CHAPTER VI

SITUATION OF AGRICULTURE AT GRASS ROOT LEVEL
Indian agriculture has acquired a high degree of resilience in recent years due to the adoption of modern technology, efficient use of inputs like quality seeds, fertilizers, plant protection, chemicals and better management practices. The success story of Indian agriculture has become a model for agriculture growth and development for the underdeveloped countries in the world. Despite impressive achievement in agricultural sector, the level of adoption of modern agricultural technology varies widely from State to State and within a State from region to region and even from village to village. When a country like China which is leading in population growth with less arable land than that of our country yet its total agricultural output is nearly four times higher than India and it is able to export. Under such situations the Indian agriculture has far reaching goals ahead. In this regard it is necessary to see what exactly are the situations of agriculture at lowest order of micro-level. Therefore in this
chapter an attempt is made to see the profiles of some selected sample villages to examine the situations of landuse, cropping pattern etc. Such studies may help us to take care of the cognizable problems while planning for the agricultural development either on sector-wise or on spatial pattern.

The villages chosen in this chapter are on the basis of (i) isolated location, (ii) located in the close impact of urban area, (iii) located on the nodal point, (iv) located in the backward taluka, (v) located in the irrigated tracts, (vi) located in the rain-shadow belt, (vii) located in the heavy rainfall belt and (viii) on the basis of population size.

The data is gathered from village survey made by this researcher, apart from secondary data. In order to know the landuse pattern and agricultural situations the researcher visited all the seventeen taluks by a motor car and visited more than hundred villages for micro-observations. By doing so he has been acquainted with the relief, drainage, landuse, soils, settlements, crops, animals, economy of the people, ecology of the region and above all the large community of the farming. The field survey was made for more than forty days spread in the year 1988 and September of 1989. In the present study
seventeen villages are chosen for case study. The district comprises of 1,362 settlements which have been connected at least by rough road and a few of them by all weather roads. The rural electrification has attained 100 per cent and each village has the facility of at least one primary education school. More than 80 per cent of the villages have postal service and nearly 60 per cent of the villages have telephone links. The protected drinking water is made available to most of the villages yet some section of the population are in the habit of use of unprotected water. The health care facilities are not available within a reach of at least 10 Kms. radius from each village. As a result rural population in Wardha district still need this facility at their doorstep, which can strengthen their health and thereby more ability to work in the fields. The Veterinary service centres are also inadequate. As a result there is no proper care for the health of the animals which are the backbone of the tillage power of the farmers. Despite of fortytwo years of independent period of free India, we see very little total socio-economic upliftment of rural community when compared to alarming change and growth in urban sectors of India. Therefore this researcher is
able to draw the district rural characteristics of agriculture development when compared to the agriculture practiced by an urbanite. The urban agriculturist is very much aware of latest developments of agriculture technology, he is access to financial aid giving institutes, close to the shops of fertilizer and hybrid seeds and above all a lucrative urban market with least cost of transport. In case of a rural agriculturist the situation is in an inversion position. Yet it does not mean that the rural farmers are ignorant of the modern developments of agriculture etc. The inherent characteristics of rural regionalism make the farmers at rural side to be as the followers, at slow rate, when compared to an urban agriculturist. Thus it can be drawn that the villages closer to the urban centres are better in the perspectives of agriculture development than those who are located far away from urban centres. The higher order of urban centres have profound impact on their immediate surrounding areas to create a sort of commercial type of crop land use pattern whereas this type of intensity and spread is lesser in case of smaller order urban centres. Still down in their region, the rural central places have also played some significant role in developing the minds of rural agriculturist to make them aware of the modernisation in agriculture.
1. **Dummihal Village (Byadgi Taluk):**

This village is located at a distance of 33 Kms. to the west of Byadgi town. It has a total population of 970 and 151 houses. The total arable land of the village is 582.49 hectares. Out of which 19.18 hectares is under tank irrigation, 331.91 hectares unirrigated land, 106.86 hectares as culturable waste and 45.46 hectares as land not available for cultivation. The total workers in the village are 330 of them 205 are cultivators, 105 as agricultural labourers and 65 are marginal workers and rest of the population are non workers. Jowar and rice are the major crops of Dummihal village. There is no post office, no phone facility and no weekly market facility. These are available at a distance of above 5 Kms. The visit to this village reveals that the village can develop area under well irrigation as underground water table is not far away. In this regard very small, small and marginal land holders should be assisted to get financial help from the programmes of agriculture development undertaken by the funds of the State and Central Governments.

