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Village: AMBAWANE

i. Location

The village Ambawane is situated in Bhor taluka of Poona district. It is located at a distance of 28 miles south of Poona city. The village Nasarapur has regular S.T. Bus stop on Poona-Bengalore highway. There is an all weather road connecting Nasarapur and Velhe. The village Ambawane is situated 5 miles away from Nasarapur on Nasarapur-Velhe road. This village has been linked with the neighbouring villages by fair weather cart tracks. The village Ambawane has its Post and Telegraph Office and a regular weekly "Bazar" on every Thursday.

ii. Climate and Rainfall

The climate is extremely warm and dry during the summer season when temperature reaches the maximum of 100°F during the 3rd week of April and 1st fortnight of May. Occasional cyclonic rains, with thunderstorms, during May considerably bring down the temperature. However, nights are moderately cool during the summer season on account of the proximity of the forest area. During rainy season, the climate is warm and humid. It is specially in July and August.
Cooling of weather sets in during September. The weather in winter season is pleasantly cool, with occasional stray showers of rain during December.

The average annual rainfall received in the locality is 40". July, August and the 1st fortnight of September are the months of heavy rainfall. Few inches of rains are also received during October and November which benefit rabi crops and also enable the cultivators to take a second crop during the rabi season on better soils. The table below gives the monthly average rainfall received in the locality.

Table No. 1: Average monthly rainfall in inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average Rainfall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2.00 Inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>5.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>13.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>8.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>6.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>4.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>1.50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>0.25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>0.25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 40.00 Inches
During April and May sporadic showers are received which help the cultivators in preparatory tillage of the fields.

iii. Topography and Soil

The village is surrounded by hills and most of the area is undulating. The soils in the locality possess varying range from light infertile to deep medium black. The varying range in the soil types coupled with adequate rainfall and favourable climatic conditions have facilitated a wide range in the cropping pattern. Heavier rainfall offers favourable conditions for taking a crop like paddy on medium soils, late showers help growing of rabi crops like wheat, grams and jowar under unirrigated conditions on medium black soils. Deeper soils coupled with proper distribution of rainfall provide opportunity to raise two crops in a year.

iv. Population

The total population of the village is 525 distributed in 103 families. The average size of the family is 5-members. The occupational distribution of the population is given in the table No.2.
### Table No. 2: Division of Population according to Occupations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Agriculturists</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.00 approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Cultivator Labourers</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>40.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landless Labourers</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>30.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour engaged in other occupations</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government servants and others</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>10.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traders</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Total</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agriculturists**

This term has been used to identify those agriculturists whose main occupation is agriculture and have not to depend on any other source to supplement their agricultural income which is sufficient to maintain their families lavishly. They are recognized as "rich" agriculturists in the village.

**Cultivator Labourers**

This term includes all those small agriculturists who have to supplement their agricultural income which is not sufficient to maintain their families. Usually they work as agricultural labourers.
Majority of Population Depends on Agriculture

The majority of population viz., 75 per cent, depends on agriculture. It includes Agriculturist, cultivator labourers and Landless labourers. Thus, there is a marked similarity in the distribution of population of the village to that of the State of Maharashtra in general. It is noteworthy in this connection that more than 70 per cent population of the State also depends on agriculture.

Other Features

The School teachers form the majority part of the population shown under the heading of the "Government Servants and others". There is no goldsmith in the village. There are only two families of ironsmith catering to the needs of farmers. Only two families are engaged in preparing earthen pots and two families are working as shoe-makers. In all, there are five families of carpenter out of which only one family is carrying out its traditional job. It is helping farmers is preparing their agricultural wooden implements and supplementing its income by manufacturing wooden toys for small children which are sold in weekly bazar held in the village.
v. **Land Utilization**

The total geographic area of the village is 700 acres. The Government forests occupy 225 acres of land mostly on the hilly village area. The percentage of area occupied by the Government forests works out to 32.14 per cent. This percentage can be considered as optimum from the point of view of its importance in influencing the climate and rainfall in the region. The details of land utilization are given in the following tables.

**Table No. 3: Total Area Under Cultivation and Irrigation**

| Area in Acres |  
|---------------|---
| A. Forest area, Grazing land, Cultivable Waste and current fallow. | 83  
| B. Area under cultivation. | 392  
| C. Total cultivable area. | 475  
| Percentage of (B) to (C) | 82.53  
| D. Total area under irrigation. | 216.00  
| E. Total arid land. | 176  
| Percentage of (D) to (C) | 45.47  
| Percentage of (D) to (B) | 55.1  
| Percentage of (E) to (C) | 37.05  
| Percentage of (E) to (B) | 40.82  

Table No. 4: Sources of Irrigation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Irrigation</th>
<th>Area in Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifts</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Canal</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The village Ambawane receives water from canal under the "Grow More Food" scheme. And, hence, the water is not supplied to cash crops like sugarcane. Thus, the crops which require a "perennial supply of water" are not permitted to be grown on the water supplied by this canal. All types of food crops, including vegetables, are cultivated and canal water is supplied to them.

Table No. 5: Particulars of Wells

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of Wells</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of wells used for irrigation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells with perennial supply</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Wells newly dug</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under well irrigation</td>
<td>16 Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Area Irrigated by Well</td>
<td>3.2 Acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The work of construction of both these wells was started in December, 1973 and was completed in
June, 1974. Now, both these wells are being used for irrigation.

Table No. 6: Percentage of Well Irrigation to -  
a) Total Area Irrigated : 7.4  
b) Total area under cultivation: 4.08  
c) Total cultivable area : 3.37

Table No. 7: Percentage of Canal Irrigated Area to -  
a) Total area irrigated : 92.6  
b) Total area under cultivation: 51.02  
c) Total cultivable area : 42.105

Table No. 8: Potential Created and Utilized (Area receiving Canal Water)  
a) Potential Created by Canal 278 - Acres  
b) Potential being used 200 - Acres  
c) Potential Unused due to -  
   i) Land Not Levelled - 25 acres  
   ii) Channels not constructed - 21 "  
   iii) Land not yet brought under cultivation - 32 "  
       78 - Acres  
d) Waterlogged area - NIL -
Table No. 9: Crops Grown in Non-Irrigated Area in the Village - Ambawane

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Crop</th>
<th>Area under Crop (in Acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Jowar</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Gram</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Wheat</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Nachani, Karhale and other miscellaneous crops</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main crops in the arid areas are Jowar, Gram and Wheat. Most of the small cultivators grow these crops. They get returns which are generally inadequate to support their families.

Table No. 10: Crops Grown in Irrigated Area in the Village - Ambawane

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Crop grown</th>
<th>Area under the crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Rice ( )</td>
<td>60 Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Sugarcane</td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Brinjal</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Onion ( )</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Tomato</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Edible Pulse Seed ( )</td>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Peas ( )</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Though main irrigated crop is Rice, increasingly more area is brought under Peas. This shows a shift in the cropping pattern in the irrigated areas of the village.

Observations

These tables lead to the following observations.

i) More than 82 per cent of the total cultivable area has been brought under cultivation.

ii) Only 45 per cent of the total cultivable area has been irrigated both by the Government Canal, and the Wells, both of which have a perennial supply of water.

iii) Though canal water is not supplied to cash crops like sugarcane, it is supplied to all types of food crops.

iv) There is a marked change in the cropping pattern of food crops in the areas where the water of the Government Canal is applied. More and more areas are being brought under Peas. The cultivators, who have been interviewed, have shown their eagerness to bring additional areas under the cultivation of Peas, Brinjal, Onion and Tomato.

v) Peas, Brinjal, Onion and Tomato get ready market and, hence, cultivators are getting immediate return in the form of cash. Naturally, these vegetables are gaining more popularity in them. It would certainly reflect in an increase in income.
VI. Voluntary Organizations

A) Bhajani Mandal

The total membership is 4 per cent. Each member contributes Re.1/- per month for undertaking religious functions. The members assemble once in a week generally on Thursday, for Bhajan.

B) Mahila Mandal

It has a total membership of 2 per cent. They contribute Rs.0.50 per member per month. They meet once in a fortnight. But they do not have regular programmes.

C) Youth Club

There are 63 members of this Club. They also contribute but it is not regular. They are used to play "Dhol and Legim". But it is also irregular.

D) Educational Institute

There is one primary school and one high school. There are 203 students in the primary school and 158 in high school. As there are no educational facilities in nearby small villages, most of the students are drawn from these villages. The high school is fullfledged, i.e., all classes up to 11th standard. The new course has also been implemented and the optional subject is commerce.
VII. Economic Organization

There is only one multipurpose co-operative society with 76 members. It supplies loans for purchasing seeds, fertilizers, etc. It is noteworthy that there are no other economic organizations in the village.

