

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ANDHRA PRADESH

VILLAGE-RE-STUDY MONOGRAPH ON

SIVANAGAR

(MEDAK DIST-)

DRAFT
Sri KHAJA MOINUDDIN
Assistant Director

Sri D. KOTESWARA RAO
Statistical Assistant

EDITOR
CH. PURNACHANDRA RAO
Deputy Director of
Census Operations
Andhra pradesh

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

Series—2 Andhra Pradesh

Part	I-A	Administration Report—Enumeration
Part	I-B	Administration Report—Tabulation
Part	II-A	General Population Tables—A Series
Part	II-B	Primary Census Abstract
Part	III-A, III-B	General Economic Tables—B Series
Part	IV-A, IV-B	Social and Cultural Tables—C Series
Part	V-A, V-B	Migration Tables—D Series
Part	VI-A, VI-B	Fertility Tables—F Series
Part	VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
Part	VIII-A	HH Series Tables covering material of construction of Houses
	VIII-B	Tables HH—17, HH—17 SC and HH—17 ST
Part	IX	Special Tables on SC & ST
Part	X-A	Town Directory
	X-B	Survey Reports on Selected Towns
	X-C	Survey Reports on Selected Villages
Part	XI	Ethnographic studies on SC & ST
Part	XII	Census Atlas

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLICATIONS*

District Census Handbooks

Part	XIII-A & B	Village & Town Directory Village & Town Primary Census Abstract

(One Volume for each district
Visakhapatnam DCHB-Two volumes)

---

*Available for sale at the Publication Bureau, Government Central Press, Chenchalguda, Hyderabad-500 659.

SUPERVISION, GUIDANCE AND SCRUTINY

SRI CH. PURNACHANDRA RAO,
Deputy Director of Census Operations.

First Draft

Sri M. Hanuma Naik,
Investigator
&
Sri S. Pitchanna,
Statistical Assistant.

Field Study

1. Sri M. Hanuma Naik,
   Investigator
2. Sri V. Babu Rao,
   Statistical Assistant.
3. Sri S. Somanna,
   Statistical Assistant
4. Sri S. Pitchanna,
   Statistical Assistant.

Supervision of Printing

1. Sri S. Ramakrishna
   Statistical Assistant
2. Sri K. Y. Sadanandam
   Statistical Assistant

Photographs

Sri K. Deva Das,
Senior Draughtsman

Final Draft

Sri Khaja Moinuddin
Assistant Director
of census operations

Sri D. Koteswara Rao
Statistical Assistant

Tabulation

1. Sri V. Babu Rao,
   Statistical Assistant.
2. Sri S. Somanna,
   Statistical Assistant
3. Sri P. Narsinga Rao,
   Statistical Assistant
4. Sri D. Koteswara Rao,
   Statistical Assistant
5. Sri P. S. Naidu,
   Statistical Assistant.

Maps

Sri M. J. Sadiq,
Senior Draughtsman.

Cover Page Design

Sri B. Raghuram,
Senior Draughtsman.

CONTENTS

	Pages
Foreword	(i)—(ii)
Preface	(iii)—(iv)
Village at a glance	(v)—(vi)

MAPS

I – Location map of Sivanagar village

II – Map of Sivanagar village

III – Layout sketch of households by Caste/Tribe/Community in Sivanagar Village

List of Photographs

Figure No.	Title	Chapter No.
1	2	3
1.	Main bazar	I
2.	A typical village lane	I
3.	A cluster of houses	I
4.	Zilla Parishad High School	I
5.	Jamia Arabic School	I
6.	Jamia Arabic School Hostel	I
7.	Weeding Operation in Progress	III
8.	Kirana shop (General Store) in the village	III
9.	Coffee and Tea hotel	III
10.	A Potter engaged in making	III
11.	Earthen tube used and for soaking the hides	III
12.	The flesh over the skin is removed with a knife called Mankathi	III
13.	Drying the hides in the sun	III
14.	Grading the dried hides as per required size	III
15.	Packing dried hides as per required sizes	III
16.	A tiled house (Penkutillu)	IV
17.	Dress pattern of women-folk in the village	IV
18.	Utensils in use in a household in the village	IV
19.	A couple of Islamic Religion	IV
20.	Durgamma Temple	IV
21.	Hanuman Temple	IV
22.	A Mosque	IV

Chapter I - INTRODUCTION 1- 10

Chapter II - SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS 11- 20

Chapter III - ECONOMY 21- 36

Chapter IV - SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE 37- 44

Chapter V - CONCLUSION 45

APPENDIX I

Tables

Table No.	Title	PAGES
1.	Distribution of population classified by age, sex, age group and marital status	49
2.	Distribution of households and population classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and sex	50—51
3.	Distribution of households classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and mother-tongue of head of household	52
4.	Distribution of households classified by number of members and migration status and place of birth of heads of household	52
5.	Distribution of households classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of households and type of household	53
6.	Number of persons by age, sex and Religion who are studying/not studying in educational Institutions	53
7.	Number of persons by age, sex and study in educational institutions by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other communities	54—56
8.	Distribution of households classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household and average educational score	57
9.	Distribution of workers and Non-workers classified by sex Caste/Tribe/community and broad age groups	58
10.	Occupation and Employment Status of workers classified by nature of industry	59
11.	Number of households belonging to Caste/Tribe/Community having unemployed persons seeking employment by age-groups and sex	60—61
12.	Materials of which utensils are made classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration status.	62
13.	Male Dress classified by Religion Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household and state to which head of household belongs	63
14.	Presence of luxury and costly goods classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe Community of head of the household	64—65
15.	Presence of luxury and costly goods classified by occupation of head of the household	66—67
16.	Important tools and equipment for agriculture, Horticulture as related to occupation of head of household	68
17.	Knowledge about family planning measures as related to education Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of informant	69—70
18.	Desirable number of sons and daughters as reported by Married persons classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and education	71—72
19.	Awareness of Family Planning measures by Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community educational level of head of household	73
20.	Distribution of households classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe, possession and size group of cultivation holdings	74
21.	Distribution of households by nature of Right over Land classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	75
22.	Manpower engaged in Agricultural Operations classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and size of holding	76—77
23.	Household and small-scale industry classified by ownership of Agricultural land-in and around the village	77
24.	Households reporting problem in obtaining loan by source	78
25.	Indebtedness for productive and unproductive expenses	79—80
26.	Distribution of household by income group and expenditure	81—83

Appendix II Glossary of local terms. 84

Appendix III Definition of workers 85

FOREWORD

The Indian Census has a long tradition of providing population figures separately for rural and urban areas. There has been a growing need for such a dichotomous data especially after Independence to formulate different policies and programmes for planned development especially in regard to rural areas. There has been, however, a dearth for data relating to the way of life of the rural masses for making cross-cultural and cross-regional comparisons to understand the imbalances in the level of socio-economic development achieved by the people living in Indian villages situated in different geographical areas. To bridge this gap a socio-economic survey of about 500 villages from different parts of the country was taken up for study by the Census Organisation in connection with the 1961 Census.

The villages thus studied were selected on purposive sampling basis in order to give representation in the sample to villages with diverse socio-economic characteristics. These included multi-ethnic villages, tribal villages, villages inhabited by potters, fishermen etc. villages situated near urban centres and those situated in remote areas where people had been living in a state of isolation and continued economic and educational backwardness. It was envisaged that this study would provide bench-mark data on the living conditions of the people inhabiting different geographical areas of the country under diverse socio-economic conditions.

After independence, the country pursued the path of planned development for improving the quality of life of her citizens and this transformation was sought to be achieved through the implementation of Five Year Plans. Economic emancipation, the main thrust of Five Year Plans was to be realised by increasing agricultural and industrial outputs as well as by generating more employment opportunities. While enhanced irrigation facilities and improved methods of farming were introduced to boost up agricultural production, generation of employment opportunities and increase in industrial output were to be realised largely through industrialisation. Besides, a number of other social welfare programmes were implemented to provide additional facilities in the area of education, health, transport and communication, drinking water and power supply. Of late, family welfare programme was also introduced to check population explosion which had all along been nullifying the results of planned development.

By the time of 1971 Census, it was envisaged that the socio-economic life of the people especially of villages would show perceptible changes under the impact of Five Year Plans. It was, therefore, decided to undertake a re-study of some of the villages which had been surveyed in connection with the 1961 Census to understand the manner and direction in which the Indian villages are changing under the influence of different developmental inputs. The main focus of this study apart from probing deep into the patterns of change taking place in the life cycle events and economic pursuits, was to question penetratingly into matters relating to availability of amenities and services in the villages covered under these studies, attitude and opinion of

2 - 5 RGI/ND/89

the villagers in regard to education, health care activities and attitude, awareness and acceptance of family planning methods. In short, the study was aimed at to bring to relief the socio-economic processes taking place in the rural environment under the influence of planned development as well as industrialisation and urbanisation.

The villages selected for the study were those which are situated either near to an urban centre or away from any urban centre or those which are located in an already identified dry belt area or in areas covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme and served by minor irrigation projects and rural electrification programme. Some of these criteria for the selection of villages for the study were adopted at the instance of the Planning Commission.

Although 78 villages were initially identified for the re-study, due to certain constraints this project could not make much headway. Therefore, it was decided to continue these studies as an adjunct to the 1981 Census.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for tabulation of data required for the conduct of the socio-economic survey of villages taken up in connection with the 1961 Census were framed by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, who was then heading the Social Studies Division, as Deputy Registrar General. His successor Dr. N.G. Nag, assisted by Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General, extended technical guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for undertaking the re-study of the villages. I take this opportunity to congratulate all of them for organising these studies.

The work relating to the scrutiny of the draft reports received from the Directorates of Census Operations and communication of comments thereon was undertaken by Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer, Social Studies Division under the guidance of Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Shri Jain was assisted in this task by Investigators, S/Sri. V.K. Jain and Sudesh Madan. I am thankful to all of them.

The present report is based on a re-study conducted on the village SIVANAGAR in MEDAK DISTRICT by the Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh. I take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues in the Directorate for the efforts taken by them for bringing out this publication.

New Delhi,
1st of June, 1988

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Apart from assessing the nation's stock of human wealth, Census in India has attempted to present a complete picture of man in his social, cultural and economic settings. In order to "invest the dry bones of statistics with flesh and blood accounts of social structure and social changes" more and more empirical studies had been initiated ancillary to the 1961 Census. Socio-economic survey of 500 and odd villages throughout the country was taken up and this has provided an insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations. In the newly developing countries like India, a clearcut distinction between rural and urban is gradually eroding and rural urban continuum, rather than dichotomy was considered more realistic and appropriate as we see the persistence of folkways and rural vestiges in urban areas and percolation of urban ways of life and living in certain villages.

In this State, as ancillary to 1961 Census, socio-economic survey of 31 villages in different areas of the State was conducted and monographs were published. To guage the developments that had taken place in different fields of socio-economico-political aspects, re-study of five villages was taken up as ancillary to the 1971 Census. All these five studies were completed but only two monographs, viz., Unagatla in West Godavari District and Panchalamarri in Chittoor District were published. In continuation of this welcome tradition, to guage the developments that had taken place over the past two decades as an ancillary to 1981 Census re-study has been taken up in three villages, viz, Bhairavanitippa, a project village in Anantapur District, Sivanagar, a village dependent on agriculture and Tanning industry in Medak District and Kalliti, a remote and small village solely inhabited by Savara Scheduled Tribe in Vizianagaram District.

The present monograph deals with Sivanagar, a multi-ethnic village in Narasapur Taluk under Jinnaram Mandal of Medak District. Muslims form the single largest community while there are also Hindus belonging to 17 different castes living in the village. Tanning is the main occupation of most of the Muslims. A comparative study of this village has been made in this monograph with special reference to the households depending on tanning apart from a general study of the socio-economic conditions of the people of other communities engaged in various occupations.

Field survey for the re-study was conducted during the months of February and March, 1986 by a team of Statistical Assistants consisting of Sarva Sri V. Babu Rao, S. Somanna, and S. Pitchanna under the leadership of Sri M. Hanuma Naik, Investigator who also prepared the first draft. A further visit to the village was made by Sri Khaja Moinuddin, Assistant Director, Sri Koteswara Rao, and Sri P. S. Naidu, Statistical Assistants to collect some additional information. Sri D. Koteswara Rao, Statistical Assistant has prepared the revised draft, while Sri Khaja Moinuddin, Assistant Director has scrutinised the preliminary draft. Tabulation of data from household Schedules was attended by a team consisting of

Sarva Sri 1. D. Koteswara Rao, 2. P. Sanyasi Naidu, 3. V. Babu Rao, 4. S. Somanna and 5. P. Narasinga Rao, Statistical Assistants. Sri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and Smt. Suman Prashar Research officer of the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General India have offered their valuable comments for improvement of the quality of the volume. My thanks are due to them.

CH. PURNACHANDRA RAO
Deputy Director of Census Operations
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

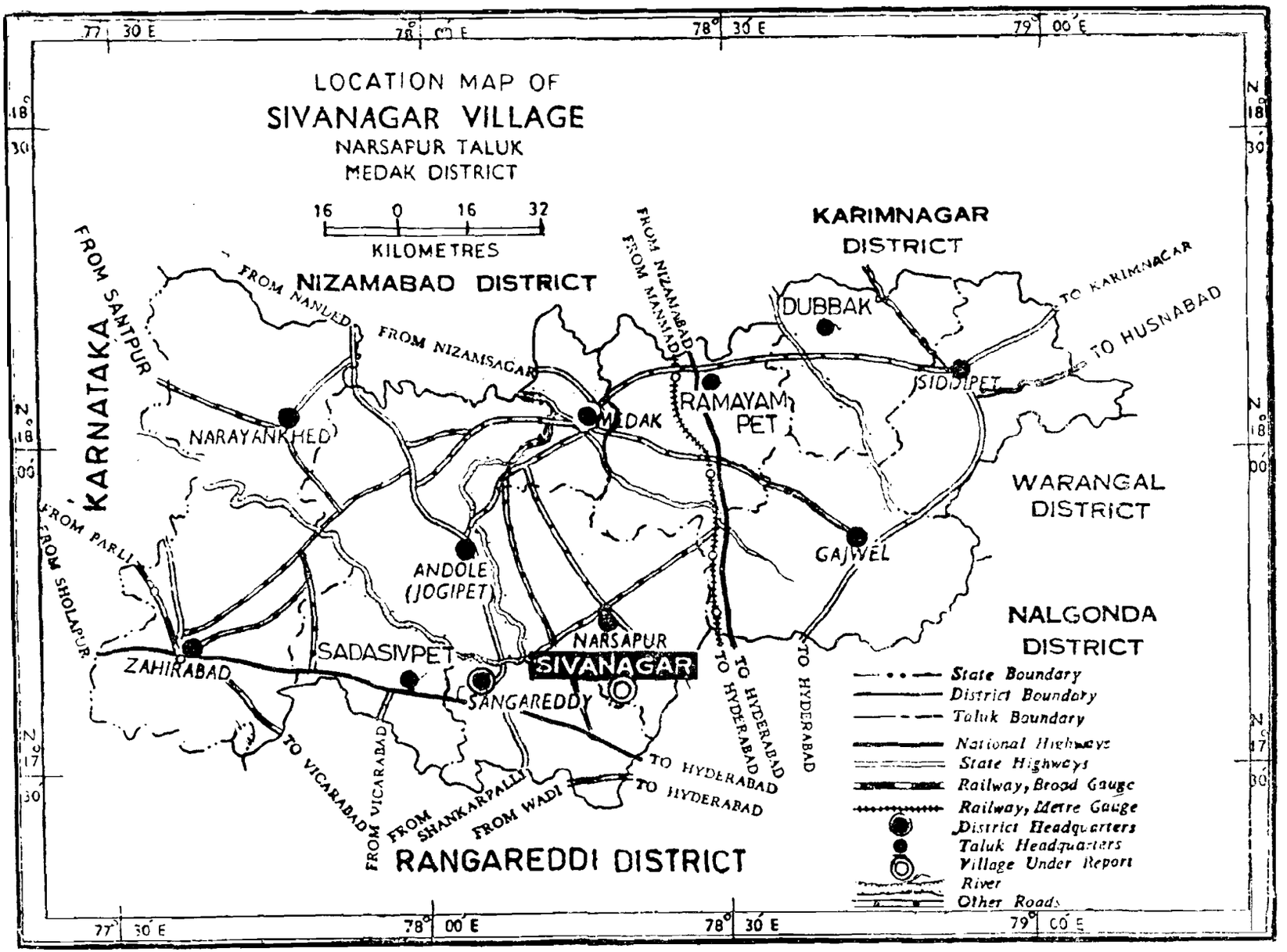
Hyderabad,
Dated : 28-2-1989

VILLAGE AT A GLANCE

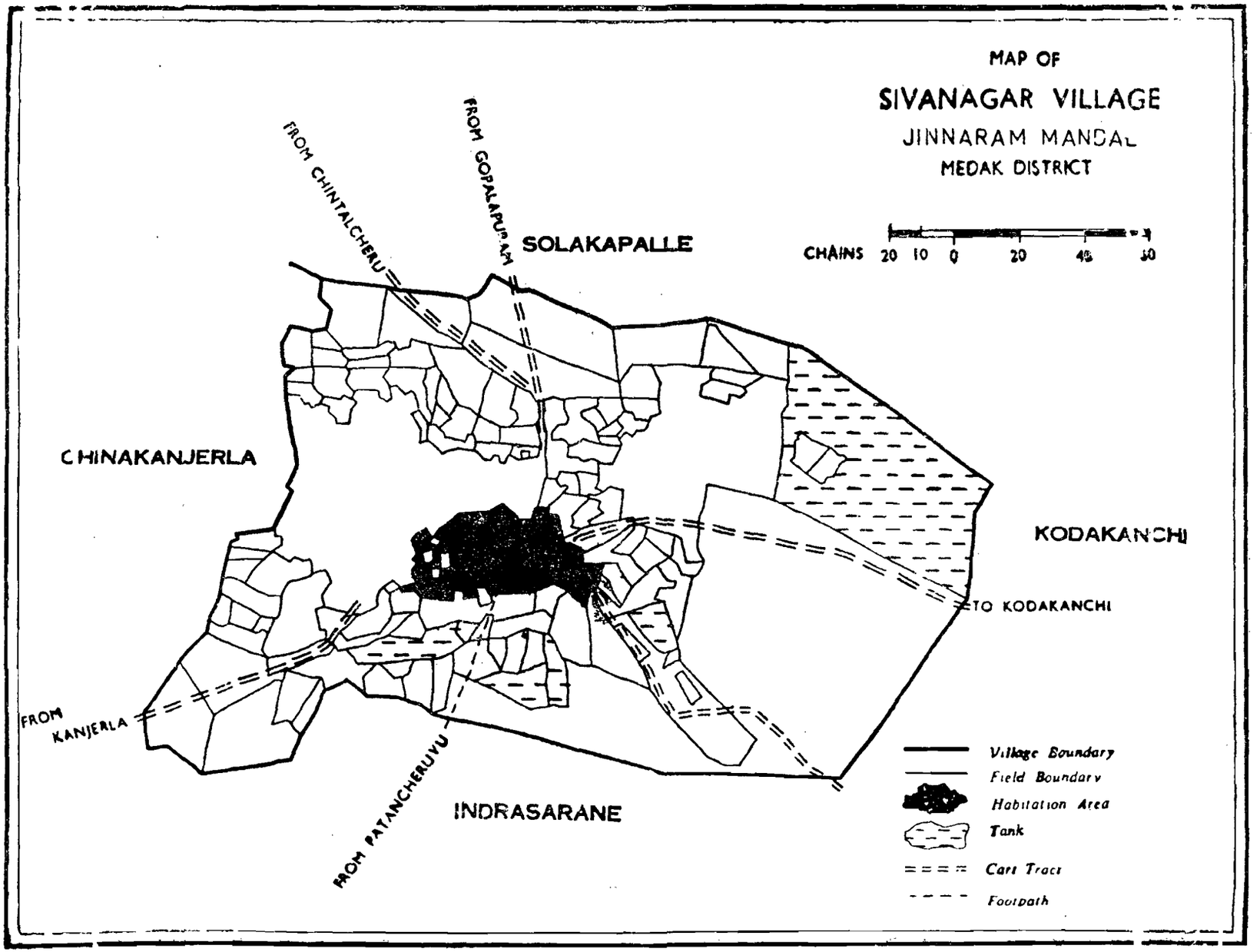
1.	Population (1981 Census)	Persons	1,937
		Males	1,048
		Females	889
2.	Area		2.97 Sq. kms.
3.	Density of population		652.19 per sq. kms.
4.	Sex Ratio (Female per 1,000 males)		848
5.	Scheduled Caste Persons		148
6.	Scheduled Tribe persons		nil
7.	Literacy rate	Persons	39.08%
		Males	52.39%
		Females	23.40%
8.	Workers to total population	Persons	35.93%
		Males	45.90%
		Females	24.18%
9.	No. of houses		251
10.	No. of households		
	(i) Hindu		135
	(ii) Muslim		160
11.	Decennial growth rate (1971-1981)		19.13
12.	Language mainly spoken		Telugu
13.	Tahsil H.Q./Mandal H.Q.		Narasapur 13 kms. Jinnaram 15 kms.
14.	District H.Q. Sangareddy		32 kilometres
15.	Nearest town		Patancheru 10 kilometres
16.	Nearest Railway Station with distance at Lingampalle		15 kilometres
17.	Nearest Bus Stand		Solakpalle 5 kilometres
18.	Education Facility :		
	(i) Primary School (ii) Middle School		One
	(iii) High School		One
	(iv) Junior College		Patancheru 10 kilometres

19.	Medical facilities :	
	(i) Primary Health Centre .	One
	(ii) Means of transport . . .	R.T.C. bus service
20.	Religious institutions (Temple)	Lord Hanuman Durgamma Mosque
21.	Gram Panchayat Office	Located in the village
22.	Post Office	Available in the village
23.	Electricity (No. of Connections)	190
24.	Source of water supply	
	(i) Dam	Nil
	(ii) Well	Yes
	(iii) Stream	Nil
	(iv) Tanks	Nil
25.	Library	Available at Patancheru 10 kms.
26.	Major crops	Paddy, Sugar cane Common millet
27.	Credit Co-operative Society	Nil
28.	Banks	Nil

MAP 1


LOCATION MAP OF
SIVANAGAR VILLAGE
NARSAPUR TALUK
MEDAK DISTRICT
16 0 16 32
KILOMETRES
77° 30' E
78° 00' E
78° 30' E
79° 00' E
18° 30' N
18° 00' N
17° 30' N
KARNATAKA
FROM SANTPUR
FROM NANDED
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT
FROM NIZAMSAGAR
FROM NIZAMABAD
FROM MANJIRA
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT
TO KARIMNAGAR
TO HUSNABAD
DUBBAK
SIDDIPET
RAMAYAMPET
MEDAK
NARAYANKHED
WARANGAL DISTRICT
FROM PARLI
FROM SHOLAPUR
ANDOLE (JOGIPET)
GAJWEL
NALGONDA DISTRICT
SADASIVPET
NARSAPUR
SIVANAGAR
ZAHIRABAD
SANGAREDDY
TO HYDERABAD
TO HYDERABAD
TO HYDERABAD
TO HYDERABAD
TO VICARABAD
FROM VICARABAD
FROM SHANKARPALLY
FROM WADI
RANGAREDDI DISTRICT
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
National Highways
State Highways
Railway, Broad Gauge
Railway, Metre Gauge
District Headquarters
Taluk Headquarters
Village Under Report
River
Other Roads

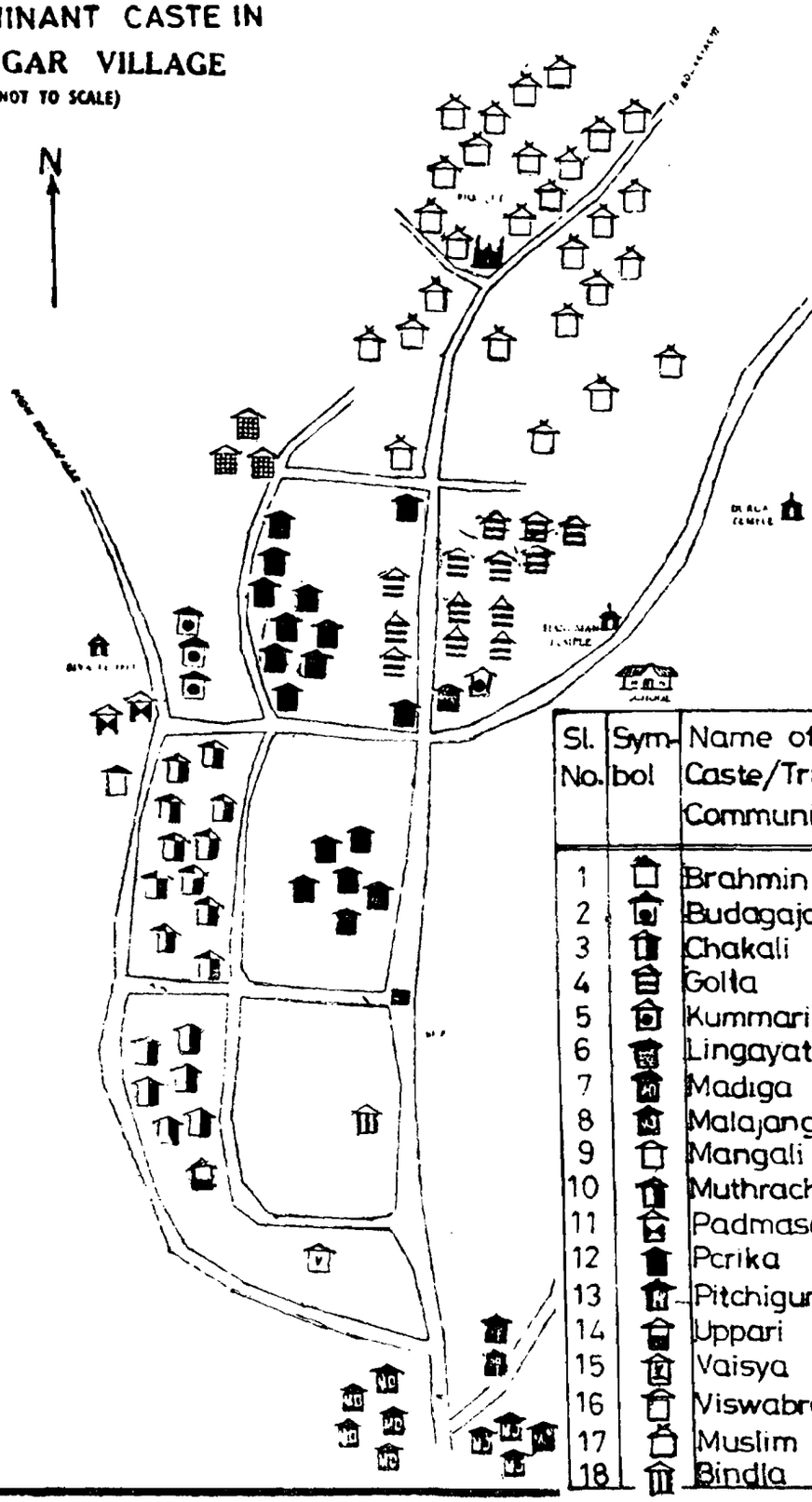
MAP II


MAP OF
SIVANAGAR VILLAGE
JINNARAM MANDAL
MEDAK DISTRICT
CHAINS 20 10 0 20 40 60
FROM CHINTALCHERU
FROM GOPALAPURAM
SOLAKAPALLE
CHINAKANJERLA
KODAKANCHI
TO KODAKANCHI
FROM KANJERLA
FROM PATANCHERUVU
INDRASARANE
Village Boundary
Field Boundary
Habitation Area
Tank
Cart Track
Footpath

MAP III

SETTLEMENT PATTERN OF THE VILLAGE BY PREDOMINANT CASTE IN SIVANAGAR VILLAGE

(NOT TO SCALE)



Sl. No.	Symbol	Name of Caste/Tribe/ Community	TOTAL No. of House-holds
1		Brahmin	1
2		Budagajangam	3
3		Chakali	6
4		Golla	13
5		Kummari	1
6		Lingayat	1
7		Madiga	5
8		Malajangam	4
9		Mangali	1
10		Muthracha	11
11		Padmasale	2
12		Perika	17
13		Pitchiguntla	2
14		Uppari	1
15		Vaisya	1
16		Viswabrahmin	3
17		Muslim	27
18		Bindla	1



Fig. 1 Main bazar (Chapter I)

Page: 5 Para: 30



Fig: 2 A typical village lane (Chapter I)

