(ix) Ghee	.		(i) Men		
(x) Other Milk products	1		(ii) Women		
(xi) Edible oil			(iii) Children		-
(xii) Tea				  -   -	
(xiii) Coffee			Total		
(xiv) Others			(b) Bedding and Househo	ild 	

#### SOUTH INDIA

#### RUBRIC III A-10-contd.

1		2	3	4		5	6
3. Fuel and Lighting				7. Miscellaneous			
(i) Fuel	 			(i) Washing Soap			
(ii) Rerosene oil				(ii) Bidi, Cigarettes			
(iii) Match box	<u>  </u>			Tobacco, etc.			
Total				(iii) Pan Supari etc.		 	
4. House-rent and repairs				(iv) Intoxicants			 
(i) Rent				(a) Liquor			
(ii) Repairs	·-			(b) Bhang			
Total	••			(c) Opium			
5. Ceremonies and Function	ons			(d) Others			
(i) Marriages				(v) Medicines			
(ii) Funerals				(vi) Education	· ·		
(iii)				(vii) Litigation	•••		
(iv)				(viii) Amusements	··	-	
Total				(ix) Travelling			
6. Services				(x) Others	• •		
(i) Brahmin	-			Total			
(ii) Washerman			ļ			ļ	-
(iii) Barber							
(iv) Others				Total consumption exp	nā-		
Total			<u> </u>	diture.			

Budget in abstract for the month of .....

Income	Rs. As. P.	Expenditure	Rs. As. P.
. Surplus of last month		1. Deficit of last month	
2. Wages earned from agricultural and non-agricultural occupations.	}	2. Consumption expenditure	
. Wages from forced labour		3. Expenses of cultivation	
. Income from occupations other than farming.			<u> </u>
Gross Income from land		Total	
i. Income from any other source		Surplus (+) or	
. Total		Deficit (—)	
How deficit was met	Rs. As. P.	· How surplus was spent	Rs. As. 1
New debts incurred during the month.		1. Debts repaid during the month	
Remittances received from outside.		2. Interest on loan	
Sale of capital assets (cattle, land, implements etc.)		3. Purchase of capital assets	
Stocks at the beginning of the month.		4. Stocks	
Any other income*		5. Any other expenditure*	

<sup>\*</sup>Details should be furnished.

RUBRIC III A-12 Indeptedress

		Amount	according	to egency fi	Amount according to agency from which borrowed	этожод		Amount	Amount according to purpose of debt	purpose	Estimated
Debta	Total amount	Employers	Shop-	Money- londers	Co-opera- tive societies	Other	Rate of Interest	Production Consump- tion	Consump- tion	Social	value of property mortgaged
1	23	3	4	5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RS. A. P.	R3. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 4. P.
<ol> <li>Total debts at the beginning         <ol> <li>of the month</li> <li>2.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	•										
Total											
2. Now debts incurred during 1. the month 2.			·				•				
Totel											
3. Amount paid during the month.						,					
4. Interest accrued during the month				,						1	
5. Total debts at the end of the month											
N R (i) Loan in kind and r	rana vmont.	kind and ransument of leans in kind should be evaluated at the everage wholeade price given under item	nd should be	potented	at the everag	e wholeanle	price give	under ite	m8 in the	8 in the General Village	illege

N.B.—(i) Loan in kind and repayment of leans in kind should be evaluated at the Questionnaire for the current month.

(ii) Item 5 is the sum of items, 1, 2 and 4 minus item 3.

M. N.133 Mof Labour

#### REMARKS

(i) By the Investigator.

(ii) By the Supervisor.

FORM III-B

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF LABOUR

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

#### Intensive Family Survey

Agricultural year to which the data relate: Year ending.....(month)

Annual Return

#### Annual Budget in Abstract

Items	Amount Rs. A. P.
1. Food	
2. Clothing & Footwear	
3. Bedding & household requisites	
4. Fuel & Lighting	:
5. House rent and repairs	
6. Ceremonies and functions	
7. Services	
8. Miscellaneous	
9. Total expenditure	
10. Total income	
11. Surplus (+) or Deficit ()	

Zone	Revenue Thana
District	Village
Sub-Division	Sample No
Family No	
	Signature of the Investigator with date
	Signature of the Supervisor with date

<sup>(</sup>The information furnished in answer to the questionnaire is confidential and is not intended for use in connection with the levy of a tax or in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding.)

								1	Francis or can cather man, Toman and child,)	Common Su	a conta.)						
Name of earner		Time	Time wages		Ріссе wages	надов			•	In kind	ਰ			Pe	Perquisites		{
Sex	, i			esei q to	рд вп	Cash value of piece	alue	ļ	Quantity per day	per day		Coah Value	ou c		<b>A</b>	Velue	Total
	days worked	Wage	Amount	goitagin	8 day	wages Rs. A. P.	# A	dto b na			Rate	Rs. 4. P.	r.	Detail	g. g.	Rs. A. P.	Amount
Details of earnings				or deteri	done in ge work				Local Sweight	Standard							
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. F. Rs. A. P.	t stinU ssaw	ajinU 310Ya	Por	Total	eogyT ibom			Rs. A. P.	Per	Total		Per day	Total	Total Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	2	ဗ	2	8	a	2	=	12	13	14	16	16	17	18
Agricultural labour (to be filled up separately for each crop) Name of the Crop.																	
(i) Ploughing																	}
(ii) Preparatory operations				}													
(a) Embanking																	
(b) Harrowing																	