The cultivable waste land (106.86 hectares) can be converted into arable land by scientific treatment besides bringing afforestation in such lands (45.46 hectares) which are not suitable for agriculture.
2. Amminabhavj (Dharwad taluk):

This village is located to the north-east of Dharwad city at a distance of 13 Kms. There are not less than 30 buses to this village connecting up and down to Dharwad city. The village is located on a road connecting Dharwad-Bijapur. Therefore this village has ample accessibility of road transport. The total geographical area of this village is 4,633.50 hectares. It has a population of 8,108 and 1,379 houses. It has high school and primary health unit besides weekly market on Friday. The village has also the facility of post and phone connections. The total literates in the village are 2,384 and total workers are 3,367. Out of them 1,242 are cultivators and 1,546 are agricultural labourers. There are about 518 other workers, about 151 marginal workers and about 4,590 non-workers. Since Amminabhavj is in the shadow of more rainfall belt the need for irrigation is not very much felt by the farmers. Therefore unirrigated land is 4,401.38 hectares out of 4,633.50 hectares of total arable land. Jowar and Rice are main crops while vegetables are the mixed combinations. There is about 196.32 hectares of land as a cultivable waste which can be managed to bring under cultivation. There is about 33.80 hectares of land
as an area not available for cultivation which can be used for social forestry. The farmers of Amminabhavi village have close links with Dharwad market for trade, commerce and amenity transactions. This closeness makes the farmers to change their cropping pattern suiting to high prices to their agriculture produce. Therefore they are interested to grow hybrid cotton, vegetables and fodders. The farmers are able to perceive modernization of agriculture due to closeness to the University of Agriculture Science at Dharwad. It is hoped that the villages which are of similar location around Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri and Ranebennur will have similar awareness to develop the agriculture productivity in their farms. Such arable lands can contribute more to the total agriculture output than the other villages which have little or no impact of urbanization. There are about 10 tractors in the village owned by High size land holders. These farmers use all possible available modern means of agriculture.

3. Lakkundi (Gadag Taluk):

This village is located to the east of Gadag city at a distance of 12 Kms. It is a village of great antiquarian importance and contains the ruins of a port and as many as fifty temples of Hoysala styles belonging to the period of
10th century A.D. Therefore large number of local and foreign tourists visit this village during non-rainy season. Lukkundi has a population of 8,922 with a geographical area of 5,755.15 sq. hectares with 1,400 houses. It has one high school, public health centre, family planning centre, post and phone office and weekly market on Tuesday. The total literates in the village are 3,319. The total workers are 4,123, out of them cultivators are 1,247, agricultural labourers 1,744, household workers 533, marginal workers 49 and other workers 600. Jowar, wheat and pulses are important crops grown in Lukkundi village. There is about 125.39 hectares of land irrigated by tanks, the unirrigated land is 5,430.67 hectares, the area not available for cultivation is about 199 hectares. Our field observation reveals that there is enough scope to bring more land under well irrigation. The farmers who possess more than 10 hectares of arable land try to adopt the modernizations of agriculture. There are about 8 tractors in the village owned by rich farmers. The village is connected by metalled road and is under immediate contact zone of Gadag city. Cotton and vegetables are other important crops cultivated here. Very often this village is hampered in the agricultural production due to failure of
-monsoon rain. Most of the soils are of black type which need bunding programmes and water management programmes to increase the agricultural efficiency in the village. About 199 hectares of land which is not available for cultivation can be brought under agriculture by way of soil treatment. On such lands grazing and social afforestation can also be taken.

4. Balihalli (Hangal Taluk):

This village is located to the west of Hangal town at a distance of 8 Kms. It has total population of 622 and 986.61 hectares of land. There are about 84 houses and 1 primary school. People of this village have to go to Hangal for medical and marketing facilities. There is no even post office and weekly market. The total literates in the village are 277. The total workers are 108, the cultivators are 125, agricultural labourers are 55 and non-workers are 438. Rice and Ragi are the main crops cultivated in Balihalli village. About 56.84 hectares land is under tank irrigation and 750.10 hectares unirrigated, about 135 hectares culturable waste and about 9 hectares are not available for cultivation. Due to favourable monsoon rains the kharif crop is usually assured. Here
most of the land is of terrace type. People use fertilizers to increase the productivity of rice and ragi. There is enough scope to educate the farmers about modernization of agriculture.