Page: 5 Para: 30

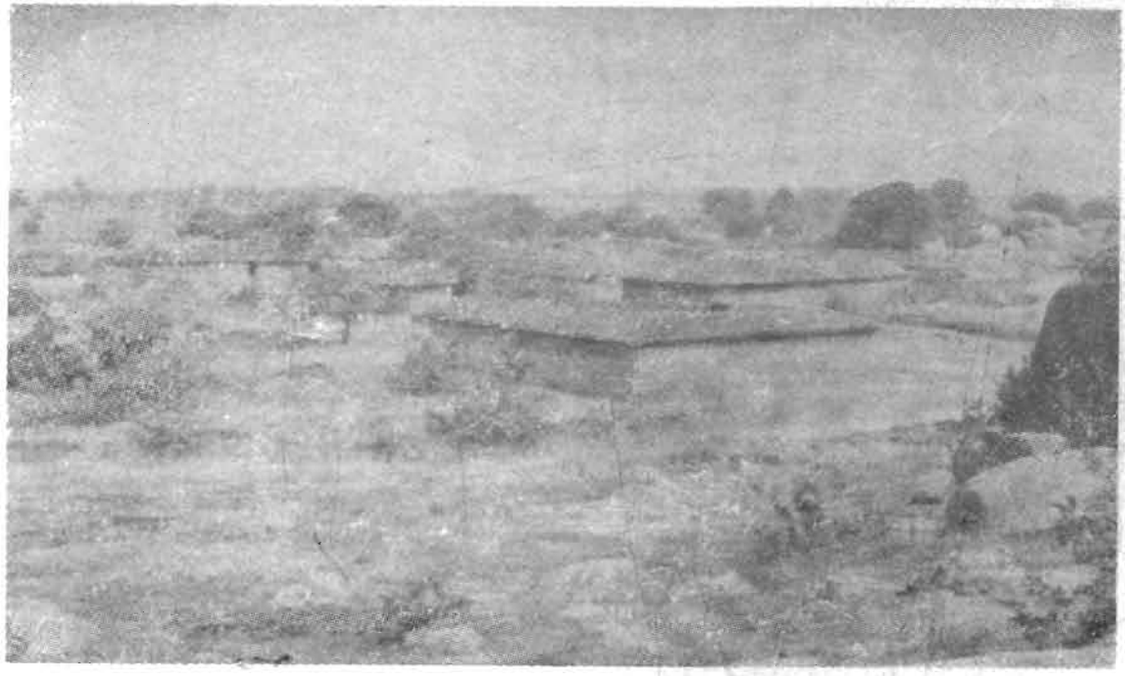


Fig: 3 A cluster of houses (Chapter I) Page: 5 Para: 30



Fig: 4 Zilla parishad High School (Chapter I) Page: 5 Para: 32

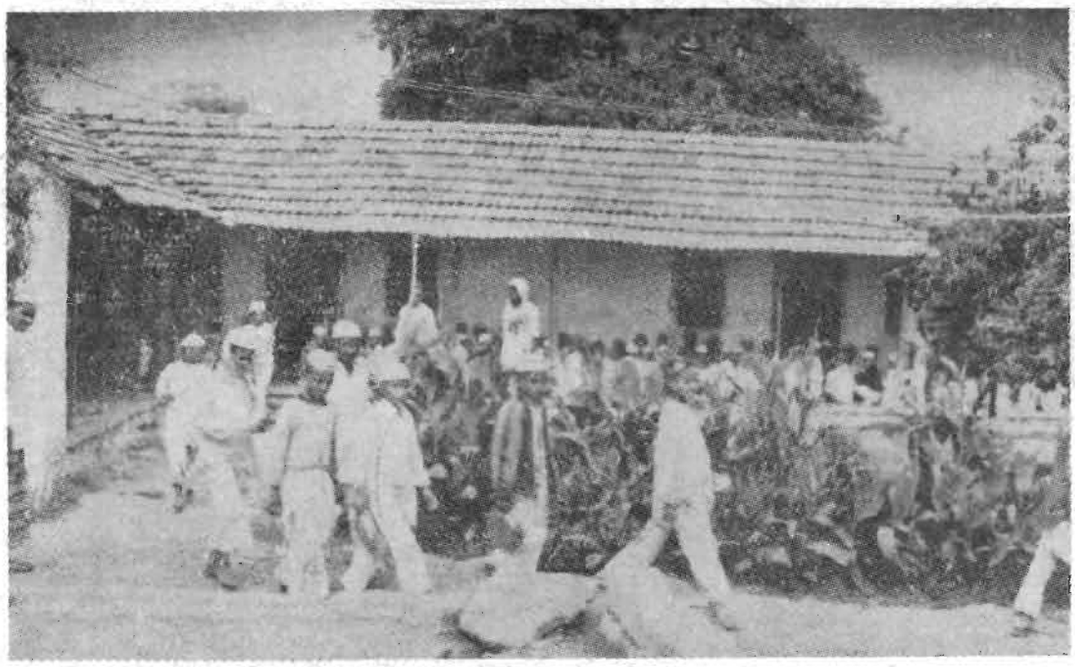


Fig: 5 Jame Arabic School (Chapter I) Page: 6 Para: 36



Fig: 6 Jame Arabic School Hostel (Chapter I) Page: 6 Para: 38



Fig: 7 Weeding Operation in progress (Chapter III) Page: 25 Para: 20



Fig: 8 Kirana shop (General store) in the village (Chapter III) Page: 27 Para: 38



Fig: 9 Coffee and Tea hotel (Chapter III) Page: 27 **Para:** 41



Fig: 10 A potter engaged in making (Chapter III) Page: 27 **Para:** 44



Fig: 11 Earthen tubs used for soaking the hides (Chapter III) Page: 28 Para: 49



Fig: 12 The flesh over the skin is removed with a knife called mankathi (Chapter III) Page: 28 Para: 51



Fig: 13 Drying the hides in the sun (Chapter III) Page: 28 Para: 51



Fig: 14 Grading the dried hides as per required size (Chapter III) Page: 28 Para: 51



Fig: 15 Packing of dried hides as per required sizes (Chapter III) Page: 28 Para: 53



Fig: 16 A tiled house (Penkutillu) (Chapter IV) Page: 37 Para: 3



Fig: 17 Dress pattern of women folk in the village (Chapter IV) Page: 39 Para: 10



Fig: 18 Utensils in use in a household in the village (Chapter IV) Page: 40 Para: 19



Fig: 19 Couple of Islamic religion (Chapter IV) Page: 38 Para: 8



Fig: 20 Durgamma temple (Chapter IV) Page: 42 Para: 31

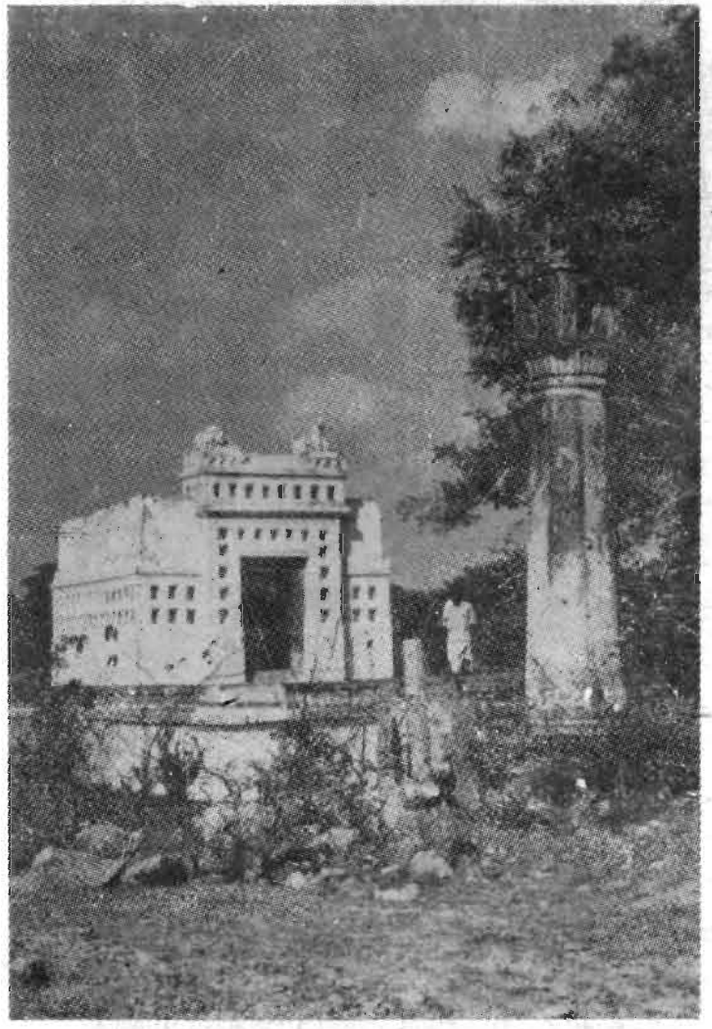


Fig: 21 Hanuman temple (Chapter IV) Page: 42 Para: 34

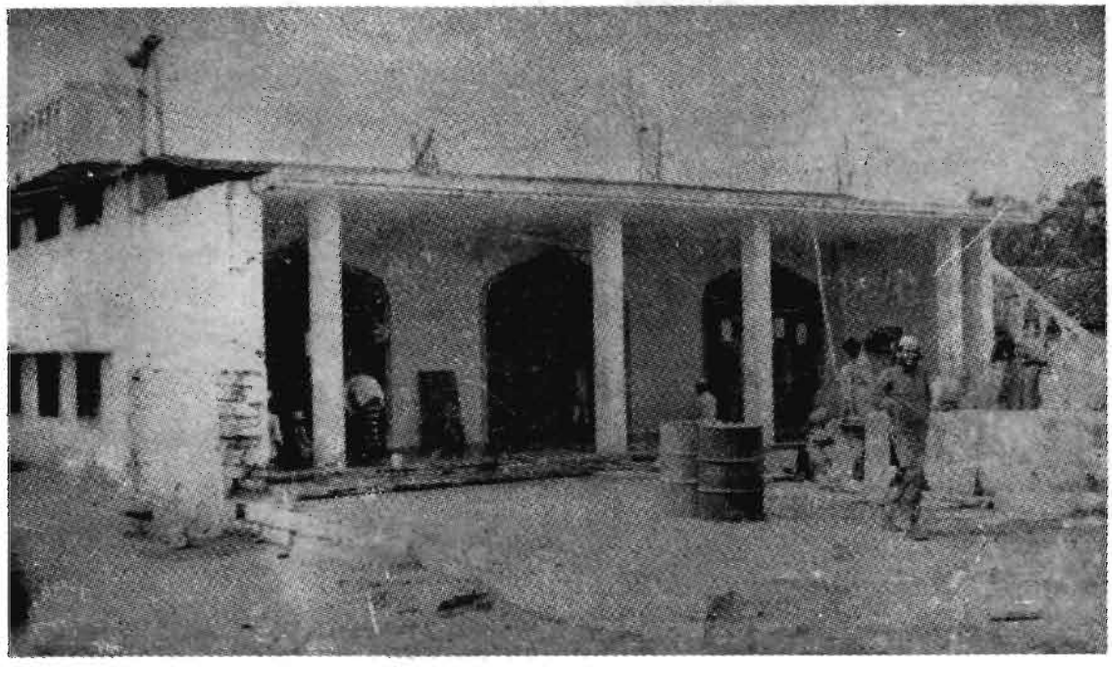


Fig: 22 Mosque (Chapter IV) Page: 42 Para: 35

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location

1. Sivanagar is a multi-ethnic revenue village in the newly formed Jinnaram Revenue Mandal in Medak district. It has a population of 1937 persons at the 1981 Census. It is at a distance of about 50 kms. from Hyderabad, the State capital. It is situated on an undulated surface bounded by the villages of Solakpalle on the north, Kodakanchi on the east, Chinna-Kanjerla on the west and Indresham on the south all of which are within a radius of about 8 kms. from Sivanagar. The Mandal headquarters village Jinnaram is about 15 kms. on the north-east of this village, and this distance is to be covered either by foot or cart and among the four-wheelers, only jeep could negotiate the way on this rugged country cart-track. Another route to reach this village direct from Hyderabad is via Patancheru, which is on the Hyderabad-Bombay National Highway. All the buses plying between Hyderabad and Sangareddy, the headquarters town of Medak district, pass through Patancheru, the nearest urban centre to this village at a distance of 10 kms. The nearest Railway Station is Lingampalli on the Hyderabad-Bombay broad-guage railway line, at a distance of 15 kms.

Important Centres of Administration

2. A Branch Post Office and a high school are situated in the village. Other offices like Panchayat Office, Police Station, Registration Office, Electricity Revenue Office and Hospital are situated at Narasapur, the erstwhile taluk headquarters. The nearest police station and Telegraph Office are at Patancheru. A sub-health centre is located in the village with a full-time nurse.

Commerce

3. Commercially the village is closely linked with Hyderabad City. Murshirabad, a locality in Hyderabad city, is the nearest thriving leather market centre to Sivanagar where many tanning workers market their goods and purchase raw skin.

Industry

4. The village is in close proximity to some of the big industrial establishments like the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Synthetic Drugs and Hume Pipe Company, etc., which are on the out-skirts of Hyderabad city. The impact of these industries on this village is clearly perceptible. Some of the local people of the village secured employment in these establishments. A striking features of these industrial establishments in the vicinity of this village is that there has been an increasing out-migration of its people in search of employment. As a result, there has been considerable fall in the village population.

Culture

5. There are no cultural institutions in the village. The nearest urban centres like Patancheru located at a distance of about 10 kms. and Narasapur the erstwhile taluk headquarters town located at a distance of about 13 kms. contribute towards the advancement of the village in the field of education and culture.

Tourist attraction

6 There is no place of tourist attraction in the village but it is on the Hyderabad-Bombay National Highway and these two cities themselves are tourist attractions.

Nature of Terrain

7. Sivanagar village is situated 591.50 metres. (1,950 ft.) above mean sea level. It has neither steep hills nor low valleys. The ground is undulating.

Climate region

8. The village generally experiences a dry climate. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from March to May is the summer season. The hottest month in this season is May. This is followed by the South-West monsoon season from June to September. October and November constitute the post monsoon period. The winter season starts from December and lasts till February.

Temperature

9. The maximum temperature recorded at Medak during the period 1980 to 1984 show that it varies between 40°C to 44°C. During the years 1983 and 1984 the mercury has even gone beyond 44°C. Incidentally

the data of the same years show comparatively less rainfall also. Average recordings of temperature, however, confirm that there is not much of marked variation, and that it ranged between 33°C to 38°C. The following statement shows the position in greater detail.

Statement I(1)

Temperature data at Medak centre (in Centigrade), 1980-84

Month	Year									
	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	34.1	11.6	33.9	8.8	33.3	12.9	32.4	5.0	32.2	9.0
February	38.2	15.0	38.7	10.8	38.3	16.0	35.4	9.6	34.0	11.0
March	40.7	16.0	39.5	12.1	40.8	16.4	40.8	14.8	41.0	11.0
April	44.2	21.4	44.4	18.1	42.0	20.6	43.6	18.0	40.0	19.0
May	44.9	26.9	44.9	20.8	42.0	22.2	43.8	14.0	45.0	25.0
June	42.9	22.0	41.7	18.1	42.7	20.6	46.0	14.2	43.0	19.8
July	35.0	22.3	33.9	16.7	38.1	19.7	37.2	17.0	35.0	18.0
August	33.1	21.1	33.1	21.9	33.8	19.7	33.0	12.0	33.6	17.6
September	34.7	21.4	33.1	22.1	34.1	17.9	32.8	15.2	34.0	15.4
October	36.1	17.1	34.2	N.A.	34.4	15.2	32.4	15.4	34.0	8.4
November	33.8	11.6	34.4	9.5	31.0	11.0	32.4	9.0	32.4	7.0
December	32.1	8.2	30.8	7.5	31.4	7.5	30.0	7.4	35.4	8.6

H=Highest temperature and L=Lowest temperature

Source: —Meterological centre, Begumpet, Hyderabad.

Rainfall

10. Rainfall during the monsoon season i.e., from June to September amounts to about 90 per cent of the annual rainfall. The rainiest month is July. The average annual rainfall in the district is 885.5 mm. It can be seen from the following statement that the south-west monsoon causes more than 90 per cent of the rainfall in this region. The north-east monsoon is of less importance to the village.

11. The monthly rainfall data during the years 1980-87 are as follows:—

Statement I(2)

Rainfall data of Narasapur Rain-guage, 1980—87 (in mm.)

Month	Rainy days and rainfall in mms. during							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	..	..	..	..	(6.4)	(25.5)	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	(14.5)	..	..
March	..	..	..	1	5	3	..	1
	..	..	..	(12.5)	(35.5)	(30.0)	..	(10.5)
April	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	(25.5)	(1.5)	..	..	..
May	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
	(25.5)	(28.5)	..	..	..	..	(4.5)	(48.5)
June	11	6	12	..	9	10	6	15
	(180.5)	(50.5)	(100.5)	..	(80.5)	(160.5)	(50.5)	(195.5)

Statement I (2)—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
July	18	12	15	22	12	12	15	14
	(283.5)	(185.5)	(355.5)	(292.5)	(262.5)	(250.5)	(260.5)	(242.5)
August	8	19	21	18	12	10	8	8
	(270.5)	(255.5)	(405.5)	(385.5)	(260.5)	(132.5)	(155.5)	(48.5)
September	10	14	5	11	4	9	11	13
	(89.5)	(350.5)	(150.5)	(205.5)	(97.0)	(120.5)	(369.5)	(120.5)
October	8	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
	(150.5)	(25.5)	..	..	..	(35.5)	(15.5)	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	..	..	..	..	..	(22.5)	(20.5)	..
December	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	(38.5)	(15.5)	..	..	..
Total	57	55	53	57	46	51	44	52
	(1000.0)	(996.0)	(1012.0)	(960.0)	(759.4)	(792.0)	(876.5)	(666.0)

Note: Figures given in brackets are percentages

Source: Taluk rain-guage centre at Narasapur.

Cropping region

12. There are two types of crops in the village. They are wet crops and dry crops. The wet crop include paddy, sugarcane, etc. Ploughing in paddy fields commences in the month of May. It is harvested during the first week of October. Ploughing for the second crop commences in the month of December and the transplantation takes place in the month of January. Harvesting of the second crop is done in the month of April. Different varieties of paddy are raised in this village and they are harvested 6 months after transplantation.

13. Among the dry crops, Jowar, redgram, castor and chillies are raised in the village. For millet crops, ploughing generally commences in the month of April or May. The crop is harvested in the month of September. These crops are entirely dependent upon rain. Redgram crop is sown in the month of August and harvested in the month of December. It is also a rain-fed crop.

Frequency of the vagaries of nature

14. Being located at an altitude of 591.50 mtrs. plateau in the Deccan, there is no scope for floods affecting this village. No perennial river flows in the proximity. But drought conditions affected the village consecutively for two years during 1971 and 1972 due to failure of monsoon.

Transport and communication

15. The 48 kms. road from Sangareddy leading to Narasapur via Tupran passes through Solakpalle, a small village at a distance of 5 kms. from the referrent village. This 5 kms. distance from Solakpalle to Sivanagar is covered by a pucca road, but bus service is not provided. Another road to reach the village direct from Hyderabad is via Patancheru. All the buses plying between Hyderabad and Sangareddy pass through Patancheru. From Patancheru to Sivanagar, there is a 13 kms. pucca road, but bus services have not been provided.

16. Besides the public transport buses, other means of transport such as tempo cars, private tourist buses, auto-scooters (three wheelers) and cycle rickshaws are also available from Patancheru and Narasapur to the referrent village. Besides this, the villagers of Sivanagar use the scooters and cycles, as means of conveyance to negotiate places at small distances of 10 to 15 kms. There are 4 scooters, 13 cycles and 5 lunas in the village which are used by the villagers for their regular journey to Patancheru, Narasapur, Sangareddy, B.H.E.L., and other places. The bullock-cart is no longer used as a means of passenger transport. Now they are used for intra-village transport of goods. There are about 15 bullock-carts in the village. Goods are also carried by private lorries and tractors.

17. The nearest railway station is Lingampalle on the Hyderabad-Bombay broad-guage line at a distance of about 18 kms. while the sea-port and airport are located in Visakhapatnam and Begumpet (Secunderabad) which are at about 750 kms., and 58 kms. respectively from the village.

Demographic Trend

Population growth

18. As per the figures recorded at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses, the population of the village shows a slight increase from Census to Census compared to the

population of other surrounding villages. The following statement shows the decadal growth of population of the village during the past three Censuses.

Statement I(3)

Population of the village by sex and sex-ratio, 1961-1981

Period	Total population	Percentage increase	Males	Females	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961 .	1,533	6.07%	766	767	1001
1971 .	1,626		856	770	900
1981 .	1,937	19.13%	1,048	889	848

It can be seen from the above statement that there has been increase in the population by 6.07 per cent during 1961-1971 and 19.13 percent during 1971-1981. The percentage increase in population of the village during 1961-71 is comparatively much less than the growth rates of the district (19.10 percent) and of the State (20.90 percent) during the decade. Though the percentage growth rate of the village has shown considerable improvement from 6.07 percent during 1961-71 to 19.13 per cent in 1971-81, it is found to be lower than the district growth rate (23.11 percent) and the state growth rate (23.10 percent).

19. It is also obvious that the village has accounted for 1001 females for every 1000 males during 1961, 900 in 1971 and 848 in the 1981 Census. The steep decline in the sex-ratio from 1001 females recorded at the 1961 Census to 848 females at the 1981 Census is largely attributed to the institutional population of hostel students (only boys) attached to the Jami-e Arabic School.

Out-migration

20. It is observed during the field investigation that a large number of Vysyas have out-migrated to the near by areas where industrial development has taken place for opening up fresh businesses.

In-Migration

21. As per field investigation, a large number of Muslims who are mainly involved in the tanning industry are flocking to this village. Added to this, the establishment of an Arabic school by the local Muslims in 1964 was also attracting a good number of Muslims not only from the surrounding villages but also a few even from Hyderabad.

Level of Development

22. After abolition of the posts of village officers like the Patwari, Mali-patel and Police patel, the village Panchayat is the only welfare institution in the village as in the case with other villages in the state.

Electricity

23. Sivanagar village was electrified in the year 1971. There are 50 residential connections and 40 agricultural connections besides street lights. The sources of power supply are the Ramagundam and Kothagudem Thermal Power Stations. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (A.P.S.E.B.) collects the electricity charges by slab system as elsewhere in the state. The rate per every 3 H.P. per month is Rs. 18 and for every 5 H.P. per month, it is Rs. 26. For industrial purpose, for every 10 H.P. the rate per month is Rs. 52. Earlier, the electricity revenue office was at Ramachandrapuram township where the bills were paid by the consumers. Later, the office was shifted to Jinnaram, the newly formed Mandal headquarters village.

Command area of a major irrigation project

24. This area is recorded as very backward region in respect of major irrigation project facilities, lack of canals or big tanks to conserve the water. However, there are 3 small tanks which irrigate agricultural fields to a considerable extent. Apart from this well irrigation, there are 40 electric pumpset connections to lift the water to the fields in this village.

Area, characterised as backward region/industrially backward district

25. In respect of industries, the district is very rich. It has a good number of industrial establishments viz., Bharat Heavy Electricals, Synthetic Drugs and Hume Pipe Company on the outskirts of Hyderabad city. The impact and influence of these industrial establishments are clearly perceptible in the village. A few local persons have also secured employment there. The most striking influence of these industrial establishments on this village is the increasing demand for milk from the nearby villages, which resulted in acute scarcity of milk within the village.

Outstanding events or developments of the area during the decade which are likely to have significant bearing on any aspect of the life of the village

26. There have been no outstanding events in the developmental fields nor any significant events have taken place in this area during the two decades i.e., from the basic survey (1965) to the present re-study (1986).

Reasons as to why the village was selected for study in 1961 and re-study in 1981

27. This village was primarily selected in 1961 for the study under the category of villages containing one dominant community with one predominant occupation, and to highlight the socio-economic condition of the inhabitants with main focus on the 'tanning industry', the chief occupation of Muslims, who constitute the majority community of the village. The main purpose of the present restudy of the village is to know the extent of the various changes and developments that had taken place during the last 20 years in the village. Even today, the Muslims are the dominant community in the village compared to all other Hindu castes and

'tanning' is the main occupation for most of the Muslims who still maintain the status quo while all other castes' people are engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour as their main occupations. In other words, tanning industry continues to play a dominant role in the economic and social life of the people of this village.

Micro-topography

28. There is no change in the topography of the village. The area of the village site actually occupied is 13 hectares.

Settlement pattern of the village

29. As per the 1981 Census, there are 251 residential houses and most of the houses are uniformly spread over the village. A long and wide main street separates the village into two halves. Several other small streets branch off from this principal street. These streets are narrow filled with rubbish and wastes caused due to tanning of hydes and skins in several houses in the village. There is no proper drainage system and at times waste water from residential houses flows into the streets.

30. The layout of the streets and houses does not conform to any systematic or definite plan (fig. 1). Almost all the houses are independent structures There are several communities in this village and each community is formed into a separate cluster of houses. (fig. 3). The clustering of houses by communities was due to ties of Kinship and ancestry. The houses of Muslims (fig. 2) which predominate among different communities are in the eastern side of the village. There is also a mosque in the middle of the cluster of houses. Most of the houses in Sivanagar village are of Kolleru Paru Type. The houses of Perika community, the second largest ethnic group after the Muslims, are on the northern side of the village. There is a Siva temple in the Perika street which runs from west to east. The houses of the Golla community are in the centre. The high school is situated on the southern side of the village. The houses of Madigas (S.C.) are on the western outskirts of the village. They are separated by a few yards distance from the houses of other communities.

Educational facilities

31. There are three educational institutions i.e. Zilla Praja Parishad (ZPP) High School, Primary School and an Arabic School. The former two schools are under the management of the Government and the latter is maintained by the local Muslims of the village.

32. **Zilla Praja Parishad High School (fig. 4)**—At the time of establishment, it was only an elementary school in 1905. The details of history, establishment, strength at the time of inception and records are not available. It was taken over by the Zilla Parishad and upgraded as middle school in the year 1956. The school was housed in a rented building. In the same year, a building for the middle school was constructed with the funds provided by the Zilla Parishad and donations made by the villagers. Then in the year 1974, again it was upgraded as High School and the classes were extended upto X class. The first batch for S.S.C. started and appeared for examination during the year 1975-76. The first batch of X class results were very impressive with 90 percent passes. At the time of survey, the strength of the school was as follows:

Statement I(4)

High School—pupil strength by class, 1985-86

Class	Strength of students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
VI Class .	32	5	37
VII Class .	25	2	27
VIII Class .	33	4	37
IX Class .	22	3	25
X Class .	22	2	24
Total	134	16	150

The total strength of the school is 150 of which are 134 males and 16 females, and the teacher strength is 6. The non-teaching staff consists of one attender, one watchman and a sweeper. The medium of instruction in the school is Telugu.

33. **Results**—For VII class public examination held in the year 1973-74, 16 students appeared and all have passed in the common examination (100%). In the year 1976 March-April, first batch (public school) of 21 S.S.C. students (19 boys+2 girls) appeared. The examination centre was at Patancheru. Out of the 21 students appeared, 19 students including girls passed (90.50 percent).

34. **Library**: There is a small library attached to this school meant for students and teachers only. There are nearly 200 books in the library on various topics like literature, history and some short story novels. The value of the books is about Rs. 1,000.

35. **Primary schools**: This is an old school started in 1930. From the beginning, it has been housed in a rented private building. As per the records, the school is as Girls Primary School. There are also boys studying in this school. Five teachers are working in this school. All are trained teachers except one special teacher who is a graduate. There is a general feeling among the villagers that though years passed by, neither the government nor the public of the village

took any initiative to construct its own building for the primary school. The details of strength of the school including boys, girls, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students are given below.

Statement I(5)

Pupils strength of the primary school by class and community, 1985-86

	I Class			II Class			III Class			IV Class			V Class		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SC	8	2	10	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	..	2	1	..	1
ST	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
BC	16	9	25	18	9	27	8	1	9	20	3	23	21	6	27
OC	5	1	6	2	3	5	3	3	6	3	3	6	5	4	9
Total	32	12	44	24	13	37	12	5	17	26	5	32	27	10	37

The total strength of the students is 167, comprising 121 boys and 46 girls. There are 18 scheduled caste students and 6 scheduled tribe students.

36. **Jame-Arabic Residential School (fig. 5)**—This school was established in the year 1964. The Arabic school of Sivanagar is very popular not only among the Muslim population of the surrounding villages, but also in the other districts of the State and in the neighbouring Maharashtra and Karnataka States. It is a purely private institution providing support to Urdu only. It is run by the donations from the villagers as well as Muslims of other areas. The school is managed by the Mullah, the priest of the Muslim community of Sivanagar. Two persons were appointed to collect donations from the village Muslims. There are rich and charitable persons who donate amounts to run this institution.

37. At present, the school is having two buildings with fourteen rooms. Of them, 12 rooms are for boarding. The strength of the school at present is 277, of whom boys are 227 and girls 50. There is no boarding facility for the girl students. Hence, girls from Sivanagar village only are attending the school. No girl students from other places are attending this school. There are 16 teachers, of whom are 14 males and 2 females. All are taking meals in the institution itself. Out of these teachers, two are physically handicapped—one is blind man, and the other one is crippled man. All are teaching Arabic except one person teaching English and Telugu.

38. The students are provided free boarding and lodging (fig. 6). They are served with full meal breakfast at 9 A.M. light-meal at 2 P.M. and full meal dinner at 9.30 P.M. Even the local Muslim boys studying in this institution take their food in the noon in the school itself. Teachers including the two ladies also take meals in the school itself. The inmates of boarding come from outside the village, and distant places like Nizamabad, Sangareddy, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar. Some of them are comming even from the states of Karnataka and Bihar also. Education is free to all the students; books are also supplied by the institution freely. But fees from the children of the rich families are collected at rates of Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 depending on their paying capacity towards boarding charges and education fees. All the students of this school wear a uniform, consisting of pyjama, *kurtha* and a cap on the head.

39. Education in this institution is imparted upto VI class only. After completion of education in this school, they send the boys interested in higher education to Hyderabad and some other places in Uttar Pradesh State. The entire expenditure over the students is borne by the Management. Nearly 20 boarders of the hostel, who have completed their education in this school are accommodated in the hostel to pursue further studies in Patancheru. The day progamme of the boys in the school is as follows. They wake up by 4 hours in the morning.

5—00 A.M.	Prayer (Namaz)
6.30—9.00 A.M.	Reading
9.00—10.00 A.M.	Meals
10.30—11.30 A.M.	School
Upto 1.00 P.M.	Sleeping
1.00 P.M.	Namaz
2.00 P.M.	Supper
2.30—5.00 P.M.	School
5.00 P.M.	Namaz
6.30 P.M.	Drill
7.00 P.M.	Namaz
7.00—8.30 P.M.	Reading
8.30 P.M.	Namaz
9.00 P.M.	Meals
Upto 11.00 P.M.	Reading

There are 2 Sweepers, 2 Cooks, 2 Chaparasis and one watchman.

Drinking water facility

40. The position regarding the supply of drinking water in the village can be said to be satisfactory. In most of the upper caste households, there is a well either in the front or in the backyard of the houses.

There are about 225 houses having wells in their premises. Besides these, for drinking purposes, most of the villagers get their requirement from chamakura bhavi (well), which is situated a few yards away from the village on its south-western side. There is another well on the eastern side of the village and most of the Muslims fetch water from it. Separate wells are provided for the Scheduled caste people. Apart from this, bore wells are also provided in each of the streets facilitating the residents to get their drinking water requirements with more ease and less physical strain.

Administrative units

41. The village is under the administrative control of the Mandal Revenue Officer who is responsible for the collection of land revenue, maintenance of law and order, etc. The Panchayat is mainly responsible for maintaining sanitation and electricity in the village.

42. For the welfare of the villagers, a sub-health centre has been set up in the village with a full-time nurse. A dispensary is functioning under the control of the Primary Health Centre, Sivampet. Two auxillary Nurse-Mid Wives are working in this Dispensary and the Female Auxillary Nurse-Midwife attends to the maternity cases in the village.

Cultural institutions

43. Practically there are no cultural institutions located in the village. People are often used to go to the nearest towns of Patancheru and Narasapur, where the film shows are screened to provide entertainment to the people of the area.