In kind Perquisites	Quantity per day   Cash Value   Value   Total	Standard Rate Rs. A. P. Dotails Rs. A. P.	woight	11 12 13 14 16 16 17 18					
	í	Local	woight	J 01	] ]				
-	<u> </u>		Total Types of Total Control	6	<u>'</u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u> 
808	Cash value of piece wages Rs. A. P.		Per Tc	2 2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u> 
Ріесе wages		Vd vab a ni ench atinU  refree worker  some of the contract of				-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		еодач	b rol atinU eseig lo	5 0.			<u></u>	<u> </u>	
жадов	Amount		<del></del>	4		<u> </u>			
Тіто wages		Wage rate	RS. A. P. RS. A. P.	က					
		No. of days worked		63				1	
Name of the earner	Sex	Dotails of earnings		-	1. Wages earned from agricultural labour (to be filled up sepa- rately for each errop) Name of the Grop.	(i) Ploughing	(ii) Preparatory operations	(a) Embanking	(b) Harrowing

		-		-	-	-	-	_			-	-				
(c) Manaring																
(d) Others													,			
(iii) Sowing																
(iv) Transplanting					-							<u>-</u> <u>l</u> 				
(v) Weeding		_				 						1			· · ·	
(vi) Irrigating	1			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	[							·				
(v'i) Harvosting					<u> </u> 				·		Ì		,			
(oiii) Threshing														I		-
(ix) Other operations*						·										-
Total							<del></del>									1
, 4	Water del	Rater delais of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been employed.	rk in any	other ag	rienitura	operatio	n in whic	h the wor	ker might	have bee	en emplo)	red.				

Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been unjudged.

RUBRIC III B-2—Non-Agricultural, Labour
Employment and Earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending ..........(month)
(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child.)

	Tota	¶moun <b></b>	Total Rs. A. P.	18								
	1	Ą.	Total	17								
Perquisites	Value	Rs.	Per	16								
Per		Details		15								
		Cash Value Rs. A. P.	Total	14								
		Cash Rs.	Per day	13								
pu		Rate	Rs. A. P.	12								
In kind	Quantity per day	Local Standard	woight	11								] ! !
				) 2								
	bna e	faeres l	o seqyT . os tedto	6								
	valuo	жаgов Rs. A. P.	Total	∞								
Рівсе wages	Cash	g   H-g		7								
Piec	ey by	Units done in a day by to drow organes and		9								
	noitan	imroteb . segaw e	of slinU soiq lo	5								
Тіте жадов		amome	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	4					<u>;                                    </u>			
Time		rate	Rs. A. P.	m								
	No. of	days worked		83								
Name of the carner	Sex	Notation of committees		·	2. Wages oarned from non-agricultural labour*	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	Total

\*Specify the nature of non-agricultural labour in the blank spaces provided.

RUBRIC III B-8-FORCED LABOUR

Employment and Barnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending ................(month)—concid.
(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and obiid.)

No. of Wages Amount the followings and days Amount the following by the following the following the following the following the following follows and the following follows and the follows are follows and the  Name of the earner		Time wages	мадов	1	Ріесе wages	<b>ж</b> вg63				In kind	nd			Pei	Perquisites	22		
from from the worked and the worked and worked and worked and worked and worked and worked and worked and worked and worked and and and and and and and and and an	Sox				noitan	10	Cash ve	alue 100	<del></del> -	Quantity	per day		Cash Y	/aluo				Total
from from the form of the form		No. of days worked	Wage rato	Amount	determir wages	go worke	wage Вз. ∧	a ;		Local	Standard		Rs. 4	Ř.	Details	Ra.	Value Rs. A. P.	Amount
from from 12 13 14 15 15 16 17 18 14 15 15 16 17 18 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	of earnings		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	tol stirU essiq to	onob stinU ateva na		Tota]		woight	weight	Rs. A. P.		Total	-	Per	Total	Total RS. A. P.
from		1	က	#	20	9		00	6.	10	11	. 21	13	14	15	16	17	18
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					•												<del>-</del>	1
) all																		
Stal																Ì		ļ
tal .													İ					
otes!											Ì	İ	1				1	
	tal																	
Specify the ment of votor toold in the contract of the contrac	of tho	form and	purp 3868	for which:	forced k	M Inc qu	as rend	ered.										

### RUBRIC III B-4

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child.)

Name of the earner	Total amount Rs. A. P
Details of earnings	
4. Income from occupations other than farming	
(i)	
(ii) .	
(iii)	
(iv)	
(v)	
Total	
5. Remittances received	
6. Total earnings from agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, fo labour, occupations other than farming and remittances received.	orced .

### RUBRIC III B-5

### Employment and unemployment

7. Number of day (i) Agricultural	s employed on— operations
(ii) Non-agricult	ural occupations
8. Number of day	s unemployed (for men only)
Reasons :—	(i) Sickness*
	If he had an attack of malaria, mention the number of days unemployed on that account.
	(ii) Weather
	(iii) Want of work
	(iv) Other reasons
•	

<sup>\*</sup>The total number of days unemployed on account of sickness (inclusive of malaria) should be entered against this item.

## SOUTH INDIA

RUBRIC III B-6

Annual consumption expenditure of the family on cereals, pulses etc. during the current year

• Items	Quantity consumed from farm	Quantity consumed from that	Pure	hased	Total quantity consumed	Total cost of entire quantity
	produce	received free or as wages.*	Quantity	Price paid	consumed	consumed
	(Mds.)	(Mds.)	(Mds.)	Rs. A. P.	(Mds.)	Rs. A. P.
· 1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Cereals.						
1.		j				
2.			_	<u> </u>		
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.				-		
7.						
8.						
Total						
Pulsos.						_
1.						
2.						_
3.						
4.			_			
5.					ļ	
Total						
Sugar				_		
Gur						
Tobacco			_		-	
Other products used for domestic consumptio	n				-	

<sup>\*</sup>In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilised for purposes other than consumption e.g. for making other purchases, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received free or as wages.

