

STUDY ON SHANDY WOMEN VENDOR IN THALLY BLOCK

Add.



Over view of a Rural Haat

Study done by

Tamil Nadu Education Foundation, Madras.

On behalf of

MAHILA HAAT/INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES TRUST

'Tharanga', 10th Cross, Rajmahal Vilas Extension,  
BANGAL ORE - 560 080

5  
0  
7  
4

## I N D E X

## C O N T E N T

Page No.

PREFACE

SUMMARY

CHAPTER I	-	INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER II	-	INTERPRETATION	20
CHAPTER III	-	FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS	36

## ANNEXURES:-

I	List of Tables
II	Statistics on Dharmapuri District
III	Dharmapuri District Map
IV	Thalli Block Map
V	Pilot Study Schedule
VI	Major Findings of Pilot Study
VII	Study Schedule
VIII	General Information on shandies covered.

## PREFACE

Women from poor economic strata have to engage themselves in some economic activity, essentially to keep the family from total starvation. These women are engaged as self-employed women - small producers, vendors/hawkers, or go for wage-employment as wage labourers mainly in agriculture sector or find a place in service sector as house-maids.

The self-employed women take up economic activities without much/any support in the vital areas of capital, raw material or adequate skills in production or marketing. Hence, they continue to struggle in their respective activities, and hence also loose much of their earning, which otherwise they would have made.

To cater to the needs of these poor self-employed women, 'Institute of Social Studies Trust', a Delhi based N.G.O. initiated a new scheme. To give full shape to this new venture, they have started a new voluntary Agency under the name 'Mahila Haat', exclusively to support the initiatives of these poor self-employed women.

## S U M M A R Y

1. Majority of the vendors belong to Hindu religion; but not even a schedule caste vendor amongst them.
2. Majority of the respondents belong to 'single' nuclear families. For majority the family size is 8 persons.
3. The main household income is about Rs.4,362 p.a. (Rs.363.50 p.m.)
4. The average family size is five. Hence the per capita income is Rs. 838.84 p.a. (Rs. 69.90 p.m.).
5. 74 per cent of the families have two or more earning members.
6. Large number of respondents are above 30 years of age. The mean age of the respondents is 43 years.
7. 89 per cent of the respondents are illiterate; whereas only 52 per cent of their husbands are illiterate.
8. 23 per cent of them do vending only in shandies; whereas others do more than one activity such as street vending, market vending or working as agriculture coolies.



9. Only in shandy vending, majority of them are able to earn more than Rs.2,000 per annum.
10. 14 respondents do not get any income from their husbands due to various reasons.
11. Of the total respondents, there are ten 'single' women too!
12. In most cases the earning of the respondents is more than their husbands!
13. 30 respondents are either single, widowed or deserted and thus they become the sole bread-winner for the family. 75 per cent of the respondents give entire earning to the family while 97 per cent (out of 67 working husbands) give either their entire or most of their earnings to the family.
14. 82 per cent of the respondents have no previous experience in other than vending. Others they have turned to vending since their previous employment brought them only very insufficient income.

15. Respondents sell 13 different products in shandies of these 54 per cent of them sell only vegetable, One or two respondents sell the same product all through the year.
16. None of the women carry out their business on all 7 days. 20 per cent of them sell for six days. 46 per cent respondents come to shandy for only one day.
17. Selling in shandy and selling in other villages (other than native) is found to be predominant. Large number of respondents spent 11 hours for shandy activities (which includes travel time). The mean working hours per week is 60.
18. 10 per cent of the respondents produce goods for sale while the other 90 per cent of them have no facility to produce. Majority of the respondents produce goods on credit.
19. The respondents face problem of middle men in getting loan from local money lenders and also the exorbitant interest rate they charge.

20. They have suggested bank and co-operative credit society in getting credit support as an option though none of them have secured loan from these sources.
21. Insufficient income to the family and the hereditary family occupation become the main reasons for taking up shandy vending. 71 per cent do not want to give up shandy vending. Majority of them are satisfied with shandy sale.
22. 29 per cent are willing to give up if they could find alternative employment.
23. One third of the respondents do not attend to household activities while the remaining (two third) 43 per cent have to attend to household activities, between four to six hours a day, (in addition to the economic activity which is about eleven hours a day).
24. 28 per cent of the respondents have complete control on their income; while only 5 per cent of the respondents' husbands exercise control on the earnings of their wives.