Religious institutions

44. The important places of worship in the village are Siva, Hanuman and Durgamma temples. The Siva temple is in the midst of the village while the Hanuman temple is situated on the northern side of the village and Durgamma temple is on the southern side. The people of the village irrespective of caste, creed and sex visit the Hanuman temple on Saturdays, offer prayers and break coconuts. Durgamma is worshipped once in a year during the *Dasara* festival.

45. The three temples are managed by a Temple Committee appointed by the villagers themselves. There is also a mosque in the village. Muslims offer their prayers in the mosque.

Flora

46. Actually, Sivanagar village does not have any forest area but it is surrounded by the China Kanjerla unreserved forest which is 1.5 kms. away from this village. The forest is full of small bushes and other wild growth and most of the area is covered with small hillocks. Among the trees available in the forest area Mango, Narlangi, Ilhinda, Yerabodi and Tamarind. There are a few neem trees in the village. *Adavithumma* (Acacia arabica) which is mostly used for fuel and fencing purposes is grown by the side of footpaths and uncultivable waste lands.

Fauna

47. Wolf, jackal and the fox are the common sight animals found on the outskirts of the habitats and in the fringe agricultural fields away from the village. The forest is infested with a large number of rabbits. Mangoose is commonly found in the forest. The trees grown in the forest do not provide much shelter to the wild animals. The domesticated animals like buffaloes, cows, bullocks, sheep and goats found in the village, are of local breed. Bullocks are used for ploughing and draft purposes, while the cows and she-buffaloes are used for milch purpose. Dogs and cats are the other domesticated animals. Among birds crane, parrots, wood-peckers and water-ducks are common but peacock is rarely seen by the villagers.

Ethnic composition

48. The population of Sivanagar consists of as many as 20 Hindu castes/communities and Muslim community. All these 21 communities are represented by 295 households of which only 100 households covering all castes have been surveyed during the present re-study. The following statement shows the number of households and population by caste/tribe/community as of both the surveys.

Statement I(6)

Caste-wise population of Sivanagar as of the 1965 *basic survey and re-study as of* 1986

Name of caste/tribe/community	Surveys							
	Basic survey 1965				Restudy 1986			
	No. of house-holds	P	M	F	No. of house-holds	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindus								
1. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	3
2. Chakali (Washerman)	2	15	8	7	6	35	20	15
3. Golla	3	18	9	9	13	92	44	48

Statement (I)6—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Goundla	1	7	3	4	..	..	..	..
5. Kummari (potter community)	1	6	3	3	1	6	4	2
6. Lingayat	1	7	3	4	1	4	2	2
7. Mangali	1	7	4	3	1	13	8	5
8. Munnurukapu	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
9. Mutharacha	6	24	13	11	11	61	27	34
10. Padmasale	1	4	3	1	2	10	8	2
11. Perika	8	46	21	25	17	104	55	49
12. Pitchiguntla	1	5	2	3	2	13	7	6
13. Uppari	1	4	3	1	1	1	..	1
14. Vaisya	1	7	4	3	1	5	3	2
15. Viswabrahmin	1	8	5	3	3	16	9	7
Total	29	162	83	79	60	366	190	176
Scheduled Caste								
1. Bindla	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	2
2. Budga Jangam	..	..	..	..	3	14	8	6
3. Madiga	2	13	7	6	5	25	13	12
4. Mala Jangam	1	3	2	2	4	15	10	5
Scheduled Tribe								
1. Yerukala	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Islam								
Muslim (Sunni)	18	110	53	57	27	226	124	102
Total	51	291	146	145	100	650	347	303

Settlement history

49. As per the field investigation, it is not known who are the first settlers of this villge. Further, no authentic record about the early settlement of these castes is available. However, Muslim settlements are nearly two centuries or five generations old. The gap between one generation to the other generation is 30 to 40 years. But this version is not agreed by the Perika and Golla castes. They claim themselves as the first settlers. This, however, continues to be a disputed fact. Regarding other castes/communities, it is not definite that as to how and when they settled down, but it is possible that as the village developed gradually, people belonging to other castes and occupations would have migrated to this village to eke-out their livelihood.

Pattern of distribution of diverse ethnic groups

50. With 295 households belonging to 21 castes/communities (Table 2) one cannot fail to observe the emotional ties and mutually co-operative behaviour of the people of the village. They worship the deities jointly and simultaneously, upholding the traditional rituals and practices intended for the benefit of the whole village. It is also found that social customs differ from caste to caste, religion to religion. Social distance between the low and high caste people can be noticed in general. Low caste people are wage earners, labourers and sell their services while high castes represent the employers, big cultivators and village officers, etc.

Muslim community

51. Muslim is the dominant community in the village. They belong to Sunni sect. Majority of their houses are in separate clusters on the eastern side of the village. There is also a mosque in between the cluster of houses. A majority of their households are engaged in tanning industry which is their traditional occupation. Further, some of them are also engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, hotel business, etc.

Perika

52. The Perikas are the dominant caste among the Hindus with 104 persons (55 males and 49 females) packed in 17 households which comes to about 6.12 persons per household. Economically they occupy the highest rank among the other communities. Due to their sound economic position, they dominate the political scene. The position of the village Sarpanch

is held by a gentleman of this community. The main occupation of the Perikas is cultivation, besides business. Some of the families have migrated to the nearby Patancheru to eke out their livelihood.

Golla

53. There are 13 households of 'Gollas' with a population of 92 persons, consisting of 44 males and 48 females. Traditionally, this caste was engaged in sheep-rearing and selling of milk. They knew cultivation also. In the past till the last 30 to 40 years the Gollas used to wear *Kambali* as their upper garment. This habit has disappeared now. The police Patel of this village belongs to this community.

Muthracha

54. There are 11 households with a population of 61 persons comprising 27 males and 34 females. This community is the third largest community in the village. But they are poor economically. They are mainly cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Chakali (Washerman)

55. There are 35 persons (20 males and 15 females) living in 6 households. Chakali is the servicing or functionary caste. Whenever a goat or a foul is to be sacrificed to a deity, it is the privilege of the Chakali to behead the animal. The services of Chakali are required by most of the communities in almost all their socio-religious ceremonies and rituals connected with births, marriages and deaths besides their traditional service of washing of clothes.

Madiga

56. As of re-survey, there are 5 households with a population of 25 persons comprising 13 males and 12 females. This is the lowest and poorest community in the Hindu social order. Madigas generally work as farm labourers on daily wages. These people are very hard workers.

Mala Jangam

57. There are 4 households with a population of 15 persons comprising 10 males and 5 females. It is a priestly and panygyric community dependent on Malas. Mala Jangams claim their superiority over Males as they belong to the priestly class. They officiate over the socio-religious ceremonies among Malas. They do not take food from Malas. This community is recognised as a Scheduled Caste in Andhra Pradesh.

Viswabrahmin

58. There are 16 persons (9 males and 7 females) living in 3 households. It is an occupational caste These people wear sacred thread like the Brahmins. They do not take food from other communities including the higher castes. In rural areas, most of these people are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Budga Jangam

59. There are 3 households with a population of 14 persons comprising 8 males and 6 females. Their main occupation is begging. These people prepare mats and sell them in the neighbouring villages. This is classified as a Scheduled Caste in Andhra Pradesh.

Pitchiguntla

60. There are 2 households with a population of 13 persons consisting of 7 males and 6 females. These people are engaged in construction work as well as in agricultural labour.

Vaisya

61. There is only one household with a population of 5 persons (3 males and 2 females). They are mostly traders and money lenders. They run Kirana shops and supply provisions and other food stuffs to the villagers. Some of the Vaisyas have migrated to Patancheru to settle there. These people wear sacred thread like the Brahmins. They are purely vegetarians. They do not take food from other communities except Brahmins.

Brahmin

62. There is only one Brahmin household with 6 persons (3 males and 3 females). They wear sacred thread. They are vegetarians and they do not accept food from the hands of any other communities. The Brahmin who was residing here since 6 years is working as a teacher in the village.

Kummari (Potter community)

63. There are 6 persons (4 males and 2 females) living in one household. These people are engaged in the preparation of earthern pots and sell them to the villagers. They work as cooks and prepare food at marriage and death ceremonies of other communities in the village. They accept food from the hands of upper communities in the village.

Lingayat

64. There is only one household of this caste in this village with 4 persons (2 males and 2 females). The main occupation of the Head of the household is tailoring. Both wife and husband are engaged in tailoring work. They are Saivites and always carry *Lingam* (phallic emblem of Lord Siva) on their body. Usually, *lingam* is light and it is tied to a thread and hung below the left arm. They are strict vegetarians. They do not touch meat or take any kind of liquor. They do not take food from the hands of other higher castes even.

Padmasale

65. There are 10 persons (8 males and 2 females) living in 2 households. These households are engaged in agriculture and allied works. They have given up their traditional occupation of weaving. They take food from other higher communities of the village.

Uppari

66. There is only one female residing in a house. The traditional occupation of the caste is construction work and digging of earth. They are also engaged in agricultural works. The lone woman residing in this village is engaged in construction work.

Mangali

67. There are 13 persons (8 males and 5 females) residing in one household. Mangali is the service or functionary caste like the washerman (Dhobi or Chakali) caste. Barber service is their traditional occupation. The agriculturists pay annually in kind towards the services of the barber. They are also engaged in agriculture as they owned agricultural lands.

Bindla

68. There is only one household of this caste with 4 persons (2 males and 2 females). They officiate over the socio-religious ceremonies among the scheduled caste people of the village. These people are also engaged as agricultural labourers.

Name and origin of the village

69. Muslims of the village pronounce the name of the village as *Sevanagar* but all the other population of the village call it as *Sivanagar*. Muslims do not seem to accept the name of the village as Sivanagar. They say that formerly this was called Sevanagar but Hindus due to their dominant position changed the word *seva* (service) into Siva representing Lord Siva. On the contrary, Hindus deny this and assert that the name Sivanagar has been there since times immemorial and Muslims due to their antagonistic religious views did not like to utter the word Siva of Hindu Trinity and therefore prefer to call it as Sevanagar.

70. There is a legand current among the old people of the village regarding the present name of the village. It goes thus—some 200 years ago there was a man called Manne Sivaiah. He was notorious for this cruel and inhuman activities like murders and decoity. The then Zaminder of Chinakanjarala, a village 3 kms. (2miles) away from Sivanagar fearing that Sivaih might also create difficulties for him and his family, granted the present Sivanagar village as *Maktha* (Inam) to him. Sivaiah built a small fort on the southern side of the village on a small hillock and continued his activities. Still there are some dismantled walls on the hillock which the villagers call Sivaiahkota (fort of Sivaiah). Sivaiah was believed to be an extraordinary man with great strength and tact in directing vicious operations. People believed that he was having some *Yantram*, a kind of talisman in his thigh. According to the villagers, even the Nizam could not control him and wanted to kill him but in vain. Sivaiah was charged with seven murders and innumerable thefts. The Nizam even offered a handsome reward for those who could bring him after capturing him alive. A prostitute suffering from syphilis somehow managed to attract him. By contact with her, he was afflicted by the deadly disease and thereafter he was unable to walk properly due to the effects of the disease. Taking advantage of his restrained movements, she informed the police who captured him alive. Subsequently he was tried, his *yantram* (talisman) was removed and he was executed. The village is said to have been named after him.

71. Another popular legend in the village runs thus. Two or three centuries ago, there were 100 Komati families living in this village and all of them belonged to 100 different *gotras*. They were all living in cooperation. Their caste head felt that number 100 was not an auspicious one and that it might even bring some evil to them. After consulting each other, they decided to request another Komati of the neighbouring village to come and settle in their village to make the number of families 101 which they considered auspicious. Accordingly, on an auspicious day, the caste head accompanied by some of the caste elders went to the neighbouring village and requested a Komati to come and settle in their village. They also promised him a free house, free land and everything-else he required to maintain his family comfortably. But he refused to go over to that village leaving his native place. On the other hand, he invited all the 100 families to settle in his village. Being a very wealthy man, he promised to give houses, land and other things free of cost to all the hundred families. Disappointed by his reply they retured to their village and convened a meeting of all the caste elders. In the meeting, they decided to seek the advice of a learned Brahmin. A Brahmin was consulted accordingly; he suggested to them that they should construct a temple in the name of Lord Siva and also explained that the temple will compensate for the lack of one *gotra* for which they were clamouring. They followed the advice of the Brahmin and collected funds from their caste people and constructed a temple which is called 100 *gotralagudi* and dedicated it to Lord Siva. This 100 *gotralagudi* lies to the north of the village on a small hillock. It is in a dilapidated condition. Only after constructing the temple, the village had been name after Lord Siva and came to be known as Sivanagar.

General feel of the village

72. As already pointed out, Sivanagar is a multi-ethnic village, with varegated occupations, just at 58 kms. distance from its state capital, Hyderabad. Inadequate communication facilities, still continue to present a complete rural look.

73. There has been no radical change in the over all development of the village even though a few developmental schemes were introduced by the Panchayat during the past twenty five years. The old generation is following the old pattern of dress while the younger generation of males and females are adopting the modern type of dress pattern and their hair style also changed to some extent. Differences in habits of domicile among the old and new generation is contributing significant and striking features to the profiles of the village. On the whole, the village appears backward in all respects.

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

Primary Census Abstract of the village and comparison of the same with other villages within the area of influence of the same town, at different distances and belonging to different size groups:—

1. In order to assess the comparative growth of Sivanagar with other villages in the neighbourhood, a few villages located in and around Patancheru and their primary census abstracts are highlighted here. The villages selected for comparison are as follows:

1. Solakpalle, 2. Kodakanchi, 3. Chinnakanjerla, 4. Peddakanjerla and 5. Indresham.

Brief account of the above villages is given as under:—

(1) **Solakpalle**

2. This village is situated towards the northern side of Patancheru at a distance of 7 kms. and to the north-western side of Sivanagar village. The population of the village as per 1981 Census is 1,687 with an area of 1,194.22 hectares. Agriculture the main occupation of the villagers. The village has been provided with electricity. Drinking water wells and bore-wells have been provided whereas tanks and wells are used for irrigation purpose also. The village is connected with pucca roads, and is having bus facility. There is one primary school also.

(2) **Kodakanchi**

3. This village is situated on the eastern side of Sivanagar village and towards the northern side of Patancheru at a distance of 10 kms. The predominant occupation of the villagers is agriculture. The population of the village as per 1981 census is 1,009 covering an areas of 810.99 hectares. The village is electrified. There are a primary school and Vaterinary hospital in the village. The topography of the village is closely associated with rocks and hills and a famous old temple of Adinarayana is also located on a hillrock surrounded by a big tank known as *Devunicheruvu* (tank of the God).

(3) **Chinnakanjerla**

4. This village covers an area of 1,084.51 hectares with a population of 1,244 as per 1981 Census. It is located on the western side of Sivanagar at a distance of 7 kms. and on the north-western side of Patacheru at a distance of 9 kms. The village is also electrified. Wells and bore-wells serve the purpose of drinking water. There is one primary school in the village.

(4) **Peddakanjerla**

5. This village is located at distance of 8 kms. on the south-west of Sivanagar. It is spread over an area of 1,163.06 hectares with a population of 1,515 persons. There are a post office and a Primary School in this village. It has bore-wells and wells for drinking purpose. The main source for irrigation is tank. Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers.

(5) **Indresham**

6. This village covers an area of 789.54 hectares with a population of 855 as per the 1981 Census. It is located on the southern side of Sivanagar at a distance of 3 Kms and on the northern side of Patancheru at a distance of 8 kms. The village has a post office and a primary school with electricity facility. For drinking purpose both wells and bore-wells are used by the villagers. The village is well connected by pucca roads.

Selected population characteristics of the village in comparison with other selected villages and rural areas

7. In Narasapur taluk, there are 159 revenue villages covering an area of 1,077.70 hectares. The area of Sivanagar is 297.44 hectares of 2.97 sq. kms. which forms 0.28 per cent of the rural area of the taluk. There are 251 residential houses and 295 households in the village which form 0.87 per cent of the total 28,915 houses and 0.98 percent of the total 30,207 households of the rural area of the taluk. The household congestion in the village is 1.18 whereas the congestion of rural areas of the taluk is 1.04. The population of Sivanagar village. is 1,937 while the taluk rural population is 1,69,685. The following statement gives comparative picture of population growth during the three decades 1961 to 1981.

Statement II(1)

Comparative study on population growth of rural areas of State, District, Taluk and selected migrating villages as of 1961-1981 *Census*

Name of the village/areas	Population						
	1961	1971	Decadal growth rate (1961-71)	Average Annual growth rate (in percent)	1981	Dedcadal growth rate (1971-81)	Average Annual Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh State Rural areas	2,97,03,939	3,51,00,181	+18.15	1.82	4,10,62,097	+16.99	+ 1.70
2. Medak district rural area	1,132,481	13,42,958	+18.59	+ 1.86	15,90,735	+18.45	+ 1.85
3. Narasapur taluk rural area	1,16,486	1,39,341	+19.62	+ 1.96	1,69,685	+21.78	+ 2.18

8--5 RGI/ND/89

Statement II (1)—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Sivanagar village	1,533	1,626	+ 6.07	+ 0.61	1,937	+19.13	+ 1.91
5. Solakpalle village	1,239	1,453	+17.27	+ 1.73	1,687	+16.10	+ 1.61
6. Kodakanchi village	752	910	+21.01	+ 2.10	1,009	+10.88	+ 1.09
7. Chinnakanjerla village . . .	836	1,046	+25.12	+ 2.51	1,244	+18.93	+ 1.89
8. Peddakanjerla village . . .	1,044	1,246	+19.35	+ 1.94	1,515	+21.59	+ 2.16
9. Indresham village	482	629	+30.50	+3.05	855	+35.93	+ 3.59

It can be seen from the above statement that the decadal population growth of the state rural areas during 1961-71 was 18.16 per cent and that of Medak district rural areas was 18.59 per cent i.e., the district rural areas growth rate is slightly higher than the state rural growth rate. The same in respect of 1971-1981 decade where the state rural areas' growth rate was only 16.99 per cent which is less than the former by 1.17 percent whereas the district rural areas indicate an increase of 18.45 per cent. It is also higher than the growth rate of the state rural areas. This may be due to migration of rural folk to urban areas. There has been an increase in the growth rate of population in both the 1961-71 and 1971-81 decades with 19.62 percent and 21.78 per cent respectively of Narasapur taluk rural areas. The growth rate of population in the referent village is lower than that of its taluk rural areas and higher than those of the neighbouring villages. This is because of the location of Arabic boarding school and tanning industry in the village which is attracting considerable number of Muslims from the neighbouring villages as they found in tanning industry a profitable source of investment.

Density of Population

8. As per the 1981 Census, the density of population of Narasapur taluk is 157.45 per sq. km. whereas the density of population of the referent village in 652.18 per sq. km. The density of population of the rural areas of Medak district is 165.56 per sq. km. while for Andhra Pradesh State, it is 195 per sq. km. It shows that there is not much variation in the density of population of the district and of the State. The following statement shows a comparative picture of area and population covered in the district, taluk, rural areas of the taluk and neighbouring villages including Sivanagar.

Statement II(2)

Density of population

Name of the area/village	1961 Census			1971 Census			1981 Census		
	Area in Sq. kms.	Population	Density per sq. km.	Area in sq. km.	Population	Density per sq.km.	Area in sq. kms.	Population	Density per sq. km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Medak district (Rural) . .	9,418.00	11,32,481	120.24	9,418.00	13,42,958	142.59	9,603.10	15,90,735	165.56
Narasapur taluk . . .	1,077.70	1,16,486	108.09	1,077.70	1,39,341	129.29	1,077.70	1,69,685	157.45
Sivanagar village . . .	2.97	1,533	516.16	2.97	1,626	547.47	2.97	1,937	652.19
Solakpalle village . . .	11.94	1,239	103.76	11.94	1,453	121.69	11.94	1,687	141.29
Kodukanchi village . . .	8.10	752	92.84	8.10	910	112.35	8.10	1,009	124.57
Chinna Kanjerla village . .	18.40	836	45.43	18.40	1,046	56.85	18.40	1,244	67.61
Pedda Kanjerla village . .	11.63	1,044	89.77	11.63	1,296	107.14	11.63	1,515	130.27
Indresham village . . .	7.89	482	61.09	7.89	629	79.72	7.89	855	108.37

The comparative study of the density of population of 1961 and 1971 and 1981 Censuses shows that the density of population of the referent village is very high compared to those of the district, taluk, Narasapur rural areas as well as to those of its neighbouring villages selected in Narasapur and Sangareddy taluks of 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses respectively and the density of population of all the comparables increased from one Census to the other all through.

Sex-ratio

9. Sex-ratio in terms of Census is the number of females per 1000 males. In general terms, it could be expressed either way. Normally the sex-ratio indicates equal distribution of population among both the sexes. In-migration of working males to a particular place and out-migration from a place normally with regard to employment leads to disproportions in the sex ratios. Due to employment potentiality in urban areas generally there is more concentration of males than females. At the beginning, the male workers move to urban areas

and after their settlement, the females together with other members of the family follow suit. The following statement gives the comparative data on population by sex and sex-ratio.

Statement II(3)

Comparative data on Sex-ratio as of 1961, 1971 *and* 1981 *Censuses*

Name of the area/village	Population 1961			1971			1981		
	Males	Females	Sex-ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Males	Females	Sex-ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Males	Females	Sex-ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Medak district (Rural) . .	5,66,328	5,66,153	1000	6,75,402	6,67,556	988	7,99,751	7,90,984	989
2. Narasapur (Rural) . .	58,028	58,458	1007	69,833	69,508	995	85,101	84,584	994
3. Sivanagar village . . .	766	767	1001	856	770	900	1,048	889	848
4. Solakpalle village . .	623	616	989	722	731	1012	822	865	1052
5. Kodakanchi village . .	365	387	1060	433	477	1102	489	520	1063
6. Chinna Kanjerla village . .	405	431	1064	512	534	1043	617	627	1016
7. Pedda Kanjerla village . .	518	526	1015	611	685	1121	717	798	1113
8. Indresham village . . .	253	229	905	320	309	966	438	417	952

It can be seen from the above statement that the proportion of females per thousand males is slightly lower in the district rural areas. The referent village is having less female population compared to the selected neighbouring villages during 1961, 1971 and 1981 but in 1961, Solakpalle and Indresham villages have still lower sex-ratios than Sivanagar village. The sex-ratios of the different comparables did not show any regular trend, either increase or decreases. Subsequently these two villages showed an increasing trend. The causes of low sex-ratio of females in the referent village are reported to be due to institutional population where boy-pupils far out numbered girl-pupils and some men engaged in trade in hydes and skins from outside the village staying in the village without their families.

Household congestion

10. The following statement shows the particulars of houses, households and household-congestion index in respect of Medak district rural areas, Narasapur taluk rural areas and other villages taken up for comparative study.

Statement II(4)

Household Congestion Index, 1961 *to* 1981

Name of the Areas/villages	1961			1971			1981		
	No. of houses	No. of households	Household congestion Index	No. of houses	No. of households	Household congestion Index	No. of houses	No. of households	House hold congestion Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Medak district (Rural) . .	2,03,419	2,24,319	1.10	2,26,532	2,55,357	1 13	2,79,718	2,93,382	1.05
2. Narsapur taluk (Rural) . .	20,631	22,735	1.10	22,263	25,524	1.15	28,915	30,207	1.04
3. Sivanagar village . . .	298	300	1.01	244	328	1.34	251	295	1.18
4. Solakpalle village . .	217	268	1.24	244	297	1.22	300	318	1.06
5. Kodakanchi village . .	138	163	1.18	179	188	1.05	202	202	1.00
6. Chinna Kanjerla village . .	142	155	1.09	176	176	1.00	195	195	1.00
7. Pedda Kanjerla village . .	149	177	1.19	156	204	1.31	173	228	1.32
8. Indresham village . . .	46	85	1.85	112	131	1.17	150	152	1.01

The above statement shows that the household congestion of Sivanagar village in 1961 Census was very less compared to that of the district rural areas as well as taluk rural areas, and also among the five neighbouring villages. But at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, the household congestion in the referent village is higher than that of the district and taluk rural areas. In 1981, it is more in the referent village compared to the neighbouring selected villages except Pedda Kanjerla village which has recorded 1.32.

Size of household

11. Size of household is the number of persons living in the household. The size of household as well as household congestion index help in comparing the condition of accommodation. Better index of accommodation would help to know the living condition of the population. The following statement shows the comparative data on average size of households as of the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Statement II(5)

Average size of Household, 1961 –1981

Name of the area/village	1961 Census			1971 Census			1981 Census		
	No. of house-holds	Popula-tion	Size of house-holds	No. of house-holds	Popula-tion	Size of house-holds	No. of house-holds	Popula-tion	Size of house-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Medak district (Rural) . .	2,24,319	11,32,481	5.05	2,55,357	13,42,958	5.26	2,93,381	15,90,735	5.42
2. Narasapur taluk (Rural) .	22,735	1,16,486	5.12	25,524	1,39,341	5.46	30,207	1,69,685	5.62
3. Sivanagar village . . .	300	1,533	5.11	328	1,626	4.96	295	1,937	6.57
4. Solakpalle village . .	268	1,239	4.62	297	1,453	4.89	318	1,687	5.31
5. Kodakanchi village . .	163	752	4.61	188	910	4.84	202	1,009	5.00
6. Chinna Kanjerla village .	155	836	5.39	176	1,046	5.94	195	1,244	6.38
7. Pedda Kanjerla village . .	177	1,044	5.90	204	1,246	6.11	228	1,515	6.64
8. Indresham village . . .	85	482	5.67	131	629	4.80	152	855	5.63

The average size of household of the rural areas of Medak district has increased gradually from 5.05 persons in 1961 to 5.26 persons in 1971 to 5.42 persons in 1981. The increase in the size of household of the rural areas of Narasapur taluk in which the referent village falls also has increased similarly from 5.12 persons to 5.46 persons to 5.62 persons during the respective decennial census years and the average size of household in respect of the rural areas of the taluk has been more than the rural areas of the district. As of 1961, the average size of household in Sivanagar village was more or less on par with the taluk rural average size but more than the district rural average size. Of the 6 villages taken up for comparison including the referrent village, the average sizes of households of 2 villages viz., Solakpalle (4.62) and Kodakanchi (4.61) are lower than the district rural and taluk rural average sizes while the remaining 3 villages China Kanjerla (5.39), Pedda Kanjerla (5.90), and Indresham (5.67) have sizes of households more than the district rural and taluk rural averages. In 1971, the average sizes of the referent village Sivanagar (4.96) and Indresham (4.80) villages have decreased compared to their 1961 sizes while the average sizes of households of the remaining 4 villages increased. At the 1981 Census, the average sizes of households of only two villages viz., Solakpalle (5.31) and Kodakanchi (5.00) villages are lower than the district and taluk rural average sizes. The average sizes of these two villages have although been found to be lower than the district and taluk rural average sizes. The average size of household has shown a dip in 1971 due to increase in the number of households without commensuate increase in population. As of 1981 Census, there has been a decrease in the number of households from 328 in 1971 to 295 in 1981 against significant increase in population from 1626 to 1937. This has resulted in increase in the size of household in the referent village from 4.96 in 1971 to 6.57 in 1981. This indicates that there is shortage of housing accommodation in this village and in Chinna Kanjerla and Pedda Kanjerla villages as well compared to the other villages taken up for comparison.

Scheduled Caste population

12. The statement given below reveals that the Scheduled Caste population is more concentrated in rural areas compared to the urban parts of the district.

Statement II(6)

Comparative data on scheduled caste population

Name of the area/villages	1961 Census			1971 Census			1981 Census		
	Total popula-tion	S.C. popula-tion	Percent-age of S.C. popula-tion	Total popula-tion	S.C. popula-tion	Percent-age of S.C. popula-tion	Total popula-tion	S.C. popula-tion	Percent-age of S.C. popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Medak district (Rural) . .	11,32,481	2,00,309	17.69	13,42,958	2,22,078	16.54	15,90,735	2,90,775	18.28
2. Narasapur taluk (Rural) .	1,16,486	19,319	16.58	1,39,341	22,441	16.11	1,69,655	28,152	16.59
3. Sivanagar village . . .	1,533	89	5.81	1,626	97	5.97	1,937	148	7.64

Statement II(6)—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Solakpalle village	1,239	217	17.51	1,453	235	16.17	1,687	263	15.59
5. Kodakanchi village	752	94	12.50	910	129	14.18	1,009	132	13.08
6. Chinna Kanjerla village	836	170	20.33	1,046	209	19.98	1,244	220	17.68
7. Pedda Kanjerla village	1,044	244	23.37	1,246	252	20.22	1,515	334	22.03
8. Indresham village	482	162	33.61	629	162	25.76	855	260	30.41

13. The percentages of Scheduled caste population in rural parts of the district are 17.69, 16.54 and 18.28 as of the 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses respectively. It is seen that the scheduled caste population is higher in the selected neighbouring villages of Solakpalle, Kodakanchi, Chinna Kanjerla, Pedda Kanjerla and Indresham villages at all the three Censuses compared to Sivanagar village.

14. Among the scheduled caste population, a large proportion of them are agricultural labourers and a some are cultivators. Wherever concentration of scheduled caste population is found, it indicates predominance of agricultural labourers. Whenever they do not get work at the places where they reside, they resort to seasonal migration elsewhere nearby as far as possible and as a last resort they migrate to urban areas.

Scheduled Tribe population

15. The Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 5.93 per cent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh State. Most of the tribal people live in hilly areas of the district. The following statement shows the comparative data on scheduled tribe population.

Statement II(7)

Comparative data on Scheduled Tribe population

Name of the areas/villages	1961 Census			1971 Census			1981 Census		
	Total population	S.T. population	Percentage of S.T. population	Total population	S.T. population	Percentage of S.T. population	Total population	S.T. population	Percentage of S.T. population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Medak district (Rural)	11,32,481	83	0.01	13,42,958	106	0.01	15,90,735	67,509	4.24
2. Narasapur taluk (Rural)	1,16,486	..	..	1,39,341	..	..	1,69,685	13,684	8.06
3. Sivanagar village	1,533	..	..	1,626	..	..	1,937	..	..
4. Solakpalle village	1,239	..	..	1,453	..	..	1,687	138	8.18
5. Kodakanchi village	752	..	..	910	..	..	1,009	12	1.19
6. Chinna Kanjerla village	836	..	..	1,046	..	..	1,244	12	0.96
7. Pedda Kanjerla village	1,044	..	..	1,246	..	..	1,515	..	..
8. Indresham village	482	..	..	629	..	..	855	7	0.82

The above statement shows that at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, Scheduled Tribes' population in rural areas of Medak district were only 83 and 106 persons forming an insignificant 0.01 per cent, in 1961 and in 1971 as well, whereas at the 1981 Census, there are 67,509 person forming 4.24 per cent. This is because prior to 1976, the Lambada/sugali tribe was not recognised as scheduled tribe in the Telangana region of the State. In 1961 and 1971, there was no scheduled tribe population in Sivanagar village as well as in the neighbouring villages selected for comparative study. But in 1981, except in Sivanagar and Pedda Kanjerla villages, there is scheduled tribe population in three other neighbouring villages. Out of the 67,509 scheduled tribe population of the district, half of the population lives in two taluks viz., Narayanakhed and Narasapur. The remaining population is spread over in all the remaining taluks. Among the 5 selected neighbouring villages, Solakpalle village has recorded a high percentage of scheduled tribe population and in the other three villages, there are hardly one or two households of Scheduled tribes.