RUBRIC III B-7

Annual expenditure of the family on (a) clothing and footwear and (b) bedding and household requisites.

		req	uisites.		
Clothing	and footwe	ır	Clothin	g and footwo	ar
Article	Number	Cost	Article	Number	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. MEN			C. CHILDREN		,
Dhoti			(i) Male	İ	
Pyjama					
			Total for male children.		
Footwear		•	(ii) Female		! 
Total for Men		-			
B. WOMEN					
Blouses		-	Total for female Children.		
Salwar			Total for clothing and footwear.		
			Bedding and house- hold requisites.		
			Cots		
			Quilts	,	
			Mats		
ootwear					
Cotal for Women	,		Total for Bedding and household requisites.		

### SOUTH INDIA

### RUBRIC III B-8

FAMILY BUDGET Annual net income.

Sources (1)		Amount of net income Rs. A. P. (2)
(1) Land owned	]	
(2) Land taken on rent	}	
(3) Land obtained free of rent		
(4) Wages from agricultural labour		
(5) Wages earned from non-agricultural labour		
(6) Earnings from forced labour		
(7) Income earned from occupations other than farming		
(8) Any other source*		
Total		

### HOW FAMILY BUDGET DEFICIT WAS MET

1. New debts incurred during the year	Rs. A. P.
2. Remittances from outside	
3. Sale of capital assets (cattle, land, implements etc.)	
4. Stocks at the beginning of the year	
5. Any other source*	
6. Total	

<sup>\*</sup> Details should be given.

### RUBRIC III B-9 Details of Calculation of Annual net Income

Detail	s in resp rent an	pect of l	and ow	ned, land l free of r	taken on ent		Det	ails of exp	pensés	
No.	Nature of	Area	Yield	Rate	Amount	Parti-	Payment	in kind	Cash pay- ments	Remarks
2	crop			-	,	culars	Quantity	Amount	щения	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
								:		
			ļ							
								<u> </u>		
									1	
									<u> </u>	
										D
	_						-		·	
	ļ			ļ <del></del>					<del> </del>	ļ
				1					}	
<del>-</del>	ļ		<u> </u>					<u> </u>	<del> </del>	
				į						
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			<u> </u>		-	-	
	<del>                                     </del>								<del></del>	<u> </u>
	,					,		*	1	
		<del></del>								· ·
			TOTA Amou			l	TOTAL Expense	es.	_l	<u> </u>

NET INCOME .....

(Total amount minus Total expenses).

### SOUTH INDIA

RUBRIC III B-10

Annual Consumption Expenditure of the family

	Annual Con	sumption E	xpenditure of the family.		·
Itoms	Quantity & units	Value	Items	Quantity & units	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs. A. P.	,	·	Rs. A. P.
$egin{array}{lll} 1. \ Food \\ (i) &  ext{Coreals} & \dots \end{array}$			- (xvii)		
(ii) Pulses			(xviii)		
(iii) Gur and/or Sugar			(xix)		
(iv) Spices			Total		
(v) Salt			2. (a) Clothing &		
(vi) Vegetables			Footwear		
(vii) Meat and fish	<u> </u>		(i) Men		
(viii) Milk	 		(ii) Women		
(ix) Ghee			(iii) Children		-
(x) Other Milk products			Total	,	
(xi) Edible oil			(b) Bedding & House- hold requisites		
(xii) Tea			3. Fuel & Lighting		
(xiii) Coffee			(i) Fuel		ε
(xiv) Others	•		(ii) Kerosene oil		
(xv) Food perquisites			(iii) Match Box		
(xvi)			Total		

# RUBRIC III B-10—contd. Annual Consumption Expenditure of the family—contd.

به		Peron Taxbe	nditure of the family—c	Quantity	
Item (1)	Quantity & units (2)	Value (3)	Item (4)	& units (5)	Value (6)
4. House rent & repair	8	•	7. Miscellaneous		
(i) Rent			(i) Washing Soap		
(ii) Repairs	-		(ii) Bidi, Cigarettes, Tobacco, etc.		
Total			(iii) Pan, Supari, etc.		
5. Ceremonies &			(iv) Intoxicants		
Functions			(a) Liquor		
(i) Marriages	_		(b) Bhang		<del></del>
(ii) Funerals			(c) Opium		
(iii)	_		(d) Others		
(iv)			(v) Medicines		
(v)	_		(vi) Education		
Total			(vii) Litigation		
	-		(viii) Amusements		
3. Services			(ix) Travelling		
(i) Brahmin			(x). Others		<del></del>
(ii) Washerman					
(iii) Barber			Total		
(iv) Others	<u>  </u>				
Total			Total consumption expenditure.		

How family budget surplus was spent.