VIII. Political Organization

It has a "Grampanchayat".

2) Distribution of Agricultural Holdings and Irrigation Facilities

An application of water to a cultivable land brings about the most important following changes.

i) Change in cropping pattern, and
ii) Consequent change in income of the cultivators.

We have already seen that the cropping pattern of the village Ambawane has changed. The cultivators are bringing more and more area under vegetables which have large and ready markets available in a nearby area and specially in Poona.

It has been experienced that the change in cropping pattern is associated with the change in income. These income changes are always positive bringing additional revenue to the cultivators. Increased income is the
result of increase in yields of crops due to application of water. Thus, an inference can be drawn that the farmers whose holdings are large, earn more "additional income" and vis-a-versa. And, hence, it is necessary to study the distribution of agricultural holdings amongst cultivators according to the size of holdings. In this connection table No. 11 is necessary to be studied. The table No. 12 shows how the total irrigated area has been distributed amongst cultivators with a special reference to the size of their holdings. Table No. 13 and 14 show the distribution of non-irrigated and irrigated crops respectively amongst the farmers in the village. These tables indicate the pattern of distribution of irrigation facilities and likely consequent changes in the income of the villagers.

Table No. 11 : Distribution of Agricultural Holding according to Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area in Acres</th>
<th>Number of Farmers</th>
<th>Percentage to total Number of farmers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46.55 approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26.00 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.80 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.62 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.03 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this table, the term "Farmer" is used to identify those villagers whose names have been incorporated in the "Record of Rights" as the owners of the cultivable lands. They are classified according to the size of their holdings. The majority of farmers hold lands less than 5 acres in size and there are only three farmers whose agricultural holdings are more than 25 acres. It is an indication of inequitable distribution of agricultural holdings which is the basic cause of inequitable distribution of wealth and income in the rural areas of the State.

There is only one case of the tenancy cultivation but it is off the record.

All cultivators whose holdings are less than ten - acres can be grouped together and termed as "small cultivators". Their total strength in terms of percentage to total number of cultivators would be 72.55 per cent. Likewise the cultivators whose holdings range between ten to twentyfive acres can be termed as "Medium Cultivators" who would be 21.62 per cent of the total number of farmers. Remaining cultivators whose agricultural holdings are more than 25 acres are only little more than 5 per cent of the total number of farmers. Only they called as "Big Cultivators".
The cultivators whose holdings are less than 5 acres have to supplement their agricultural income by serving as agricultural labourers. They have been termed as "Cultivator Labourers". Due to a small size of their holdings, they could not derive maximum benefits of irrigation facilities made available to them. The table No.12 supports this inference.

Table No. 12: Distribution of Total Irrigated Area among Cultivators according to the Size of their Holdings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Holdings of Cultivators</th>
<th>Distribution of Total Irrigated Area</th>
<th>Total No. of Farmers</th>
<th>Irrigated Area</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Irrigation</td>
<td>: Irrigation</td>
<td>: Area</td>
<td>: Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wells - Irrigation</td>
<td>: Canal - Irrigation</td>
<td>: Area</td>
<td>: Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>:No. of Area</td>
<td>: Irrigation</td>
<td>: Area</td>
<td>: Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>: Irrigation</td>
<td>: Area</td>
<td>: Area</td>
<td>: Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>: Wells</td>
<td>: Irrigation</td>
<td>: Area</td>
<td>: Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Less than 5 Acres | - | - | 40.00 | 40.0 | 27 | 1.5 |
| 5 to 10 | - | - | 30.00 | 30.0 | 15 | 2.0 |
| 10 to 20 | 1 | 3.2 | 20.00 | 23.2 | 8 | 2.9 |
| 20 to 25 | 2 | 6.4 | 60.00 | 56.4 | 5 | 13.3 |
| More than 25 | 2 | 6.4 | 50.00 | 56.4 | 3 | 18.8 |
| Total Area in Acres | 5 | 16.0 | 200.00 | 216.0 | 58 |

The total land under irrigation is 216 acres and there are 58 farmers in the village. Thus, on an average, irrigated land available to each of them would have been about 3.73 acres. But actually this is not the case. According to table No.12 all farmers whose agricultural holdings are less than 20 acres, have on an
average, only 2.9 acres of irrigated land to their credit. Then there is a sharp rise in the irrigated holdings of farmers who own more than 20 acres of land. Most of the irrigated land has been acquired by them, i.e., out of 216 acres of total irrigated area they have (56.4 + 56.4) 122.8 acres of irrigated land with a weighted average of (122.8 ÷ 8) little more than 15.32 acres. Again the average ranges from 1.5 to 18.8 acres. It indicates inequitable distribution of irrigated land leading to a paramount disparity among them.

Table No. 13: Distribution of Main Irrigated Crops among Cultivators according to the size of their Holdings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Holdings of Cultivators</th>
<th>Distribution of Irrigated Crops (Acres)</th>
<th>Total Irrigated Crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5 Acres</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10 &quot;</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20 &quot;</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 25 &quot;</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 25 &quot;</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Area in Acres</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main irrigated crops of the village are Rice, Sugarcane and Peas. The Rice is a traditional crop of this village. The cultivators whose holdings are more than 20 acres have more inclination towards this crop.
Out of 60 acres of irrigated rice 38 acres are owned by them. So far as the Sugarcane is concerned, they have a virtual monopoly. Out of 15 acres of sugarcane 13 acres are owned by them. The sugarcane is the cash-crop and is grown on the well-irrigation. Even though perennial water supply is available from the wells, it would not be certainly sufficient for sugarcane, which needs heavy doses of water. This itself proves that these big cultivators are successfully "managing" to get canal water for their sugarcane. In case of Peas the big cultivators are lagging behind. They own only 6 (4 + 2) acres out of 25 acres of total irrigated area under Peas. It may be due to the less profitability of Peas compared to the sugarcane.

It is noteworthy that the "Small Cultivators" have brought more area under the cultivation of Peas than the Rice. It has been stated that the Rice is the traditional crop of the village. But it seems that the small cultivators have determined to shift their emphasis from Rice to Peas. It is due to the more profitability of Peas than the Rice. This shift is a remarkable change in the cropping pattern of the village. Again, the Peas, as a quick yielding cash-crop, is more popular among cultivators whose holdings are less than 5 acres.
3) Changes in Income

The salient features of the Table No. 13 have been fully illucidated, because these have a direct bearing on the total earnings of the cultivators concerned. The agriculturists who concentrate on sugarcane their income has increased. Those who have adopted change in crop pattern from Rice to Peas their income has also shown a gradual increase. It can certainly be concluded from the tables given below that an introduction of irrigation increases the income of farmers in its command areas.

Table No. 14 : Changes in Incomes of Agriculturists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Turnover</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net gain</th>
<th>Increase over Previous Year</th>
<th>Net effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974 *</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provisional figures.

An information given in this table is provided by five agriculturists. These are their average figures, calculated on the principle of "weighted Average".
They have their own wells and also get sufficient canal water to irrigate their lands. They concentrate on sugarcane and is cultivated in a zone irrigated by wells. The rice is their another irrigated crop. They use high-yielding varieties and most of them have adopted the Japanese system of cultivation. In this connection they are guided by the Gramsevak. Some progressive farmers have maintained contacts with the specialists in the office of the Director of Agriculture.

Turn Over and Expenditure

The turn over covers all agricultural receipts representing total value of agricultural produce including sales of sugarcane to factories and foodstaff in the markets. The term expenditure includes all expenses incurred in the process of cultivation; e.g., wages paid to workers, expenditure incurred on cultivation and cropping. The total expenditure is certainly high. But it is due to the cultivation of sugarcane which requires costly fertilizers. Again, for most of the jobs, they employ hired labour. For the preparation of land for sugarcane and other food crops, the "Big Cultivators" hire tractors generally from Poona. Consequently, expenditure increases.
Average Income

The column "Net-gain" shows the net-income the Agriculturists are earning. The total of this column is Rs.32,000 for four years. Thus, the average comes to Rs.8,000. It means that on an average annual income of the agriculturists is Rs.8,000 and monthly average comes to Rs.666.70. The cultivators from this class are required to purchase very few commodities like edible oil, clothes, etc., for their daily needs. Most of their requirements get satisfied through their main occupation, viz., agriculture.