## CHAPTER I

### Introduction

'Can you tell me your name?' the Investigator asked a bangle seller in Thalli shandy after getting introduced himself and the purpose of his being there.

'Saraswathi' she said.

It was around 11.30 a.m. and the shandy was yet to pick-up the business. There were only a few buyers. The vendors were getting settled in the shandy from 9.30 a.m. onwards.

The scorching sun made Saraswathi perspiring. She was dressed in plain torned red saree and blue blouse. The 'Kumkum' (which the Indian Women used to apply on their fore-head) was getting out of shape due to the perspiration. Saraswathi appeared to be around 40 years of age.

He asked her age. The reply came negative - 'I do not know'; but it did not surprise him as most rural women of her age do not know their age!. Then he shifts the question and asked her about her family. It comprised of her son of about 12 years of age (studying in VI std) and her husband - again she does not know his age.



SCORCHING SUN HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH US





He asked the name of her husband; she blinks for a moment; then with shy face she said, 'His name is the name of the Lord of Seven Hills'

'Is it Venkatachalapathy?' he asked her.

'No'.

'Is it Balaji'?

'No'

'Is it Venkatesan?'

'No, you try something and add samy' with it'.

It is now the turn of the researcher to blink for a few seconds;

finally he asks -

'Perumal Samy?'

'Yes!' she said with cheer.

In another shandy in Denkanikotta, he was talking to another woman, who was selling dry fish. He asked her as to how many woman, took to shandy vending from her village; the reply came immediately - 'I do not know'.

He was taken aback for a while. Again he persisted asking, any woman come along with her to the shandy, she said 'occasionally a few'.

'How big is your village'

'I do not know'

'You are a village woman, born, brought up and married in the village, Don't you know your neighbour'.

'My husband never permitted me to go to other houses. I was permitted only to come to this shandy for selling once a week and go back straight home. Even buying the fish in bulk from Bangalore, he does'.

The above two instances are not strange but are very common, that one could find in the villages. These two instances are only samples as to how women have been deprived of all their rights even to knowledge. A woman is groomed to think that she is only to serve the male members of the family, as a daughter, as a wife and as a mother. She is made to think that she was born only to provide pleasure/ comforts/happiness to male-members and to reproduce. This thinking did not start recently and is an age old phenomena. As Manusastra says, 'A woman is subject to her father till marriage, to her husband after marriage and to her son when

she is old and these values have been inculcated in a woman since child-hood. The present Patriarchial Society also imposes this trend. In spite of several legislations to support women's right to property, women do not enjoy these rights due to customary reasons. The marriage system supports the girl to bring natal properties in the form of jewellery, etc., into her inlaw's family which again is not considered to be her property but always be recognised as that of her husband. In the matrilineal society which was prevalent before vedic period and Aryan civilization, women enjoyed equal rights to education, and inheritance. Since the patriarchial system which came to practice later, denied property rights and the women did not have access to means of production and had to depend on the male family members for her existence.

The family concept itself recognises men as the bread-winner of the family and woman as dependent. The patriarchial values are reflected in socialisation of female children within the family and upbringing them to be 'future mothers who sacrifice' for the family. The female children are denied of equal opportunities in terms of food, clothing and education; and as a result, the deterioration in health, knowledge added with heavy burden of work caused by the

multiple role played by women bearing and rearing of children, household duties and earning to feed her family.

In many developing countries the life expectancy of women is higher than among men. In India also, the same situation prevailed in ancient times. But, now the situation has changed. We cannot think of assessing the life expectancy of women after 49-50 years of age since most of the women die before that age<sup>1</sup>.

The mortality and morbidity rates among children is also high in the case of female children than males. The infant mortality among children is high when compared to other developing countries. Out of every thousand children, 139 die soon after birth. The rate of women who die while giving child-birth is also high in the age group of 15-34 years which is 573 for every one lakh women.

The gap between man-woman population has been widening. In the year 1901, the gap was 3.4 millions which has become 20 million in 1971. For every 1,000 male, the female population was 863 in 1901, which has declined to 930 in 1971 but as per 1981 census there was a very slight increase, i.e. 933.

---

1. Critical issues on the status of women - ICSSR report 1985.

The reason for this decreasing trend may be attributed to heavy burden of work undertaken by women. Along with this, malnutrition, lack of rest and knowledge about health and hygiene adds to their present condition.