1. Debts repaid during the year	Rs. A. P.
2. Interest on loan	
3. Purchase of capital assets (Cattle, land, implements, etc.)	-
4. Any other expenditure	
Total	

RUBRIC III B-11 Indeptedness

		Estimated value of property mort-gaged, if any	12	Rs. A. P.	·			
	purpose	Social	11	Rs. A. P.				
	Amount according to purpose of debt	Con- sumption	10	Rs. A. P.				-
	Amount a	Produc-	6	Rs. 4. P.				
	<del></del>	Rate of Interest	æ					
-	rrowed	Others	F	Rs. A. P.				
	m which bo	Co. operative Societies	9	Rs. A. P.	•			
	Amount according to agency from which borrowed	Money- lenders	6	Rs. 4. P.				
	according t	Shop. Keepers	4	Rs. A. P.	ı			
	Amount	Employers	8	Rs. 4. P.				
-		Total amount	63	Rs. A. P.	·			
		Debts	1		1. Total debts 1.  at the begin.  ning of 3.  the previous  year.	Total	2. New debts 11. incurred 2. during 3. the year. 4.	Total

M/N133MofLabour

RUBRIC III B-11—cond. Indeptedness

					INDEBTEDNESS	188					
	<del></del>	Amoun	t according	to agency f	Amount according to agency from which horrowed	orrowed		Amount	Amount according to purpose of debt	евойтй.	
Debts	Total amount	Employers	Shop- Keepers	Money- lenders	Co- operative Societies	Others	Rate of Interest	Produc- tion	Con- sumption	Social	Estimated value of property mort-gaged, if any
1	63	က	#	5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12
•	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	B. A. F.	Rs. 4. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. T.		Rs. 4. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	B.s. A. P.
3. Amount paid during the year.								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,		
4. Interest accrued during the year.					·						
5. Total debts at the end of the year.											

N.B.—(i) Loan in kind and repayment of loans in kind should be evaluated at the average wholesale price given under item 8 in the General Village Questionnaire.

(ii) Item 5 is the sum of items 1, 2 and 4 minus item 3.

### REMARKS

(i) By the Investigator.



(ii) By the Supervision.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF LABOUR

### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

	Intensive Family Questionnaire	
	Local calendar monthyear	and
the	corresponding English caléndar month year	••••
	Daily diary of Employment, wages and earnings and expenditure on cercals and	ulses
for	the month of	••••

Province	Taluk
Zone	Revenue Thana
	Village
	Sample No.
	House No
Signature of the Invest	igator with date
Signature of the Superv	isor with date

Separate schedules are to be filled up for each Agricultural Labour Family.

(The information furnished in answer to the questionnaire is confidential and is not intended for use in connection with the lovy of a tax or in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding).

# INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

RUBRIC III C-1-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Daily diary of employment and earnings of workers as wage earners in agricultural operations during the month of

Name of the sarner ... (To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

		Total	RS. A. P.	(17)					· ·
	Porquisites	Value	Rs. A. P.	(18)					
	Perq		Details	(16)					
		Cash Value	Rs. A. P.	(14)					
٠	q	Rate	Bs. A. P.	(13)					-
GS.	In Kind	tity	Standard Weight	(12)					
EARNINGS		Quantity	Local Veight	(11)					
٠.		Types of	coreals and other com-	(10)					
•		Cash	value of piece wages ks. A. P.	(6)					
	Piece Wages	Units	determic in a day caption by an of piece average wages	(8)	,				
	A	Unita	determination of piece	3					
	Vages	Amount	Rs. A. P.	(9)					
	Time Wages	Wage	rate Rs. A. P.	(5)					
	• • • •	Hours	worked	(4)					
		Agricul-	tural opera- tions	(S) /					
	· · · ·	Crop		ନି)					
		Date		Ξ		1	1	1	

RUBRIC III C-1-AGRICULTURAL LABOUE-contd.

Name of the earner

(To be filled up separately for each earner-man, woman and child)

	—-	· 7	amount Rs. A. F.	(17)				<u>}</u>		<b>]</b>
	Perquisites	401	RS. A. P. RS. A. F.	(18)						
	Perg		Details	(15)						
		Cash Value	Rs. A. P.	(14)					•	
	Cind	Rate	Bs. A. P.	(13)						
EARNINGS	In Kind	ıtity	Standard weight	(12)		,				
EA		Quantity	Local	(11)				,		,
		Types of	cereals and other com-	(10)						
	89	Cash	of piece wages Rs. A. P.	(6)		-	-			
	Piece Wages	Units	in a day by an average worker	(8)						-
		Unita for	determi- in a day nation by an of piece average wages worker	6	,					
2000	agas.	Amount	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	(9)						
min Women	ATITE	Wage	Rs. A. P.	(6)						
		Hours work-	3	(4)						
		Date Crop Agricul- Hours	tions	(3)						
	,	Crop		<u>(5)</u>	-				!	
		Date		3		_ 1	1	l		

RUBRIC III C.2-Non-agricultural Langur

Daily diary of employment and earnings of workers as wage earners in non-agricultural occupations during the month of .......

Name of the earner ......Sex ......Sex (To be filled up separately for each carner—man, woman and child)

			Total	aount	(16)		}					
1				Rs	 	<u>l</u>	<u> </u>		<u>l</u> 		1	
		Perquisites	Value	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	(15)							
		Perq		Details	(14)							
			Cash Value	Rs. A. P.	(13)						,	
	INGS	TO TO	Rate		(12)							
	EARNINGS	In Kind	ıtity	Standard weight	(11)							
			Quantity	Local weight	(10)							
			Types of	coreals and other com- modities	(6)							
			Cash	value of piece wages Rs. A. P.	(8)					4		
		Ріссе Wages	Units	done in a day by an average worker	6							
N		F	Units	for determi- nation of piece wages	Ç (9)							
		Vuges	Amount	_	(5)							
	:	Time Wages		rate Rs. A. P.	(₹)							
				worked	(3)							
			Type of work	worked	(6)							
			Date		Ē	i -						1.