Change in Tendency

Another important point in this connection is that the "Big Cultivators" do not own their bullocks for the cultivation of their lands. Most of them have only one pair for their carts. For cultivation they hire bullocks, appliances and labour. They have opined that their system of "Hired Cultivation" is comparatively cheap, easy and less troublesome than taking active interest in cultivation by owning bullocks and appliances and putting extra efforts.

Other Allied Businesses

Due to the system of hired cultivation, the big cultivators have not to spend most of their time for
They have sufficient free time. This they generally utilize to carry out some subsidiary business, allied to agriculture. Most of them have small dairies with five to size buffaloes and two to three cows. The milk is brought to Nasarapur and Katraj and some times in Poona for sale.

Some big cultivators are planning to purchase a motor-lorry jointly to provide a transport shuttle service between Ambawane and Poona.

Increase in Income and Introduction of Canal

These other occupations increase the income of big cultivators. It is also noteworthy that the dairy business has been undertaken by them since last five years and the canal irrigation has been introduced since 1966. They have stated that they started relying more on hired labour from 1970. Since the beginning of canal irrigation, they have started irrigating more and more area. Their dependence on wells got reduced and they diverted the capacity of wells for the cultivation of sugarcane. Their income increased and for additional income they have started dairies. Thus, it can certainly be concluded that since an introduction of canal irrigation, income of agriculturists have gone up. It has a multiplying effect and they are undertaking different businesses allied to agriculture to earn additional income.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Agricultural Income</th>
<th>Income from Wages and Other Sources</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Income</th>
<th>Increase over previous year in Rs.</th>
<th>Effect in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974 *</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provisional figures
Changes in Incomes of Cultivator-Labourer

In order to collect this information, 17 cultivator labourers were interviewed. Three of them could not provide any information, while five provided information rather faulty and unreliable, and had to be deleted. The remaining nine cultivators could supply reliable information. The figures, in the table, represent the average of the statistics provided by nine cultivators.

Salient Features

The table No. 15 discloses the following salient features:

1. Average Income

   The average yearly income of this class of cultivators is Rs. 4,250 and monthly average is little less than Rs. 355.

2. Income less than Big Cultivators

   Average income of big cultivators is much more than this class of cultivators. An average monthly income of big cultivators is Rs. 666.70. While it is only Rs. 355 for this class of cultivators. It indicates wide disparity in incomes among the cultivators in the same village.
3. Reflection of a Change in Cropping Pattern

Since, 1972 there is an increase in their net income as well as agricultural income also. It is due to a change in the cropping pattern. Most of the small cultivators have started cultivation of Peas and other vegetables. These are the food crops and have ready markets. Even the canal water is also supplied to them without any restriction. The Peas is comparatively a new crop in the village the cultivation of which has been started since last four or five years. This crop is yielding results quickly and, hence, is gradually gaining popularity amongst the cultivators.

From the discussion outlined above, it can be concluded that since an introduction of canal irrigation in the village Ambawane, an increase in the income has been experienced even by this class of cultivators. They are getting employment on the farms, are in a position to hire bullock-cart and sell the milk. They are cultivating Peas and earning additional income. Their income has increased enough to pay for the bullocks and carts. Many farmers have brought additional areas under cultivation.

4. Tenancy and 'Ardhali' Cultivation

Many small farmers in addition to their own farms, undertake the cultivation of farms either on
tenancy basis or on the system of "Ardhali" cultivation. Generally, tenancy contract is purely temporary for one year and the owner of the land generally changes the tenant cultivator. There is only one - tenancy contract in the village. It is a peculiar condition.

When the farmer accepts to cultivate the lands of big agriculturists by agreeing to pay half of the total agricultural proceeds to the owner and undertakes to incur all expenditure, it is called a system of "Ardhali" cultivation. It is very freely practiced in this village. Those farmers who themselves cannot cultivate their lands accept this system. It is good for farmers as it facilitates mutual accommodation. It is one of the major sources of the small farmers and is very useful to supplement their own inadequate agricultural income.

5. Expenditure Disproportionate to Agricultural Income

Most of the agricultural income gets exhausted on the various items of expenditure leaving a very small amount of balance. Quite insufficient even for the bare minimum existence of the family. In 1971, agricultural income was Rs.4,000, expenditure was Rs.3,000 and the net agricultural income was Rs.1,000. In 1974, income is Rs.6,500, expenditure Rs.4,000 leaving net agricultural income of Rs.2,500.
As already seen in point No. 5, the net agricultural income of this class of cultivators is very small. It is quite inadequate for their maintenance. Even in 1974 a balance of agricultural income was Rs. 2,500. As a result, cultivators from this class have to supplement their agricultural income by other means. They are primarily agriculturists, and, therefore, prefer to work on farms of big and medium cultivators. They even work as manual labour and also undertake supervision jobs. Hardly any difference is made between these cultivators and landless agricultural workers who generally undertake manual labour, so far as wage rates are concerned.

**Hiring Bullock-Cart**

These small cultivators have another source of earning, viz., hiring the bullock-cart. Most of them have a pair of bullock and their own cart which they have purchased in a period of last three to four years. Expect for the busy time on their small farms and rainy season, they are always prepared to offer the services of their bullock-cart for transporting men and materials to small villages situated in the surrounding of the village Ambawane. They earn round about Rs. 1,000 per year in this way.
Sale of Milk

Most of the cultivators of this class own buffaloes and cows and sale the milk. On an average, this source realizes an income of Rs. 60 to 70 per month. They have not to make any special efforts for cattle rearing and, hence, this is the most profitable source of their income. Again, the milk is disposed off locally. The Government servants, school teachers and traders are their chief customers who pay them punctually.

Landless Agricultural Labour

Table No. 16: Landless Agricultural Labour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wage Rates in Village Ambawane (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Per Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-irrigated area</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated area</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are the prevailing wage rates and are almost static. Even though there is an increase in agricultural income of farmers, specially after an introduction of canal water, wage rates have remained the same over a period of five years.

Wages are slightly higher in irrigated area. In this village canal water is supplied only to food crops.
Cash crops like Sugarcane, requiring perennial supply of water are not permitted. Consequently, landless agricultural workers do not get jobs in this irrigated track throughout the year, as a result, their income is generally decided by the wage rates prevailing in non-irrigated area. Thus, the male worker gets Rs.75 and the female worker gets Rs.50 and the child Rs.18.75 per month. This is the range of their income. Usually a family consists of four children and parents. Along with the parents at least two children work. Thus, the maximum total earning would Rs.162.50 per month. On an average the income of the families varies between Rs.120 to Rs.140 per month.

Very few of them supplement their income by undertaking the cultivation under the "Ardhali" system. Maximum to one acre of land is generally cultivated by them under this system. Due to dissatisfactory economic conditions they cannot pay for the cultivation expenditure and hence, cannot take more responsibility of cultivation even under this system.

Some of they have recently purchased one or two buffaloes and sale their milk. Even taking into consideration all other means of earning, their average monthly maximum income does not exceed Rs.125/- per month.
Even canal irrigation could not make any spectacular change in their income though marginal change has certainly taken place. Before introduction of irrigation their wage rates were very poor. But considering the increase in the standard of living their wages have not increased proportionately. To put in the terminology of economics, their real income might have even gone down. Thus, this class was depressed one and has yet remained in the same conditions.

4. Expenditure on Agriculture

It has a reference to the table No. 17. An average annual expenditure on agriculture has been shown separately for the sugarcane cultivators, agriculturists and cultivator labourers. Maximum expenditure of Rs.20,000 is incurred by those farmers who cultivate sugarcane. The term agriculturists has been used in this table to identify all those farmers who do not cultivate sugarcane. Such distinction has become necessary because of the amount of expenditure incurred by them. The total expenditure of agriculturists amounts to Rs.10,000 to the maximum i.e., it is about 50 per cent of the expenditure actually incurred by the sugarcane cultivators. Then comes the case of cultivator labourers. Their holdings are small and, hence, the expenditure. It is always round about Rs.3,000/- per year. Again, their expenditure,
except on fertilizer, is comparatively negligible. Thus, the table No. 17 shows wide variations not only in the amount of expenditure but also in the items of expenditure incurred by the farmers from different classes. These variations can be summarised as follows:

Sugarcane Cultivators

Fertilizers and Wages

These are the main items of their expenditure. On fertilizer an amount of Rs.7,000 is spent by them. It comes to 35 per cent of their total expenditure on agriculture. The figure of wages amounts to 25 per cent. Thus, the total expenditure on both these items is about 60 per cent of total agricultural expenditure.