The literacy rate among women is also very low as it has been found that 46.7 per cent men are literate when compared to women who constitute 24.8 per cent. Hence women contribute more to the problem of illiteracy in India. Most of these women live in rural areas out of whom 67 per cent belong to the age group of 15 to 24 years and 88 per cent are above 25 years.

India constitutes 70 per cent of its population in rural areas basically engaged in Agriculture. The traditional agricultural family constitutes as an economic unit in which men and women share the work equally and the division of labour is based on the skills they possess. Though the primary task of women was identified as household work, women who were engaged in the family-cultivation were duly recognised. As the technology developed, slowly men occupied the employment task that were undertaken by women earlier and thus diverting them to the areas which are mostly identified either with household related activities and less profitable employment opportunities.



The same trend is prevalent in Fortaleza (north-eastern region of Brazil) and West Africa where most of the women i.e., 60 to 88 per cent are employed in the service sector and smallest units with smallest profit-margins.<sup>2</sup>

In the urban setting, after the advent of textile mills during 18th century women started to work in the mills. During 20th century due to modernisation of technology and automation of the machineries, women were slowly displaced from labour force; it is this category of women labourers who then started to work with marginal wages as house-maids, construction works and so on in later years.<sup>3</sup> During the period of 1961 to 1971, women were displaced from employment opportunities by 41 per cent whereas men's employment increased by 15 per cent.

The working women in the society can broadly be divided into three categories.

- 
2. Women in Micro - enterprise in urban and rural poverty; participatory initiatives and promotion policies. Gudrun Kochendorfer - Karl Osner.
  3. Critical Issues on the status of women - Advisory Committee on Women's Studies, 1975.

1. those who are employed in unorganised sector such as agricultural labourers, construction workers, vendors, hawkers, house-maids, etc;
2. those women who are from middle class families who remain in their homes and are engaged in household activities in rural areas (normally this has not yet acquired recognition as being employed) and those who are employed in various service and industrial sectors in urban area;
3. women from elite strata of the society who are highly educated and work as professionals.

Those women who work in unorganised sector mostly belong to 'below the poverty line' category, about whom our main concern lies. It is this category of women labour force who are exploited with low-paid wages and long-hours of work.

Women in India operate in a labour market highly segmented on the basis of sex. Over ninety per cent of women workers are in the unorganised sector in low level jobs which are untouched by labour laws and where wages are low, hours of

work are long and social security benefits are non-existent.<sup>4</sup>

This had been found as a global problem and not exclusive in India. The women of the world started resenting on this oppression of their due and lawful rights and gradually started raising their voice. Their voice had been given due recognition, with UN announcing 1975 as International Women's Year followed by UN Decade for women (1975-1984). This recognition had helped in strengthening the struggle against women's oppression and also in opening the eyes of the planners on these invisible hands.

In India, though the first five year plan had envisaged certain welfare measures to women through the Central Social Welfare Board and third Five Year Plan giving importance to female education, it is only in the sixth plan, a separate chapter had been added for women. The seventh plan (1985 - 90) had given clear policy lines for special focus on women.

The highest priority is to be given to programmes extending opportunities for gainful employment to women. Special measures are to be initiated for strict enforcement of the

---

4. Struggle and Development Among Self - employment women  
- SEWA, Jumani U., R. Tandon (1986)

Dowry Prohibition Act and also to prevent harassment and atrocities committed on women. A radical move to improve women's status has been the recent decision to confer joint titles to husband and wife in all development activities involving transfer of assets, distribution of land and house sites, etc. The challenge to women's development in India remains to move from making general observations in plans to effective follow up through concrete action; to move from the position where women are consumers of social services to one where they become producers in need of support services, credit and training to make their multiple role in society less of a burden and more remunerative. <sup>5</sup>

In the Seventh Plan, the Government of India has identified 27 schemes exclusively for women, with Department of Women and Child Development (of Ministry of Human Resource Development) as the nodal agency for monitoring those schemes. One such scheme is support to Employment Programme to Women (STEP), which identifies eight employment sectors essentially as women based.

---

5. Resource Book on Women's Development (1987),  
- Rekha Dayal.

Despite the availability of various such schemes mentioned as above, the condition of poor women remains the same without much difference. The main reason being the non-availability of information about such schemes, letharginess of government officials, interference of politicians, lack of required facilities or training, credit and marketing and so on.