Literacy

16. The percentage of literacy of Medak district is 21.53 as per 1981 Census which is 8.41 per cent lower than that of the state literacy rate (29.94 per cent). At the 1961 Census, the literacy rate of the district was 14.04 per cent and that of the state was 21.1 per cent.

As per the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, Narasapur taluk recorded literacy rates of 12.58 per cent and 14.24 per cent respectively whereas at the 1981 Census, the literacy rate of this taluk recorded 18.09 per cent. The following statement shows the literacy rates of the selected neighbouring villages during 1961-81.

Statement II(8)

Literacy during 1961, 1971 *and* 1981 *Censuses --A comparison*

Name of the villages	1961 Census			1971 Census				1981 Census			
	Persons	Literates	Percentage of literates	Persons	Literates	Percentage of literates	Percentage variation literates	Persons	Literates	Percentage of literates	Percentage variation literates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Sivanagar village	1,533	354	23.09	1,626	353	21.71	(—) 1.38	1,937	757	39.08	(+) 17.37
2. Solakpalle village	1,239	102	8.23	1,453	118	8.12	(—) 0.11	1,687	200	11.86	(+) 3.74
3. Kodakanchi village	752	132	17.55	910	332	36.48	(+)18.93	1,009	191	18.93	(—)17.55
4. Chinna Kanjerla village	836	85	10.17	1,046	163	15.58	(+) 5.41	1,244	139	11.17	(—) 4.41
5. Pedda Kanjerla village	1,044	64	6.13	1,246	239	19.18	(+)13.05	1,515	233	15.38	(—) 3.80
6. Indresham village	482	76	15.77	629	83	13.20	(—) 2.57	855	165	19.30	(+) 6.10

The above statement reveals that the referent village Sivanagar shows a high percentage of literacy at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses with literacy rates of 23.09, 21.71 and 39.08 per cents respectively. The literacy percentage in Kodakanchi village is more than that in Sivanagar village in 1971 Census only. But in the subsequent period, it has decreased to 18.93 per cent. Compared to the five neighbouring villages, the literacy rate in the referent village is higher than the five of villages at the 1961 and 1981 Censuses. Sivanagar and Pedda Kanjerla have maximum increase in literacy from 1961 to 1981 Censuses. This is because of the fact that in the other villages, most of the agriculturists and agricultural labourers prefer to send their children for work in the fields rather than sending them to schools, and moreover these villages are not having educational facilities as in the case of the referent village where there is a primary school and a high school and also a Jamia Arabic high school.

Participation rates of workers by industrial category

17. The participation rates of workers for the state as of 1981 Census on the basis of main activity is 42.26 per cent. The same for the district is 46.79 per cent. Male and female participation rates are 57.12 and 27.01 per cents for the state and 57.72 and 31.62 per cents for the district. The following statement shows the participation rates of workers by industrial category of the state, rural areas of the district and taluk and some of the neighbouring villages of Sivanagar village.

Statement II(9)

Industrial category of workers as of 1981 *Census-A comparative study*

Name of the area/village	Industrial category			
	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh State	32.70	36.80	4.70	25.80
2. Medak district (Rural area)	48.44	33.35	5.02	13.19
3. Narasapur taluk (Rural area)	55.70	29.09	3.79	11.42
4. Sivanagar village	26.29	36.06	9.34	28.31
5. Solakpalle village	53.84	25.03	6.37	14.76
6. Kodakanchi village	46.36	40.96	2.70	9.98
7. Chinna Kanjerla village	53.52	35.68	2.29	8.51
8. Pedda Kanjerla village	56.98	26.97	4.98	11.07
9. Indresham village	81.08	7.34	1.16	10.42

It can be seen from the above statement that the percentages of workers to total workers taken by broad categories of industrial workers, the percentage of workers as cultivators is low in the village compared to the state percentage, district rural areas, Narasapur taluk rural areas and all the villages under reference. In all the neighbouring villages taken up for comparison, agricultural labourers constitute a lower proportion

than cultivators. In case of rural areas of the district, agricultural labourers recorded higher proportion than the Narasapur taluk rural areas. Except Kodakanchi village, agricultural labourers constitute higher proportion in all the other villages. In the household industry, the percentage of workers engaged in the state, rural areas of the district and taluk are less compared to the referent village. The percentage of workers in other services in the village is on par with that of the district average but more than Narasapur taluk average and all the other villages taken up for comparison.

Primary Sector and Secondary Sector

Definition : (Primary sector)

18. Cultivators and Agricultural labourers come under the broad category of industrial workers under primary sector.

Secondary sector

19. Workers in household industry and other workers including those in trade and commerce, transport, storage, construction, artisans and communications and other services come under the secondary and tertiary sectors.

20. The following statement shows the comparative data on distribution of workers into primary sector and secondary and tertiary sectors put together.

Statement II(10)

Sector-wise distribution of workers, 1981

Name of the areas/village	Percentage of workers in	
	Primary sector	Secondary and tertiary sectors
1	2	3
1. Medak district (Rural) . . .	81.79	18.21
2. Narasapur taluk (Rural) . . .	84.79	15.21
3. Sivanagar village	62.35	37.65
4. Solakpalle village . . .	78.87	21.13
5. Kodakanchi village . . .	87.32	12.68
6. Chinna Kanjerla village . . .	89.20	10.80
7. Pedda Kanjerla village . . .	83.95	16.05
8. Indresham village	88·42	11.58

The above statement shows that the secondary sector constitutes a very small proportion in all the areas of comparison. The primary sector constitutes a very high proportion of participation of workers ranging from above three-fifths (62.35 per cent) in the referent village to near about four-fifths and above in the areas of comparison. In the villages taken up for comparison with Sivanagar village, workers in the primary sector constitute 62.35 per cent while in the secondary sector it is 37.65 per cent. Chinna Kanjerla village dominates in the primary sector (89.20 per cent) while Solakpalle village dominates in the secondary sector of occupations (21.13 per cent), after the referent village. In the referent village, primary and secondary sectors constitute approximately 3:2 proportions.

Primary Census Abstract of the village—A comparison —1961, 1971 and 1981

21. There is no change in the area of the village from 1961 to 1981. It is 2.97 sq. kms. only. But the number of houses and households decreased from 298 to 251 and 300 to 295. The population increase formed 26.35 per cent during the past two decades. The reasons for decrease in the number of houses and households seems to be out-migration resulting in demolishing the houses. The scheduled caste population has increased by 1.83 per cent. There is no scheduled tribe population in the village.

Non-workers

22. At the 1981 Census, the non-workers formed 64.07 per cent to the total population of the village, 62.67 per cent to the total population as of 1971 Census and 54.01 per cent to the total population as of 1961 Census. The proportion of non-workers has increased from 1961 to 1971 by 8.66 per cent and from 1971 to 1981 by 1.40 per cent. This increase is mainly due to awareness of the backward and scheduled caste people to send their children to school instead of sending them as agricultural labourers. This has resulted in the decrease in the labour force and increase in non-workers.

Workers

23. At the 1981 Census, the workers formed 35.93 per cent to the total population of the village while it was 37.33 per cent and 45.99 per cent to the total population at the 1971 and 1961 Censuses respectively. The following statement shows the industrial category of workers as of 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Statement II(11)

Industrial category of workers in Sivanagar village, 1961-71

Name of the industrial category	As of 1961 Census				As of 1971 Census				As of 1981 Census			
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total workers	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total workers	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Cultivators . . .	102	22	124	8.09	138	3	141	8.67	126	57	183	9.45
2. Agricultural labourers .	62	170	232	15.13	70	157	227	13.96	109	142	251	12.96
3. Household industry (Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing) . . .	129	11	140	9.13	76	4	80	4.92	61	4	65	3.35

Statement II (11)—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4. Other workers and services	187	22	209	13.64	140	19	159	9.78	185	12	197	10.17
5. Marginal workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Non-workers	236	542	828	54.01	432	587	1019	62.67	567	674	1241	64.07
Total	766	767	1533	100.00	856	770	1626	100.00	1048	889	1937	100.00

The above statement shows that there has been an increase in the number of workers in cultivation from 124 to 141 during the decade 1961 to 1971. Further, during 1971 to 1981, the number of workers increased from 141 to 183 forming 29.79 per cent. Though there has been decrease in agricultural labourers from 232 to 227 during 1961 to 1971, but again it increased from 227 to 251 during 1971 to 1981 Censuses. Workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing decreased from 140 to 80 during 1961 to 1971 and there has been further decrease from 80 to 65 during 1971 to 1981. This disparity is due to the definition of workers adopted from census to census and also factors like disintegration of joint families, disappearance of household industries, and non-availability of sufficient land for cultivation have added to the numbers of cultivators and agricultural labourers in 1981.

Population by Age, Sex and Marital status

24. The following statement shows the basic survey 1965 population and 1986 re-study population of the village by age and sex.

Statement II(12)

Population of Sivanagar village by age and sex, 1965 survey and 1986 Re-study

	Persons by age, sex and percentage										
	0-14		15—24		25-59		60+		Total of all ages		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1965 Basic survey.	54 (18.56)	62 (21.31)	21 (7.21)	24 (8.25)	57 (19.59)	52 (17.87)	14 (4.81)	7 (2.40)	146 (50.17)	145 (49.83)	291 (100.00)
1986 Re-study	145 (22.30)	118 (18.15)	59 (9.08)	56 (8.62)	121 (18.61)	106 (16.31)	22 (3.38)	23 (3.54)	347 (53.38)	303 (46.62)	650 (100.00)

It can be seen from the above statement that in the age-group of 0-14, the percentage of males as of 1986 re-survey is higher than that of 1965 basic survey population while in the latter, the percentage of females is more. In the age-groups of 15-24 and 25-59, the variations in the proportions of both males and females are not much at both the surveys. In the old age group of 60 and above years, the proportion of males is higher in the basic survey, while the same among females, it is lower compared to the re-survey. The proportions in the age groups by sex indicate that no perceptible changes in the longevity of the people are noticed.

Marital Status

25. The following statement shows the marital status of the village population as of basic survey 1965 and re-survey 1986.

Statement II(13)

Population of Sivanagar by Age, Sex and Marital status 1965 basic survey and 1986 Re-study

Age-group	Period	Total		Marital status by age, sex and percentage							
				Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ separated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0—14	1965 basic survey	54	62	54 (100.00)	53 (93.55)	..	4 (6.45)	..	..	..	..
	1986 Re-study	145	118	145 (100.00)	118 (100.00)	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement II(13)—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15—24	1965 basic survey .	21	24	14	3	7	20	..	..	..	1
				(66.67)	(12.50)	(33.33)	(83.33)	..	..	..	(4.17)
	1986 re-study . .	69	56	49	15	10	41	..	..	..	..
				(83.05)	(26.79)	(16.95)	(73.21)				
25—59	1965 basic survey .	57	52	2	..	54	46	1	6	..	..
				(3.51)		(94.74)	(88.46)	(1.75)	(11.54)		
	1986 re-study . .	121	106	5	1	115	96	1	8	..	1
				(4.13)	(0.94)	(95.04)	(90.57)	(0.83)	(7.55)		(0.94)
60+	1965 basic survey .	14	7	..	..	10	4	4	3	..	..
						(71.43)	(57.14)	(28.57)	(42.86)		
	1986 re-study . .	22	23	16	5	6	18	..	..	..	..
				(72.73)	(21.74)	(27.27)	(78.26)				

The above statement reveals that in the age group of 0-14 years, only 6.45 percent were married at the basic survey, while all the people were never married as of the re-study in 1986. It means no child marriages took place in the recent periods due to the propagation against the child marriages, and also amendment of the Hindu marriages act. In the next age group of 15-24 years, 33.33 percent males and 83.33 percent females were married as of the basic survey while the same at the re-study formed 16-95 percent and 73.21 percent of males and females respectively. The proportion married decreased in this age group giving the inference that the age at marriage has increased for both the males and females. In the middle age group of 25-59 years, 94.74 percent of males, and 88.46 percent of the females were married as of 1965 basic survey while 95.04 percent of males and 90.57 percent of the females were married as of 1986 re-study. As in common everywhere, widowed people constituted small proportions of 1.75 percent in the basic survey while in the restudy, it is 0.83 percent while widows represented 11.54 percent as of the 1965 survey and 70.55 percent as of the 1986 re-study. Divorces/separated constituted only a very small proportion of 0.94 percent (one woman) in this age group as of 1986 re-study. In this age group, small proportion of 3.51 percent of males (2) as of 1965 survey and 4.13 percent (5) males and 0.94 percent (1) among females as of 1986 re-study remained never married and in all probability they will remain in the same status till the end of their lives.

26. It is observed that most of the females married in the age group 15-24 years while the marriageable age among males falls in the group of 25-29 years. But the appropriate ages for marriage among males and females are 20-26 years and 15 to 19 years respectively.

27. In the old age group of 60 years and above, as of 1965 basic survey, 71.43 percent (10) among males and 57.14 percent (6) among females are in married status while the same as of re-study are 27.27 percent (6) among males and 78.26 (18) among females (Table 1).

Population control measures

28. Above 95 percent of the people of Sivanagar village are quite aware of the family planning methods There has been vast publicity by the Government in the village to have control over the population begetting limited number of children. Hence, almost all the people of the village have an awareness of population control and family planning methods. From 1970 to 1984, 32 tubectomy operations and 10 vasectomy operations were undergone by the people of the village. During the last four years period from 1981-84, sterilisations have gone down among males but in females they have increased considerably. It indicates that more females than males are voluntarily coming forward to get themselves operated upon. A subcentre has been established in Sivanagar to educate the people on health and family planning methods. The authorities of the centre have given various suggestions on Family Planning programmes and are motivating the people to undergo family planning operations and are helping them to go to Patancheru town where government and private hospitals are available. Even some of the interested persons are frequenting Hyderabad city for undergoing family planning operations.

Vital statistics

29. The following statement shows the number of births recorded in the village and birth rates calculated for the years of 1981 to 1984.

Statement II(14)

Births recorded in Sivanagar village and birth rates, 1981-1984

Year	Number of births by sex				Birth rate (Per 1000) population
	Population	Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1981 .	1,937	25	26	51	26.33
1982 .	2,250	27	23	60	22.22
1983 .	2,563	30	28	58	22.63
1984 .	2,876	29	31	60	20.86

It is seen from the above statement that though in terms of absolute numbers, there is increase in births from year to year, there has been a decrease in the birth rate. The increase in population has been due to decline in the death rate more than the decline in the birth rate inspite of adoption of family planning and even if some people out-migrated.

Deaths

30. The following statement shows the details of deaths recorded and death rates during 1981 to 1984.

Statement II(15)

Deaths recorded in Sivanagar village and death rates, 1981-84

Year	Population	Deaths			Death rate
		Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1981 .	1,937	10	9	19	9.81
1982 .	2,250	8	9	17	7.56
1983 .	2,563	12	9	21	8.19
1984 .	2,876	12	10	22	7.65

It is seen from the above statement that during the 4 years period from 1981-84, there has been a gradual decrease in the death rate by 2.16 per 1000 from 9.81 to 7.65 per 1000. This is mainly due to medical facilities available in general as well as to the villagers.

Sanitation

31. Surrounded by hills and green lands, the village looks very beautiful. At the entrance of the village, one can find green fields and good number of ever green trees. But, after entering into the village, one can find the people of Sivanagar living in a very bad sanitary condition. No proper drainage system is provided by the Panchayat authorities. The drainage water from the pool of water in the front-yards flows into the streets. The streets are covered with rubbish and cattle dung, etc. The houses of out-migrated people were demolished and the demolished, uncleared material of the houses obstructs the streets. Cattle of the village parade in the streets. Thus the sanitary condition of the village is the unhygienic.

32. The locality of the Vaisya and Perika castes looks very clean but the localities of the socially lower communities seem to be unclean and unhygienic. There are no proper roads in the village and in rainy season these roads become slushy causing difficulty for the padestrians to walk. Green vegetables are grown by almost all the householders in the village.

Migration

33. The data on migration provides the important information about the movement of the population between one place to another either from one village to another village or from a village to a town. The various, opportunities like prospects of education, employment, marriage, kinship etc. are the causes of migration. Migration may be divided into two categories i.e., those who belong to other places but enumerated in the village Sivanagar are called as in-migrants and those who were born in this village but enumerated in other places are called as out-migrants (Table 4).

Out-migration

34. The following statement shows the particulars of households who have out-migrated from the village.

Statement II(16)

Sivanagar village—out-migration particulars

Sl. No.	Name of the caste	No. of households out-migrated	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Perika . .	70	420	48.56
2.	Vaisyas .	13	70	8.09
3.	Byagara .	4	25	2.89
4.	Munnurkapu	3	20	2.31
5.	Muslims .	60	330	38.15
	Total .	150	865	100.00

The above statement shows that the maximum out-migrants are among the Perika caste (48.56 percent) followed by Muslims (38.15 percent), whereas the minimum out-migration is among Munnurkapus with only of 2.31 percent. These people have out-migrated from this village to the nearby towns namely, Patancheru, the twin-cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Karimnagar district mainly for securing better avenues of livelihood, employment and business. There has been no migration into this village. This is because of non-availability of sufficient work or employment etc., in this or surrounding villages.

Seasonal Migration

35. During harvesting season, the labourers from Zaheerabad town of the same district migrate to this village every year. They stay in the village by erecting small temporary huts. Some people of the quite nearby villages also attend to the labour work during harvesting season and return home in the evening itself. The labourers coming from far away places return to the native places after the completion of the harvesting season which continuous for a month. But the people of Sivanagar village do not even seasonally migrate for harvesting in other villages or places during the agricultural season. However, they attend the nearby villages in the harvesting season and return homes in the evening as soon as the work is completed.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

Economic resources

Agricultural land

1. The people of Sivanagar mainly depend on agriculture which is the main occupation of the villagers. The land being flat or gradually undulating, is easily brought under cultivation. Agriculture and allied occupations form the back-bone of the village economy. Even Narasapur, the nearest taluk headquarters is predominantly agricultural in character. It is conspicuous that the traditionally agricultural economy even today continued to be so. Still the major source of income is agriculture besides tanning of leather which is the monopoly of Muslims of this village. As per the 1981 Census, 9.45 percent are engaged in cultivation while agricultural labourers comprised 12.96 percent.

Animal husbandry

2. The position of the village regarding livestock is not encouraging as at the basic survey 1965 as of 1986 restudy. There were 740 cattle while there are 282 cattle in the 100 selected households. As per the re-study, there are about 40 cows and 53 she-buffaloes in the village possessed by 45 families. They sell milk to the nearby towns of Patancheru and Ramachandrapuram.

Forestry

3. Sivanagar village is surrounded by Chinnakanjerla unreserved forest. Though the forest is only 0.5 km. away from the village, there is no forest area attached to this village. Further, the flora available in the forest is not of much economic or commercial value and most of the species are used as fuel. There is no change since 1965.

Household Industry

4. Manufacturing, processing, servicing of household industry is not totally absent. Household industries like pottery, carpentry and tanning are available in the village. Household industry occupies the third place in the village economy. As per the 1981 Census, only 3.35 percent are engaged in Household Industry while at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the proportions (9.13 percent and 4.92 percent) were higher than in 1981.

Trade and Commerce

5. There are certain persons engaged in trade and commerce. There are 3 *Kirana* shops, 3 tea bunks, a coffee hotel, a butchery and a whole-sale trade centre of cattle, hides and skins etc., in the village. There has been no change in the pattern of business since the last 25 years.

Comparison of the land use data in and around Sivanagar Village

6. As discussed earlier in Chapter II, five villages around Sivanagar which are under the influence of Patancheru town have been selected for comparison. The details of land-use of these villages together with the referent village are given in the statement III (1).

Statement III(1)

Land use pattern of some neighbouring villages—a comparison

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Distance from Patancheru (k.m.)	Population of village	Nature of use and percentage to total cultivable area (acres)			Cultivable waste	Area not available for cultivation	Forest area	Total area	Land under cultivation per 100 persons	Cultivable waste for 100 persons
				Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Sub total						
				(area in acres and hectares)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Sivanagar	18	1,937	91.05 (36.85)	97.93 (39.63)	188.98 (76.48)	40.47 (16.38)	67.99 (27.51)	..	297.44	9.76	2.09
2.	Solakapalle	13	1,687	105.22 (42.58)	200.72 (81.23)	305.94 (123.81)	468.76 (189.70)	114.52 (46.34)	..	889.22	18.14	27.79
3.	Kodakanchi	10	1,009	129.50 (52.41)	281.26 (113.82)	410.76 (166.23)	36.42 (14.74)	27.90 (11.29)	337.91 (136.75)	812.99	40.71	3.61
4.	Chinakanjerla	9	1,244	305.99 (164.30)	684.73 (277.10)	990.72 (400.93)	34.80 (14.08)	158.64 (64.20)	..	1184.16	79.64	2.80
5.	Pedakanjerla	8	1,515	93.48 (37.83)	840.53 (340.15)	934.01 (377.98)	27.11 (10.97)	201.94 (81.72)	..	1163.06	61.65	1.79
6.	Indresham	2	855	108.46 (43.89)	185.58 (75.10)	294.04 (118.99)	88.22 (35.70)	403.07 (163.12)	..	785.33	34.39	10.32

7. Cultivable waste land is available for all villages including the referent village also. The extent of waste land per 100 persons is 27.97 acres. The maximum waste land is found in Solakapalle village and minimum waste land 0.72 hectares (1.79 acres) is in Pedda Kanjerla. But the cultivators of this village have lands in the boundaries of other neighbouring villages also.

Pattern of land utilisation

8. There is no change in the total extent of land of the village since 1965 (basic survey) to Re-study of 1986. The land use pattern of the village in both the surveys is as follows:

Statement III (2)

Land-use pattern of Sivanagar as of 1965 Basic Survey and Re-study 1986 (in hectares)

Nature of the use	Basic Survey 1965	Re-study 1986
1	2	3
1. Wet land (cultivated) . . .	88.70	88.70
2. Village site	13.00	13.00
3. Government waste land . . .	71.64	71.64
4. Burial ground	0.92	0.92
5. Tanks	30.33	30.33
6. Dry land (cultivated) . . .	92.85	92.85
Total . . .	297.44	297.44

It is seen from the above statement that more than half of the total area of the village is under cultivation. During the past 25 years, no further extension has been made in the land under cultivation. This indicates the limited sources of facilities either for irrigation or cultivation.

Land Holdings

9. As per 1965 survey, there were 269 *pattadars* in the village. Statement III(3) shows the details of the land holdings.

Statement III(3)

Number of Pattadars by size of holdings by Caste/Tribe/Community (1965 Survey)

Area in Hectares	Brahmin	Chakali	Golla	Kammari	Komati	Kumari	Lambadi	Madiga	Mala	Mangali
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.21 hectares and above	3	11	17	6	3	1	1	13	15	6
1.21—2.02 . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2.02—2.83 . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2.83—3.64 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.64—4.45 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.45—5.26 . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5.26—6.07 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.07—6.88 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.88 and above . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	3	11	18	6	5	1	1	14	15	6

Statement III (3)—*concld.*

Munnuru Kapu	Muslim	Muthracha	Perika	Pitchi-guntla	Reddi	Sale	Sars	Uppari	Viswa Brahmin	Area in Hectares
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
4	84	17	31	2	2	4	3	1	2	1.21 hectares and above
..	14	2	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	1.21—2.02
..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.02—2.83
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.83—3.64
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.64—4.45
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.45—5.26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.26—6.07
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.07—6.88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.88 and above
4	104	21	42	2	2	6	5	1	2	Total

At the 1965 Survey, this table has been built up for the entire village basing on the information contained in the particulars supplied the village Karnam.

It can be seen from the above statement that the bench mark survey for Sivanagar village was conducted in 1965 as ancillary to the 1961 Census. At the 1965 survey, there were altogether 269 *pattadars* spread over 20 communities in the entire village. Out of 269 *pattadars*, Muslims were 104, Perikas 42, Muthrachas 21, who own the major part of the land. Among these three castes, Muslim community ranked first possessing large number of *Pattas*. 28 *Pattadars* were having land between 1.21 to 2.02 hectares each, 6 *pattadars* have 2.02 to 2.83 hectares and 5 *Pattadars* have 2.83 to 3.64 hectares. Of the remaining 15 *Pattadars*, only one each is having 3.64 to 4.45 hectares and 6.07 to 6.88 hectares. Three households have 4.45 to 5.26 hectares of land. The following statement III(4) shows the details of land owners of the village as of 1986 restudy.

Statement III (4)

Distribution of land by nature of terrain and by size group of holdings

Size group of holdings	Total No. of holdings	Land by nature of terrain covered by the size of holdings			
		Total	Up land	Slope land	Flat land
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 1 hectare	31	10.00	..	..	10.00
Above 1 and below 2.4 hectares .	28	43.00	..	..	43.00
Above 2.5 and below 4.9 hectares	15	49.20	..	..	49.20
Above 5.0 and below 9 hectares .	1	8.00	..	..	8.00
Above 10 and below 14 hectares .	1	12.00	..	..	12.00
Total .	76	122.20	..	..	122.20

10. The total land held by 15 *pattadars* having above 2.5 and below 4.9 hectares of land is 49.20 hectares. Holdings of the sizes of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 hectares are held by only one household each. There are no holders of land above 15 hectares.

Land transfers in the village

11. The following statement shows the details of land transfers as furnished by the Sub-Registrar Office.

Statement III (5)

Land transfers in the village 1975 *to* 1985

Year	Sale			Gifts			Total sale+Gifts			Average value of transaction	Value per Hectare
	No. of Transfers	Extent of area transferred (in hectares)	Value of transaction (in Rs.)	No. of Transfers	Extent of area transferred	Value of transfer (in Rs.)	No. of transactions	Extent of area transferred (Hectares)	Value of transfer (in Rs.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1975 . .	5	4.19	27,000	..	Nil	..	5	4.19	27,000	5,400.00	6,443.91
1976 . .	8	7.50	27,900	..	Nil	..	8	7.50	27,900	3,487.00	3,720.00
1977 . .	1	0.14	3,500	..	Nil	..	1	0.14	3,500	3,500.00	25,000.00
1978 . .	..	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
1979 . .	2	1.05	8,000	..	Nil	..	2	1.05	8,000	4,000.00	7,619.00
1980 . .	6	1.38	15,000	..	Nil	..	6	1.38	15,000	2,500.00	10,869.56
1981 . .	1	0.97	4,000	..	Nil	..	1	0.97	4,000	4,000.00	4,123.71
1982 . .	2	1.70	19,000	..	Nil	..	2	1.70	19,000	9,500.00	11,716.47
1983 . .	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984 . .	1	2.28	14,000	..	Nil	..	1	2.28	14,000	14,000.00	6,140.35
1985 . .	1	0.16	7,200	..	Nil	..	1	0.16	7,200	7,200.00	45,000.00
Total .	27	19.37	1,25,600	..	Nil	..	27	19.37	1,25,600	4,652.00	6 511.00

It is seen from the above statement, that during the 11 years period, on an average 2 to 3 transactions took place per year. All these transactions took place through the sale-deeds only. Altogether, 19.37 hectares of land was registered with a value of Rs. 1,25,600. The average value of each transaction ranges between Rs. 5,400 in 1975 to Rs. 14,000 in 1984. The value of land per hectare as per the transfer ranges differed from Rs. 6,443 in 1975 to Rs. 6,140 in 1984. The average value of each deed and the average value per hectare over the above period are Rs. 4,652 and Rs. 6,611 respectively. Actually the land value in the market is not found in that range. There is a vast difference between the actual value of the land and the value shown in the sale deed of Registration which is much below the land value. This is done so with a a view of avoid stamp duty and registration fees.

Occupations

Primary Sector

12. As stated already, the economy of the village is dependent/mainly on agriculture, tanning industry and other services. The number of workers in the primary sector constituted 62.36 per cent of the total workers as of 1981 Census while the same was the least in the primary sector i.e., only 50.50 per cent and 60.63 per cent as of the 1961 and 1971 Censuses respectively.

Secondary and Tertiary sectors

13. In the secondary and tertiary sectors, the workers constituted 37.64 per cent of the total working population as per 1981 Census while during 1961 and 1971 Censuses it formed 49.50 per cent and 39.37 per cent respectively of the total workers. According to the 1981 Census, the workers in the referent village Sivanagar comprised 37.64 per cent of the total working population thereby registering a fall in the work participation rate by 11.86 per cent and 1.73 per cent during the 1961 census to 1971 census and 1971 census to 1981 census i.e., the last ten years.

14. The decline in the proportion of workers can be attributed partly to the general deterioration of the employment situation in the village. This clearly indicates that the developmental activities in the village during the last ten years could not keep pace with the increase in population.

15. Further, it is noticed that the proportion of workers in the Primary sector i.e. workers engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits etc. are more than the workers in the secondary sector. It indicates that agriculture has occupied a key role in the village providing the employment facilities. Tanning provides the secondary economic activity to the villagers.

Occupational Mobility

16. Usually in a traditional village community individuals are tied down to caste or family occupations requiring more or less same level of skill and having same social status are associated with a caste as a permissible orbit of occupational mobility of individuals. Within this orbit also preference is given to the traditional social order. In a modern village occupational mobility away from the traditional occupation of the caste or family tradition and involving change in the level of skill and social prestige is becoming possible without provoking any moral pressure.

17. Changes in the occupations of the communities in the village may be considered in this background. Out of the 100 households in respect of whom data relating to inter-generation-occupational shift have been collected is given in the following statement.