5. Katenshalli (Haveri Taluk):

This village is located to the east of Haveri town at a distance of 10 Kms. It has 2,132 population, 1,035 hectares of land and 365 houses. The village has got good leadership by some elite class people who have been successful in fetching some facilities from Government like primary health centre, family planning centre, post, telegraph and phone office. Though village is very tiny in population the above facilities are available in the village due to the leadership taken by some educated families. It has got bus-stand, good road connection and also rural polytechnic school. Jowar and Navani (minor millet) are important crops. Besides the cultivation of vegetables and chilly as associated crops, Thereis 407 hectares of land being afforested. Tank and well irrigation is negligible to the extent of 0.2 hectares, 580 hectares of land depends on rainfall. There is about 234 hectares of culurable waste and about 44.52 hectares are not available for cultivation. There
are about 3 tractors, people are aware of the modernisation of agriculture. Development of dry land farming is very much needed by the farmers for which irrigation department and agricultural department have to take immediate measures. There are 776 literates and 1,076 workers. The cultivators are 169 whereas agricultural labourers are 776. There are about 163 marginal workers and 958 non-workers.

6. **Haunsbhavi (Hirekerur Taluk):**

This village is located to the north of Hirekerur town at a distance of about 20 Kms. The total area of the village is 1,010.80 hectares with a total population of 5,563. It has 871 houses and 3,609 literates. It is extremely big village with number of facilities like arts, science and commerce degree college, polytechnic school, primary health centres, family planning centre, post-telegraph and phone office, bus-stand and metalled road connection. There is weekly market on Friday. Rice and jowar are the major crops. 1,438 are total workers, 456 cultivators, 346 agricultural labourers, 59 workers are engaged in household activities, 577 other workers, 44 marginal workers and 4,081 are non-workers. In Haunsbhavi we notice 486 hectares of land under well irrigation and remaining
3,420.95 hectares as rainfed arable land. There is about 151 hectares of land not available for cultivation. This land can be improved for grazing and social forestry. Though village is quite big in its population size but has remained still backward in bringing the land under more well irrigation.

7. Kusugal (Hubli Taluk):

It is located to the east of Hubli city at a distance of 15 Kms. It has been connected by metregauge railway line and metalled road. It has 3,576.72 hectares of arable land. The population is 6,305. The total number of houses are 928. The total literates are 2,451. The total workers are 2,257. The cultivators are 708. The agricultural labourers are 1,210. The household workers are 68, other workers are 271, marginal workers are 68 and non-workers are 3,978. Kusugal village has high school and private medical practitioners. It has also got post, telegraph office and telephone connections. About 4.66 hectares of land is irrigated by well and unirrigated land is 3,420.95 hectares. About 150.91 hectares of land is not available for cultivation. There is scope to convert this 150.91 hectares of land for grazing, afforestation and also as
arable land. There are about 20 tractors. Most of the farmers are aware of the modern technology of agriculture. Jowar, wheat, groundnut, cotton and chilly are the important crops. There are about 25 city buses running between Hubli city and Kusugal village. Vegetables grown in the village are brought to Hubli market besides other agricultural commodities. Hubli city has profound impact on its surrounding villages within a radius of 25 Kms. As a result of this there is an intensive landuse for cultivation of various crops by which farmers are able to grow number of crops in combinations. There is every chance to bring about 50 per cent of arable land of Kusugal village under well irrigation provided small and medium farmers are given financial help to sink the borewells.