Women in lower strata of the society do not seem to have great ambitions but only to sustain their family and save the family from total starvation. These women are illiterate and take-up some self-employment or wage employment for keeping the sustenance of the family as their husbands' earning either do not or only very little reach them. It is disheartening to note that on one side women are struggling to find resource and support service (such as training) and on the other side these are available from government but do not reach them.

Dharmapuri, a district in Tamil Nadu bordering Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is not an exception to the above situation. This has been identified as backward district by both the governments. The Statistics on vital aspects of Dharmapuri district is presented herewith.



Women of Denkanikotta Taluk :

As. can be expected in this above mentioned context of backwardness, the women's position to say last is pathetic. Some significant figures relating to women in the taluk are as follows:

Population in Denkanikotta Taluk :

	Total	Rural	Urban
Population	249,595	232,125	17,470
Male	128,222	119,217	9,005
Female	121,373	112,908	8,465

Sex Ratio : (number of female per 1,000 male)

Total	946
Rural	947
Urban	940

The sex ratio of the taluk in comparison to the All India figures of 935 is high. But, in comparison to the Tamil Nadu and Dharmapuri figures of 977 and 959 respectively, the ratio is low.

Literacy Rate :

	Denkanikotta	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
Population	24.67	29.00	46.76
Male	33.81	38.98	58.26
Female	15.01	18.60	34.99

The literacy rate is also low in comparison to the district and state figures. The literacy rate of rural women is as low as 13.57. The picture with regard to the percentage of workers and non-workers is also dismal.

Percentage of Workers and Non-workers :

Total Workers to Total Population	Population	Male	Female
Total	40.68	60.27	19.98
Rural	41.66	61.23	20.99
Urban	27.64	47.54	6.47

Total Non-Workers to Total Population	Population	Male	Female
Total	59.32	39.73	80.02
Rural	58.34	38.77	79.01
Urban	72.36	52.46	93.53

It is obvious from the above figures that work participation rate is alarmingly low amongst women.

Rural shandies have been catering to the rural consumption needs since several hundred years. The total consumption need of the rural mass was being met through the shandies, which mostly meet once-a-week. There were nothing that people could not find in these shandies for their needs. But, these shandies which had been considered as an institution, started seeing the disintegration gradually, during the later-half of the 20th century. Industrialisation and change in consumer's interest due to changed values and customs, large scale production, fast communication and travel facilities were some of the important reasons for the growing disintegration of these shandies. For the poor rural women, shandies were one of the main outlet to help in their economic activities. With the consumer market gradually finding a shift from rural to urban base, both producers and sellers had to receive a heavy blow on their activities. At present the shandies face the gradual extinction which could certainly throw rural producers, artisans and vendors out-of-gears.

Hence, Mahila Haat, a Delhi based Voluntary Organisation (with its branch at Bangalore) planned for a survey, to study the condition of rural women who use shandy as the main outlet and the existing condition of shandies. For

this purpose Mahila Haat has identified Thalli Block, as the base for this study since it comes under the backward districts of Tamil Nadu and further bordering other two states viz. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Thalli Block:

Thalli is situated about 26 kms from Hosur, an industrial border town to Bangalore. Thalli is the head quarters of the Block with 50 panchayats, comprising totally 333 villages and hamlets. The total population of Thalli is 1,31,514 (as per 81 census). Thalli Block is a beautiful area with lots of greenaries and small hilly slopes. The main occupation is agriculture and horticulture (both vegetables and flower cultivation). The area is essentially rainfed and irrigation depends on the small tanks, lakes and Tube-wells.

Thalli Block is not exception and it too has a few shandies. But the Block Officials and also the Vendors told the Investigators that the shandies in that Block too has only reduced business. The following are the shandies and the lease amount paid to the Panchayat Union/Panchayat:

PANCHAYAT UNION WEEKLY SHANDIES LEASE AMOUNTS

1989 - 90 (Annual)

PANCHAYAT UNION SHANDIES LEASE AMOUNT AND DAY OF FUNCTIONING

Ballapally Weekly Shandy	Rs. 41,100.00	Monday
Jawalagiri " "	Rs. 55.00	Friday

PANCHAYAT SHANDIES

Thally Weekly Shandy	Rs. 18,100.00	Saturday
Anchetty " "	Rs. 6,000.00	Friday
Salivaram " "	Rs. 325.00	Wednesday
Thagatty " "	Rs. 160.00	Monday