Water Lifting Charges

The sugarcane is a crop requiring perennial supply of water. Most of the water is lifted from wells and rivulet by the disel engine. It is generally hired at a rate of Rs.3/- per hour. The cultivator who hires the engine spends for disel and has to incur expenditure for the repairs. Consequently, total expenditure on this item is never less than Rs.2,500 per year. It is certainly a sizeable expenditure of a recurring nature. Most of the cultivators, therefore, have decided to purchase their own engines.
Other Items of Expenditure

Other major items of expenditure are cropping, land levelling, ploughing, and purchasing of seeds. Tractors, bulldozers are being extensively used in land levelling and ploughing operations. Generally new appliances are not purchased but old appliances are repaired.

Agriculturists

Expenditure on Fertilizers and Wages

On these items, an expenditure amounting to 70 per cent of their total expenditure on agriculture is being incurred. They generally purchase fertiliser worth Rs.4,000 per year. It indicates that the fertilizer is being used on a very large scale and a progressive approach is being adopted by them in this connection.

During the peak periods of the seasons, they employ casual labour on a very large scale.

Water Lifting Charges

This class of cultivators has to depend on canal for the supply of water. Total water charges vary between Rs.400 and Rs.700 but on an average the farmers pay atleast Rs.500 per year. If a sufficient quantity of canal water is not made available, the cultivators lift water from the rivulet. It would be an extra charge. Of course, the
advantage of rivulet water can be taken only by those who have their lands in its command zone.

Other items

Land levelling, cropping and other agricultural operations cost about 16 per cent expenditure. Other items of expenditure are quite negligible.

Cultivator - Labourers

Their total expenditure on agriculture is round about Rs.3,000 per year. It is the lowest expenditure incurred.

Expenditure on Fertilizers

About 73 per cent of the total expenditure, viz., about Rs.2,200, is incurred on fertilizer. In a course of discussion with them, they stated that the expenditure incurred by them is irreducible minimum. And, hence, though they cannot afford, they have to spend on this item.

Expenditures on Cropping, Water Lifting and Seeds

The total expenditure on all these items amounts to 23 per cent of the total expenditure. The water charges Rs.100 are paid in general for canal water and spend Rs.200 for seeds. Usually, they take loan from the Co-operative Society of their village.
No Expenditure on Wages

Most of the farmers of this class are not in a position to incur any expenditure on wages. Again, their holdings are also small and all members of their families work on farms, they do not require any hired labour, and they co-operate each other.

It is also noteworthy that they do not incur any expenditure on account of land levelling, and construction of field channels. These are the regular farm works carried out by them.

Conclusions

1. Popularity of Hire-Cultivation System

The expenditures incurred on land levelling, construction of field channels and higher spendings on wages specially by the sugarcane cultivators and agriculturists are the indications of increasing popularity of the Hire-cultivation system. The rich farmers are not prepared to spend time and energy on such routine jobs on farm and hire the labour and appliances.

2. Bringing New Area Under Cultivation

It has been found that regular efforts were not made even by rich cultivators to bring additional area under cultivation. Some efforts have been made by some
ambitious farmers. There are only two cases in this connection and have been enumerated below:

i) Shri Deshpande has brought under cultivation additional area of five acres in 1972. About three acres of land is near the rivulet and two acres near the canal. He has taken help of tractor and bulldozer to level the land. There were a number of trees whose logs of which are generally used for the construction of buildings. Shri Deshpande employed workers to cut these trees and sold them. Thus, he realized Rs.3,000. He had to spend Rs.7,000 for bringing five acres under cultivation. He has purchased a medium size "Kirloskar" engine and is being used to lift water from rivulet. The area, newly brought under cultivation, is benefited. He has cultivated one acre of sugarcane and two acres of rice in this area. The newly area, brought under cultivation, which is near the canal zone, is being used for the cultivation of vegetables. Consequently, his total annual income is increasing since last two years.

ii) Shri Parwatrao Talekar has followed the example of Shri Deshpande and in 1974 has brought under plough an additional area of three-acres at a cost of about Rs.2,500. Most of it is a dry land and would be brought under cultivation this year. Again, Shri Talekar wants to dig a new well and has applied for the loan.
Barring these two cases, there are no other attempts in this direction.

5) **Social and Economic Changes in the Village Ambawane**

We have already seen that an introduction of canal irrigation has successfully raised the income earning capacity of the residents of the village Ambawane. An increase in purchasing power is generally associated with a change in social and economic life. These changes, with a special reference to the village Ambawane, can be described in the following stages:

1. Economic Changes:
   A. Commercial changes -
      i) Increase in Trading activities,
      ii) Increase in Banking facilities,
      iii) Improvement in means of transport and Communication.
   B. Industrial Activities -
   C. Changes in Consumption Pattern, and

2. Socio-Economic Changes:
   i) Housing
   ii) Education
   iii) Medical Benefits
   iv) Recreation.
3. Social Life in General -
   i) Political Activities, and  
   ii) Off the Record Expenditure.

Commercial Changes

I. Trading Activities

Increased purchasing power creates a real demand. Consequently, the trading activities also increase. It is true even in the case of the village Ambawane. It has been observed that the trading activities have increased during last five years, i.e., since 1965. This conclusion is based on the following observations -

a) Increase in Grossary Shops

   According to the Grampanchayat record, in 1965 there was only one small grossary shop in the village. In 1970 another shop was started. In 1973 third shop has been opened. Now there are three grossary shops with a sufficient variety of goods and are capable to cater to the needs of the villagers.

Increase in Investments in the Grossary Shops

   All three grossary shop owners were interviewed. In their discussion it has been revealed that gradually their investments have increased. Increase in the variety of goods, employment of servants and increasingly
bigger turnovers are the indications of the prosperity of the owners of the grossary shops. On an average, in each grossary shop, there are two servants permanently employed and on the weekly bazar day at least one more servant is temporarily employed. Usually, the servant is given Rs.3 per day. Most of the servants have no agricultural holdings nor have they acquired any technique useful in agriculture. The young boys employed in these shops have come from the families of the landless agricultural labourers.

Shri Sakkaram Bhiku Patil, a grossary shop owner, was found more co-operative in giving reliable information. He has completed his education up to 9th standard and has started his shop in 1970 with a capital of Rs.500/-. Now he has goods worth Rs.10,000 in his shop and has invested Rs.5,000 as his capital. His average monthly sales are Rs.3,000 and on an average monthly net income is Rs.250. He has undertaken a renovation of his shop very recently, i.e. December, 1974, at the cost of Rs.1,000. He is optimistic and hopes to recover the entire renovation cost by the end of May, 1975. According to him, other two grossers have also invested at least Rs.3,000 in their shops as capital.

These observations support the conclusion that increasingly more investments have been made by the grossers in their shops.
b) **Cloth - shop**

Upto 1972, there was no cloth-shop in the village Ambawane and the residents had to come down to Nasarapur for purchasing necessary clothes. But in 1972, the cloth-shop has been opened by Shri Punamchand Shah.

He has invested in the beginning Rs.5,000. At present a goods worth Rs.20,000 have been stocked in his shop and has made an additional capital investment of Rs.3,000 in 1974. He has also good average monthly turnover of Rs.4,000 with net earning of Rs.300 to Rs.400 per month. He has employed one servant in his shop. He stocks both the ready made garments and cotton cloth suitable to villagers. Till to-date this is the only cloth-shop in the village.

c) **Tea - Stalls**

Upto 1970, there was no tea-stall in this village. The first was started by Shri Chandbai Husenbhai Khan in December, 1970 and another one has been started by Shri Haribhau Pandharinath Salunkhe in June, 1974. Thus, now there are two tea-stalls. The biscuits, brades and some eatables are available in these tea-stalls. Specially on bazar day, their income is very high, i.e., upto Rs.100 per stall. On other normal days their income is between Rs.15 to Rs.20 per stall.
d) Tailoring Shop

In December, 1972, a tailoring shop was started by Shri Pirbhai Mulani, popularly known as "Ustad". He has completed a Diploma course in tailoring conducted by the State Government and has taken experience in the tailoring in Poona. He is a skilled tailor and can stitch garments according to latest fashion. The youngsters are his fans. He has his own sewing machine and has an average income of Rs.175 per month.

e) Weekly Bazar

In 1970, the Grampanchayat of the village Ambawane took a special initiative in starting a weekly bazar. Since then, regularly on Thursday, a weekly bazar is conducted. A special accommodation is made by the Panchayat for the same. A work of erecting a shed for the bazar is in progress. Before an imposition of restrictions on the sale of rice, the Ambawane Bazar was famous for it. Now vegetables are sold on a very large scale. It is an effect of change in the cropping pattern.

f) Dairy

Most of the agriculturists have undertaken dairy business to supplement their income. Such business activities were not undertaken prior to 1965. But an introduction of canal irrigation created opportunities for
the growth of this business. Now there are four big cultivators who are supplying large quantities of milk to Katraj and Poona.