Statement III(6)

Occupational shift through generations as of 1986 *Re-Study*

Occupational Code	Occupation of head of household	Total No. of households	No. of cases where occupation of the			
			Father of the head of household is/was		Son of the head of household is/was	
			Same as Col. 2	Different from that in Col. 2	Same as in Col. 2	Different from that of Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivation		27	13	..	14	..
Agricultural labour		38	24	..	..	14 (General) labour
Tanning		13	10	3 Business	10	3 Cultivation
Kirana business		3	3	..	3	..
Tea Hotel		3	..	3 Agricultural labour	..	3
Hides and skins		3	3	..	3	..
Wholesale trade in cattle		3	..	3 Cultivation	..	3 Agricultural labour
Tailoring		3	3	..	3	..
Carpenters		2	2	..	2	..
Goldsmith		1	1	..	1	..
Milk business		2	..	2 Cultivation	..	2 Agricultural labour
Pottery		1	1	..	1	..
Weaving		1	1	..	1	..
Total		100	61	11	38	25

The above statement reveals a very important aspect about the shift in traditional occupation. Majority of the present generation of heads of households have left their fathers' occupations i.e. traditional occupations. Occupation of the fathers of 24 heads of households was agriculture labour, for 13 cultivation, tanning industry for 10 etc. The shift in occupation of agricultural labourers shows that out of 38 households 14 have shifted their traditional occupation of agricultural labour and the remaining 24 are adopting their own traditional occupations. There is no shift of occupation among potters, carpenters, tailors, etc. The higher castes such as Brahmins, Vaisyas, Perikas, Munnurkapus, etc. do not attend the labour works in this village as it is considered to be against their traditional occupation i.e. cultivation.

Agriculture

18. **Soil type:** The soil of this village as well as of the taluk is red or black cotton soil comprising black clay loamy and clays. This soil is very suitable for cultivation of Kharif paddy sugar-cane and other irrigated *rabi* crops. This soil contains a higher proportion of clay is inherently more fertile than the red soil.

Agricultural tools and implements

19. Indigenous agricultural implements are used by the villagers. Repairs of these tools are also done by the local carpenters. According to modern concepts of soil science, there is a great scope for improving the implements. But the modern tools and implements are not used by the villagers because the size of holdings is small. The common implements used by the cultivators in this village are a wooden plough, *guntaka* (scuffle) and *gorru* (coulters), crow bars, axe, spade and sickle. All these implements are manufactured mostly by the village carpenters and blacksmiths only. (Table 16).

Crops and Agricultural operations: (Fig. 7)

20. The food crops mainly raised in the village are paddy, jowar (common millet) *thydalu* or *ragi*, (spiket millet), *Kandulu* (red gram) and chillies. Castor seeds are raised as commercial crop in the village besides chillies. Paddy comes under wet cultivation whereas jowar, *ragi*, *Kandulu* and chillies come under dry cultivation.

21. **Paddy:** Paddy is raised as wet as well as dry crop. There are two cropping seasons namely *Kharif* which starts from June to September and *Rabi* which starts from November to March. Sambal Paddy is generally raised as first crop and *Rajahamsalu* and *Akkullu* are raised as second crop in this village.

22. **Nurseries:** Nursery beds are used in the month of May itself. About 4 or 5 cents of land is ploughed 3 to 4 times with bullocks. After manuring with cow dung and other manures it is again ploughed and levelled. After that, the seeds are soaked in water for 24 hours. The seeds start sprouting. Then the water is let out from the bed. After providing water for 30 to 35 days, the nursery come for transplantation.

23. **Transplantation:** As soon as the preparations of the nursery beds are over, the farmers get ready to plough the land. This commneces in the month of May. For completion of all this work, it takes 4 to 5 weeks. Meanwhile, the nursery beds become ready for transplantation. In the month of June, paddy nurseries are transplanted. This operation is mostly done by women labour with one or two male persons. About 10 women with one or two men are required for transplanting the nursery beds on an acre (0.4 hectare) of land. These operations last 15 to 20 days. After completion of the transplantation, weeding operation starts.

24. **Harvesting:** After transplantation and weeding operations are completed, the crop comes for harvesting in the month of October. About 12 to 15 persons are engaged for harvesting. Both males and females are engaged either on daily wages or on contract basis to cut the crop. Harvesting continues for about 10 to 15 days. Then the stalk of paddy are placed in heaps in the field itself. These heaps are left in the field for 9 to 10 days, so that the stalks may dry completely in the heat of the sun. After drying, these heaps are spread out on the threshing grounds in the field and threshed on a wooden plank and paddy is separated from the straw. Then the paddy is transported to the house either by bullock carts or by women folk with baskets. The average yield per acre (0.40 hectare) is about 30 quintals.

25. **Marketing:** After completion of all these formalities, now the paddy is ready for sale. Some of the ryots sell away the paddy on the same day at the threshing floor itself to the *Sahukars* who come from Patancheru through the middle-men. Some ryots sell the paddy by carrying to Patancheru and sell at good rates.

26. **Second crop:** Usually *Rajahamsalu* and *Akkullu* are raised as second crop. In the month of December, ploughing of field takes place for second crops. Generally the field requires more cow-dung and fertilisers also for second crop. Because, after harvesting first crop the field loses strength to grow the paddy. The nursery beds are then raised as usual and the transplantation takes place in the month of January. It takes six months for the crop to come up for harvesting.

27. **Dry crops:** The dry crops raised in this village are jowar, *Ragi*, *Kandulu*, Castor seeds and chillies.

Jowar: Jowar is a dry crop generally raised in some of the high level lands. Preparation of the land for sowing jowar starts with the ploughing operarations in the month of April or May. The ploughing operations are repeated three or four times and the field is levelled with *guntaka*. After levelling the land simultaneously seeds are broadcast with the help of the

Jaddigam attached to the *gorru.* Seeds are broadcast through the *Jaddigam* by a man or woman walking behind the *gorru* drawn by bullocks. Broadcasting is done only in the case of white Jowar while yellow Jowar seeds are broadcast after ploughing one or two times with *nagali* and making furrows with *gorru.* After one month of sowing or broadcasting, weeding operations are commenced. The weeds are removed from the fields by engaging hired labourers. In September, harvesting of the crop starts. The crop is cut close to the ground and collected in bundles. The ears are then cut and harvested in the field itself by treading under cattle feet and the corn is transported to the house as usual by carrying either as headloads of baskets by women or on the bullock-carts.

28. **Ragi:** Ragi is also a dry crop. It is harvested in the month of October. It is entirely dependent on rains. The preparation of the land is more or less similar to that of Jowar. Some cultivators sow the seeds in the fields directly after ploughing and some others raise nursery beds and transplant in the field. After 2 weeks, the inter-cultural operations start followed by the weeding operations. The crop is harvested in the month of October.

29. **Redgram:** This is also a dry crop and it is raised as mixed-crop along with dry crops. No separate ploughing operation is required for this crop. This crop is either broadcast or sown in the month of August. It is also a rain-fed crop. It is harvested in the month of December. The yield would be 1 to 2 quintals per acre or 2.5 to 5 quintals per hectare.

30. **Castor seeds:** Though it is a commercial crop, this is disappearing from the village gradually. Castor seeds are sown in the month of June and harvesting is done in the month of November. Now, in whatever small extents this crop is raised, in place of the earlier indigenous variety, hybrid varieties are being raised.

31. **Chillies:** It is also a commercial crop. In this village, chillies were grown for the first time in the year 1964. After that no recorded evidence is available for growing this crop. But a very few farmers are raising this crop for their domestic consumption. After ploughing the fields, transplantation takes place in the month of August. After two months of transplantation, the ripe chillies are plucked and collected by labourers.

32. **Sugar cane:** Sugar cane was first raised in the year 1964 by only one household in this village. As per the records available, it was again raised in the year 1982–83 in 3 hectares.

Crops raised by extent

33. The following statement shows the different crops raised in the village by area.

Statement III(7)

Area under each of the Principal crops during 1982 *to* 1986
(In acres and hectares)

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Maize	Millet	Red gram	Sugar cane	Wheat	Green gram	Garlics	Lin seeds	Horse-gram	Ground-nut	Total area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1982	23.05 (9.33)	28.07 (11.36)	..	..	2.03 (0.82)	2.23 (0.90)	..	3.32 (1.34)	..	..	..	..	58.70 (23.75)
1983	136.36 (55.18)	48.56 (19.65)	1.00 (0.40)	6.05 (2.45)	7.19 (2.91)	5.33 (2.16)	0.20 (0.08)	..	6.02 (2.44)	6.12 (2.48)	..	..	216.84 (87.75)
1984	98.00 (39.66)	27.00 (10.93)	..	..	..	..	1.00 (0.40)	..	..	6.00 (2.43)	8.00 (3.24)	3.26 (1.32)	143.26 (57.98)
1985	36.00 (14.57)	25.00 (10.12)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00 (2.02)	9.00 (3.64)	..	75.00 (30.35)
1986	3.10 (1.25)	10.10 (4.09)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00 (0.40)	14.20 (5.74)

Animal Husbandry and poultry rearing

34. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the twin pillars on which the village economy rests. Most of the cattle found in the district are of indigenous breed.

35. As per the information collected from the households during the re-study, the position of live-stock in Sivanagar village is as follows:

Bullocks	82
Cows	40
She-buffaloes	53
He-buffaloes	8
Hens	44
Calves	18
Sheep	27
Pigs	10
Total	238

36. There are 40 cows and 53 she-buffaloes in this village possessed by 45 surveyed households. Most of these households belong to Perika and Golla castes. They sell milk to the nearby towns of Patancheru and Ramachandrapuram. There are also 18 calves 27

sheep and 10 pigs. Pigs are mainly reared by Pitchinguntla caste people purely for meat purpose. Sheep are mainly reared for both meat and wool. Tnere are 44 hens also kept by some of these households. The owners of the cattle are not maintaining them properly and they have the peculiar habit of selling the draught cattle as soon as the agricultural season is over and again they purchase the required cattle just at the beginning of the season.

37. **Trade and commerce.** The commercial activity in this village is important for domestic requirements. A few households are engaged in business dealing with essential commodities. Kirana shops and Tea shops are the main business centres of this village. The villagers purchase their domestic requirements from these shops either on payment of cash or on credit basis. The shopkeepers sell their goods in exchange of grain also which is considered as more profitable.

38. There are 3 *Kirana* shops (fig. 8) providing all the required grocery to the villagers. There are 3 Tea and Coffee hotels, two of which are maintained by men belonging to Perika caste and the remaining one by a Muslim. Two households of Golla community are engaged in Milk business, 3 Muslim households are engaged in butchery. They sell mutton once in a week and on festival occasions to the villagers. Three families of Muslims are engaged in whole-sale business in cattle. Another 3 families of Muslim community are engaged in the business of hides and skins.

39. The following statement shows the number of households engaged in different kinds of trading from among the 100 surveyed households.

Statement III (8)

Type of Trading establishment and Number of Households

Name of Trading establishment	Number of households	Caste/Community Religion
1	2	3
1. Kirana business . .	3	Vaisya(1) & Perika (2) (Hindu).
2. Tea Hotel . . .	3	Perika (Hindu) (2) & Muslim (1).
3. Hides and Skins . .	3	Muslims.
4. Milk Business . .	2	Golla (Hindu).
5. Wholesale Trade in Animals	3	Muslims.

Kirana Business

40. There are only 3 households maintaining Kirana shops i.e. Perika (2) and Vaisya (1). They sell the domestic consumption goods rice dal kerosene jaggery, soaps, etc. to the villagers. These people purchase the goods in large quantities either from Secunderabad or Hyderabad. They sell the goods in the village either on cash or in kind. Many villagers purchase these goods on credit also and make payments once in 3 to 4 months and in some cases once in a year. Besides there is also a 'Ration' shop maintained by a Scheduled caste person where rice Kerosene and sugar are sold at Government rates. Previously many Vaisya families were there in this village. But all of them have out-migrated to Patancheruvu to do business. Now only one Vaisya family and two Perika families are doing this business.

41. **Restaurants.** (Fig. 9). There are 3 hotels in this village of which 2 hotels are run by Perika gentlemen and one hotel by a Muslim gentleman. Perika Narasimhulu is the owner of the small hotel at the centre of the village. Besides tea he is also selling. Khara (hot dishes) and sweets. Daily he sells goods worth of Rs. 100 and gets a profit of Rs. 25. Many people are not accustomed to take tea or coffee at their homes. But they take tea at the hotel by paying cash or on credit and they pay the amount to the hotel keepers at their convenience. The other tea stalls sell only tea. Many people gather at these tea stalls and engage in gossipping on various aspects of the village life like state and local politics etc. Even the visitors to this village and bus passengers take rest for some time in these hotels.

42. **Hides and Skins.** There are three Muslimhouseholds engaged in hides and skins business. Tanning and trading in raw skins is the monopoly of the Muslims in this village. There is no particular season for this business.

43. **Tailoring.** At the time of 1965 survey there was only one person engaged in tailoring and kept a shop in this village. Now there are 3 tailoring shops in the village with 6 sewing machines. These three shops belong one each to Lingayat Golla and Muslim communities. It has become a household industry for them. They do not engage any workers. The family members usually participate in the tailoring work The clothes of the entire village are stitched in these shops only.

Pottery (Fig. 10)

44. There is one potter house since 4 generations in this village. This household belongs to Kummari caste. The family consists of the head of household his wife 3 sons and a daughter. They bring clay from the tank Gollavanikunta at a distance of one km. from the village. They supply earthen-ware utensils to the villagers throughout the year. Almost all communities use earthen-ware pots made by the local potter.

45. The potter also supplies *Arivani* (marriage pot) for the marriages and some required pots for funeral ceremonies besides utensils for household purposes. The remuneration paid to him to bring *Arivani* (marriage pots) at marriages is Rs. 30 and he is also given grain at the time of harvesting. His wife attends to household duties and some times assists in pot making. His son regularly attends to pottery work along with his father.

Industry

46. The most important household industry in Sivanagar village is tanning. Majority of the Muslim households are engaged in this industry. It is a whole

time industry to these people. They are engaged throughout the year in this work. Among the 100 surveyed households 9 families are fully engaged in this industry. They installed these units either in their houses or a separate house meant for this purpose. Besides this there are other household industries in the village. Out of the 100 surveyed households there are 17 households engaged in different types of household industrial activities. Among these tanning is the most important one. The Muslim community is also engaged in agricultural pursuits. Distribution of households engaged in industry is given in the following statement. (Table 23).

Statement III (9)

Industries taken up by the surveyed households

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	No. of House-holds	Caste/Community
1	2	3	4
1.	Tanning . . .	9	Muslims
2.	Tailoring . . .	3	Golla, Muslim, Lingayat (One each).
3.	Pottery . . .	1	Kummari
4.	Spinning and Weaving .	1	Padmasale
5.	Carpentary . . .	2	Viswabrahmin
6.	Goldsmithy . . .	1	Viswabrahmin
	Total .	17	

47. **Tanning.** In the modern age leather is being used in manufacturing shoes Chappals leather bags puppets etc. In daily life leather is being used in many ways. It is only due to its resistance to moisture wind cold and toughness it has got much importance. Now a days it has become an important tool of civilization. Leather is the skin of an animal. Tanning is the process of transforming skin to leather and Muslims of this village have taken up tanning and this village is famous for leather tanning.

Causes for localisation of tanning Industry in Sivanagar

48. The main factors that have contributed to the localisation of this industry in the village are as follows:

(a) Its proximity to Hyderabad city where plenty of hides and skins are available for tanning.

(b) Hyderabad city serves as good market for finished products.

(c) Availability of abundant *Tangedu* bark (Cassia Auriculata) and lime in the nearby forests.

(d) Availability of plenty of water in and around the village.

(e) Availability of cheap labour in the village.

(f) The existence of a number of sheep breeders in the surrounding villages which ensures the supply of the essential raw material.

Raw material used in the industry

49. Skins and hides are the important raw materials for this industry. Formerly they used to tan skins of both sheep and cows. Later tanning of cow skin was stopped as there were objections from the villagers. *Tangedu Chekka* (Cassia Auriculata) lime ground-nut oil and *Karakkaya* (Myrobalam) and salt are the raw materials required in tanning process (fig. 11). In Mushirabad (in Hyderabad city) there is a big hides and skins market from where they get their raw skins. Lime is available in the nearby villagers.

Type of tanning

50. There are mainly three types of tanning viz. vegetable tanning chrome tanning and Alluminium tanning. The vegetable tanning which is considered to be primitive is being practiced in this village. In the vegetable tanning skins are preserved by the use of stingy substance found in many trees. But in chrome tanning number of chemicals and enzymes are used. In both the methods the leather tanned is the same but the process is different. Vegetable tanning is the old and primitive method whereas chrome tanning is modern. The villagers even today adopt vegetable tanning and they are not aware of the other two methods. Detailed description of the vegetable tanning given in 1961 publication holds good even today. (please see Appendix.)

51. **Apparatus.** As a matter of fact there has been no significant change in the use of old implements and materials in completing the process of tanning (fig. 12, 13, 14). They are as follows:

(1) Earthen pots (2) Cement tanks (3) *Cherri* (4) *Manimoddu* (5) *Manikathi* (6) *Ghota* (7) *Thimmri* (8) *Ghota Chekka.* The details of these instruments and materials have been discussed in 1961 publication. (please see Appendix).

52. **Work-shop units.** A majority of work-shop units are located either in their dwellings or in separate houses. Those who do not have workshops of their own usually get their work done in the workshops of their friends.

Marketing the finished leather products (fig. 15)

53. The finished leather products are mainly sold in Hyderabad at Chudibazar. The Tanning co-operative Society sometimes takes the responsibility of marketing the products on a large scale. There are aslo some agents who act as middlemen between the buyers and sellers on commission basis. In the past the unit of weighment was 'pounds' and now they are selling in terms of kilomgrams. The rate varies depending on the quality of the leather. The quality of leather is decided depending upon the thickness.

Financial Assistance by the Banks

54. The Sivanagar Tanners Industrial Co-operative Society established in 1956 has been abolished in the year 1964 due to internal disputes of the members. Recently after the formation of Mandals a Grameena

Bank namely 'Manjeera Grameena Bank' was established in Jinnaram village. This bank is providing loans to different categories. The tanners of Sivanagar have also approached this bank and obtained a loan of about Rs. 1,20,000 for improving the tanning process.

Certain problems faced by the Tanning Industry

55. In the field survey it has been observed that during the past 25 years no sterenuous efforts were made for improving this industry by using modern technolgy available at Hyddrabad City. The major abstacles in the way of the development of this industry seem to be the paucity of funds lack of training in the use of improved tools and implements. Lack of proper knowledge and awareness about the latest methods of tanning due to unsatisfactory communication facilities and the absence of protected or organised market are also the major impediments in the progress of tanning industry.

56. **Model Tannery.** The Model tannery built in 1964 on the out-skirts of the village by the Tanner's Industrial co-operative Society of the village at a cost of Rs. 10,000 is not functioning. Even today it is not yet equipped with any instruments required for tanning. In place of co-perative society of this village a Rural Development Bank namely Manjeera Grameena Bank is now providing all financial assistance as far as possible.

Economic position of the Tanners

57. As a matter of fact the economic position of tanners of the village compared to that of other peoples who are engaged in agriculture and other allied pursuits is satisfactory. But some of the families with an intention to become rich quickly have invested all their wealth in tanning but unfortunately due to some seasons or other they became almost bankrupt. Among the Muslim households majority have taken upto agriculture and casual labour as subsidiary occupations besides tanning.

Family budget

Household Income and Expenditure 1986-87

58. The particulars of household average income and expenditure arranged in descending order are shown in the statement given below:

Statement III (10)

Household average income and expenditure, 1986-87

Sl. No.	Occupation	Household average	
		Income (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Contractor	15,000.00	5,875.00
2.	Teaching	11,500.00	9,950.00
3.	Kirana business	9,676.47	9,716.18
4.	Tanning	9,133.33	9,522.22

Statement III (10)—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
5.	Retired	8,550.00	6,481.25
6.	Hotel & Restaurant Keepers	8,000.00	8,833.00
7.	Goldsmith	8,000.00	6,900.00
8.	Cultivators	7,106.67	7,434.67
9.	Hair Dressers	7,000.00	7,050.00
10.	Dress Makers	6,666.67	6,966.67
11.	Carpenter	6,250.00	6,925.00
12.	Weavers & related workers	6,000.00	7,500.00
13.	Stone Cutters	5,000.00	5,050.00
14.	Pottery	4,500.00	6,200.00
15.	Washermen	4,400.00	5,095.00
16.	Clerical & related workers	4,187.50	4,650.00
17.	Construction	3,950.00	4,435.00
18.	Agricultural labourers	3,814.29	3,689.29
19.	Watchman	3,500.00	3,847.50
20.	Weaving (mats)	2,000.00	2,030.30
	Average	7,113.50	7,189.60

From the above statement it can be seen that both the average income and expenditure are the highest in case of the contractor who happened to be the Sarpanch of the village also followed by teaching profession. The expenditure of some of the households is more than their income. Of the total 100 households 72 households of different occupations have deficit budgets 22 households have surplus and only six households have balanced budgets. (Table 26).

Per Capita income and expenditure

59. The average per capita income and expenditure of the surveyed households are Rs. 1,096-07 and Rs. 1,107-80 respectively. The per capita income is more to the village Sarpanch compared to all other occupations. The per capita income and expenditure of this household are Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,958-32 respectively. For agricultural labourers the per capita expenditure is less than the per capita income. The following statement shows per capita income and expenditure by occupation.

Statement III (11)

Per capita income and expenditure by occupation, 1986-87

Sl. No.	Occupation	Per capita	
		Income (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Contractor (Construction of road works)	5,000.00	1,958.32
2.	Clerical & Related workers	1,288.46	1,430.71
3.	Goldsmith	1,600.00	1,380.00
4.	Teaching	1,533.33	1,326.67
5.	Tanning	1,264.62	1,318.46
6.	Retired	1,710.00	1,296.25
7.	Watchman	1,166.67	1,282.50

Statement III (11)– *Concld.*

1	2	3	4
8.	Carpenters	1,136.36	1,259.09
9.	Weavers & Related workers	1,000.00	1,250.00
10.	Culitvators	1,116.23	1,167.75
11.	Kirana business	1,126.71	1,131.34
12.	Dress makers (Tailors)	1,052.63	1,100.00
13.	Pottery	750.00	1,033.33
14.	Hotels & Restaurents	923.08	1,019.23
15.	Stone Cutters	833.33	841.67
16.	Agricultural labourers	809.09	782.58
17.	Washermen	628.51	727.86
18.	Construction	686.96	771.30
19.	Weaving (Mats)	571.43	580.00
20.	Hair Dresser	538.46	542.31
	Average	1,096.07	1,107.80

60. **Earnings per worker.** If we know the earnings per worker by occupations we can arrive at the actual remunerative return of occupations. Statement III (12) shows that the remuneration is more in the household of the contractor. He is a contractor doing some miscellaneous contracts and also attending to agriculture. Next to this come earnings in teaching Kirana business Carpenters and goldsmith occupations. All these occupations are more remunerative than the households of washermen and potter. These people get very low remuneration. The following statement shows the earnings per worker by occupation.

Statement III (12)

Earnings per worker by occupation

Sl. No.	Occupation	Earnings per worker (Rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Contractor	15,000.00
2.	Teaching	7,666.67
3.	Kirana business	3,427.08
4.	Carpenters	3,125.00
5.	Hotel and Restaurants	2,666.00
6.	Goldsmiths	2,666.00
7.	Tanning	2,568.75
8.	Dress Makers (Tailors)	2,500.00
9.	Stone cutters	2,500.00
10.	Watchman	2,333.33
11.	Cultivator	2,050.00
12.	Weavers & related workers	2,000.00
13.	Clerical and related workers	1,675.00
14.	Pottery	1,500.00
15.	Construction	1,436.00
16.	Hair Dressers	1,400.00
17.	Agricultural labourers	1,335.00
18.	Weaving (Mats)	800.00
19.	Washermen	104.76

61. **Imdebtedness by source.** Of the 100 households surveyed 68 households are in debts. The causes for incurring debts are many and varied. It is a common thing in villages to incur enormous amount of debts for unproductive purposes like marriages birth and death ceremonies festivals and other social ceremonies . It is also true of Sivanagar village. Generally loans are advanced on the execution of promissory note by charging exorbitant rates of interest. (Table 25).

Sources of borrowing and rates of interest

62. The statement below shows the sources of barrowing as of 1964-65 base survey and 1986-87 restudy.

Statement III (13)

Borrowing by source, 1964-65 & 1986-87

Sl. No.	Credit agency	1964-65		1986-87	
		Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Private money lenders	12,125.00	95.28	1,46,800.00	57.34
2.	Manjeera Grameena Bank	..	..	88,500.00	34.57
3.	Friends and relatives	600.00	4.72	20,700.00	8.09
	Total Rs.	12,725.00	100.00	2,56,000.00	100.00

Rates of interest and source

63. Sixty eight households have taken loans from various sources like banks relatives etc. at different rates of interest 23 households have taken loans from Bank at 10% rate of interest 4 households took loans from both relatives and money lenders and also 38 other households took loans at 24% rate of interest 3 households from both banks and relatives at 18% and one household at 18% to 24% interest. At present there are no co-operative credit societies in this village.

Terms and conditions and debt repayment

64. The 68 households which obtained money from various sources are governed by certain terms and conditions. Seven households have taken loans with a condition that they have to repay the loan amount within 2 years duration. Sixty one households have taken loans to repay these amounts within 3 years duration.

Security to obtain loans

65. Among the 68 households that obtained loans 39 households have obtained loans by personal security of which 12 are from bank 4 from relatives 22 from money lenders and one household from bank and other relatives. 28 households have obtained loans by mortgaging their lands as security. Among them 11 obtained loans from bank 15 from money lenders and 2 households from bank and relatives respectively and lastly one household has obtained loan from a money lender by mortgaging gold.

66. The major source of borrowing money for all the households is still the private money lenders only. (Table 24).

Indebtedness by cause

67. Very few people approach the co-operative credit societies and banks. Though the Government established a branch of Manjeera Grameena Bank at Jinnaram village but to avoid procedural delay the villagers prefer to apporach the private money lenders where they get the debt immediately. So they do not care even to pay high rates of interest. The following statement shows a comparative picture of indebtedness by cause and average amoung of indebtedness per household.

Statement III (14)

Indebtedness by cause and amount and households
(1965 *basic survey and* 1986 *re-study*)

Sl. No.	Cause of debt.	1965 Survey				1986 Re-study			
		No of house-holds	Amount (in Rs.)	Average debt per house-hold (in Rs.)	Percen-tage of debt due to cause (in Rs.)	No. of H.Hs.	Amount (in Rs.)	Average debt per house-hold (in Rs.)	Percen-tage of debt due to cause (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Investment in agriculture . . .	13	6,690.00	515.00	25.83	24	86,500.00	3,604	33.76
2.	Industries run by households . . .	5	7,195.00	1,440.00	27.78	8	31,000.00	3,875	12.10
3.	Business investment	3	2,300.00	766.67	8.88	7	32,400.00	4,628	12.65
4.	Marriage expenditure	8	5,050.00	631.25	19.49	12	59,200.00	4,933	23.11
5.	Domestic expenditure	15	4,670.00	311.33	18.02	13	36,200.00	2,784	14.13
6.	Purchase of Electrical items . . .	..	..	..	..	4	10,900.00	2,725	4.25
	Total . . .	44	25,905.00	588.98	100.00	68	256,200.00	3,767	100. 00

68. Indebtedness by cause as of 1965 basic survey indicates an amount of indebtedness to the tune of Rs. 25,905.00 for 44 out of the 100 surveyed households. Average indebtedness for the indebted households comes to Rs. 588 per household whereas at the re-study in the year 1986-87, 68 households of the 100 households covered by the survey are in debts. The total debts of these household is Rs. 2,56,200 and the average debt per household comes to Rs. 3,767.00.

Statement III (15)

Sales and purchase of valuable assets during 1981—85 *(Re-study)*

Sl. No.	Name of valuable assets	Value of assets purchased (in Rs.)	Value of assets sold (in Rs.)	Not purchased (+) Sold(–)
1.	Land	12,300	..	12,300

69. The assets aquired by to surveyed households are insignificant. Immovable property in the form of land only constituted the asset formation item.

Workers and Non-workers

70. The village population at the 1971 Census was 1626. Out of this total population, there were 607 workers and 1019 non-workers consisting 37.33 percent and 62.67 percent respectively. As of 1981 Census, the population of Sivanagar is 1937, comprising 696 workers and 1241 non-workers, forming 35.93 percent and 64.07 percent respectively.

Non-workers

71. The total non-workers at the 1981 Census year 1241 forming 64.07 percent to the total population of the village. In the village, there are various categories of population forming non-workers. They are as follows:

Statement III (16)

Non-workers by category and percentages

Sl. No.	Category of Non-workers	1981 Census population of the village			Percentage to total
		Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Full time students .	304	97	401	32.31
2.	Household duties . .	2	270	272	21.92
3.	Dependents . . .	260	307	567	45.69
4.	Others . . .	1	..	1	0.08
	Total	567	674	1,241	100.00

From the above statement, it can be seen that a large proportion of 45.69 percent of the non-workers are dependents, while full-time students and those engaged in household duties among both the sexes constituted 32.31 percent and 21.92 percent respectively. There was only one other non-worker category person forming a very insignificant percentage of 0.08. The following statement shows the age groups of the non-workers.

Statement III (17)

Non-workers by age group and percentage

Age Group	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
0—14 . .	488	372	860	69.30
15—34 . .	58	156	214	17.24
35—59 . .	2	81	83	6.69
60+ . . .	19	65	84	6.77
Total	567	674	1,241	100.00

72. It is seen from the above statement that out of the total 1241 non-workers, 674 are females and the remaining 567 are males. Again among the 674 females, 372 are aged upto 14 years, 156 are aged between 15 and 34 years, 81 are between 35 and 59 years and only 65 are aged 60 years and above. In the age group of below 14 years, males constitute a high proportion than females while in the other age groups females are in very high proportions compared to males.

Scheduled Caste non-workers by main activity and age group:

73. The scheduled caste people inhabiting this village are Budga-Jangams, Madigas and Mala Jangams. The percentage of scheduled caste population to the total population of the village is 7.64. The following statement shows the scheduled caste population by age group as per the 1981 Census.