Purpose of study:

There is no detailed information available regarding women who work as vendors in shandies. These women who are mostly from rural areas with practically no education and knowledge have to compete with men vendors, to sell their products in shandies as well they are in the clutches of middle-men. They have to work without any infrastructure facilities and feed their families. Very little is known about the exact nature of problems which they encounter, their background, etc., Hence the present study focusses on



- the socio-economic background of the respondents;
- to trace the employment history of the respondents;
- to study the present shandi vending and related economic activities;
- to identify the problems related to the economic activities;
- to identify how far shandies support the economic activities of women ;
- to identify how far shandies support the economic activities of women and whether they can assume a significant role in raising the economic status of women.

Scope of the Study :

The study was confined to women shandy vendors of Thalli Block, in Denkanikotta taluk of Dharmapuri district in Tamil Nadu.

Methodology :

A list of shandies in Thalli Block was obtained from the Block Development Office. The list included six shandies of which two are in the control of Panchayat Union and four are in the control of Panchayats. They are :

<u>Shandies under Panchayat</u>	<u>Shandies under Panchayat Union</u>
Thally	Ballapally
Anjetty	Jawalagin
Salivaram	
Thagatty	

As a next step the investigators visited all these shandies and found that the shandy at Jawalagiri is hardly functioning with only two vendors. Thagatty is situated at 50 Kms from Thalli and hence women prefer to visit either Anjetty or Thalli as these were nearer. Salivaram is situated at 25 Kms from Thalli and hence women from Thalli Block seldom visit this. Hence, these two shandies were visited by the investigators to meet women from Thalli Block.

A pilot study was planned to identify some of the necessary basic information. The information collected in this pilot study is presented in Annexe I.

Based on the information collected through this pilot study, it was decided to do a detailed study on these women Vendors. Based on this pilot study an interview-schedule was prepared, pretested and modified to suit the requirements of the study.

#### Sample Size:

There were altogether 112 women vendors in all the three shandies (which included 5 market women in Thally) who formed the population of this study. The women vendors were contacted at their working places in shandies by a team of

investigators. Apart from this, discussion with group of women vendors were conducted by visiting their respective dwelling villages in order to assess the major common problems faced by them. All the 112 women vendors were interviewed from five shandies.

Presentation of Report:

The collected data were tabulated and analysed; and the entire report is divided into three chapters with Introductory Chapter in the beginning followed by Interpretation & Analysis and Findings at the end.

## CHAPTER - II

### INTERPRETATION

This section presents the socio-economic background of the respondents.

#### Religion and Caste :

The total number of respondents contacted was hundred and twelve. Out of these seventy nine per cent were Hindus and twenty per cent were Christians. There was only one Muslim respondent. With regard to the caste of the respondents roughly forty per cent were Vanniars. The next two large group were Naidus and Gounders. Not a single respondent belonged to Schedule Caste!

#### Family:

A majority of sixty per cent hail from simple nuclear family. An equal number of thirty eight per cent each hail from a family size of two to four and five to seven. There is no association between the type and size of the family. Ten respondents are living alone. This figure indicates that rural communities also have single women living on their own, like in urban communities. A study to enumerate the rate of single women would be worthwhile. This number

of single women is significant considering the rural background of the respondents. The general belief is that rural families tend to be joint in nature and that single member families are rare. Both these beliefs seem to be disproved by the data presented in the table 2. On the whole, the family size comprising less than eight members forms seventy seven per cent.

Combining the size of family with the total household income it is seen that the mean household income is only Rs.4,362 per annum and the average family size of respondents excluding the single member families is 5.2. On the basis of these two means, the average per capita income per annum works out to Rs.838.34 (and Rs.69.90 per month). This analysis clearly indicates the poor economic condition of the respondents and their families, viz. Table 3.

The data also indicate a slight positive co-relation between the size of family and household income ( $r = +.2$ ). This is to be expected as larger families would tend to have more earning members.

Seventy four per cent of the families with a family size of two to four have two or more earners. While eighty six per cent of the five to seven member families have two or more earners. All the families with eight or more members have

two or more earners. On the whole, seventy five per cent of the respondents' families have two or more earners. Moreover, it can be seen that the number of earners increases with the increasing family size.