RUBRIC III C-3-FORCED LABOUR

Daily diary of employment and earnings of workers from forced labour rendered during the month of

		Total	Rs. A. P.	(16)										
!	Perquisites	Value	Rs. A. P.	(15)	,									
	Perc		Details	(14)					1					_
		Cash Value	Rs. A. P.	(13)										-
	nd	Rate	25	(12)	· _									-
S3	In Kind	tity	Stundard weight	(11)										-
EARNINGS		Quantity	Local weight	(10)				     						_
ĸ		Types of	cereals and other	modities (9)										
	20	Cash	value of piece wages Rs. A. P.	(8)										
	Piece Wages	Thits	dono in a day by an	worker (7)		-								
	<u>A</u>	T viet	for determi- nation of piece	wages (6)			_							
	soSn	1												
	Time Wages	11.	wago Amount rato	(4)						-		•		
		:	workod	වි										
		ş	Form of forced labour	(2)										
			Date	3	1			;			1		1	



RUBRIC III C.4

Daily diary of consumption and expenditure of the family on cereals for the month of..........................

				_		1 1
a de mod	6					
Total cost of	Consumed Bs. A. P.					
Total quantity con-	(Srs.)					,
	Price paid Rs. A. F. (6)				-	
· Purchased	Quantity (Srs.) (5)					
Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages	(Srs.) II					
Quantity consu- med from farm produce	(Srs.)					;
Name of the Cereals	. (2)		,			
Date	(1)					

11. In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilised for purposes other than consumption, e.g. for making other purchases, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received free or as wages.

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RUBRIC III C.5

Daily diary of consumption and expenditure of the family on pulses for the month of ...........

£	(9)						
Total cost of entire quantity consumed Rs. A. P. (8)							
Total quantity consumed (Srs.)					-		
Purchased	Price paid Rs. A. P. (6)	·	•				
	Quantity (Srs.) (5)						226
Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages (Srs.)							
Quantity consumed from farm produce (Srs.)							
Name of the pulses	(2)						
Date	3		   				

### APPENDIX II

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR

### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

### Instructions to Investigators

These instructions should be carefully read before undertaking the enquiry and before the forms are actually filled in.

Introductory—The success of the investigation will depend very much on the degree to which the Supervisor and the Investigator will be able to win the confidence of the villager through the genuine understanding of his problems and the tact and the enthusiasm shown in getting the required information.

- 2. Definitions—(i) Family—A family is a "household" with an independent common kitchen and living under the same roof, including temporary absentees but excluding guests.
- (ii) Main occupation—The main occupation of a person is the occupation in which he was engaged for 50 per cent. or more of the total number of days worked by him during the previous year. All other occupations should be treated as subsidiary occupations.
- (iii) Mainty agricultural family—An agricultural family is one in which the main occupation of the head of the family is agriculture. In addition, it includes all families in which, although the head may not have agricultural labour as his main occupation, 50 per cent. or more of the earners report agricultural labour as their main occupation.
- (iv) Agricultural labour family—An agricultural labour family is one in which either the head of the family or 50 per cent. or more of the earners report agricultural labour as their main occupation.
- (v) Family occupation—The family occupation is the main occupation of the head of the family. If, however, the head of the family is not an agricultural worker but 50 per cent or more of earners in the family are so, the family should be taken as a family of agricultural workers.
- (vi) Agricultural labourers—A person who reports that he or she was engaged in agricultural operations as hired labourer for wages for 50 per cent. or more of the total number of days worked by him during the previous year, was taken as an agricultural labourer.
- (vii) Owners of land—(2) The term 'owners' included those who held land directly from Government and who had either proprietary rights in their land or who were crown tenants or grantees or who were mortgagees with possession of proprietary rights.
- (b) Cultivating owners were those owners of land who either cultivated their entire land themselves or through hired labour.
- (c) Non-cultivating owners were those who leased their entire land or let it on barga, batai and adhi otc. systems for a cultivating season or seasons.
- (d) Partly cultivating and partly non-cultivating owners were those owners who cultivated a part of their land themselves or through hired labour and leased out a portion thereof to others.
- (viii) Tenants—(a) Cultivating tenants were those tenants who either cultivated the entire portion of the land themselves or through hired labour.
- (b) Non-cultivating tenants were those tenants who leased out their entire land on barga, batai, adhi etc. systems.
- (c) Partly cultivating and partly non-cultivating tenants were those tenants who cultivated a part of the land themselves or through hired labour and also leased out a portion thereof to others.
- (d) Bargadars, Bataidars, Adhiars etc.—It was customary in almost all States for owners or tenants of land to lease out a part or the whole of their land on what is known as Barga, Batai, Adhi, etc. The bargadars, bataidars, etc. were thus very closely akin to tenants. They shared the produce along with the owners or tenants of land. Usually, the share was half or one-third of the produce. All such families were included under the sub-head 'cultivating tenants'.