8. Hairbhonnihalli (Kalaghatagi Taluk):

This village is located to the north of Kalaghatagi town at a distance of 10 Kms. On Kalaghatagi Dharwad road. The total area of the village is 1,611.33 hectares, with a population of 3,422. There are 585 houses. It is connected by telephone and a post office. Total literates are 1,568. The total workers are 1,377. Cultivators are 633. Agricultural labourers are 558. Household workers are 63. Other workers are 121, marginal
workers, 408 and non workers are 1,637. Kalaghatagi is the nearest market centre. There is 168.98 hectares of land under tank irrigation, about 16.50 hectares by stream irrigation and about 1,228.89 hectares unirrigated, 14.77 hectares as a cultivable waste and about 182.39 hectares as not available for cultivation. Rice, jowar, vegetables, pulses are important crops of Hirehonnihalli village. The cultivable waste (14.77 hectares) can be converted into cultivable land provided land is scientifically treated. The area not available for cultivation (182.39 hectares) can be developed as a forest area with very good species like teak and bamboo as this village falls under more rainfall belt. The lands of this village are of fragmented, terraced and infertile. Therefore the visit to village indicates that farmers are interested to know and adopt the land management techniques which are to be reached by agricultural department to the door steps of the farmers of Hirehonnihalli. This can surely result into high productivity and overall agricultural efficiency of not only Hirehonnihalli village but also most of the villages of Kalaghatagi taluk which have similar type of problems of arable land-use. The villages of this taluka seventy years ago had a composition of more land under forest which is now almost disappeared as
people have acquired the forest land for agricultural purpose. This situation can be very well evidenced by looking into old editions of survey of India toposheets of this taluk and the land survey records. Therefore there is every threat to the ecology of the region which will further deteriorate if timely and adequate measures are not taken.

9. **Saunshi (Kundagol Taluk):**

This village is located to the south of Kundagol town at a distance of 6 Kms. It has been connected with metalled road and metre gauge railway line. The total area of the Saunshi is 5,784.98 hectares. It has 10,412 population and 1,745 households. Though by population it is quite big yet in nature and function it is not an urban. It has got a high school, primary health unit, private medical practitioners, post-telegraph and phone and weekly market on Saturday. The total literates in this village are 3,945. The total workers are 4,816. Out of them cultivators are 1,401, agricultural labourers are 2,657, the people engaged in household industry are about 110 and other workers are 648, marginal workers are 351 and the non-workers are 5,245. We did not notice irrigated land in this village either by wells or tanks because of far distant
underground water table. Therefore the unirrigated arable land is 5,732.67 hectares. The area not available for cultivation is 52.32 hectares which can be converted into a grazing ground. Jowar, wheat and chilly are important crops. Due to uncertainty of rainfall and deeper extent of underground water the agricultural productivity is quite uncertain in not only Saunshi village but also most of other villages of Kundagol taluk which have similar situations. However due to fertile black cotton soil farmers get chilly as a bumper commercial crop on such year when south-west monsoons are quite adequate.

10. Gangapur (Mundargi Taluk):

It is located to the south of Mundargi town at a distance of 18 Kms. The river Tungabhadra is flowing to the east of this village at a distance of 4 Kms. It has an area of 733.66 hectares and population 417. There are 69 houses in this village. A good road is available to this village at a distance of 3 Kms to the east. The total literates are 73. Total workers are 218. The cultivators are 102. The agricultural labourers are 95. Other workers are 16 and non-workers are 197. Except primary school no other facilities are available in Gangapur village.
About 7.68 hectares are irrigated by wells and remaining 693.58 hectares are rainfed, about 26.40 hectares are culturable waste and about 5.40 hectares are not available for cultivation. The culturable waste can be converted into cultivable land while as 5.40 hectares of uncultivable land can be converted into grazing ground. Jowar, bajra, minor millets, are important crops. Mundargi taluk is under rainshadow area as a result agriculture in most of the villages is very crucial if monsoons are untimely and illdistributed. Most of the villages to the south of Mundargi town are very tiny due to infertile soils and inadequacy of underground water. Whereas to the north of Mundargi town i.e., northern half of the Mundargi taluk is prosperous where villages are well grown in population because of fertile soils (black soils) availability of underground water through well irrigation and tank irrigation like Bambal tank etc. Thus it is evident from our field observation that the northern half of Mundargi taluk is prosperous while it is retarded in southern parts.