Statement III (18)

Scheduled caste population by age group as of 1981 Census

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
0—14 . .	31	35	66	44.59
15—34 . .	13	20	33	22.30
35—59 . .	20	12	32	21.62
60+ . . .	8	9	17	11.49
Total	72	76	148	100.00

74. Out of the total 76 females, 35 are aged beow 14 years, 20 are aged between 15 and 34 years, 12 are between 35 and 59 years and only 9 are aged 60 years and above. Among the scheduled caste people, the non-workers are comprise in three main categories. They are as follows:—

Statement III (19)

Non-workers by category among the scheduled castes of the village as of 1981

Sl. No.	Category of non-workers	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Full time students .	5	..	5	7.58
2.	Household duties . .	..	..	..	..
3.	Dependents . . .	26	35	61	92.42
	Total	31	35	66	100.00

75. The respective number of persons in the above three categories are 5, 'Nil' and 61. All the 5 fulltime students are males. Among the 61 dependents, 35 are females and 26 are males. As per the 1981 Census data, the distribution of workers by place of birth is indicated in the following statement:

Statement III (20)

Workers by place of birth, 1981 Census

Sl. No.	Place of birth	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Same village . .	455	60	515	73.99
2.	Other villages of the district . . .	10	102	112	16.09
3.	Other towns of the district	12	12	24	3.45
4.	Other districts of the State Rural areas . .	3	32	35	5.03
	Urban areas .	..	10	10	1.44
	Total .	480	216	696	100.00

76. It is seen from the above statement that a large number of people were born in the referent village itself constituting nearly three-fourths (73.99 percent) to the total population. About 16.09 percent of the people were born in the other rural areas of the district and a small proportion of people (3.45 percent) were born in other towns of the district. Among those born in the rural areas of other districts are 3 males and 32 females. There were 10 females born in Urban areas of the other districts. It is also seen that the male population born in the same village is more than the female population. But females who are born in other villages of the district are comparatively larger in number compared to those born in towns of other districts. It shows that these villagers have contracted alliances with brides belonging to rural areas of the district and also other districts of the State.

The following statement shows the numbers of workers by age group and sex.

Statement III (21)

Workers by Sex and Age Group

Age group	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
0—14 . .	15	12	27	3.88
15—19 . .	30	22	52	7.47
20+ . . .	435	182	617	88.65
Total	480	216	696	100.00

Workers in both the sexes are found in small numbers in the age groups of below 14 years and 15-19 years. They comprised only one ninth to total while the remaining workers are in the age group of 20 years and above.

Survey population: Non-workers

77. Households belonging to different socio-economic and ethnic groups were selected for survey in the year 1986. The total population of the surveyed households is 650 of whom 347 are males and 303 are females. There are 300 workers (46.15 percent) and 350 non-workers (53.85 percent). When compared with the village population of 1981 Census, the workers percentage is 10.17 percent more than

that of the sample population. Similarly the non-workers of the village at the 1981 Census form 64.07 percent whereas the percentage of non-workers in the sample population of the village is 53.85 percent which is lower by 10.22 percent. The statement below shows the non-workers by religion, age group and sex.

Statement III (22)

Non-workers by religion, age-group and sex 1981—Re-study—III

Sl. No.	Religion/Caste	No. of house-holds	Age group and sex								
			0—14		15—59		60+		Total		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Hindus											
(a)	**S.C.**										
	Bindla	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3
	Budga Jangam	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	4	2	6
	Madiga	5	7	3	..	..	1	2	8	5	13
	Malajangam	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
(b)	**Others**										
	Brahmin	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	2	3	5
	Chakali	6	7	3	1	..	..	3	8	6	14
	Golla	13	11	14	3	7	..	3	14	24	38
	Kummari	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
	Lingayat	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Mangali	1	3	2	1	2	..	..	4	4	8
	Muthracha	11	8	17	1	1	1	1	10	19	29
	Padmasale	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	5
	Perika	17	25	16	3	13	..	2	28	31	59
	Pitchiguntla	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
	Uppari	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vaisya	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
	Viswabrahmin	3	2	2	1	4	..	..	3	6	9
	Muslims	27	55	46	7	31	..	3	62	80	142
	Total :	100	139	111	21	62	2	15	162	188	350

78. Among the non-workers, males are 46.29 percent and females 53.71 percent. It shows that in all the age groups of non-workers except 0-14 age group, females are more and in to age group 0-14 males are predominent. A large number of non-workers i.e. 250 (71.43 percent) are in the age group of 0-14 years. The remaining age group. of 15-59 and 60 + constitute a lesser number. i.e 83 and 17 respectively. When compared with the general population of the village, the full-time students and those engaged in households duties are more in number whereas dependents and retired persons are comparatively less proportionate as revealed in the statement given below.

Statement III (23)

Non-workers by category as of Re-study

Sl. No.	Category of non-workers	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Full-time students	78	19	97	27.71
2.	Household duties	..	82	82	23.43
3.	Dependents	70	82	152	43.43
4.	Infants	7	5	12	3.43
5.	Retired	2	..	2	0.57
6.	Others (Seeking employment)	5	..	5	1.43
	Total	162	188	350	100.00

Non-workers by place of birth

79. About 87.43 percent of the non-workers in the sample population of the 1986 Re-study were born in the same village 7.43 percent were born in other villages of the district, 0.85 percent were born in the towns of the same district and 2.86 percent were born in rural areas of the other district of the A.P. State and 1.43 percent were born in urban areas of the other districts in the A.P. State. The following statement shows the non-workers in the sample population by sex and place of birth. (Table 9)

Statement III (24)

Non-workers by place of birth and sex, Re-study 1986

Sl. No.	Place of birth	Non-workers			Percentage to total
		Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Same village . .	160	146	306	87.43
2.	Other villages in the district . . .	..	26	26	7.43
3.	Towns in the district .	..	3	3	0.86
4.	Other districts in the state				
	(a) Rural .	2	8	10	2.85
	(b) Urban .	..	5	5	1.43
	Total :	162	188	350	100.00

80. **Workers:** Among the 300 workers, 185 are males and 115 are females. Of the total workers, 159 persons both males and females are in the age group of 15-59. Among the remaining workers, 13 persons are in the age group of 0-14 comprising 6 males and 7 females. Lastly, in the age group of 60+ only 28 persons are found. Of them, 20 are males and 8 are females. The distribution of workers by religion and caste is as follows:—(Table 9)

Statement III (25)

Workers by Religion and caste, Age group and Sex as of Re-study

Sl. No.	Religion	No. of Households	Age group and Sex								Persons
			0—14		15—59		60+		Total		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Hindu											
(a)	**S.C.**										
	Bindla .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Budgajangam .	3	1	..	2	3	1	1	4	4	8
	Madiga . .	5	..	1	5	6	..	..	5	7	12
	Malajangam .	4	..	..	4	4	1	..	5	4	9
(b)	**Others**										
	Brahmin .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Chakali . .	6	..	..	10	8	2	1	12	9	21
	Golla . .	13	1	2	25	18	4	4	30	24	54
	Kummari .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	3
	Lingayat . .	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
	Mangali . .	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	5
	Muthracha .	11	..	2	13	12	4	1	17	15	32
	Padmasale .	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
	Perika . . .	17	1	1	24	16	2	1	27	18	45
	Pitchiguntla .	2	..	..	3	4	..	..	3	4	7
	Uppari . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Vaisya . .	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
	Viswabrahmin .	3	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
II. Islam (Muslim) .		27	1	1	55	21	6	..	62	22	84
	Total .	100	6	7	159	100	20	8	185	115	300

The following statement shows the workers by place of birth.

Statement III (26)

Workers by place of birth, Re-study 1986

Sl. No.	Place of birth	Workers			Percentage to total
		Males	Females	Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Same village	181	79	260	86.67
2.	Other villages of the district	..	24	24	8.00
3.	Urban areas of the district	..	1	1	0.33
4.	Other districts				
	(a) Rural areas	4	6	10	3.33
	(b) Urban areas	..	5	5	1.67
	Total	185	115	300	100.00

When compared with the workers of the 1981 Census village population to that of the survey population, the proportion of migrants is higher than that of the survey population. But this is not so in the case of the workers who were born in the same village. They are more in the Re-study population. The migrant population in the village as of 1981 Census formed 26.01 percent whereas the same at the re-study comprised 13.33 percent.

Employment status of workers by place of work

81. The place of work for 283 workers out of 298 is within the village boundaries while the remaining 15 workers attend to their routine work at places like Ramachandrapuram and Hyderabad towns. Out of these 283 workers are 116 cultivators, 22 agricultural labourers, 14 employees, 67 single workers and 64 family workers. All these 283 workers belonging to various categories attend to their routine works within a distance of 1 km to 15 kms. The cultivators, agricultural labourers, employees, single workers and family workers attend various types of works within a range of 3-5 kms.

Employment status and place of work by mode of transport

82. All the workers except 19 merchants, one protective service worker, 6 machinery workers, and one construction labourer reach their places of work within 30 minutes. One business person goes to his work place by bicycle within thirty minutes, whereas one protective service worker and machinery workers also reach their places of work within the same time. 14 business workers and 4 machinery fitters perform the journey by bicycle to their destiny within 1½ hours. Two business men travel by bicycle to reach their destiny in more than 1½ hours. Lastly, 2 business men, one machine worker and one labourer who travel by bus take more than 1½ hours to reach his place of work.

Workers by occupation and place of work

The statement below shows the place of work by occupation and distance for the 300 workers.

Statement III (27)

Workers by occupation and distance from place of work

Sl. No.	Occupation	Place of work and distance in K.M.						Total persons
		Less than one	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16—25	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Auxillary Nurse/Midwife	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2.	Teaching	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
3.	Professional workers	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
4.	Elected Official	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
5.	Clerical and related workers	4	..	1	..	..	..	5
6.	Branch Postmaster	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
7.	Merchants & shopkeepers	15	..	1	..	5	13	34
8.	Hotel & Restaurents	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
9.	Washing of clothes	21	..	..	..	..	..	21
10.	Barber	3	..	..	..	1	..	4
11.	Protective Service	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
12.	Cultivators	..	58	58	..	..	..	116
13.	Agricultural labourer	..	..	22	..	..	..	22
14.	Cattle rearing	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
15.	Spinners & Weavers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
16.	Tanners	41	..	..	..	..	..	41
17.	Tailors and dress makers	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
18.	Carpenters	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
19.	Stone Cutters	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

Statement III (27)—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Machinery fitters	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
21.	Goldsmith	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
22.	Potters	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
23.	Production and related workers	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
24.	Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Labourers	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Total	127	58	87	..	11	15	298

It is seen from the above statement that the place of work of 127 persons is less than one kilometre and for 58 persons, it is between 1-2 kilometres. For 87 persons, the distance is between 3-5 kilometres. There are 11 persons who attend their places of work at 11-15 kilometres distance and 15 persons travel distances between 16-25 kilometres also.

83. For the 127 persons who have to walk less than one kilometre and 58 persons who have to go 1 to 2 kms distance by walk take less than half an hour to reach their places of work.

Un-employed persons seeking employment by age group and sex

84. There are 22 households with one un-employed person atleast in each household among the 100 surveyed households. Among these households, only 5 persons are seeking employment. On person each among these 5 employment seekers one each is from among the Muthracha, Padmasale, Perika castes are in the age group of 15-19 years and one each among Padmasale and Viswabrahmin castes is in the age group of 20-24 years. All these persons have studied upto Matriculation and they want Government jobs only. There are no working persons who seek the employment. (Table 11.)

Employment seekers and educational level

85. Five non-workers seeking employment are found among the 100 surveyed households. All the 5 persons are males and they have registered themselves in the employment exchange. Among them, four have passed Matriculation and one has passed Intermediate. All the five persons fall under the age group of 15-24 years, and they are never married.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

1. In this chapter an attempt has been made to describe the various types of houses where people of the village live, their dress, ornaments, material equipments, food and drinking habits, the household composition, social customs and practices observed by the villagers in the life cycle of men and women from cradle to grave, and also the organs of village administration, statutory as well as traditional and leisure time activities. The methods of celebration of fairs and festivals, worship of deities, their knowledge and awareness and attitude on various social and developmental legislations that are taking place in the outside the world.

2. Field observations show that there has bee n no significant change in housing conditions. On the contrary, a number of depopulated houses in dilapidated condition were found in the field survey. It appears that the owners of these houses left the village to nearby towns, i.e. Patancheru and Hyderabad in search of employment or better livelihood. Due to this, there has been a considerable decrease in site value during the past 25 years.

House type

3. Generally, the housing pattern throughout the rural areas in Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh is more or less of the same type except for minor variations in internal arrangements. The houses of this village can conveniently be divided into four types viz, (1) *Bhavanthi*, (2) *Kaveliparu*, (3) *Gudise* and (4) *Daba*. People of sound economic standing usually construct a *bhavanthi* type of house. *Kaveliparu* type of houses are used by the middle class, while *gudiselu* (huts) are the abode of the poor. There is only one *daba* house in the village. The *bhavanthi* type of house is constructed with mud-walls and tiled roof. It consists of 3 to 6 rooms with open space in the middle. The *Kaveliparu* house consists of 2 gages, one in front and the other in the rear opening into the backyard of the house. No windows are found to these houses. It consists of only one room divided into two apartments with *thattis*. *Gudise* is poor man's abode. It has mud walls and palmyra roof and no windows. Among the 100 surveyed houses are 76 *penkutillu* (tiled houses) (fig. 16) and 23 *pakalu* (huts) and only one *daba* house.

4. Out of the 23 *paka* houses, 10 belong to the scheduled castes, one to Chakali, one to Golla, one to Kummari, 8 to Muthracha, one to Pitchiguntla castes and one to Muslim family. Among the 76 tiled houses, one belongs to Brahmin, 5 to Chakali, 11 to Golla, 3 to scheduled caste, 3 to Viswa brahmin and 26 to Muslim, one to Mangali, 3 to Muthracha, 2 to Padmasale, 17 to Perika, one each to Pitchiguntla, Uppari, Vaisya, Lingayat communities. There is only one *Daba* house belonging to Golla caste. The statement below shows the houses by type and caste/tribe/community.

Statement IV (1)

House type by caste/tribe/community 1986-87 *re-study*

Sl. No.	Religion/caste/ tribe/community	Total No. of house-holds	Paka	Penku-tillu	Daba
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
1.	Brahmin	1	..	1	..
2.	Chakali	6	1	5	..
3.	Golla	13	1	11	1
4.	Kummari	1	1	..	..
5.	Lingayat	1	..	1	..
6.	Mangali	1	..	1	..
7.	Muthracha	11	8	3	..
8.	Padmasale	2	..	2	..
9.	Perika	17	..	17	..
10.	Pitchiguntla	2	1	1	..
11.	Uppari	1	..	1	..
12.	Vaisya	1	..	1	..
13.	Viswabrahmin	3	..	3	..
Scheduled caste					
14.	Bindla	1	1	..	..
15.	Budga Jangam	3	3	..	..
16.	Madiga	5	3	2	..
17.	Malajangam	4	3	1	..
ISLAM					
18.	Muslim	27	1	26	..
	Total	100	23	76	1

Building material

5. Usually the material used in building the house consists of mud, tiles, wood, paddy-straw or *darbha* grass apart from cement and concrete. Out of the 100 houses,76 are constructed with mud-walls, 23 houses have *thattees* (bamboos and sticks) and one house has brick walls plastered with cement. Door-frames and windows are made of wood and only 3 houses have the doors made with thatched grass.

Houses and amenities

6. Of the 100 surveyed houses, only 3 have separate compounds and the remaining 97 are independent houses without compounds. All these 100 houses belong to the same villagers and they are living from ancestral times. Of late, the villagers are slowly realising the

importance of proper ventilation to the houses. Some of the newly built houses are provided with ventilation and other facilities. In a few houses, bore-hole latrines also have been constructed. The local tiles are slowly disappearing giving place to RCC, Mangalore tiles and asbestos sheets in a few cases. The tradition of raising mud-walls also is being given up slowly.

7. Household accommodation—Statement II-(4) in Chapter II shows that the household congestion index of the referent village is higher than all the neighbouring villages selected for comparative study. It also shows that the condition of the accommodation is congested compared to other selected villages of its neighbourhood. The following statement shows the number of houses by number of rooms and caste/tribe/community.

Statement IV (2)

Household accommodation by caste/tribe/community or re-study

S. No.	Religion/caste/tribe/community	No. of house-holds	Persons living		Total	No. of rooms	Average No. of persons per room
			M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Hindu						
1.	Brahmin	1	3	3	6	4	1.5
2.	Chakali	6	20	15	35	11	3.2
3.	Golla	13	44	48	92	33	2.8
4.	Kummari	1	4	2	6	1	6.0
5.	Lingayat	1	2	2	4	3	1.3
6.	Mangali	1	8	5	13	4	3.3
7.	Muthracha	11	27	34	61	23	2.7
8.	Padmasale	2	8	2	10	4	2.5
9.	Perika	17	55	49	104	47	2.2
10.	Pitchiguntla	2	7	6	13	3	4.3
11.	Uppari	1	..	1	1	1	1.0
12.	Vaisya	1	3	2	5	3	1.7
13.	Viswa-brahmin	3	9	7	16	6	2.7
	Scheduled Caste						
14.	Bindla	1	2	2	4	4	1.0
15.	Budga Jangam	3	8	6	14	3	4.7
16.	Madiga	5	13	12	25	9	2.8
17.	Malajangam	4	10	5	15	4	3.8
	ISLAM						
18.	Muslims	27	124	102	226	74	3.1
	Total	100	347	303	650	237	2.7

Type of family (fig. 19)

8. There are four types of families categorised as of 1985-86 survey. They are as follows—(1) Simple family, (2) Intermediate family, (3) Joint family and other types of families. (1) A simple family is one where the husband and wife with or without unmarried children live. (2) An intermediate family is one where a married couple and unmarried brother and sister live. (3) A joint family consists of married couple with married sons/daughters or with married brothers/sisters. Lastly, the other type of family is one which do not fall under any of the three above categories. The following statement shows the family type.

Statement IV (3)

Family type as of 1985-86 *re-study*

Sl. No.	Type of family	1985-86 re-study	
		No. of house-holds	Percen-tage
1	2	3	4
1.	Simple	42	42.00
2.	Intermediate	40	40.00
3.	Joint	13	13.00
4.	Other type	5	5.00
	Total	100	100.00

It is seen from the above statement that the number of simple families is more than that of the remaining three categories of families.

9. Out of the 100 households covered in the survey, 42 are nuclear families, 20 are lineal families, 15 are sub-nuclear, 11 are lineal collateral joint families 4 each of supplemented nuclear, collateral joint families and one supplemented collateral joint family. The following statement shows the type of households by caste/tribe/community. (Table 5).

Statement IV(4)

Distribution of households classified by caste/tribe/community of head of households and type of households

S. No.	Type of households	Number of households whose head of household belongs to									
		Bindla	Brahmin	Budga Jangam	Chakali	Golla	Kummari	Lingayat	Madiga	Mala-Jangam	Mangali
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Nuclear	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	4	..
2.	Supplymented Nuclear	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3.	Sub-Nuclear	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	1	..	..
4.	Single person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5.	Collateral joint	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
6.	Supplemented collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Lineal	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Lineal-Collateral joint	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
	Total	1	1	3	6	13	1	1	5	4	1

Statement IV (4)—*Concld.*

Number of households whose head of household belongs to									S. No.	Type of households
Muthracha	Padmasale	Perika	Pitchi guntla	Uppau	Vaisya	Viswabrahmin	Muslims	Total Households		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1	2
4	2	9	..	..	1	2	13	42	1.	Nuclear
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	2.	Supplemented Nuclear.
2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	15	3.	Sub-Nuclear.
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	4.	Single person
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5.	Collateral joint
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6.	Supplemented collateral joint.
3	..	1	1	..	..	1	8	20	7.	Lineal
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	11	8.	Lineal-Collateral joint.
11	2	17	2	1	1	3	27	100		Total

Dress (fig. 17)

10. Generally, the dress worn by the males in the village consists of a dhoti, a banian or a shirt. In general, the local people prefer shirt and a banian. Some of the males among Hindus and almost all Muslim men wear lungi instead of dhoti because the former is more comfortable than the latter. Some people put *kanduva* (upper cloth) on their shoulders and some will cover the entire upper part of their body. The working class people wear only dhoti and banian while working in the field. They feel comfortable in this dress. The younger generation of the villagers wear pant and shirt also. Whenever they visit other villages, they wear a fine shirt, dhoti and head gear. A few adults who work nearby the town will also wear pant and shirt. Children generally wear shirts and knickers. Majority of the Muslim people wear lalchi and lungi. Younger generation of the Muslim community wear pyjamas, shirts and bush-shirts. They use a red cap called topi on the head and very few persons wear head-gear also. Muslim boys between 5 to 15 years use kurtha and pyjama and a cloth cap. This cap is called *dopalli* topi.

11. The typical dress of a woman consists of a saree and *ravika* (blouse). Modern generation of the ladies wear saree and langa (skirt) which is under wear and *ravika* (blouse) and bracery. Muslim women wear kurtha and langa or pavada. Over this, they wear *pavita* which is of 2 to 3 metres in length covering the entire body from neck to feet. Girls of 5 to 15 years

wear gowns and pyjamas, and some of them cover their chest with a long cloth of 2 to 3 metres length. Muslim women folk wear different colours of these clothes. The villagers wear new clothes on all festival occasions and also other social occasions like marriages, etc. (Table 13).

Foot wear

12. The common foot-wear used both by men and women are chappals. Some agriculturists wear the foot-wear prepared by the local Madigas and some will purchase from Hyderabad or Secunderabad whenever they visit.

Ornaments

13. Different types of ornaments are used by females and in rare cases, males also are found using some kind of ornaments. Generally the ornaments worn by the local people are made of either gold or silver. But now-a-days rolled-gold ornaments have also become popular among the younger generation, especially among the poorer section. The merchants who visit this village bring many varieties of wearing ornaments specially for females from Sangareddy or from Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The gold and silver ornaments are prepared by local goldsmiths. If the goldsmith is not aware of new design technique, he gets it prepared from the city goldsmith and hands over to the concerned individual.

14. The ornaments worn by the males in general are finger-rings made up of either gold or silver prepared by the local goldsmiths. In the past, the old people were wearing the *Nadumugolusu* (waist belt) made of silver. *Chevulapogulu* (ear ornaments) are also worn by some of the males which are made of either gold or silver.

15. The ornaments worn by women are many and varied. The females generally use gold ear ornaments called *kammalu* and nose rings known as *mukkupudakalu.* They are in different coloured stones with different sizes. All the married women wear *mangalasutram* (marriage locket) in the middle of *nallapusala danda* (necklace of black beeds). *Mettelu* (toe-rings) made of silver are also used by the married women. It is a taboo for the widows to wear the *mangala-sutram, mattelu* and bangles. Instead of glass bangles, they wear bangles made up of silver or gold which are called *murugulu* (wristlets). *Oddanam* (waist belt) is belt like ornament used over the saree around the waist. Only women of the older generation particularly of the Komati caste still wear this ornament. Chain or *Nanu* made of gold is used by the well-to-do people. An unmarried girl can wear all these ornaments except *talibottu* and *mattelu.* The Muslim ladies wear glass-banlges and gold chains. Some of them also wear *kallagolusulu* made of silver. They also use *mattelu* and they do not use *bottu* (vermilion mark on the forehead). Some of the younger women use plastic ornaments. Males among them wear finger rings made of either gold or silver.

Food and other habits

16. The staple food of the villagers is rice. A few households take coarse grains like jowar and a few take rice. Muslim households take wheat along with rice. Presently with the introduction of two rupees per K.G. rice all people are taking rice also along with wheat and millets. They take vegetables like brinjals, cucumbers, lady fingers and dal along with rice. Consumption of vegetables is common among the middle and higher section of the people. Most of the people, except Brahmins, Vaisyas and Viswabrahmins, all are non-vegetarians and they consume meat of domesticated animals like goats, sheep and fowl, etc. Very few people use the milk and milk products. Though some of the households are having cows and she-buffaloes, they do not use milk and milk products but they sell the milk in the nearby towns. Some people from the twin cities also go to this village to purchase milk. Most of the people in the village are labourers. They work in the fields and they take meals three times daily. Muslims generally take the cow's mutton. But beaf is prohibited among all the Hindus except Madigas. Pork is also prohibited among the Muslims as well as other Hindus except Madigas. According to the economic status of the individual, the consumption of non-vegetarian dishes varies. Sweet preparations like *boorelu, payasam* are prepared as special dishes on the occasions of social functions like marriages and birth ceremonies.

Drinks

17. Most of the villagers take either coffee or tea prepared in the houses or take from the hotels in the village. It has become a habit of the male members to go to the hotel at least once in a day for taking tea. People of all castes in the village except Brahmin, Lingayat and Vaisya drink toddy and liquor. There are one toddy shop, and one arrack shop in the village. Most of the old people drink toddy everyday throughout the year. There is a toddy shop maintained by a Goundla man of a neighbouring village. The arrack shop also is maintained by one Goundla caste person. Generally poor people take toddy or arrack in the evening after the day's work. They explain that after taking this they forget their body pains and worries. Some of the Muslims and Perika caste people who visit Hyderabad bring and consume drinks like brandy, whisky and beer also. Among the 100 surveyed households, about 80 households consume either toddy or arrack.

Smoking

18. Smoking is quite common among the males. Many older people smoke *chutta* (cigar) which is made of tobacco leaf. Very few persons smoke cigarettes. Chewing pan with jarda is a common thing mainly among the women of the older generation.

Utensils (fig. 18)

19. People of Sivanagar village, irrespective of caste, creed, use earthern ware and aluminium utensils for cooking purposes. Earthern ware are used for

cooking curries, dal, boiling milk, etc. Aluminium utensils are used for cooking rice. Earthern ware are supplied by the local potter-man whenever they require. Small pots used for supplying curries are called *kura-ginnelu* made of either steel or aluminium. Some castes like Brahmin, Perika, Vaisya and Golla use steel plates for eating and drinking. In the past, the lower caste people like Mala and Madiga were using the earthern pots for storing drinking water. But now these people are also using aluminium or steel utensils for drinking purposes. Some rich families among the Perikas are also found using glass crockery for drinking purposes. Other household items commonly used by the villagers for storing foodgrains are either a bamboo receptacle called *gampa* or a big earthern pot. These bamboo receptacles are purchased from the Yerukalas (S.T.) who come to this village once in a month for selling. Among the 100 surveyed households, 11 households are using earthenware utensils for cooking purposes, while the 66 households are using aluminium utensils and 23 households are using stainless steel utensils for cooking purposes. (Table 12).

Bedding material

20. Generally in the village, it is a custom to offer a mat to the visitors for sitting while cots are used for sleeping. Among the 100 surveyed households, only 10 households are having nowar cots and 11 households are having rope cots which are also called *nulaka manchamulu*. *Nowar* (tape) cots are used by some Brahmin families, Bindla (SC) family, Budga Jangam (SC) and Lingayat families. Rope-cot is used by the Budga-Jangam, Kummari and Madiga castes only. The bedding material commonly used in this village is quilt. Children and women sleep on these quilts. Old sarees are folded together and the ends are stitched together. It is easy to wash them also when they become dirty.

Furniture

21. Majority of the households do not possess any furniture. Only 37 households of Brahmin, Golla, Lingayat, Padmasale, Perika, Vaisya, Viswabrahmin castes and Muslims are having tables. Golla, Mangala, Vaisya and 23 families of Muslims are having Divans.

Presence of luxury goods

22. 20 out of 100 households possess costly and luxury goods including wrist watches, table clocks, radios, transistors, cycles and scooters. But some of the other households are also having wrist watches, table clocks, radios and transistors, cycles, wall-clocks, scooters, colour television, camera, telephones and tape-recorders and one household is possessing petromax light. The households possessing these articles are neither educated nor rich. In some cases, it indicates the status and standard of the households having these luxury goods. Some families i.e. Bindla (SC) one family, 3 families of Budga-jangam (SC), 2 households of Chakali, 3 households of Golla, 5 Madiga families, 4 Mala Jangam families, 6 Muthracha and 3 Perika households are not having any type of luxury goods. Among the 17 families of Perikas, one family is possessing a colour television. (Table 14).

Light and fuel

23. Among the 100 surveyed households, electricity is available for 3 households only. Kerosene lamps are generally used by a majority of the households. No steps have so far been taken by the Panchayat authorities in supplying the electricity for domestic purposes.

24. Fire-wood is mainly used as fuel for cooking purposes. In the 100 surveyed households fire-wood is used as fuel in 6 migrant families, and in the 94 non-migrant families belonging to various communities, fire-wood is used as fuel. Among the 100 selected sampled households, 45 households use electricity and 55 households use kerosene.

Life cycle

25. **Social relations and connected rituals in the life cycle:** The village mainly consists of Hindu and Muslim populations. Social customs and ceremonies observed by all the castes of Hindus are more or less same except for some minor variations. There is considerable difference between the religious customs of Muslims and those of Hindus. Some of the customs and rituals of Hindus and Muslims have already been discussed extensively in the first Survey Monograph of 1961. There has been no significant change during the last 23 years so as to bring any changing features in the performance of these customs and rituals. There seems to be a change in the expenditure pattern in performing the marriages as previously every one including the poor used to perform his son's or daughter's marriage with great pomp and show. Another significant change is the gradual and perceptible reduction in the number of child marriages. It is not due to Hindu Marriage Act but certain socio-economic factors have influenced to a considerable extent the discontinuance of child marriages. Regarding inter-caste marriages among the Hindu castes, change has yet to percolate into the minds of the village people.

Religions

26. *Bhajana mandali.* Umamaheswari Bhajana Mandali has been formed in the village about 3 years ago. Bhajans are conducted every Monday and Friday in the Siva temple.

Temples and places of worships

The people of Sivanagar village worship the following deities.

1. Muthyalamma
2. Pochamma
3. Balamma
4. Mahankalamma
5. Durgamma
6. Maisamma
7. Mallanna

Detailed description of the deities is given below.

27. **Muthyalamma:** She is worshipped by the villagers whenever the chicken-pox spreads over in the village. The deity is supposed to cause chicken-pox in the village.

28. **Pochamma:** This female deity is supposed to cause small-pox. To appear before this deity and to keep her in good moods, people of this village celebrate a festival called 'Pochamma Kolupu' in the month of May. This deity is symbolised in a wooden image. The villagers fix a particular day to celebrate the festival and on that day people take rice and jaggery water to the deity and offer them to her. In this village, the Scheduled Caste people have their own *Pochamma* deity. These people independently celebrate their festival.

29. **Balamma:** She is the Goddess of fertility and supposed to cause sterility in women who do not worship her. This deity is worshipped by the newly delivered mothers for a good spring of milk.

30. **Mahakalamma:** In the past, people of the village used to celebrate Mahakalamma festival every year regularly. But the present generation is celebrating this festival whenever there is an epidemic like cholera. This deity is supposed to cause cholera. Whenever cholera spreads in the village, this deity is worshipped by the villagers.