II. Increase in Banking Facilities

For the banking facilities, the residents of the village Ambawane have to depend on Nasarapur, where the Bank of Maharashtra has a branch. The same bank has also a branch office at Velhe. The District Central Co-operative Bank has also its branch offices both at Velhe and Nasarapur.

Co-operative Society

The village Ambawane has a Credit Co-operative Society with 76 members. The Society distributes loans for purchasing fertilizers and seeds. These are temporary loans and the members have to repay at the end of the season or a year. On an average, a loan of Rs.1,000 is granted to the members.

a) Loans

According to the information supplied by Shri Haribhau Rajaram Kasar, the Secretary of the Society, 55 members have taken loans. About 40 members have paid it as per the time schedule. So far there are no bad debts but this year about Rs.9,000 are yet to be recovered out of which Rs.1,500 are likely to be lost. This year the Society had to take legal action against 15 members out of which only 7 members have paid their dues. He
hinted that the Society may be compelled to take further serious legal action against the defaulting members.

b) Repayment

The Chairman and the Secretary emphasised the need for linking repayment of loan with sale of produce. They pointed out that the economic conditions of the defaulting members are certainly good. If they mean, they can pay off the dues in a single instalment. Apart from this, they really do not require the loan from the society. Again another striking feature is that the number of the defaulting members is gradually increasing. Only small cultivators, who really need loans, are punctual in repayment. The well-to-do cultivators take loan as a "matter of right" and commit default. They offer some excuse or other and are developing a tendency not only to neglect payment but if possible to avoid it. In this connection, they have sited a case of a big cultivator whose holding is more than 25 acres in size and is cultivating 3 acres of sugarcane since last three years.

c) Marketing

The Secretary pointed out that the members are free to dispose off their produce independently. There is no link established between the sale of produce and recovery of loan. It was pointed out by him that there is no "marketing society" at Taluka level. Some time,
the Marketing Federation effects purchases of rice on the agency basis through the Poona District Co-operative Kharedi-Vikri Sangh. But the quantum of this business is very negligible.

d) **Evil Designs of Members**

Both the Secretary and Chairman were found to be of the same opinion that the members have evil designs and, hence, no other activities like Co-operative Stores, etc., can be undertaken. The financial position of the Society is not very sound. Naturally, the scope of the Co-operative activities cannot be increased. Thus, accordingly to these Office bearers, there is no whole hearted co-operation from members for extension of activities for the benefits of small cultivators and other villagers on the principles of co-operation and self-help.

e) **Remedy**

In order to restore a faith in the co-operative movement which aims at helping a weak section of community some serious remedial measures have to be taken against defaulting and defying members. The Society should acquire a possession of the mortgaged property and, if necessary, by disposing it off, recover the loan dues. Again, his membership of the defaulting member also be cancelled. Only such measures would compel them to realize an importance of sincerity and punctuality.
"One-Man Office" Bank

The Sarpanch and other leading elected members of the Grampanchayat are trying for the establishment of "One-man Office" bank for the village Ambawane. They have, in this connection, contacted Bank of Maharashtra. According to them the increasing commercial activities would certainly fetch the minimum business to maintain such office.

There is also yet one more aspect in this connection. The village Co-operative Society is small and financially unsound. Naturally, sufficient amount of capital for carrying out agricultural improvements and other business activities is not available. And, therefore, they hope that an establishment of such office of the nationalized bank would be useful in this connection. Thus, efforts are being made to increase banking facilities.

III. Improvement in the Means of Transport and Communication Connecting Roads

It has already seen that there is a metalled all weather road connecting Nasarapur and Velhe. The village Ambawane is situated on this road and smaller villages, generally called "Wadies" are linked with Ambawane only by fair weather cart roads.

The Grampanchayat has constructed an earthen road from its office to the Nasarapur - Velhe road. This
approach road is not properly maintained. It is noteworthy that this is the only road the Grampanchayat has constructed so far. There are no roads for the internal transport in the village itself. The houses are connected by foot-tracks, which cannot be used during rainy season. The Grampanchayat has no plans to construct or repair roads for internal transport on account of paucity of funds. Unless the villagers are prepared for "Shramdan" construction of roads would not be undertaken. The views held by some leading villagers, in this connection, are very disappointing. They imfatically state that it is the duty of the Government to provide all amenities at its own cost to the rural population which was neglected in the past. And, hence, they refuse to have any kind of "Shramdan".

Proposed Poona-Ambawane Road

The Government of Maharashtra has a plan to link the village Ambawane direct to Poona by the construction of a new road. This road would reduce the distance between Poona – Ambawane atleast by eight miles. After the construction of this road, business activities in the area surrounding the village Ambawane would certainly increase and dependence on Nasarapur would be reduced. The Poona market would be made available to the vegetables and milk from the village Ambawane.
**Private Vehicles**

The most common means of transport is the bullock-carts. Most of the small cultivators and even some landless labourers have bullock-carts. In addition to their own use, they hire carts for additional income.

Only recently, two big cultivators have purchased "Royal Enfield" brand motor-cycles. Barring these two cases nobody else has owned so far any auto-vehicle. The roads are not suitable for scooters and motor cars. Again, these have not been purchased by anybody so far.

Both the cultivators, who have purchased motor-cycles, are cultivating Peas in areas more than five acres since last three years. These areas are receiving canal water.

Some big cultivators are planning to purchase jointly a motor-lorry for using it as a public carrier.

**Post and Telegraph Office**

A separate Post and Telegraph Office has been set-up in the village Ambawane since 1971. Now the village has not to depend on Nasarapur for the delivery of the mail but for the telegrams it has to depend on the Nasarapur Post Office.
Telephones

At present there is not even a single telephone connection in the village. Only in June, 1974, the Sarpanch of the village, Shri Parwatrao Talekar, has booked his demand.

B. Industrial Activities

The availability of the cheap labour, sufficient lands at cheaper rates, the availability of electric power and increasing purchasing power are the favourable factors for increasing industrial activities in this area. Again a metalled all weather road connecting Ambawane to Nasarapur which is situated on Poona-Bangalore Highway, reduces transport difficulties. At present, the following workshops are there in the village.

i) Iron-Smiths’ Workshop

There are two such workshops, both are manned by the members of their families. They repair mainly iron and steel appliances, used for agriculture. Both the families are earning income enough for their maintenance.

ii) Shoe-Making

There are in all six-families engaged in shoe-making. They produce for the villagers as well as to sale in Poona market.
On weekly bazar-day their sale is high. All the six families are earning enough for their maintenance.

iii) Earthen Pot-making

There are three families engaged in this business. They earn enough for their maintenance.

iv) Wooden-Toys Making Workshop

This workshop was started in 1971 by the carpenter of the village. He purchased a machinery worth Rs.5,000. It is electrically operated. He is regularly seeking permission from the proper authorities to cut the trees from the Government forest. All members of his family are working in this workshop. He has entered into a contract with some shop-keepers in Poona to sale his toys on the commission. He is earning about Rs.500 per month. He proposes to expand his workshop to double the capacity.

V. Rice Pounding Mills

There are two such electrically operated mills. The capital requirements of such mills are round about Rs.10,000 to Rs.12,000. These mills are working under capacity. Both Velhe and Nasarapur villages have such mills. Naturally, mills in Ambawane have reached stagnation.
Peas-Dehydration Plant : Suggestion

Since there is an increase in the cultivation of Peas, a new plant to dehydrate Peas can be started. Again such plant has also not yet been established in this region. A sufficient amount of Peas are certainly available for running a medium size plant. During the course of discussion with the big and rich cultivators, I have suggested an idea of establishing such a plant. It has been immediately picked up by them and have expressed their willingness to explore the possibilities of undertaking such a new venture.

C. Changes in Consumption Pattern

An increase in the purchasing power generally brings about changes in the consumption pattern in the form of increased expenditure on food and clothing. The food consumption habits of residents in the irrigation command area do change, e.g., they start consuming more wheat than Jowar or Bajra, use more edible oil and shift their demands from Gul to Sugar. Likewise, by discarding inferior quality clothes, they start using superior quality clothes with latest fashions. Thus, it can be said that an increase in expenditure on food and clothing is an indication of improved standard of living.