11. Somapur (Naragund Taluk):

This village is located to the north of Naragund at a distance of 6 Kms. It has an area of 3,078.31 hectares, 5 houses and 33 population. It is a typical farmstead village.
where 50 per cent of the arable land is under irrigation and the Malaprabha right bank canal is passing through the arable lands of this village. The services needed to this village are entirely based at Naragund town. The irrigated area is 1,517.22 hectares and unirrigated land is 1,500.16 hectares. About 60.93 hectares are not available for cultivation which are spoiled due to water-logging created by the seepage of canal water. If this land is treated can be either used for social forestry or for grazing purpose. There are six literate persons, 13 total workers, five cultivators and 8 agricultural labourers, non-workers are twenty. In order to run various types of agricultural activities labourers come from Naragund town and Baira-nahatti village. The owner cultivators have about five tractors and they know modernization of agriculture. Jowar, wheat, pulses, onions, maize, sunflower and cotton are important crops. Since black cotton soils are not suitable for constant irrigation the water in the government canals is made available to farmers only when south-west monsoons fail or inadequate. It is hoped that in the irrigated tracts of Naragund and Navalgund taluks if water and soil are properly managed the farmers can get high yields by irrigated farming. The villages which are
un-connected by canals due to up-topography have chance to utilize underground water for which massive programmes of sinking of bore-wells are needed. If this is achieved the Naragund and Navalgun taluks which are now not identified as drought prone areas by ICAR will further head towards wholesome development of agricultural efficiency.

12. Shelayadi (Navalgund Taluk):

It is located to the east of Navalgund town at a distance of 20 Kms. on a metalled road connecting Navalgund and Ron. The total area of the village is 4,059.97 hectares. It has 5,153 population and 885 houses. There are three primary schools, two middle school, one high school and primary health unit. Post and phone facilities are also available. Monday is the weekly market day of the village. Due to non-availability of Malaprabha canals there is no irrigated land nor well irrigation. The rainfed arable land is 3,946.48 hectares and uncultivable land is 113.49 hectares. There are 2,164 literates, 2,062 total workers, 1,014 cultivators, 742 agricultural labourers, 48 engaged in household industry, 258 other workers, 453 marginal workers and 2,638 non-workers. Most of the soil
is of black type. Therefore rabi jowar (winter) and wheat are
cultivated. The kharif crop is only limited to minor pulses
if south-west monsoons favour. During drought conditions the
agricultural labourers usually migrate to irrigated villages
of nearby area or to the areas of western-Ghats.

13. **Halgeri (Ranebennur Taluk):**

This village is located to the south of Ranebennur town
at a distance of 8 Kms. on road nodal point. The area of the
village is 2,179.58 hectares, population 5,820 and number of
houses are 851. There is one high school, market day is on
Thursday and metalled roads are connected from four sides,
Post telegraph and phone office are also available. The total
literates are 2,895, total workers are 2,279, cultivators 467,
agricultural labourers 932, people engaged in household indus-
try 365, other workers 525, marginal workers 296 and non-
workers 3,245. The well irrigated land is about 14.62 hectares,
rainfed arable land is 2,013.33 hectares and area not available
for cultivation is 151.53 hectares. Jowar and maize are
important crops whereas cotton, groundnut and vegetables are
next important crops. There are about 20 tractors and three
cotton ginning mills. Under well irrigation betel leaves and
coconut gardens are being developed. Since a decade. There are private medical practitioners. The people have lot of trade transactions with Ranebennur urban-market. Farmers are aware of modern agricultural technology. There is scope to enhance the land under well irrigation. During drought periods the agricultural labourers migrate to Hangal taluk and still to the west (Sirsi taluk of Uttar Kannada district) in search of jobs.

14. **Itagi (Ron Taluk):**

It is located to the east of Ron town at a distance of 8 Kms. It is connected by rough-road. It has an area of 2,747.82 hectares, 638 houses and 3,322 population. There are private medical practitioners, post-office and weekly market is on Tuesday. The total literates in Itagi are 1,273, total workers are 1,538, cultivators 561, 763 agricultural labourers, 28 people engaged in household industry, 186 other workers, 331 marginal workers and 1,453 non-workers. Land is of black and red soil types. During kharif season if rain fall is favourable local variety of jowar, tur and groundnut are cultivated whereas in rabi season jowar is main crop and wheat is a very minor crop.
There is about 53 hectares of land under irrigation by wells, the unirrigated land is 2,586.96 hectares, the area not available for cultivation is 107.3 hectares. This land can be used for either grazing purpose or for social forestry. The Malaprabha right bank canal is on its way to reach this Ron taluk which when completed can provide irrigation facility to a little extent in Ron taluk. This taluk is under drought prone area, therefore drought relief activities like bunding, tank repairs etc. can provide job to agricultural labourers. Despite this a considerable number of labourers from Itagi village and from most of the villages of Ron taluk migrate to Malanad zone in search of jobs. Such labourers again return back to their natives when monsoon rains occur in the area, as a result of which these labourers can get enough work to their hands.