31. **Durgamma:** (Fig. 20) This temple was built outside the village. This deity is carved out in a stone slab. This deity is supposed to preside over the destinies and welfare of the villagers. She is worshipped in the month of May and June. To this deity, the villagers sacrifice goat or a buffalo.

32. **Maisamma:** This deity is worshipped once in three or four years, 15 days before the harvesting starts. There is a belief that this Goddess protects the boundries of the village and standing corps in the fields.

33. **Mallanna:** Mallanna is the caste deity of Gollas. This God is worshipped by Gollas only. It is represented in a stone slab. He is worshipped in the month of March.

34. Besides the Gods and Goddesses in the village, there are two Hanuman temples (Fig. 21) also in the village. Lord Hanuman is very papular God in the village. The villagers offer worship to Lord Hanuman on every Saturday. Some of the families in the village worship him daily during the evening times.

35. Generally Muslims worship at the Masjid only. There is a mosque in the village. (Fig. 22). On Friday, every Muslim male takes bath, puts on washed clothes and attend the prayer at noon in the mosque. Very few old Muslims in the village go for prayers to the mosque everyday. They offer prayers 5 times in the morning, noon, evening, sunset, after sunset (Fajar, Zohar, Asar, Maghrib, Yesha). They attend the prayers strictly according to time. The wish and ambition of every Muslim in the village is that atleast they visit Macca once in their life time. This pilgrimage visit is called Haj. It is celebrated yearly once in Macca where all the world people participate there.

36. There is Lord Siva temple in the village. People of this village visit this temple on every Saturday and offer coconuts and pray God.

Festivals

37. In Sivanagar, Hindus celebrate many festivals; some of them celebrate on small scale with joy and enthusiasm. The way of observance differs and they have many ways. There are certain common practices which mark the festive occasions in general. One or two days before the festival, they white wash their houses. They smoothen the houses and sprinkle the dung water early in the front-yards of houses, and decorate with *muggulu.* They beautify the doors and gates with mango leaves, festoons, which are the symbol for good omen. All people wake up early in the morning and take oil-bath and put on either new or washed clothes. The festivals celebrated in the village are recorded in serial order according to Telugu calendar in the 1961 publication. There has been no change in the observance of the festivals.

Leisure and recreation

38. In Sivanagar village, people spend their leisure time in listening radio-song programmes, tape-recorders and T.V. Every Staturday, people attend cinema programme on T.V. Children play different kinds of games in the village. *Chemmachekka* is popular among the girls. Even the women also play this game in the night times when they get leisure time. Now-a-days, cinemas in the nearby towns have become main focus of leisure time activity. Patancheru is the nearest town where all these recreational facilities are available.

Power and prestige

39. There are various factors contributing to recognise the individual's power and prestige in the social life of villagers. At the village level, Panchayat is the highest body having power and prestige. The *Sarpanch* (President) holds the supreme power in the Panchyat. He involves in many activities and discharges his duties smoothly. He consults the members of other communities. The *Sarpanch* of the village belongs to Perika caste. He was elected as *Sarpanch* with the support of his caste as well as some other communities.

Village Panchayat Organisation

40. The village Panchayat of Sivanagar was established in the year 1954. Election was held through secret ballot system and 6 members were elected at the first election. At present, there are 11

members in the village Panchayat. The election was again held in the year 1981. The following are the members in the village Panchayat. All are elected by secret ballot system only.

Statement IV(5)

Village Panchayat Body

Sl. No.	Name and designation	Age	Caste	Educational level	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sri K. Prabhakar Rao, Sirpanch	27	Perika	Inter	Cultivation
2.	,, N. Ramulu, Upa Sirpanch	35	Yadava	..	Cultivation
3.	,, A. Durgaiah, Member	40	Mutharacha	..	Cultivation
4.	,, K. Nagabushanam, Member	32	Kummari	SSC	Cultivation
5.	,, Chakali Vengiah, Member	35	Chakali	..	Agrl. Labour
6.	,, Chandraiah, Member	38	Harijan (Madiga) SC	..	Agrl. Labour
7.	Smt. Narasamma, Member	42	Mutharacha	..	Agrl. Labour
8.	,, Arifabee, Member	38	Muslim	..	Agrl. Labour
9.	Sri Kare Rasheed, Member	36	Muslim	..	Agrl. Labour
10.	Smt. Kairunnisabegum, Member	36	Muslim	..	Agrl. Labour
11.	Sri D. Sate, Member	38	Muslim	..	Agrl. Labour

41. Among all the members of the executive body, Sri K. Prabhakar Rao of Perika caste is the youngest person. He is a well educated man. The welfare activities taken up by the village Panchayat include the digging of three bore-wells, repairing the roads, providing street lights in the village. The main source of income is house tax. The other sources are Rahadari and capital on land revenue. The statement below shows the income and expenditure of Sivanagar Panchayat for the year 1985-86.

Statement IV(6)

Income and expenditure of the village Panchayat for the year 1985-86

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Items of expenditure			
			Electricity bill (street lights)	Roads	Drainage	Genl. expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985-86	2,900	2,825	1,270	520	280	755

Factions and clique

Civil and criminal cases

42. There has been no criminal case in the village during the past 23 years. Generally there is strife between upper castes and lower castes in the village. Though there exists certain kind of co-operation between these two groups in the field of economy, there seems to be an inner conflict and tension, as the upper castes try to assert their superior status which has been their right from the beginning, and the lower castes are trying to build up their socil stauts to catch up with upper castes. Among the poorer castes like Mala, Madiga and Pitchiguntla, there appears to be a, kind of hatred and bitterness towards the business men of the village.

Assembly elections

43. Sivanagar village comes under the jurisdiction of Narsapur Legislative Assembly constituency. During the period 1970 to 1985, general elections were held for the Assembly in 1972, 1977, 1983 and 1985. Recent Assembly elections were held in the year 1985. Sri C. Vittal Reddy, C.P.I. (Communist Party of India) candiate won the election by defeating Sri Nandi Yellaiah of the Congress (I) Party.

Lok Sabha elections

44. Sivanagar village comes under the jurisdiction of Siddipet Lok Sabha constituency. At the 1984 elections, Dr. Vijaya Rama Rao of the Telugu Desam Party has been elected defeating the Congress (I) Party candidate.

Range of contact with outside world

45. The location of the village is between the capital city of Hyderabad and the industrial area of Ramachandrapuram, Sangareddy and also the nearby National High-way from Hyderabad to Nagpur city via Patancheru, which is the nearest town of the village. The villagers frequently visit Madras and Bombay cities and Yadagirigutta, Vemulawada and

Tirupati pilgrim centres and also a few persons visited Delhi for various purposes. The travel index of persons varies with their occupation. It is lowest among the family workers i.e., agricultural-labourers, general labourers and highest among cultivators, employees and tanners. One Muslim family visited Delhi, Kashmir and Himalayas. Some rich families of Perika and Munnurukapu and Muslims visited Madras, Tirupati, Vijayawada and other important pilgrim centres of the state. However, it may be seen that the maximum distant place travelled has been covered through travel index and not the frequency of travel to different places.

Knowledge, attitude and opinion about important matters of public interest

Untouchability

46. Even to-day untouchability is prevalent among castes in the village. But the intensity of this problem has come down at different levels during the past 25 years. At present, the touch of a scheduled caste man is not considered polluting or unclean except among some conservative and orthodox households. Untouchability is limited only to items like food and water, entering into the temples and houses of the higher caste people. Of late, a few members of twin cities are making frequent visits to this village and are highlighting the evils of untouchability.

Family planning

47. Majority of the people were not aware of the family planning in the past. Now the villagers are making frequent visits either to Patancheru or Hyderabad. They are now aware of the importance of family planning. Now and then, family planning programmes are also being conducted in the village by the government. Some of the educated persons are also trying to convince and educate the poor and uneducated people. Out of the 100 heads of households, 41 are illiterates have knowledge about family planning methods i.e., vasectomy, tubectomy, the use of nirodh, loop and oral pills, etc. Nine members of illiterates were not aware of any of these methods. 38 persons who have studied upto matriculation have knowledge about vasectomy, tubectomy, the use of nirodh, and 5 persons knew the loop and oral pills. 7 persons informed that they do not know the use of the family planning methods. They are also well aware of the importance of the family planning (Table 19).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

1. The analysis of various social and economic factors of the village discussed extensively in the preceding chapters create an impression that even today, it is neither a completely backward nor a well advanced village. It has limited resources and abundance of man-power. Agricluture is the main economic activity besides tanning industry which provides employment throughout the year. Poor families of the village are mainly engaged in agricultural labour, tailoring, toddy selling and masonry for their livlihood. On the whole, there has been or radical change in the economic condition of the village during the past 25 years. Agricultural production is still very low on account of the age-old methods of production. Only a few persons are aware of the chemical fertilizers and they are handicapped by the non-availability of these items. Proper distribution of fertilizers and seeds among the needy agriculturists may enable the people to adopt modern technologies of agriculture.

2. The growth rates of the population of the village during the decades 1961—71, and 1971—81 were 6.07 per cent and 19.13 per cent respectively. This abnormal increase in the population in 1971—81 compared to 1961—71 seems to be due to the establishment of Arabic School and other few welfare institutions in the village.

3. As regards sex ratio, the village exhibits a trend different from that of the taluk and the district rural areas. As per 1961 Census, the village had a sex-ratio of 1001 females per 1000 males. At the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, it has decreased to 900 females per 1000 males and 884 females per 1000 males respectively.

4. Though the village has been very popular in tanning industry right from the beginning but the quantity and quality of goods have not been improved, due to the age-old methods of production still prevailing in the village. No steps have so far been taken to modernise this industry on the modern scientific lines. Unless modern methods area adopted, the future of this industry is bound to be gloomy. Economically the tanners are fairly well settled compared to agriculturists of the village. The Manjeera Grameena Bank located nearby is the main source of financial assitance. This bank is extending financial help in times of economic crisis but to a limited extent.

5. There has been a slight change in the income pattern of the individual during the past 25 years. The prices are soaring high but the wages paid to them are still static. As a result, their increased meagre income cannot make both ends meet.

6. In the field of literacy, the village is not poor compared to the surrounding villages. This shows that people are taking interest even in the functioning of the existing educational institutions in the village The establishment of the Arabic Jamia school by the local Muslims in 1964 was also attracting a good number of Muslims not only from the surrounding villages but a few even from Hyderabad also.

7. The Perikas and Gollas by virtue of their social and economic superiority and Muslims by virtue of their numerical strength play an important part in the political and social life of the village. The members of the three political parties i.e., Congress Communist and Telugu Desam are in grim struggle for the capture of political power in the village. Their is no inter-caste conflict found in the village, during the last 25 years.

8. The landscape and the topography of the village provide a beautiful scenery with green paddy fields. The village tank and small hillocks and barren rocks lend the village with some picturesque appearance. But one finds that the streets of the village are full of heaps of rubbish and dung. The insanitary condition of the village is due to the leather industry run in the village. On the whole, the sanitary condition of the village is vey bad.

9. At present, the untouchability among the Hindu religion is not practiced in the village. It is limited only to items like food and water. There is no restriction to enter into the temples, public places and houses of the higher caste people in the village.

10. This re-study was intended to know the degree of development achieved so far in relation to its location nearer to an urban centre, Hyderabad and Secunderabad twin cities, and Ramachandrapuram industrial area. Neither the distance and direction from other establishments point nor its position in relation to its surroundings have exerted a powerful influence in shaping its development during the past 25 years. Compared to the previous study, there has been no significant change in the agricultural front.

11. A few educated and middle class families have still a grater say in dispensing social justice. A large number of the inhabitants lead economically a backward life. Along with agriculture and tanning, there is ample scope for developing poultry and dairy farming which have a potential market at Patancheru, B.H.E.L., Ramachandrapuram Industrial area, the fast growing industrial centres. Given proper twist and financial support, ryots of the village can show better results in these fields, and supplement their income level for an assured economy. Yet, rural characteristics will not disappear, since topograhy, geology, and climatic condition given to each village will retain its own flavour, that shines especially there, and even more in its own skies which determine the needs of the people and the landscape.

APPENDICES I

TABLES

SIVANAGAR

Table No. 1

Distribution of Population classified by Age, Sex, Age group and Marital Status

Age-group	Never Married			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0- 4	85	43	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
5- 9	90	57	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
10- 14	88	45	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
15- 19	48	34	14	16	1	15	..	..	..
20- 24	16	15	1	35	9	26	..	..	..
25- 29	5	4	1	53	29	24	..	..	..
30- 34	1	1	..	33	21	12	1	1	..
35- 44	..	..	..	59	28	31	1	..	1
45- 54	..	..	..	49	26	23	6	..	6
55- 69	..	..	..	30	20	10	8	2	6
70+	..	..	..	8	7	1	17	4	13
Total	333	199	134	283	141	142	33	7	26

Table No. 1— concld.

Distribution of Population classified by Age, Sex, Age group and Marital Status

Divorced			Uncassified			Total			Age-group
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	85	43	42	0—4
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	57	33	5—9
..	..	..	..	..	..	88	45	43	10—14
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	35	29	15—19
..	..	..	..	..	..	51	24	27	20—24
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	33	25	25—29
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	23	12	30—34
1	..	1	..	..	..	61	28	33	35—44
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	26	29	45—54
..	..	..	..	..	..	38	22	16	55—69
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	11	14	70+
1	..	1	..	..	..	650	347	303	Total

Table 2

Distribution of households and population classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex

Religion	1 Bindle (SC)			2 Brahmin			3 Budga Jangam (SC)		
	H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Hindu	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	8	6
II. Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	8	6

Table 2—contd.

Distribution of households and Population classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex

Religion	7 Lingayat			8 Madiga (SC)			9 Malajangam (SC)		
	H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
I. Hindu	1	2	2	5	13	12	4	10	5
II. Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	2	2	5	13	12	4	10	5

Table 2—contd.

Distribution of Households and Population classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex

Relgion	13 Perika			14 Pichiguntla			15 Uppari		
	H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
I. Hindu	17	55	49	2	7	6	1	..	1
II. Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17	55	49	2	7	6	1	..	1

Table 2– contd.

Distribution of Households and Population classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex

4 Chakali			5 Golla			6 Kummari			Religion
H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
6	20	15	13	44	48	1	4	2	I. Hindu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II. Muslim
6	20	15	13	44	48	1	4	2	Total

Table 2—contd.

Distribution of Households and Population classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex

10 Mangali (Barbar)			11 Muthracha			12 Padmasale			Religion
H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	1
1	8	5	11	27	34	2	8	2	I. Hindu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II. Muslim
1	8	5	11	27	34	2	8	2	Total

Table 2– concld.

Distribution of Households and Population classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex

16 Vysya			17 Viswabrahmin			18 Muslim			Total			Religion
H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F	H.H.	M	F	
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	
1	3	2	3	9	7	..	..	..	73	223	201	I. Hindu
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	124	102	27	124	102	II. Muslim
1	3	2	3	9	7	27	124	102	100	347	303	Total

Table 3

Distribution of households classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Mother-Tongue of Head of household

Religion	Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of households where Mother-Tongue of head of household is		
		Language—1 Telugu	Language—2 Urdu	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Hindu	1. Bindla (SC)	1	..	1
	2. Brahmin	1	..	1
	3. Budgajangam (SC)	3	..	3
	4. Chakali	6	..	6
	5. Golla	13	..	13
	6. Kummari	1	..	1
	7. Lingayat	1	..	1
	8. Madiga (SC)	5	..	5
	9. Mala Jangam (SC)	4	..	4
	10. Mangali	1	..	1
	11. Muthracha	11	..	11
	12. Padmasale	2	..	2
	13. Perika	17	..	17
	14. Pitchiguntala	2	..	2
	15. Uppari	1	..	1
	16. Vysya	1	..	1
	17. Viswabrahmin	3	..	3
I. Muslim		.	27	27
	Total	73	27	100

Table 4

Distribution of households classified by number of members and migration Status and place of birth of Head of household

Migration Status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households having members				
		Single	2—5	6—10	11 and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the Village)		3	36	46	9	94
B. Migrant	Rural	..	1	..	..	1
I. Born outside the village in the same Taluk	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
II. Born within the same Dist. in Taluk I	Rural	..	1	..	..	1
Ramachandrapuram	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
III. Born in other Dist. of the State, Dist. I	Rural	..	..	2	..	2
Rangareddy	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
Dist. II Warangal	Rural	..	..	1	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Born in other State		..	..	..	1	1
Total		3	38	49	10	100

Table 5

Distribution of households classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of households and Type of households

Type of Household	Number of households whre head of household belongs to																		
	Bindla (SC)	Brahmn	Budgajangam (SC)	Chakali	Golla	Kunmari	Lingayat	Madiga (SC)	Malajangam (SC)	Mangali	Muthracha	Padmasale	Perika	Pitchiguntla	Uppari	Vysya	Viswabrahmin	Muslim	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Nuclear	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	4	..	4	2	9	..	..	1	2	13	42
2. Supplemented Nuclear	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
3. Sub Nuclear	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	15
4. Single-persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
5. Collateral Joint	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
6. Supplemented Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Lineal	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	8	20
8. Lineal-Collateral Joint	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	11
Total	1	1	3	6	13	1	1	5	4	1	11	2	17	2	1	1	3	27	100

Table 6

Number of persons by Age, Sex and Religion who are studying/not studying in Educational Institutions

Religion	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying		Remarks
		M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU	5—9	34	20	17	7	17	13	
	10—14	27	23	19	2	8	21	
	15—19	18	18	3	..	15	18	
	20—24	15	19	1	..	14	19	
	25+	101	93	..	..	101	93	
	Total	195	173	40	9	155	164	
								Note:—0—4 Age-group excluded
MUSLIM	5—9	23	13	19	6	4	7	
	10—14	18	20	13	3	5	17	
	15—19	17	11	5	1	12	10	
	20—24	9	8	1	..	8	8	
	25+	42	36	..	..	42	36	
	Total	109	88	38	10	71	78	

Table 7

Number of persons by Age, Sex, and Study in Educational Institutions by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Communities

Name of Caste/Tribe/Community	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bindla (S.C.)	5—9	1	..	..	..	1	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	2	..	..	1	2
	Total	2	2	..	..	2	2
2. Brahmin	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Total	2	2	1	..	1	2
3. Budga Jangam (SC)	5—9	1	..	..	..	1	..
	10—14	2	1	1	..	1	1
	15—19	..	1	..	..	..	1
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..
	25+	3	3	..	..	3	3
	Total	7	5	1	..	6	5
4. Chakali	5—9	3	1	1	..	2	1
	10—14	..	1	..	..	..	1
	15—19	2	..	..	..	2	..
	20—24	1	4	..	..	1	4
	25+	10	8	..	..	10	8
	Total	16	14	1	..	15	14
5. Golla	5—9	6	6	2	1	4	5
	10—14	5	5	4	..	1	5
	15—19	7	6	..	..	7	6
	20—24	4	3	..	..	4	3
	25+	21	23	..	..	21	23
	Total	43	43	6	1	37	42
6. Kummari	5—9	1	..	..	..	1	..
	10—14	2	..	..	..	2	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Total	4	1	..	..	4	1

Table 7—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Lingayat	5—9	..		..	..	..	..
	10—14	1		1	..	..	..
	15—19	..	1	..	..	..	1
	20—24	..	.	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Total	2	2	1	..	1	2
8. Madiga (SC)	5—9	4	2	2	..	2	2
	10—14	1	2	1	..	..	2
	15—19	..	.	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	6	8	..	..	6	8
	Total	11	12	3	..	8	12
9. Malajangam (SC)	5—9	2	..	1	..	1	..
	10—14	1	1	1	..	..	1
	15—19	1	..	..	..	1	..
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	1
	25+	4	3	..	..	4	3
	Total	8	5	2	..	6	5
10. Mangali (Barber)	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	2	..	1	..	1	..
	15—19	1	..	1	..	..	..
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	1
	25+	3	2	..	..	3	2
	Total	6	3	2	..	4	3
11. Muthracha	5—9	4	5	2	1	2	4
	10—14	2	5	1	..	1	5
	15—19	2	1	..	..	2	1
	20—24	1	3	..	..	1	3
	25+	16	11	..	..	16	11
	Total	25	25	3	1	22	24
12. Padmasale	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	2	..	1	..	1	..
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..
	25+	4	2	..	..	4	2
	Total	8	2	2	..	6	2
13. Perika	5—9	8	4	6	3	2	1
	10—14	8	7	6	2	2	5
	15—19	2	7	1	..	1	7
	20—24	5	4	1	..	4	4
	25+	22	21	..	..	22	21
	Total	45	43	14	5	31	38

Table 7— *concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Pitchiguntla	5—9	1	..	..	..	1	..
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	..
	25+	3	3	..	..	3	3
	Total	5	4	1	..	4	3
15. Uppari	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Total	..	1	..	..	..	1
16. Vysya	5—9	2	1	2	1	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 —19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 —24	..	1	..	..	..	1
	25+	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	3	2	2	1	1	1
17. Viswabrahmin	5— 9	..	1	..	1	..	..
	10— 14	1	1	1	..	..	1
	15— 19	1	2	..	..	1	2
	20— 24	2	..	..	..	2	..
	25+	4	3	..	..	4	3
	Total	8	7	1	1	7	6
MUSLIM	5 —9	23	13	19	6	4	7
	10 —14	18	20	13	3	5	17
	15 —19	17	11	5	1	12	10
	20 —24	9	8	1	..	8	8
	25+	42	36	..	..	42	36
	Total	109	88	38	10	71	78

Table 8

Distribution of households classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of Household and Average Educational Score.

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of House-holds	Population			Average Educational Score					
					Per head			Per household		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bindla (S.C.) .	1	4	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brahmin . . .	1	4	2	2	2.25	3.50	1.00	9.00	7.00	2.00
Budga Jangam (S.C.)	3	12	7	5	0.25	0.43	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Chakali . . .	6	30	16	14	0.07	0.13	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00
Golla . . .	13	86	43	43	0.29	0.53	0.04	1.92	1.77	0.15
Kummari . . .	1	5	4	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lingayath . . .	1	4	2	2	1.50	2.00	1.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Madiga (S.C) . .	5	23	11	12	0.17	0.36	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.00
Mala Jangam (S.C) .	4	13	8	5	0.54	0.88	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.00
Mangali . . .	1	9	6	3	0.78	1.17	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
Muthracha . .	11	50	25	25	0.44	0.72	0.16	2.00	1.64	0.36
Padmasale . .	2	10	8	2	1.70	2.13	0.00	8.50	8.50	0.00
Perika . . .	17	88	45	43	1.10	1.53	0.65	5.70	4.06	1.64
Pitchiguntla . .	2	9	5	4	0.22	0.40	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Uppari . . .	1	1	..	1	0.00	..	0.00	0.00	..	0.00
Vysya . . .	1	5	3	2	1.40	1.33	1.50	7.00	4.00	3.00
Viswabrahmin . .	3	15	8	7	1.00	1.62	0.29	5.00	4.33	0.67
MUSLIMS. . .	27	197	109	88	0.76	0.94	0.53	5.52	3.82	1.70
TOTAL . .	100	565	304	261	0.66	0.93	0.34	3.72	2.83	0.89

Note: Excluding 0—4 years age group population.

Table 9

Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers Classified by Sex Caste/Tribe/Community and Broad age Groups

Caste/Tribe Community	All Ages						0—14					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HINDU :												
1. Bindla (SC)	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
2. Brahmin	1	1	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	3	2	1
3. Budaga Jangam (SC)	8	4	4	6	4	2	1	1	..	5	3	2
4. Chakali	21	12	9	14	8	6	..	..	..	10	7	3
5. Golla	54	30	24	38	14	24	3	1	2	25	11	14
6. Kummari	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	3	2	1
7. Lingayat	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
8. Madiga (SC)	12	5	7	13	8	5	1	..	1	10	7	3
9. Mala Jangam (SC)	9	5	4	6	5	1	..	..	..	6	5	1
10. Mangali	5	4	1	8	4	4	1	1	..	5	3	2
11. Mutharacha	32	17	15	29	10	19	2	..	2	25	8	17
12. Padmasale	5	4	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
13. Perika	45	27	18	59	28	31	2	1	1	41	25	16
14. Pitchiguntla	7	3	4	6	4	2	..	..	..	6	4	2
15. Uppari	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Vysya	2	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1
17. Viswabrahmin	7	6	1	9	3	6	..	..	..	4	2	2
II ISLAM												
18. Muslim	84	62	22	142	62	80	2	1	1	101	55	46
Total	300	185	115	350	162	188	13	6	7	250	139	111

Table 9—*concld.*

15—59						60+						Caste/Tribe Community
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
												I HINDU :
1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1. Bindla (SC)
1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Brahmin
5	2	3	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3. Budaga Jangam (SC)
18	10	8	1	1	..	3	2	1	3	..	3	4. Chakali
43	25	18	10	3	7	8	4	4	3	..	3	5. Golla
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6. Kummari
3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7. Lingayat
11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	8. Madiga (SC)
8	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	9. Mala Jangam (SC)
4	3	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10. Mangali
25	13	12	2	1	1	5	4	1	2	1	1	11. Mutharacha
5	4	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12. Padmasale
40	24	16	16	3	13	3	2	1	2	..	2	13. Perika
7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14. Pitchiguntla
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15. Uppari
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16. Vysya
7	6	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17. Viswabrahmin
												II ISLAM
76	55	21	38	7	31	6	6	..	3	..	3	18. Muslim
259	159	100	83	21	62	28	20	8	17	2	15	Total

Table 10

Occupation and Employment Status of workers classified by Nature of Industry

Nature of Industry (Describe the name of Industry as per NIC)	Number of workers	Occupation (as per NCO-2 digit)	Employment Status																		
			Cultivator			Agricultural labour			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
000—Cultivators	116	61	116	56	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
020—Cattlerearing	4	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
039—Agricultural labour	22	63	..	..	..	22	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190—Stone cutting	1	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
200—Meat Business	5	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
235—Spinners & Weavers	1	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
264—Tailors & Dress makers	8	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	5
272—Carpenters & Basket weavers	12	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
		94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	4
290—Tanning & Process	41	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	5	33	24	9
322—Potters	2	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
383—Jwellers & Precious metal makers	2	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
500—Construction workers	3	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
607—Cattle Business	6	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
623—Tanning business	3	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
649—Wood Business	3	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
650—Kirana & Milk business	17	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	1	2	1	1
690—Hotel & Restaurant	7	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	3
708—Machinery Fitters & Machine Assemblers	6	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
750—Branch Post Master	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
901—Public Services in State Govt.	5	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
902—Public services in local bodies	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
921—Educational Services	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
951—Motion Picture	2	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
961—Laundries	21	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	..
962—Hair Dressing	3	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
969—Personal services	1	08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
-do-	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
990—Services not elsewhere classified	1	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	300	..	116	56	60	22	7	15	..	..	..	18	17	1	80	63	17	64	42	22

Table 11

Number of households belonging to Caste/Tribe/Community

Caste/Tribe/Community	Total households	Total Population			Number of households with at least one unemployed	Persons seeking employment								
						0—14			15—19			20—34		
		P	M	F		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bindla (S.C)	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	1	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Budaga Jangam (S.C)	3	14	8	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chakali	6	35	20	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golla	13	92	44	48	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kummari	1	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madiga (S.C)	5	25	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mala Jangam (S.C)	4	15	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangali	1	13	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mutharacha	11	61	27	34	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Padmasale	2	10	8	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Perika	17	104	55	49	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pichiguntla	2	13	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uppari	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vysya	1	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswabrahmin	3	16	9	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Muslims	27	226	124	102	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	100	650	347	303	22	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	2	..

having unemployed persons seeking Employment by Age-groups and Sex

by age—group													Total house-holds	Caste/Tribe/Community
35—44			45—49			50+			Total					
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Bindla (S.C)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Brahmin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Budaga Jangam (S.C)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Chakali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	Golla
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Kummari
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Lingayat
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Madiga (S.C)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Mala Jangam (S.C)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Mangali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	Mutharacha
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	Padmasale
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	17	Perika
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Pichiguntla
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Uppari
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Vysya
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	Viswabrahmin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	Muslims
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	100	TOTAL

Table 12

Materials of which utensils are made classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration Status (Migrant or non-Migrant with Reference to place of last Residence of Head of Household).

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community of head of household	Migration Status	Total Number of House-holds	Number of house-holds where Cooking utensils are made of			Number of Households where utensils for serving food are made of			
			Earthen pots	Alumi-nium	Stain-less Steel	Alumi-nium	Stain-less Steel	Bronze	Pingani
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I HINDU									
1. Bindla (S.C.)	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Brahmin	1. Migrant	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
	2. Non-Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Budaga Jangam (S.C.)	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
4. Chakali	1. Migrant	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	5	1	..	..	5	5	..	..
5. Golla	1. Migrant	2	1	1	1	2	2	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	11	..	9	3	5	11	1	..
6. Kummari	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
7. Lingayat	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
8. Madiga (S.C)	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	5	..	..	..	5	3	..	
9. Mala-Jangam (S.C)	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Non-Migrant	4	..	..	..	4	2	..	
10. Mangali (Barber)	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
11. Mutharacha	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	11	..	2	..	10	10	7	..
12. Padmasale	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	2	1	2	..	2	2	..	..
13. Perika	1. Migrant	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
	2. Non-Migrant	16	..	16	6	12	14	6	..
14. Pitchiguntla	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
15. Uppari	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
16. Vysya	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
17. Viswabrahmin	1. Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Non-Migrant	3	..	3	3	3	3	1	..
II Muslims	1. Migrant	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
	2. Non-Migrant	26	..	26	8	22	5	..	25
	Total	100	11	66	23	81	66	20	26
	1. MIGRANT	6	2	4	2	3	6	2	1
	2. NON-MIGRANT	94	9	62	21	78	60	18	25

Table 12

Male dress classified by religion caste/tribe/community of head of the household and state to which head of household belongs

Religion and caste Tribe/community of head of household	Number of households where adult male normally use							Number of households where minor male normally use			
	Dovathi shirt Kanduva	Dovathi Baniyan	Pant bushirt	Lungi baniyan	Paijama Khamiz Taj dasti	Paijama Kurtha	Paijama shirt Taj	Nicker bushirt	Nicker Baniyan	Khamiz Kurtha	Paijama narrow shirt Taj dasti
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. HINDU											
1. Bindla (SC) . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2. Brahmin . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
3. Budga Jangam (SC) . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
4. Chakali	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	4	..	..
5. Golla	15	10	..	7	..	..	..	5	7	..	..
6. Kummari	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
7. Lingayat . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8. Madiga (SC) . . .	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
9. Malajangam (SC) . .	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
10. Mangali (Barber) . .	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
11. Mutharacha . . .	12	3	2	2	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
12. Padmasale . . .	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13. Perika	9	6	6	8	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
14. Pitchiguntla . . .	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
15. Uppari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Vysya	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
17. Viswabrahmin . . .	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM		..	..	..	14	50	4	..	11	12	33
Total .	67	29	12	26	14	50	4	57	43	12	33

Note.—All the head of households belong to Andhra Pradesh State.