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- (e) In case a family was both an owner and a tenant it was classified as owner or tenant according to the proportion of land owned or taken on rent or free of rent.
  - (ix) Children—Persons below 15 years of age were treated as children.
- (x) Earner—A person contributing to family income through his or her earnings was considered as an earner, however meagre the contribution may be.
- (xi) Helper—A helper was one who helped the earner of the family in his work without getting any separate remuneration for himself or horself. A member of the family who was earning as also helping was shown as earner.
- (xii) Holding—A holding was taken as land used wholly or partly for agricultural production and cultivated or intended to be cultivated alone or with the assistance of others, without regard to ownership, size of location. It included all cultivated (or intended to be cultivated) land irrespective of the particular crop grown in it. In case a holding was held jointly by more than one family and it was not possible to demarcate the shares of each family, the joint holding was recorded as a single entity of only one of the families. In the event of a holding being not cultivated due to some reason or the other during the period of the survey, its extent was indicated under uncultivated holding.
- (xiii) Pucca house—A house built entirely of bricks or stones was regarded as a pucca house. Other houses were considered as Kacha.
- 3. Study of the village economy—The Investigator should first acquaint himself with the economy in the village, agricultural seasons, local calendar months, customs and habits of the villagers, their daily routine, types of occupations, customs and methods of wage payments. Before actually undertaking the enquiry, he should collect the retail and wholesale price quotations prevalent during the last year of all articles which the villagers consume. The prices prevalent in the markets from where the villagers purchase the commodities required by them will also be necessary in respect of each village.
- 4. Meeting with the head of the family—The Investigator should meet the head of the family at a time which is most convenient to the latter and when he is likely to be free. This requires prior knowledge of the daily routine of an agricultural worker. It is essential that the Investigator should not start putting questions to the worker all at once. After exchanging friendly greetings in accordance with local customs, he should briefly explain his bona fides and the purpose of the interview in terms intelligible to the villager. It should be explained that Government want to know from him his wage and other sources of income and details of his expenditure, with a view to considering how best his conditions may be improved. There should be no show of official authority. It should be impressed that there is no other object behind the enquiry, like the imposition of tax, police investigation, rationing, control, etc. and that he will not be harmed in any way if he furnishes correct information. In fact, the Investigator should not ask for too much at the first interview. The first interview is only intended to put the interviewee in good cheer. If he is too busy or tired, the Investigator should not pursue his investigation. It will generally be an advantage to interview the leaders first with a view to enlisting their co-operation. Normally, the interviewee may not mind furnishing information relating to his own family in the presence of such leaders and their presence could be taken advantage of for scrutinising the particulars furnished by him.
- 5. Supplementary questions for securing correct information—(i) Many items of the questionnaire cannot be answered directly by the villager. A number of hints may have to be given to
  enable him to recollect the facts. For example, reference should be made to local calendar months,
  and festival dates. It may be that his replies may not be consistent with one another
  but the Investigator should be patient all the time and should not argue with him. The
  interviewee may also try to exaggerate expenditure and minimise income with a view to furnishing a darker picture. Supplementary questions may have to be posed and the schedule should
  be finally filled up after a proper sifting of material collected.
- (ii) The particulars asked for should relate to the current agricultural year, except where it is stipulated otherwise either in the instructions or in the questionnaires. The corresponding period of the English calendar year should also be stated.
- (iii) All local weights and measures should be invariably converted into standard weights of maunds and seers (I maund=82 2/7 lbs.) and a statement showing the equivalents of all local weights and measures in terms of standard weights should be attached with the village note.
- (iv) All local land measurements should be converted into standard measurements of square yards and acres and a statement showing the equivalents of all local land measurements in terms of standard measurements should be attached with the village note.
- (v) Each Deputy Investigator and Investigator should be provided with a ready reckoner containing the conversions of all local weights and measures and land measurements into standard weights and measurements. A copy should be sent to the head-quarters also.

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6. The Intensive Family Survey should be carried out for a sample of agricultural labour amilies. The data collected should refer to the current agricultural year. The monthly returns n Form III-A should be filled up for each month of the current agricultural year. Thus, there will be 12 monthly returns. At the end of the year an annual statement should be prepared in Form III-B from the 12 monthly returns.

In addition, a daily record of employment, earnings and expenditure on cereals and pulses for about half a dozen agricultural labour families in each village, should be maintained, where it is possible to secure the services of an intelligent village resident for doing so. For this purpose, Form III-C should be used. These are monthly returns containing day-to-day record for each month. There will thus be three sets of forms III-A monthly returns, Form III-B annual returns and Form III-C monthly returns based on daily diary.

## 7. Form III-A-(a) Rubrics III-A-1 to 4-Employment and Earnings:

Before starting the intensive enquiry the Investigator should gather necessary data about the various crops raised in the different agricultural operations and the agricultural calendar and should be in a position to recount to the villager the operations in which he may have been engaged during the last month. The Investigator should carry on this enquiry with the aid of the village officials and one or two intelligent residents of the village who are intimately acquainted with the various operations and with the worker, and who would, therefore, be in a position to check up the answers given by the villagers.

- (ii) The Investigator should enquire from the head of the family the number of days worked by each earner in the different operations during the month.
- (iii) The next step should be to ascertain the wage rates for each operation. If it is piece rate, the rate per unit of work and the number of units worked on an average each day should be ascertained. In case wage rate for the same agricultural operations vary during the month under report, the different wage rates and the corresponding number of days worked should be separately entered.
- (iv) Data in respect of wages earned from agricultural labour should be collected in respect of only those agricultural operations listed under item 1-(i) to (ix) in Rubric III-A-1, which are carried out during the month under report.
- (v) The total cash time-wages should be entered in column (4) of Rubrics III-A-1, 2 and 3. If payment is made in piece wages, the cash value of piece wages (per day and total) should be entered in columns (7) and (8). If payment is made in kind, the cash value of the quantity supplied should be calculated at the average retail price for the month and entered in column (14). If the prices of certain commodities are not known in the village, the average retail price in the nearest Bazar from which the villagers made their purchases should be taken into consideration.
  - (vi) Under columns 15, 16 and 17 of Rubrics III-A-1, 2 and 3, perquisites will include:--
    - (a) House, house-site and building materials.
    - (b) Gruel, mid-day meal etc.
    - (c) Vegetables.
    - (d) Tobacco, pan, etc.
    - (e) Grass, hay, etc., and
  - (f) Any other customary allowances in consideration of the workers' services.

The value of perquisites should be noted in columns 16 and 17 of Rubrics III-A-1, 2 and 3 and the nature of perquisites in column (15). In regard to housing, the approximate monthly rental value should be taken into account.