For a study of changes in consumption pattern, in this case, only agriculturists, cultivator - labourers
and landless labourers have been considered because of the direct relation their standard of living has with on application of water to the lands. Their average monthly expenditure on food has been given in the table No. 18 and average annual expenditure on cloths is shown in the table No. 19. These statistics have been collected from those who can gauge properly and, with reasonable accuracy supply necessary information. And, therefore, though these figures are not accurate, these are certainly reliable.

We have already seen that average monthly income of Agriculturists comes to Rs.670, that of cultivator labourers Rs.360 and landless labourers Rs.125. These income ranges are taken as base-figures for the study of changes in consumption pattern.

**Consumption of Food**

**Agriculturists**

On an average about Rs.200 are spent by them on the food. This expenditure comes to 30 per cent of their total average monthly income.

**More Consumption of Wheat and Rice**

It is noteworthy that their expenditure on Jowar is almost negligible and they have shifted their demand from Jowar to Wheat. The Rice is consumed as a matter of prestige.
### Table No. 18: Average Monthly Expenditure on Food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Various Items of Expenditure</th>
<th>Agriculturists Average Monthly</th>
<th>Cultivator Landless Labourers Average Monthly</th>
<th>Landless Labourers Average Monthly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expenditure in Rs.</td>
<td>% to Total Expenditure</td>
<td>Expenditure in Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowar</td>
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<td>41.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Edible Oil</td>
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<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
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<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>165.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fried and Sweet Eatables**

Another striking feature is their consumption of Edible oil, Milk and Sugar. They are incurring increasingly more expenditure on these items. Increased consumption of Edible oil indicates that they are developing habits to take fried eatables on a large scale.

They do consume "Gul", but they have shifted their demand to "Sugar". Now they afford to have sweat dishes at least thrice a week. Some of the agriculturists have confessed that they require sweet dishes at least on alternative days. It is an indication of their changing habit.

**Gas for Cooking**

Most of the agriculturists have gas cylinders (either Esso or Burshen) which are used for cooking. They do not use coal and wood for this purpose. They require to purchase a cylinder once a month costing at least Rs.20.

**Non-Vegetable Food**

At least twice a month they arrange a party at which dinner consisting mostly of non-vegetable eatables. On an average Rs.60 to Rs.70 are spent on it. Some of the agriculturists have developed a habit to take
non-vegetable food at least five to six times in a month. Some times along with non-vegetable food an expenditure amounting to Rs.50 is incurred on wine.

**Conclusion**

The description outlined leads to an inevitable conclusion that the food consumption habits of agriculturists have changed. Increased consumption of wheat, rice, fried and sweet eatables and non-vegetable food are sufficient indications of it. Again, it needs not be pointed out that, an increasing expenditure on these items has been made possible due to an increase in their income.

**Cultivator - Labourers**

On an average an expenditure of Rs.165 is incurred by them per month. It comes to about 45.00 per cent of their total earning, i.e., Rs.360 per month.

**Jowar Main Food**

About 25 per cent of the total expenditure is incurred on the Jowar. It is their main food and the maximum expenditure is incurred on it. The expenditures on wheat is more than rice. In a discussion with the cultivators of this class, it was revealed that the consumption of rice is casual and specially during festivals.
Consumption of Gul

An expenditure on Gul is almost double than sugar. It means that they are not in a position to incur more expenditure on this item.

More Sweet Eatables

During the course of discussion, they accepted that there are more sweet eatables in their dinners than what they had five years ago. Of course, these are prepared of Gul only, casually of sugar.

Use of Wooden Logs for Cooking

They are using wooden logs for cooking. Whatever trees of little use are available in their lands are cut and used for this purpose. But this supply is quite inadequate and have to purchase from wood cutters. Their expenditure on this item is usually round about Rs. 10 per month. Only two cultivators from this class have purchased gas cylinders and other appliances to be used for cooking and other domestic uses.

Non-Vegetable Food

They take this food very rarely, like twice or thrice a year and hardly spend for wine.
The total income of this class of cultivators is certainly inadequate. But they are comparatively better off than five years ago. It was difficult for them to get sufficient quantity of food. Now, they are not worried. They are also getting more sweet eatables. To that extent their consumption habits have also changed. Again, they have a very strong optimistic outlook for their bright future.

Landless Labour

On an average they are spending Rs. 100 per month on this item of expenditure. Their monthly income never exceeds Rs. 125/-. Thus, an expenditure on food comes to 80 per cent of their total earnings.

Jowar - the only Food

About 55 per cent of their total expenditure on food, is incurred on Jowar. Thus, it becomes the only food which they can afford.

Rice - the Supplementary Food

About 20 per cent of expenditure is incurred on this item. They treat rice as a supplementary food to reduce an intensity of appetite.
Wheat - a Celebration Food

It is on a very rare occasion, e.g., festivals and other celebrations, they consume wheat. They can hardly buy five kilograms of wheat at a time. Thus, it has become a celebration food for them.

Negligible Expenditure on Edible Oil, Milk, Sugar and Pulses

About 20 per cent of the total income spent on food is expended on these items. And expenditure incurred on each of these items individually is quite negligible.

During the course of discussion, it was revealed that most of the families do not incur any expenditure on these items. Their demands for these items are very small and quite casual. They depend upon agriculturists and cultivator labourers for such commodities, and prefer not to purchase. I have come across a case in which the family of the labourer celebrated their Diwali festival on the tea and wheat bread prepared at home. The family concerned could not purchase edible oil in a year except once (i.e. 200 grams) in Diwali. Taking tea every day in the morning is treated as a luxury by them.

Conclusion

Even to-day, their financial position is quite depressed. The only change that has taken so far is that,
now they can afford to have a food in a sufficient quantity 
least, if not a good quality one.

Table No. 19: Average Annual Expenditure on Cloths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Cloths</th>
<th>Agriculturists</th>
<th>Cultivator - Labourer</th>
<th>Landless Labourer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 2,400</td>
<td>Rs. 1,300-00</td>
<td>Rs. 120-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolen</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1200.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saries</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>33.60</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,400.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1,300.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure on Cloths

In this connection a table No. 19 has to be considered.

Agriculturists

Their annual expenditure is Rs. 2,400. Thus, it comes to 30 per cent of their total annual earnings.

More Expenditure on Terelyn and Terewool

About 50 per cent of total expenditure on cloth
is incurred on this type of cloth. It is an indication of a change in their likings. It is specially true in case of the new young generation. They are eager to purchase such types of cloths which would add to their smartness.

Purchase of Saries

This is another big item of expenditure. About 33.60 per cent of total expenditure on cloth is incurred on this item. The latest fashion saries are being purchased on a large scale. This change has taken place specially since last five years, prior to which such a big expenditure was not incurred nor fashionable saries were purchased. This change in their likings and fashion is certainly notable.

Cotton Cloths Used by the Head of the Family

Most of the heads of the family use cotton cloths. They have maintained their traditional habits. But now a slight change has taken place, i.e., they require laundry washed starch cotton cloths. During a course of discussion, one big cultivator proudly stated that he has 12 Dhoties, 12 Nehru shirts and 7 Gandhi caps, and gets them washed from the Super Laundry in Poona. It is certainly expensive.

Conclusion

Increasing more expenditure is being undertaken by the well-to-do agriculturists on terelyn, terewool and
fashionable saris. Again, laundry-washed starch cotton cloths are used by the head of the family. All these are the indications of a change in their likings and the increased prosperity.

**Cultivator-Labour**

They are spending about Rs.1,300 per year on this item. It comes to 30 per cent of their total income.

**Terelyn, Terewool - Popular**

About 46 per cent of the total expenditure on cloth is incurred on the purchase of this type of cloths. It is an indication of its popularity specially in younger generation.

**Expenditure on Saries**

More income is being spent on purchasing saries of latest fashion. It is a noteworthy change.

**Cotton Cloths - For General Use**

The cotton cloths are used for general use both by the youngs and old in the families.

In some cases the head of the family uses laundry washed starch cloths. But it is also not regularly. Their income does not permit for such a luxury.

**Conclusion**

It leads to an inevitable conclusion that the
liking about the use of cloths, even in this class of cultivators, is also changing. They are incurring increasingly more expenditure on cloths indicating improvements in their financial position.

**Landless Agricultural Labourers**

They are hardly spending 10 per cent of their total annual earnings on this item. Mostly cotton cloths are purchased by them for male members and saris for females in the family. Even this much expenditure is also not possible in many cases. They purchase second hand cloths and largely depend upon big agriculturists who give them their old cloths free of charge. Their depressed financial condition does not permit them to change cloths according to their wishes and likings.