Table 14

Presence of luxury and costly goods classified by Religion and caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Total No. of house-holds	No. of house-holds having luxury & costly goods	Number of households possessing				
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio/ (mains) transistor radio	Cycle	Wall clock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. HINDU							
1. Bindla (SC)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Brahmin	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
3. Budaga Jangam (SC)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chakali	6	4	3	..	4	2	..
5. Golla	13	10	5	..	7	6	5
6. Kummari	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
7. Lingayat	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
8. Madiga (SC)	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Malajangam (SC)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mangali	1	1	1	..	1		..
11. Mutharcha	11	5	3	..	5	..	..
12. Padmasale	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
13. Perika	17	14	9	3	12	7	3
14. Pitchinguntla	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Uppari	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Vysya	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
17. Viswabrahmin	3	3	2	2	3	3	..
II. ISLAM							
1. Muslim	27	27	12	6	24	24	2
Total	100	70	39	12	62	45	11

Table 14—*contd.*

Presence of luxury and costly goods classified by Religion and caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Number of households possessing							Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community
Sewing machine	Scooter	Colour T.V.	Camera	Telephone	Tape recorder	Petromax light	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
							I HINDU
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Bindla (SC)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Brahmin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Budaga Jangam (SC)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Chakali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Golla
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 Kummari
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7. Lingayat
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8. Madiga (SC)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9. Malajangam (SC)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10. Mangali
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11. Mutharcha
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12. Padmasale
..	1	1	1	2	..	..	13. Perika
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14. Pitchiguntla
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15. Uppari
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16. Vysya
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17. Viswabrahmin
							II. ISLAM
1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1. Muslim
3	3	1	1	2	2	1	Total

Table 15

Presence of luxury and costly goods classified by occupation of head of the Households

Occupation of head of the household N.C.O. 2 digit		Total No. of house-holds	No. of households having luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing				
				Wristwatch	Table clock	Radio/ (mains) transisotr radio	Cycle	Wall clock
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Teaching	15	2	2	2	..	2	..	1
Professional workers	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elected official	20	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
Clerical & related workers	35	4	1	..	..	1	..	..
Merchants & shop keepers	40	16	15	9	3	14	12	2
Hotel & Restaurant keepers	50	3	3	..	1	3	3	..
Laundry workers	55	6	4	3	..	4	2	..
Barbers (Hair dressers)	56	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Protective service workers	57	2	2	1	..	2	..	..
Cultivators	61	30	20	13	3	13	13	7
Agricultural labourers	63	7	1	..	..	1	..	..
Spinners Weavers	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	.
Tanners	76	9	9	3	2	9	8	..
Tailors	79	3	2	1	..	2	2	..
Dress makers								
Carpenters	81	2	2	1	2	2	2	..
Stone cutters	82	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery & precious metal workers	88	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Potters	89	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Production and related workers	94	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction workers	95	3	1	..	..	1	..	..
Non-workers	NW	3	3	2	..	3	1	..
	Total .	100	70	39	12	62	45	11

Table 15—*concld.*

Presence of luxury and costly goods classified by occupation of head of the Households

Number of households possessing							Occupation of head of the household N.C.O.-2 digit	
Sewing machine	Scooter	Colour television	Camera	Telephone	Tape recorder	Petromax		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Teaching	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Professional workers	19
..	1	1	1	1	..	..	Elected official	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Clerical & related workers	30
..	1	..	..	1	1	1	Merchants & shop keepers	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hotel and Restaurant keepers	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Laundry workers	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Barbers (Hair dressers)	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Protective service workers	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cultivators	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agricultural labourers	63
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Spinners Weavers	75
	..	..	..	..	1	..	Tanners	76
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tailors Dress makers	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Carpenters	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Stone cutters	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jewellery & precious metal workers	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Potters	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Production and related workers	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Construction workers	95
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Non-workers	NW
4	3	1	1	2	2	1	Total	100

Table 16

Important tools and Equipment for Agriculture, Horticulture as related to occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household (Describe as per N.C.O.-2 digit)	Total No. of house-holds	Number of households owning land	Number of households owning land				
			Plough (Nagali)	(Guntuka)	Jambu	Kadi	Cart
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Teaching 15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional worker . . . 19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elected Official 21	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Clerical & Related workers . . 35	4	4	2	2	2	..	..
Merchant & Shop keepers . . 40	16	13	6	5	8	4	2
Hotel & Restaurant keepers . . 50	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry workers 55	6	5	5	5	4	2	1
Barber 56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Protective Service workers . . 57	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivators 61	30	30	30	30	25	13	8
Agricultural Labourers . . . 63	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
Spinners Weavers 75	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tanner 76	9	4	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors Dress makers . . . 79	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters 81	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Stone Cutters 82	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Jewllery and precious metal workers 88	1	1	..	..	.	..	..
Potters 89	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Production and Related workers . 94	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction workers . . . 95	3	2	2	2	2	..	..
Non-workers . . . . N.W.	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
	100	76	50	49	46	21	13

Table 17

Knowledge about Family Planning Measures as related to Education Religion and Caste/Tribe/of Informent

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Educational Status	Total number	Number aware of						
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family Planning measures					
				Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Nirodh	Loop	Oral tablets	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU . . .	Illiterate	39	..	34	34	24	..	..	5
	Lit. upto Matric	31	..	30	30	22	4	3	1
	Matric & above	3	..	3	3	3	2	2	..
1. Bindla . .	Illiterate	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	Lit. upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Brahmin .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lit. upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
3. Budaga Jangam .	Illiterate	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
	Lit. upto Matric	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chakali . .	Illiterate	5	..	5	5	5	..	..	..
	Lit. upto Matric	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
	Matric & Above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Golla . .	Illiterate	9	..	7	7	2	..	..	2
	Lit. upto Matric	4	..	4	4	2	2	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kummari . .	Illiterate	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	Lit. upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Lingayath . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lit. upto Matric	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madiga . .	Illiterate	5	..	4	4	3	..	..	1
	Lit. upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Mala Jangam .	Illiterate	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	Lit. upto Matric	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mangali . .	Illiterate	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
	Lit. upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Mutharacha .	Illiterate	8	..	7	7	6	..	..	1
	Lit. upto Matric	3	..	3	3	2	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 17—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Padmasale .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lit. up to Matric	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Perika . .	Illiterate	3	..	2	2	1	..	..	1
	Lit. up to Matric	12	..	11	11	7	..	..	1
	Matric & above	2	..	2	2	2	1	1	..
14. Pitchiguntla .	Illiterate	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
	Lit. up to Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Uppari . .	Illiterate	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Lit. up to Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Vysya .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lit. up to Matric	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Visva Brahman .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lit. up to Matric	3	..	3	3	2	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ISLAM . . .	Illiterate	9	..	5	5	2	..	..	4
	Lit. up to Matric	18	..	12	11	9	..	..	6
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	48	..	39	39	26	..	..	9
	Lit. up to Matric	49	..	42	41	31	4	3	7
	Matric & above	3	..	3	3	3	2	2	..

Table 18

Desirable number of sons and daughters as reported by married persons classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational Status	Total number	Number reporting desirable number to be							
			Nil	One son	One daughter	S1+ D1	S2+ D1	S3+ D2	Any Number	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU (Total)	Illiterate	39	1	..	..	2	25	11	..	..
	Upto Matric	31	..	..	..	..	25	6	..	..
	Matric & above	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
1. Bindla (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Brahmin	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3. Mudaga Jangam (S.C.)	Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chakali	Illiterate	5	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..
	Upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Golla	Illiterate	9	1	..	..	..	5	3	..	..
	Upto Matric	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kummari	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Upto Matric	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	.
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Lingayat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Madiga (S.C.)	Illiterate	5	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
	Upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Mala Jangam (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Upto Matric	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mangali	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Muthracha	Illiterate	8	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..
	Upto Matric	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Padmasale	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 18—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Perika . .	Illiterate	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	12	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..
	Matric & above	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
14. Pitchiguntla .	Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Upto matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Uppari . .	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Vysya . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Viswabrahmin .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ISLAM (TOTAL) .	Illiterate	9	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..
	Literate upto Matric	18	..	..	..	..	1	6	11	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Muslim . .	Illiterate	9	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..
	Literate upto Matric	18	..	..	..	..	1	6	11	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abstract	Illiterate	48	1	..	..	2	25	17	3	..
(Hindu+Islam)	Literate upto Matric	49	..	..	..	..	26	12	11	..
	Matric & above	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	

TABLE 19

Awareness of Family Planning measures by Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community Educational level of Head of household

Sl. No.	Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community	Total No. of House-holds	No. who are illiterate and about family planning measure who are					Not aware of
			Vasec-tomy	Tubec-tomy	Nirodh	Loop	Oral Tablets	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	HINDU							
1.	Bindla (S.C.)	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
2.	Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Budaga Jangam (S.C.)	3	2	2	1	..	..	..
4.	Chakali	6	5	5	5	..	..	..
5.	Golla	13	7	7	2	..	..	2
6.	Kummari	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
7.	Lingayath	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Madiga (S.C.)	5	4	4	3	..	..	1
9.	Mala Jangam (S.C.)	4	1	1	1	..	..	..
10.	Mangali	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
11.	Mutharacha	11	7	7	6	..	..	1
12.	Padmasale	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Perika	17	2	2	1	..	..	1
14.	Pitchiguntla	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
15.	Uppari	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
16.	Vysya	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Viswa Brahmin	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	ISLAM							
18.	Muslim	27	5	5	2	..	..	4
	Total	100	39	39	26	..		9

Table 19 *Concld.*

Sl. No.	Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	No. who are literate up to matric and about family planning measure who are					Not Aware of	No. who are educated Matric and above and about family planning measure who are					Not Aware of
		Vase-ctomy	Tube-ctomy	Niro-dh	Loop	Oral Tablets		Vase-ctomy	Tube-ctomy	Niro-dh	Loop	Oral Tablets	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I.	HINDU												
1.	Bindla (S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
3.	Budaga Jangam (S.C)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Chakali	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Golla	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Kummari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Lingayath	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Madiga (S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Mala Jangam (S.C.)	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Mangali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Mutharacha	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Padmasale	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Perika	11	11	7	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	1	..
14.	Pitchiguntla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Uppari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Vysya	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Viswa Brahmin	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	ISLAM												
18.	Muslim	12	11	9	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		42	41	31	4	3	7	3	3	3	2	2	—

TABLE 20

Distribution of Households classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe, Possession and size group of cultivation Holdings

Size group of holding (in Hectares)	Total Number of House-holds	Distribution of households classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe, Possession and size group								
		HINDU								
		Bindla	Brahmin	Budaga Jangam	Chakali	Golla	Kummari	Linga-yath	Madiga	Mala Jangam
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 1 Hectare .	31	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	3
1—2.4 . . .	28	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	1	..
2.5—4.9 . .	15	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
5— 9 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10— 14 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15— 24 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25+ . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	76	..	..	..	5	13	1	..	4	3

TABLE 20—*concld-*

Distribution of Households classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe, Possession and size group of cultivation Holdings

Size group of holding (in Hectares)	Distribution of households classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe, Possession and size group								
	HINDU								
	Mangali	Muth-racha	Padma-sale	Perika	Pitchi-guntla	Uppari	Vysya	Viswa Brahmin	Muslim
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Less than — 1 Hectar	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	2	11
1—2.4	1	6	..	7	1	..	1	1	3
2.5—4.9	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4
5—9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10— 14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15— 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	9	2	14	2	..	1	3	18

TABLE 21

Distribution of households by nature of Right over Land classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Households having land		Land Owned	
	Number	Hectare of Land	No. of house-holds	Hectare of Land
1	2	3	4	5
HINDU				
1. Bindla (SC)	..	..	..	..
2. Brahmain	..	..	..	..
3. Budaga Jangam (SC)	..	..	..	..
4. Chakali	5	7.40	5	7.40
5. Golla	13	26.20	13	26.20
6. Kummari	1	1.00	1	1.00
7. Lingayat	..	..	..	..
8. Madiga (SC)	4	2.40	4	2.40
9. Mala Jangam (SC)	3	0.60	3	0.60
10. Mangali	1	2.40	1	2.40
11. Muthraracha	9	9.20	9	9.20
12. Padamasale	2	4.20	2	4.20
13. Perika	14	41.20	14	41.20
14. Pitchiguntla	2	2.00	2	2.00
15. Uppari	..	..	..	..
16. Vysya	1	2.00	1	2.00
17. Viswabrahmin	3	2.00	3	2.00
II MUSLIM	18	21.70	18	21.70
Total	76	122.30	76	122.30

TABLE 22

Manpower engaged in Agricultural operations classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and size of Holding

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Size of holding	Number of households owning land	Number of households where agricultural operations carried on by			Remarks
			Family worker alone	Family workers and hired workers	Hired workers alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDU						a. Less than 1 hectares
1. Bindla (SC)	..	..	..	..	..	b 1 to 2.4 hectares
2. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares
3. Budga Jangam (SC)	..	..	..	..	..	d 5 to 9 hectares
4. Chakali	a less than 1 hectare	2	2	..	..	e 10 to 14 hectares
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	2	..	2	..	f 15 to 24 hectares
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	1	..	1	..	g 25+ hectares
5. Golla	a less than 1 hectare	3	3	..	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	4	..	4	..	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares		..	6	..	
6. Kummari	a less than 1 hectare	..	..	..	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	1	..	1	..	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	..	..	..	..	
7. Lingayat	..	Nil	..	..	..	
8. Madiga (SC)	a less than 1 hectare	3	3	..	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	1	..	1	..	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	..	..	..	..	
9. Mala Jangam (SC)	a less than 1 hectare	3	3	..	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	..	..	..	..	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	..	..	..	..	
10. Mangali	a less than 1 hectare	..	..	..	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	1	..	1	..	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	..	..	..	..	
11. Mutharacha	a less than 1 hectare	3	3	..	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	6	..	6	..	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	..	..	..	..	
12. Padmasale	a less than 1 hectare	1	..	1	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	..	..	..	..	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	1	..	1	..	

TABLE22— Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Perika . . .	ss than 1 hectare	2	2	..	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	7	..	7	..	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	3	..	2	1	
	d 5 to 9 hectares	1	..	1	..	
	e 10 to 14 hectares	1	..	..	1	
14. Pitchiguntla	a less than 1 hectare	1	1	..	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	1	..	1	..	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	..	..	..	..	
15. Uppari	..	Nil	..	..	..	
16. Vysya	a less than 1 hectare	..	..	..	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	1	..	..	1	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	..	..	..	..	
17. Viswa Brahmin	a less than 1 hectare	2	..	1	1	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	1	..	..	1	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	..	..	..	..	
ISLAM						
18. Muslim	a less than 1 hectare	11	4	7	..	
	b 1 to 2.4 hectares	3	..	3	..	
	c 2.5 to 4.9 hectares	4	..	3	1	
Total		76	21	49	6	

TABLE 23

Household and small-scale Industry classified by Ownership of Agricultural land in and around the village

Households owning agricultural land	Number of households engaged in household and small-scale Industry by type of product						
	Type-1 Spinning and weaving	Type-2 Tanning	Type-3 Tailoring Dress makers	Type-4 Carpenter	Type-5 Jewellery precious Metal works	Type-6 Potter	Type-7 Production and Related workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Owing no land	..	6	1	..	1	..	3
Upto 2.5 hectares.	1	4	2	2	..	1	1
2.6 to 5 hectares	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
6.0 + hectares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	12	3	2	1	1	4

TABLE 24

Households reporting problem in obtaining Loan by source

Occupation of Head of household (As per NCO 2 degit)		Total Number of House-holds	Source of obtaining Loan	Number of Households reporting problem in obtaining Loan		
				Problem 1 High Interest	Problem 2 Due to regid legal rules in Govt. Finance Subscription	Problem 3 Non-availability of money with the money lender at the time of need
1		2	3	4	5	6
Elected Official	20	1	Bank	..	1	..
Clerical & Related workers	35	1	Money Lender	1	..	..
		1	Bank	..	1	..
Merchants and Shop keepers	40	3	Money Lender	3	..	..
		6	Bank	..	6	..
		1	Relative and Bank	..	1	..
Hotel & Restaurant Keepers	50	1	Relative	..	..	1
		2	Money Lender	2	..	..
Laundry workers	55	5	Money Lender	5	..	..
Barbers (Hair Dressers)	56	1	Money Lender	1	..	..
Protective Service workers.	57	1	Money Lender	1	..	..
Cultivators	61	18	Money Lender	18	..	..
		1	Relative	..	..	1
		7	Bank	..	7	..
Agricultural Labourers	63	2	Money Lenders	2	..	..
Spinners & Weavers	75	1	Money Lenders	1	..	..
Tanners	76		Bank	..	7	..
		1	Relative & Bank	..	..	1
Tailors, Dress Makers	79	1	Money Lender	1	..	..
		1	Bank	..	1	..
Carpenders	81	1	Money Lender	1	..	..
		1	Relative	..	..	1
Jewellery and Precious metal workers	88	1	Money Lender	1	..	..
Potters	89	1	Money Lender	1	..	..
Production and Related workers	94	1	Relative	..	..	1
Construction workers	95	1	Bank and Relative	..	..	1
Total		68		38	24	6

TABLE No. 25

Indebtness for Productive and Unproductive Expenses

Occupation of head of the household (NCO 2 degit)		Total No. of house-holds	Total No. of house-holds indebt	Total amount of in-debtness (In Rs.)	Productive					
					Agricultural		Cattle Business		Tanning	
					No. of house-holds	Rs.	No. of house-holds	Rs.	No. of house-holds	Rs.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Teaching	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional workers	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elected Officials	20	1	1	20,000	1	20,000	..	..	..	..
Clerical related to workers	35	4	2	5,000	1	2,000	1	3,000	..	..
Merchants & Shop keepers	40	16	10	37,900	1	8,000	1	3,000	..	..
Hotel & Restaurant keepers	50	3	3	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry Workers (washing of clothes)	55	6	5	18,000	4	8,000	..	..	..	..
Barbers (hair dressers)	56	1	1	5,000	1	5,000	..	..	..	..
Protective service workers	57	2	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivators	61	30	26	96,900	14	46,400	1	3,000	..	..
Ag. Labourers	63	7	2	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanners	76	9	8	31,000	..	..	..	..	8	31,000
Spinners & weavers	75	1	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors (Dress Makers)	79	3	2	5,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	81	2	2	7,700	..	..	..	..	..	.
Stone cutters	82	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious metal worker	88	1	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potters	89	1	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	.
Production & relative workers	94	3	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constructive workers	95	3	1	9,000	1	9,000	..	..	..	..
Non-workers NCO	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		100	68	255,500	23	98,400	3	9,000	8	31,000

TABLE No 25— *Concld.*

Indebtness for Productive and Unproductive Expenses

Productive				Un-productive						Occupation of head of the household (NCO 2 degit)
(Merchants) business		Total		Marriages		Domestic		Total		
No. of house-holds	Rs.	No. of house-holds	Rs.	No. of house-holds	Rs.	No. of house-holds	Rs.	No. of house-holds	Rs.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Teaching
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Professional workers
..	..	1	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Elected Officials
..	..	2	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Clerical related to workers
7	24,900	9	35,900	..	..	1	2,000	1	2,000	Merchants & Shop keepers
..	..	..	..	1	5,000	2	3,000	3	8,000	Hotel & Restaurant keepers
..	..	4	8,000	1	10,000	..	..	1	10,000	Laundry workers (washing of clothes)
..	..	1	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Barbers (hair dressers)
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	1	2,000	Protective service workers
1	4,000	16	53,400	4	34,000	6	9,500	10	43,500	Cultivators
..	..	..	..	1	1,000	1	1,000	2	2,000	Ag. Labourers
..	..	8	31,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanners
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	1	2,000	Spinners & weavers
1	3,000	1	3,000	..	..	1	2,500	1	2,500	Tailors (Dress makers)
..	..	..	..	1	6,000	1	1,700	2	7,700	Carpenter
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Stone cutters
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	500	1	500	Jewellery and Precious metal worker
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	1	2,000	Potters
..	..	..	..	1	3,000	..	..	1	3,000	Production & relative workers
..	..	1	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Constructive workers
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Non-workers NCO
9	31,900	43	170,300	9	59,000	16	26,200	25	85,200	Total

Table No. 26

Distribution of Household by Income Group and Expenditure

Income Group	No. of House-holds	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WHERE EXPENDITURE ON								
		Food in respect of total expenditure			Clothing in respect of total expenditure			Ornaments		
		upto 25%	26—50	51 & above	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Upto Rs. 3000	16	..	..	16	16	..	..	7	..	..
Rs. 3001 — 4000	12	..	..	12	12	..	..	8	..	..
Rs. 4001 — 5000	14	..	..	14	13	1	..	6	..	..
Rs. 5001 — 6000	11	..	..	11	11	..	..	7	..	..
Rs. 6001 — 7000	9	..	..	9	9	..	..	5	..	..
Rs. 7001 — 8000	13	..	..	13	13	..	..	4	..	..
Rs. 8001 — 9000	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 9001 — 10000	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 10001 — 15000	13	..	..	13	13	..	..	3	..	..
Rs. 15001 — 20000	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	3	..	..
Total	100	..	..	100	99	1	..	43	..	..

Table No. 26—*Contd.*

Distribution of Households by Income Group and Expenditure

Income Group	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WHERE EXPENDITURE ON								
	Travel			Recreation			Education		
	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Upto Rs. 3000	16	..	..	10	..	..	3	..	..
Rs. 3001 — 4000	11	..	..	11	..	..	2	..	..
Rs. 4001 — 5000	14	..	..	12	..	..	5	..	..
Rs. 5001 — 6000	11	..	..	11	..	..	10	..	..
Rs. 6001 — 7000	9	..	..	9	..	..	6	..	..
Rs. 7001 — 8000	13	..	..	13	..	..	9	..	..
Rs. 8001 — 9000	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Rs. 9001 — 10000	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
Rs. 10001 — 15000	13	..	..	13	..	..	9	..	..
Rs. 15001 — 20000	6	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	..
Total	99	..	..	90	..	..	51	..	..

Table No. 26—*Contd.*

Distribution of Household by Income Group and Expenditure

Income Group	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WHERE EXPENDITURE ON								
	Other Misc. Services			House Rent & Repair			Interest		
	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Upto Rs. 3000	16	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..
Rs. 3001 — 4000	12	..	..	11	..	..	10	..	..
Rs. 4001 — 5000	14	..	..	12	..	..	11	..	..
Rs. 5001 — 6000	11	..	..	11	..	..	11	..	..
Rs. 6001 — 7000	9	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..
Rs. 7001 — 8000	13	..	..	13	..	..	12	..	..
Rs. 8001 — 9000	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..
Rs. 9001 — 10000	3	..		3	..		2	..	..
Rs. 10001 — 15000	13	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..
Rs. 15001 — 20000	6	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	..
Total	100	..	..	86	..	..	81	..	..

Table No. 26 — *Contd.*

Distribution of Household by Income Group and Expenditure

Income Group	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WHERE EXPENDITURE ON								
	Tax, cess etc.			Hired labour			Purchase for production (manure, seeds etc.)		
	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Upto Rs. 3000	9	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..
Rs. 3001 — 4000	11	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..
Rs. 4001 — 5000	8	..	..	10	..	..	11	..	..
Rs. 5001 — 6000	11	..	..	11	..	..	11	..	..
Rs. 6001 — 7000	9	..	..	9	..	..	8	..	..
Rs. 7001 — 8000	13	..	..	11	..	..	11	..	..
Rs. 8001 — 9000	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..
Rs. 9001 — 10000	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
Rs. 10001 — 15000	13	..	..	13	..	..	12	..	..
Rs. 15001 — 20000	6	..	..	5	..	..	4	1	..
Total	86	..	..	81	..	..	80	1	..

Table No. 26—*Contd.*

Distribution of Household by Income Group and Expenditure

Income Group	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WHERE EXPENDITURE ON								
	Remittance			Medical			Purchase of assets		
	upto 25%	26–50	51 & above	upto 25%	26–50	51 & above	upto 25%	26–50	51 & above
1	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Upto Rs. 3000	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 3001 — 4000	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 4001 — 5000	3	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 5001 — 6000	2	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 6001 — 7000	6	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 7001 — 8000	4	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 8001 — 9000	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 9000 — 10000	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 10001— 15000	5	..	..	13	..		..	..	..
Rs. 15000— 20000	4	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
Total	28	..	..	96	..	..	1	..	..

Table No. 26– *Concld.*

Distribution of Household by Income Group And Expenditure

Income Group	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WHERE EXPENDITURE ON					
	Construction and improvement of building and other structure			Others (specify bidi, pan tea)		
	upto 25%	26—50	51 & above	upto 25%	26– 50	51 & above
1	48	49	50	51	52	53
Upto Rs. 3000	..	..	..	15	..	..
Rs. 3001 — 4000	3	..	..	12	..	..
Rs. 4001 — 5000	..	..	..	14	..	..
Rs. 5001 — 6000	..	..	..	11	..	..
Rs. 6001 — 7000	..	..	..	9	..	..
Rs 7001 — 8000	..	..	..	13	..	..
Rs. 8001 — 9000	1	..	..	3	..	..
Rs. 9001 — 10000	1	..	..	3	..	..
Rs. 10001— 15000	4	..	..	13	..	..
Rs. 15001—20000	..	..	..	5	1	..
Total	9	..	..	98	1	..

APPENDIX II

GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS

Annam	Cooked food
Appagintalu	Handing over the bride to her in-laws
Ataka	Loft
Bhavanti	A type of house
Bhoshanam	A big wooden box
Boorelu	A sweet dish
Chevulapogulu	Ear rings made of gold
Chinnadivasam	Initial obsequies
Dai	Local midwife
Devunigadi	God's room
Dreshti	Evile eye
Edurumenarikam	Marrying one's father's sister's daughter
Ekkabudde	Improvised oil lamp
Gampa	Bamboo basket used for storing grains
Golusu	Chain
Gotram	Clan
Grihapravesam	Housewarming ceremony
Gudise	Thatched hut
Harati	Flame of prosperity
Intiperu	Surname
Kallakadiyalu	Anklets
Kammalu	Ear rings made of gold
Karkhana	Workshop
Kaveliparu	A type of house
Kirana	Grocery
Kuntalu	Ponds
Lagnam	Auspicious moment
Marumanuvu	Widow marriage
Mattelu	Toe rings worn only by women in married status
Menarikam	Marrying one's mother's brother's daughter
Muhurtam	Auspicious time
Muttaiduvalu	Women in married status
Nagali	Plough
Naivedyam	Offering of fruits, sweets, food, etc. to God
Oddanam	Waist belt made of gold worn by women
Pachhabottu	Tattooing
Pachhadi	Chutney
Paramannam	A sweet dish prepared with rice, milk and sugar
Peddadinam	Final obsequies
Poradu	Boy
Pori	Girl
Purohit	Priest
Pusthe	Marriage locket
Veedhi	Street
Vididhi illu	Temporary lodging arranged at the time of marriage for the bridegroom's party to stay at the bride's village
Voli	Bride price

APPENDIX III

Definition of Workers

At the time of taking Census, the livelihood pattern of each individual is also ascertained and tabulated. Broadly the population is divided into workers and non-workers, depending on the nature of activity one is engaged in, to eke out livelihood. The information on economic activity of the individuals was being collected right from 1872 Census. But the concepts and definitions used to identify a worker are often changing. From the point of view of comparability of data, it is important to note the conceptional changes in the definition of worker from the 1961 Census onwards.

As of 1961 Census, persons engaged in productive work whether they derive income or not were treated as 'Workers'. In respect of 'Seasonal Work' like cultivation, Livestock, Household Industry, etc., if the person had some regular work for more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season, he/she was recorded as a 'Worker'. Persons who were temporarily incapacitated, under trial prisoners, if they were working before were also treated as workers.

The 1961 Census, adopted a dual reference period of working season for those engaged in 'seasonal work' and 15 days for those in regular work.

There has been no change in the non-workers category who included students, housewives, dependents, persons permanently disabled from work, retired persons, people of independent means for which they need not work, beggars, convicts in jail, unemployed persons, etc.

In the 1961 Census, Workers were covered under the following categories :

(i) Working as cultivator

(ii) Working as agricultural labour

(iii) Working at household industry

(iv) Doing work other than (i), (ii) & (iii).

In the 1971 Census, considerable departure was made in respect of the economic questions. The main activity of the person was ascertained according to the time spent basically as a worker producing goods or doing services or as a non-worker. For regular work in industry, trade and commerce or services, the reference period was 'one week' prior to the enumeration and for seasonal work such as agriculture—preceding year. Further, 'secondary work' was also recorded in respect of persons returned as part-time workers. At the 1981 Census, it was considered desirable to have as detailed a profile of the working population as possible, maintaining the comparability with 1961 and 1971 data. An attempt was made to find out if a person had done any 'work' at all during the preceding year. 'Work' is defined as any economically productive activity which involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work too. Thus, the questions on economic activity were designed to identify all workers, regular or seasonal, and non-workers, with reference to the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. It was intended to find out how many had worked during 'major part of the year' i.e. worked for 183 or more days. Information regarding 'secondary work' done by regular workers, and marginal work done by non-workers was also collected. All others who did not do any productive activity, whether they derived some income such as pension, rents or not were classified as non-workers. A significant feature of the 1981 Census was the collection of information on 'marginal workers' who had done some work for a period of less than six months during the reference year prior to Census take. At the 1971 Census, though this concept was not present, there was a comparable category called non-workers with 'secondary work'

The working class are broadly arranged into four distinct categories as (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural labour, (iii) Persons engaged in household industry and (iv) Other workers. There has been no change in these categories from 1961 through 1981. The type of workers that come under 'Other workers' category include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, lawyers, barbers, 'dhobis' etc.

Persons engaged in or participating in some economic activity of productive nature are called workers. The economic activity has been categorised into main activity and subsidiary activity.

MGIPCBE—S4—5 RGI/ND/89—16-8-89—300.