- (vii) Earnings should be given separately for (a) wages earned from agricultural labour, if any, (Rubric III-A-1), (b) wages earned from non-agricultural labour (Rubric III-A-2), (c) wages from forced labour and (d) income from occupations other than farming like trading etc. Only not income should be furnished in respect of (d) above.
- (viii) If a worker works for half a day, it should be noted carefully. For example, if during a month a worker works for 20 full days and one half-day or two half days, the number of days worked, under column (2) of Rubrics III-A-1 to 3 should be recorded as 20½ days or 21 days as the case may be.

Item 5 of Rubric III-A-4.—It is possible that in some sample villages some earners might be residing in neighbouring industrial towns and visiting the family only occasionally. If they send come remittances regularly for the maintenance of the family, such receipts forming part of the regular family income, should be taken into account and the figures entered against this item.

- (b) Rubric III-A-5—Employment and Unemployment—Employment:
- Item 7—(i) The total number of days for which the earner concerned was employed for wages in agricultural operations during the month should be recorded against this item.
- Item 7—(ii) The total number of days for which the carner concerned was employed in non-agricultural labour during the month should be recorded against this item.

  Unemployment:

Item 8—Total number of man-days employed.—The number of days for which the earner, if he is a male earner, was unemployed during the month should be recorded against this item.

- Reasons of unemployment:

  (i) Sickness—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed on account of sickness (inclusive of malaria) should be recorded against this item. The number of days for which the earner was unemployed solely on account of malaria should be recorded separately in the space provided.
- (ii) Weather—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed on account of bad weather e.g. dust-storm etc., should be recorded against this item.
- (iii) Want of work—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed for want of work should be recorded against this item.
- (iv) Other reasons—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed on account of reasons other than those specified in items (i), (ii) and (iii) above should be recorded against this item.

(c) Rubric III-A-6—Consumption Expenditure of the family on cereals and pulses:

- (i) The monthly consumption of cereals and pulses is the most important item in the family expenditure. The Investigator should, before starting the enquiry, make a very careful study of the dietary habits and the types of foodstuffs consumed by the agricultural workers. He should check up the data given by the villagers by cross reference to the village officials and other intelligent residents of the village.
- (ii) The agricultural workers in cortain areas obtain cereals, pulses etc., from their employers oither free or as wages. Such quantities received by all earners should be recorded in column (3) of this rubric. In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilized for purposes other than consumption, e.g. for purchasing some other item or items, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received either free or as wages.
- other than consumption, e.g. for purchasing some other item or items, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received either free or as wages.

  (iii) The total of figures recorded in column 2—Quantity consumed from farm produce, column 3—Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages and column 4—Quantity purchased, should be equal to the figure recorded under column 6—Total quantity consumed.
- (iv) The quantity of coreals, pulses etc. taken on loan for consumption should also be included in column (4).
- (v) For recording the price paid in column 5, the actual price paid, subject to verification or if it is not available, the average retail price for the month under report should be taken into consideration.
- (vi) The quantities recorded in columns 2 and 3 should be evaluated at the ruling retail price and the total cost of the quantities in columns 2, 3 and 4 should be entered in column 7.
  - (d) Rubric III-A-7-Clothing and footwear and bedding and household requisites:
- (i) Only items purchased or supplied free during the month under report should be entered. Items supplied free should be evaluated at the average retail price for the month.
  - (ii) The blank spaces should be utilised for entering items not specifically provided for.
- (iii) Bedding and household requisites should include expenditure on cots, quilts, mats, bed-sheets, utensils, etc.
  - (e) Rubric III-A-8-Family Budget:
- Income of the family—(i) Items (1), (2) and (3)—A single figure showing total gross income from land owned, taken on rent or obtained free of rent should be recorded in column (2) against items (1), (2) and (3) taken together.
- (ii) It is possible that there will not be any income from land during certain months, while it may be considerable during some other months.
- (iii) Figures for items (4), (5), (6) and (7) wages from agricultural labour, wages from non-agricultural labour, wages from forced labour if any and income from occupations other than farming should be the total of the corresponding figures for all earners given in Rubrics III-A-1 to 4—Employment and Earnings.
- (iv) Wages from non-agricultural labour—The figure should include only those non-agricula, tural occupations in which the earners are employed as wage earners.

- (v) Income earned from occupations other than farming—The figure should be the net income and include non-agricultural occupations like trading, cottage industries, if any, selling vegetables etc. in which earners are not employed as wage earners.
  - (f) Rubric III-A-9-Details of calculation of gross and net income from land:
- (i) This rubric should be used for recording the details regarding area of land, yield, rate of the yield, value of the yield and expenses incurred during the last month for meeting the cost of cultivation. The net income should be arrived at by deducting the expenses incurred during the month from the gross income.
- (ii) In column 7, under details of expenses, the following particulars should be taken into
  - (a) Land revenue and water charges;

  - (b) Ront; (c) Bullock labour; Manual labour;

  - (e) Seed charges; (f) Implements; and
  - (g) Other expenses.
- (iii) It should be noted that during certain months the expenditure may be considerable while it may not be much in some others.
- (iv) The various items of production, together with the quantities produced should be listed. These should be evaluated at the actual price paid, subject to verification, or the average retail price for the month under report.
- (v) If any land is let out or leased or is given or taken on barga, batai, adhi, etc. it is not necessary to enter all the details mentioned in columns 1 to 10. In such cases, the Investigator should only enter the amount of rent received from lessees etc. in column 6. The net value of the produce obtained from or by the Bargadar, Bataidar, Adhiar etc. should similarly be entered in this column. A special note should invariably be recorded against the entries relating to such cases in order to show clearly that such entries in column 6 represent either the amount of represent in order to show clearly that such entries in column 6 represent either the amount of rent received from lessees etc. or the net value of produce obtained from or by Bargadar, Bataidar, Adhiar etc. A remarks column is specially provided for in this rubric to enable the investigators to record their comments for clarifying the meaning of such entries.
  - (g) Rubric III-A-10—Consumption expenditure of the family:
- Food.—(i) The quantity consumed and expenditure incurred on cereals, pulses, gur and/or sugar furnished in columns 6 and 7 of Rubric III-A-6 should be recorded here. For the other items of food, the quantity purchased, wherever possible and the average retail price paid should be indicated against each item. The spaces left blank should be utilised for entering other item not

specifically mentioned.