**Expenditure on Socially Important Items**

In this connection we may refer to table No.20. Items like housing, education, medical aid, recreation and festivals have been shown. It shows how the surplus of increased purchasing power is utilized. About 40 per cent of the average annual income is spend by the agriculturists on these items. This proportion of expenditure falls down to 25 in case of cultivator labourers and is further reduced to 10 per cent in case of landless labour.

This variation in expenditure becomes more serious if compared in terms of actual amount of expenditure.
Table No. 20: Average Annual Expenditure on Socially Important Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure on</th>
<th>Agriculturists</th>
<th>Cultivator Labourers</th>
<th>Landless Labourers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Annual Income</td>
<td>Average Annual Income</td>
<td>Average Annual Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 8,000</td>
<td>Rs. 4,320</td>
<td>Rs. 1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure in Rs.</td>
<td>% to total in Rs. Income</td>
<td>% to total in Rs. Income</td>
<td>% to total in Rs. Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Aid</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festivals and ceremonies</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agriculturists are spending three-times more than the cultivator laboures while an amount spend is quite negligible in case of landless labourers. The Agriculturists spend twenty-times more and the cultivator labourers seven-times more than landless laboures. Now let us study these various items in details -

**Housing**

As per the information supplied by the Secretary of the Grampanchayat, only seven new houses have been built in the village Ambawane, and that too, only by the sugarcane cultivators, in a period of last five years at the maximum cost of Rs.40,000. The construction is made in bricks with a locally available lime. Among the new constructions there is only one two story buildings. Its cost of construction will never exceed Rs.10,000 though its market price may be more. Thus, an average cost of remaining six houses comes to Rs.5,000.

The construction is cheaper, mainly due to cheaper labour and use of locally available materials. Again the houses are also not very posh. But the construction is certainly durable.

**Agriculturists**

The farmers of this class generally spend about Rs.1,000 per year on housing for carrying out repairs of a permanent nature. Thus, in a short period of time,
they can renovate their houses. No farmer from this class has built a house altogether new.

**Cultivator Labourers**

Like agriculturists, they have also not built new houses and spend lesser amount than agriculturists. They also undertake permanent repairs to renovate their houses.

**Landless Labourers**

They are still living in huts. These are small without any sanitation accommodation. Specially during rainy season, these are not worth-living.

Very few of them have built small huts with earthen bricks and tin-plate roofs. These are temporary constructions built out of wastages produced in the constructions and repairs undertaken by the agriculturists and others. Thus, these constructions cost almost nothing.

**Education**

**Primary School**

There is one Primary School and High School in this village. Both these schools are run by the Netaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal. The primary school has a strength of 230 students.
High School

The high school has been established in June, 1969 and it has 158 students. It is named as "Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya - Ambawane" and has classes from 5th standard to 11th standard. A separate laboratory has been established from 1973 for which a separate grant of Rs. 5,000 was received from the Government. Another annual grant of Rs. 8,000 is also available to the high school.

There is no separate building for the high-school. The classes are scattered. The Mandal has decided to build a separate building at the cost of Rs. 60,000 with R.C.C. structure. Due to paucity of funds the construction has been held up. The Society is negotiating with the Bank of Maharashtra for a loan of Rs. 50,000 to make up the deficiency. The construction has already began.

Special Coaching

In order to increase the strength of the high school and to improve the performance of the students a scheme of special coaching by the teachers has been introduced. The scheme is restricted for the students of 9th, 10th and 11th standards. The students are benefited by this scheme. A special attention is paid to few subjects like, English and Mathematics.

Training to Teachers

The high-school has deputed three Science graduate
teachers and two Arts graduate teachers for the B.Ed. course. During the next academic year, another batch of four teachers would be deputed.

Paucity of Funds

A paucity of funds has become a great stumbling block in the development of the high school. Not only the construction of the new building has been held-up, but even important routine works like conducting of examinations, are also getting held up due to a shortage of funds. This problem has two different aspects, viz. (A) Smaller number of students attending the school. It restricts the amount of the Government grants given to the high school and (B) Wide spread poverty. It is beyond the capacity of the parents of the students to contribute even a nominal charge of Rs. 2 or 3 for enabling the society to conduct examinations, in the school. Consequently, even normal working of the school becomes a botheration for the Society.

Agriculturists

They are spending about Rs. 1,000 amounting to 12.5 per cent of their total earning on education. Those who cultivate sugarcane spend about Rs. 3,000 on this item of expenditure.

Education in Nasarapur High School

Another striking feature is that they send their children either to Nasarapur or Poona for education. They
think that the standard of education in Nasarapur High School is higher than the school in their own village. As a result, in the Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya, Ambawane, there are almost no students from this class of farmers. Thus, the Ambawane High School has been almost boycotted by them. The rich sugarcane cultivators even enroll their children in some high schools in Poona. But these are very few cases.

Education - A Prestige Issue

The attitude of the agriculturists is still somewhat a strange. They take it as a matter of pride to spend increasingly more amount on education. Some times this generates competition between them. They pay a very little attention and attach a very little importance to the benefits derived by their children of the expenditure incurred on education. Again, the parents are happy if the children pass the S.S.C. Examination and are thoroughly pleased if children spend a year or two in Poona for College education even without getting through the examinations. The parents do not expect their children to serve somewhere and earn their livelihood. They have their own big farms and want their children to achieve experience in the cultivation. As a result, their children also are not very serious about it. Consequently, for this class of cultivators, education has become a fancy, a matter of pride and a prestige issue. And, hence, then spend risklessly.
**Cultivator Labourers**

They hardly spend 1.0 per cent of their total earnings per year on this item of expenditure. They cannot afford to spend anything more than this. Their children are studying in the Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya - Ambawane, and are in majority. They are very serious about their studies and are hard workers. The standard of their performance is also increasing.

Due to unstable financial position, the farmers of this class neglect education and discourage their children. They cannot pay even a nominal charges e.g., fees of the school or contribution to conduct examinations. The Head-master of the School cannot compel them to pay fees or discontinue their education on account of a failure to pay fees, because of the poverty of the parents, who in that case prefer to keep their children at home. Thus, a strict policy to recover all fee dues from the students cannot be adopted.

**Landless Labourers**

They cannot afford to lose the services of their children and, hence, generally on their own do not encourage them to attend the schools. The common jobs their children undertake is the cattle rearing. As a result, very few children of this class attend school and those who attend are not in a position and, hence, prepared to continue their
education after passing Fourth standard. Most of the parents are illiterate and, hence, though education is necessary for their uplift, they are not very serious about it. It sets in motion vicious circle of poverty.

Conclusion

The discussion leads to the following conclusions -

i) Big Agriculturists who have more irrigated areas and have experienced an increase in their income, are spending more on education.

ii) Though big cultivators are spending more on education, are not serious about the benefits derived by their children. Such amount is a shere waste.

iii) The cultivator - labourers are very serious about the education of their children. But they are in a position to spend substantial on education. Their unsound financial position cripples them.

iv) The landless labourers are uneducated themselves and have not yet recognized an importance of education in the process of uplift of their families. They do not regularly send their children to school. Even the majority of this young generation is still illiterate.
Medical Aid

There is one Government dispensary in the village Ambawane. The Medical Officer, stationed at Nasarapur, attends to this dispensary three hours per day and full day on every Thursday, i.e., on the day of weekly bazar. There is no maternity treatment facility in the Ambawane dispensary and the residents have to depend on the Nasarapur dispensary.

There are two private dispensaries in the village Ambawane run by experienced and well qualified doctors. Specially on the weekly bazar-day, these are very busy. It is noteworthy that there are no medical facilities available in number of small villages spread over in the outskirts of the Ambawane, the villagers depend upon these private doctors. Both these doctors have maintained "Royal Enfield" motor cycles and visit the small villages generally called Wadies. They are earning sufficient income and are planning for starting jointly maternity hospital.

The Sarpanch of this village told that they are in need of a small veterinary dispensary. They are contacting the Zilla Parishad for the same but if there demand is not accepted, they propose to invite a Private practitioner through the Grampanchayat.
Agriculturists

They are spending the maximum amount on medicines compared with other classes of farmers. It is an indication of their increased income.

Another striking feature is that the most of the agriculturists are utilizing the services of the private practitioners. They do not believe in the Government appointed doctor.

Cultivator Labourers

They use the services of the Government doctor to the maximum and only when they are forced they approach private practitioners. Their unstable financial position compells them to rely more on the Government doctor and, hence, the private practitioners have also a sympathetic attitude for them. In genuine cases, only nominal fees are charged by the private practitioners.