15. Hattimattur (Sayanur Taluk):

This village is located to the east of Savanur town at a distance of 15 Kms. It has an area of 3,866.96 hectares, population of 5,176 and houses 902. It has one high school, primary health centre, family planning centre, post office and phone. It is connected with a metalled road. Its market activities are transacted with Savanur town. The total literates
In the village are 1,813 total workers 2,256, cultivators 675, agricultural labourers 1,425, people engaged in household work 33, other workers 223, marginal workers 270 and non-workers 1,546. There is a big tank which irrigates about 68 hectares of land besides 36.98 hectares by well irrigation. The rainfed land is 3,519.34 hectares. The area not available for cultivation is 241.75 hectares. Soils are sandmixed black and red-soils. Jowar and rice are important crops while chilly, pulses, groundnut and cotton are minor crops. During drought periods the agricultural labourers migrate to Malnad areas (western ghats taluks of adjoining districts). The area not available for cultivation which is 241.75 hectares can be treated and can be used for grazing grounds and forestry.

% 5. Hulgur (Shiggaon Taluk):

It is located to the north-east of Shiggaon town at a distance of 13 Kms. on a nodal road point connected by good roads. It has an area of 1,961.65 hectares, population 6,266 and number of houses are 999. There is one high school, primary health unit, weekly market on Sunday, post and phone offices.
Most of the trade and commerce of the Hulgur is transacted with Shiggaon town. There are 1,802 literates, 2,458 total workers, 582 cultivators, 1,205 agricultural labourers, 138 engaged in household industry, 533 other workers, 255 marginal workers, and 3,553 non-workers. The soils are shallow black and red. There is no irrigated land, but wells can be dug as underground water-table is available in the range of 70-100 feet. The unirrigated land is 1,871.90 hectares, the cultivable waste is 16.01 hectares and the area not available for cultivation is 73.74 hectares. This unused land of 16.01 hectares and 73.74 hectares can be brought under social forestry as well as grazing grounds. Jowar, oilseeds, cotton and pulses are important crops. The marginal workers and agricultural labourers usually migrate to other places in search of jobs when monsoon rain fails.

17. Haradagatti (Shirahatti Taluk):

This village is located to the south-east of Laxmeshwar town at a distance of 5 Kms. It has an area of 867.44 hectares, 681 population and 112 houses. The total literates are 119, total workers are 232, cultivators 205, other workers 17, marginal workers 186, non-workers 273. The village is located
on a good road and as such its trade and commerce activities are transacted with nearby Laxmeshwar town. There is no irrigated land in the village, the rainfed area is 753.49 hectares, dry scrubby hill area is 93.41 hectares and about 20.64 hectares area is not available for cultivation. The soils are very shallow black and reddish. Jowar, bajra, minor-millets and pulses are cultivated. Though there are no agricultural labourers in this village but the village needs them during peak periods of sowing and harvesting, at that time the workers are coming from neighbouring villages.

The study of above 17 villages representing different typical geographical locations show the following aspects:

There are no special grazing lands for the villages as animals are used mostly as a draught animals, i.e., to carry out agricultural activities. The fodder available in each agricultural field is stored by the farmers and used for the animals. The landless labourers own some milching animals who sustain the animals on available bushy streets and corners of farm lands. Therefore in the villages dairying is not an industry rather it is only a subsistence type. Hence in order to develop milk production in the rural areas the agricultural
department should try to develop special grazing grounds in each village of the district on waste lands which need special effort and financial investments. The marginal workers which are available in all the villages do not get full work throughout the year. Such people are in miserable economic conditions. Similarly the agricultural workers remain without work during off-season and also when monsoons fail. Thus these are the problems of working class in the village side which is mainly resulted due to high growth of population and therefore the overall situation in the rural side is very bleak. The literacy among the villagers is below 35 per cent on an average. The participation of male-female workers in the primary activities is in the ratio of 60 and 40 percentages respectively. The female get lesser wages than the male. The wages received are not sufficient to maintain their bare needs of subsistence life. Therefore, the villages with monopoly of single economic function i.e., agriculture appear to be very poor in scene like dilapidated houses, unhygienic street conditions, poorly nourished population and engaged in bad habits like drinking of toddy, alcohols, gambling etc.