(ii) The value of articles obtained as perquisites recorded in column 14 of Rubrics III-A-1 to 4—Employment and Earnings—should also be taken into consideration in recording expenditure in this part as these are accounted for on the income side.

(iii) Other milk products should include items like curd, butter, lassi etc.

Clothing and footwear and bedding and household requisites:

Figures of expenditure furnished in Rubric III-A-7 should be recorded here.

Fuel and lighting.—The expenditure incurred on fuel (coal, soft coke, firewood etc.), keroseneoil, match box etc. should be recorded here.

House-rent and repairs.—If a house has been provided to the worker by the employer, the approximate monthly rental value may be stated. To this should be added the cost of repairs, if any, paid by the workers during the month. If the house is owned, the monthly cost of repairs, during the months should be taken into account in estimating the worker's expenditure on rent.

Ceremonies and functions.—Expenses on marriages, deaths, festivals, feasts etc. should be recorded under this item. The blank spaces should be utilised for entering items not specifically mentioned.

Services.—The expenditure incurred on the services of brahmin, washerman, barbor, etc., should be recorded here.

Miscellaneous.—Other items may include expenditure incurred on any other item not specifically mentioned.

- (h) Rubric III-A-11-Budget in Abstract :
- (i) It should be ascertained whether the family had any amount left as surplus at the end of month previous to the one under report. If there was any surplus it should be shown on the income side. If there was deficit, it should be shown on the expenditure side.

- (ii) Wages carned from agricultural and non-agricultural occupations and forced labour, income from occupations other than farming and gross income from land and income from any other source should be recorded on the income side.
- (iii) The total consumption expenditure and the expenses of cultivation should be shown on the expenditure side.
- (iv) If the total of income exceeds the total of expenditure, the difference should be shown as surplus. If the total of expenditure exceeds the total of income, the differences should be shown as deficit.
- (v) In an agricultural labour family budget involving estimation of a variety of items like duration of employment, evaluation of payments in kind, quantity of cereals consumed etc., it is quite likely that the budget may not balance. Where the gap is considerable, every endeavour should be made to check up the various items of income and expenditure. It is likely that income for some miscollaneous occupations like digging of wells, cutting palmyra leaves etc., might not have been included. The workers' employer and other intelligent residents should also be consulted in this connection and if still the difference between the income and the expenditure cannot be reconciled satisfactorily, it should be left at that. Investigators are warned that in no case should any attempt be made to manipulate with a view to balancing the budget. In the case of agricultural workers possessing land, income and expenditure may not tally. In the earlier months of the agricultural seasons, expenses of cultivation may exceed the income and in such cases the manner in which the deficit was met should be examined and entries carefully made in the rubric provided for the purpose. Similarly, during the harvest months, income may exceed expenditure. In such cases also, the manner in which the surplus was spent should be examined and details entered carefully under the heading "How surplus was spent".
  - (i) Rubric III-A-12—Indebtedness:

(i) Separate entries should be made for each debt against item I and 2.

(ii) The Investigators should find out if any property has been mortgaged without any written commitment for evading any legislative enactment.

(iii) If different rates of interest are paid for different loans, these may be stated.

- (iv) Loans in kind and payments in kind should be evaluated at the average wholesale price and then recorded in this part.
- (v) An estimate of the value of property owned in the form of land, house, cattle etc., may be given to indicate the percentage of property mortgaged.
  - 8. Form III-B-Annual Return
  - (i) The instructions in respect of Form III-A are equally applicable for filling up Form III-B.
- (ii) This form should be filled up from the data contained in the twelve monthly returns (Form III-A).
- (iii) It should be noted that this form should be filled up at the end of the year after Form III-A, for each of the twelve months of the current agricultural year, has been filled up.
- 9. Form III-C—Daily Diary—
  (i) The collection of data should be restricted to about half a dozen agricultural labour families in the village.
- (ii) The data should be collected daily in respect of employment and earnings of the workers in the family employed for wages in agricultural operations as also wage earner in non-agricultural occupations. In addition, data should be collected on expenditure on cereals and pulses. The instructions on these items in Form III-A should be borne in mind while collecting the daily data.
- (iii) Separate forms should be used for preparing the daily diary of employment and earnings for the different carners in the family.
- (iv) After collecting the data for each day of the month, a monthly statement on the basis of the daily data collected should be prepared.
  - 10. General-
  - (i) All entries in the schedules must be made in ink.
- (ii) After the schedule has been filled up the Investigator should sign it at the appropriate
  - (iii) No item should be left unfilled. If necessary, a 'nil' entry should be made.
- (iv) The Investigator should also note separately local terms and weights and measures. He should indicate whether any village official or school teacher or Secretary of a Co-operative Society can be found who may furnish similar schedules every month or year or half year in
- (v) Any case of doubt should be promptly referred to the Supervisor for clarification. M/N133MofLabour-2,000-22-7-55-GIPS

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