Landless Labourers

They have developed the habit of neglecting their disease and pool on without medicines as far as possible. And when it is absolutely essential, they approach the Government doctor. If they approach the private practitioners, they get medicines free of any charge. It is certainly creditable for the private practitioners.
Recreation

There are only seven radio sets in the village Ambawane. The Grampanchayat has one radio set with a loud speaker which is used extensively by the farmers to listen to the special programmes arranged by the All India Radio for them.

Agriculturists' Private Radio Sets

All the remaining sets are owned by the big cultivators. These are the battery operated sets. On an average 4 to 5 batteries are required for each set costing at least Rs.300 per year. Other expenditure on repair and licencing amounts to at least Rs.100 per year. Thus, each radio set costs at least Rs.400 per year. This is a recurring expenditure. It is also noteworthy that all these radio sets have been purchased in a period of last five years. Most of these are Phillips - make sets costing between Rs.600 to Rs.900.

There are no other means of recreation except Bhajani Mandal in the village. Even in Nasarapur, there is no Cinema theatre. The rich cultivators, whenever come to Poona, go to some cinema shows. But these are rare occasions.

Cultivator - Labourers

Some of them have battery set transistors costing between Rs.100 and Rs.175. They spend about Rs.100 per year on battery cells, repairs and licence.
The "Tamasha" is another means of their recreation. But it is not a regular feature.

**Landless Labourers**

They work for more than twelve hours per day. And, hence, are getting tired off. They need rest and relaxation. Again, they can hardly afford to incur any expenditure on this item. The Tamasha, the Bhajani Mandal, Dhol and Legim Mandal and the Grampanchayat Radio set are their means of recreation on which they have not to incur any expenditure.

**Festivals**

The common Hindu festivals like "Ram Navami", "Hanuman Jayanti", "Gokulashtami" and "Datta Jayanti" are celebrated in the village. Most of the rich cultivators and others attend these functions. Recently two temples have been constructed, viz., one for Rama and another for Hanuman. Each temple costs about Rs.500. These festivals provide occasions for the villagers to come closer who are otherwise busy round the year on their farms.

In addition to these, the Diwali and other festivals are also celebrated individually by the farmers. The rich agriculturists spend more on such functions while the landless labourers try to seek help from farmers who are better off. Their conditions are very critical. Their poverty does not permit them to celebrate such festivals.
Table No. 1: Pattern of Average Annual Expenditure: At a Glance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure on</th>
<th>Agriculturists Average Yearly Income Rs. 8,000</th>
<th>Cultivator-Labourers Average Yearly Income Rs. 4,320</th>
<th>Landless Labourers Average Yearly Income Rs. 1,500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure in Rs.</td>
<td>% to total Income</td>
<td>Expenditure in Rs.</td>
<td>% to total Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>1,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>1,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Aid</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festivals and Ceremonies</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4,320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Social Life in General

It has already been stated at a length how an increased purchasing power has changed the life in the village of Ambawane. Now in this topic, two more aspects, which have attracted attention and are different in nature, have been discussed.

1) Political Activities

There is a great political awakening in the rural areas and the village Ambawane is not an exception. There are political parties and rivaleries. The following are the important features of the political activities.

A) Involvement of Rich Cultivators

It is important to note that only rich and well-to-do cultivators are involved in the political activities. Small cultivators and others have not shown interest in the village politics so far in Ambawane. Thus, political movement is confined only to few agriculturists.

B) Personal Rivaleries

There are three political parties in the village, viz., Congress, Praja Samajwadi Paksha and Communists. Ten big rich agriculturists are patronizing these parties. No body of them knows the ideologies of these parties. But they are divided and very strongly hate each other. They are segregated in the water tight compartments due to the personal rivaleries.
C) **Political Vandalism**

The politician agriculturists have given a rise to political vandalism. They use the services of youngsters who have not completed their education nor have acquired any special skill and have, therefore, a problem to earn their livelihood. The political vendals change their loyalties often and serve for those who pay them more. Their services are more necessary specially on the eve of elections.

**Conclusion**

It needs not be emphasised that these political activities have really received an impetus from the well-to-do rich agriculturists whose lands have been brought under irrigation. Their increased income has relieved them from all worries of life and, hence, their energies have been diverted to this aspect. Most of the big cultivators of the village expressed their strong desire to get the post of the Sarpanch. It is a prestige position and clears the way upto Zilla level politics. And, hence, ambitious politicians do not waste such opportunities.

ii) **Off the Record Expenditure**

The political agriculturists and their vendals are found habituated to all types of unethical practices. They spend huge amounts on such practices. For encouraging the key politicians to change political loyalties, unethical
practices and large amounts of money are used as the chief means. Such expenditures are kept off the record.

Generally, the rich agriculturists finance such off the record expenditures, out of their increased incomes. And the rich cultivators are the "Bagayatdars" whose lands receive perennial supply of water.

Conclusions

The discussion outlined above leads to the following conclusions.

A) General

i) Application of water brings with it a change in cropping pattern.

ii) Slowly but surely cultivators change their cultivation practices. From dry farming they shift to wet cultivation practices.

iii) This change in cropping pattern and wet cultivation practices do increase their turnover and raises their net income. Consequently, their purchasing power increases.

iv) An increase in purchasing power brings with it an inevitable change in the pattern of expenditure.

B) Agriculturists

i) The farmers, whose income increases, spend more on food. They start consuming such eatables which
they had never consumed. In case of the village Ambawane, we have seen that the agriculturists have changed their food habits. In their diet the "Jowar" was the chief food. Now the agriculturists consume more wheat, rice, edible oil, sugar and milk. It does mean that their consumption habits have really changed due to an increase in their income.

ii) A similar change has taken place in their habits of wearing cloths. Mostly cotton cloths were used by the villagers. Now the agriculturists have started spending more on terelyn, terecot, fashionable saries. And those who use cotton, spend more on the getting these washed through laundries.

iii) Likewise housing has also become an item of expenditure. Though, only few houses have been newly built in Ambawane, increasingly more amount is being spent in undertaking repairs of a permanent nature on a large scale. It does indicate an eagerness the residents have to improve their living conditions.

iv) Specially, the agriculturists are spending more on education, though they are not bothered of its usefulness. For them increasing expenditure on education is a matter of prestige.

v) An expenditure on medicines is increasing and the agriculturists are utilizing the services of the
private practitioners. They rarely approach the Government doctor appointed in the village.

vi) Most of the rich cultivators have brought radio sets and are certainly spending sizeable amount by way of a recurring expenditure. All these radio sets have been bought in a period of last five years. It is specially striking, because the agriculturists have started realizing benefits of canal water since then.

vii) The rich agriculturists have purchased "Royal Enfield" motor cycles recently. It has increased their mobility. They spend about Rs.100 on the petrol and other charges. It is an indication of their financial position which is getting increasingly stable.

C) Disparity in Income

i) It is noteworthy that the benefits of the prosperity have not been evenly and proportionately distributed amongst all cultivators in the village Ambawane.

ii) The annual income of the agriculturists is Rs.8,000, it is only Rs.4,300 in case of cultivator labourers and Rs.1,500 in case of landless labourers. On an average adults members form a family. Annual income per member is Rs.1,600 for the agriculturists, Rs.860 for the cultivator labourers and Rs.300 for the landless
labourers. It indicates how the income has been disproportionately distributed.

D) Increase in Commercial Activities

i) The weekly bazar is also conducted in the village Ambawame. New grossary shops, tea stalls, tailoring shops, cloth shop are the indications of increase in the commercial activities in the said village.

ii) As a rule, these activities increase employment opportunities for unskilled villagers. It has proved its truth. About twenty villagers have sought employment in these new commercial undertakings.

E) Poverty Amidst Plenty

i) No doubt that the development of irrigation has brought a prosperity to the country side. But its uneven and disproportionate distribution has further widened the gap between the incomes of the different classes of the villagers.

ii) There are fortunate few and the income is getting increasingly concentrated in their hands. The cultivator labourers and landless labourers are in majority in the villages. The former class of the villagers has at least experienced the glimpses of this prosperity. But the later class has not been even slightly benefited. Thus, at present, the ugly phenomenon of existence of poverty amidst plenty is still existing in villages.
iii) Specially, efforts are needed for the uplift of the landless labourers. They are, in many cases leading simply inhuman life.

iv) It should be made compulsory on the part of the rich agriculturists to contribute for the development of poor villagers.