Fifty two per cent of the families have only one to three dependents. One fourth of the families have four to six dependents. These data support the findings of the earlier tables relating to the family size and number of earners. From this it can be concluded that the respondents do not have large families and that the dependency rate in their families is not very high.

The mean age of the respondents is 43.7. Only nineteen respondents are below thirty years of age. While thirty are below fifty years. It is obvious from these data that on the whole, the respondents belong to slightly older age group.

Hundred out of the hundred and twelve respondents i.e. eighty nine per cent are illiterate as seen in the table 6. Only twelve respondents are literate. Out of these twelve, eleven are below 40 years of age. Thus, it can be definitely concluded that illiteracy is more prevalent amongst the older age group. However, even this age group (less than 40 years) the level of literacy is not very high,

as no respondent has studied beyond eighth class. On the whole, the rate of illiteracy amongst the respondents is higher than the All India and Tamil Nadu figures.

Comparing the respondents and their husbands' educational level the latter have higher levels of education than their wives as seen in table 7.

Fifty two per cent of the husbands are illiterate. Five per cent of them have studied beyond middle school level. In the case of fifty one respondents constituting forty five per cent of the total, both the husband and wife are illiterate.

#### Economic Activity and Income :

Moving on to the economic activity that the respondents are involved, about twenty three per cent do vending only in shandy. The remaining seventy seven per cent carry-out more than one activity. Table 8 presents the different economic activity and the income earned by the respondents.

Table 8 reveals that most of the respondents are engaged in selling activities. However, the selling of goods is done in more than one place. Twenty four per cent sell in shandies as well as in regular markets. Twenty two per cent sell in shandies as well as do vending in streets. Sixteen

per cent work as agricultural coolies besides selling in shandies. Further analysis of the data reveals that out of the twenty six respondents who sell only in shandy, nearly forty two per cent earn above Rs.2,000 per annum. Whereas out of all others numbering eighty six, only forty one per cent earn above Rs.2,000 per annum. It is interesting to note, as it seems to appear that increased efforts at selling do not seem to bring in increased income. An indepth analysis comparing the profit at shandy selling and selling at other places might prove worthwhile as it might clerly indicate the more beneficial activity.

Comparing the incomes of the respondents and their husbands, it is interesting to note that fourteen respondents get no income from their husbands. Husbands of six respondents are aged and therefore, they do not earn. Eight husbands are unemployed. Fifteen respondents do not earn a separate income. They do their business along with their husbands and thus, the income earned is a joint income.

Table 9 gives a picture about respondents income and their husband's annual income. Majority i.e., about three-fourth of the respondents' income falls below less than Rs.3000 p.a. one out of every ten respondents earn above Rs.3000 and fifteen respondents jointly earn their living with their husbands.



About two-fifth of respondents husbands' earning fall below Rs.3000 and only 6 respondents' husbands earn more than Rs.3000. Fourteen respondents' husbands, do not earn anything at all as they are either aged or remain unemployed. Thirty women vendors are either single or widowed and along with them the other fourteen respondents (whose husbands never earn) constitute forty percent who happen to be the sole bread-winner of their families. And also it is interesting to note that majority of women earn more than what their husbands earn.

On comparison of Tables 9 and 10, we can conclude that most of the respondents, i.e., 75% give their entire earnings to the family.

There are forty-eight respondents' husbands who earn upto Rs.3000/- out of whom forty-five (93.75%) give their entire earnings to their families. About one out of every ten women's husbands do not give their entire earnings in this income group. There are three respondents' husbands who earn Rs. 3000 - 4000 but give only Rs.2000 - 3000 to the families. There are only three respondents' husbands who give their entire earnings.

It is disheartening to note that one women vendor has opined that she does not have any idea or knowledge about her husband's earnings.

Employment History and Employment Details:

Out of hundred and twelve respondents, eighty two have not been engaged in any other economic activity previously. Out of the remaining thirty, twenty four have worked as coolies in agricultural sector earning below ten rupees per day. Five have worked in their own lands. One respondent has been (vending vegetables) earning less than six rupees per day. Yet another respondent has been collecting firewood earning less than five rupees a day. Thus, all of them have been engaged in low paying, unsteady jobs (for details please see table 12).

On being asked to specify the reason for leaving the previous economic activity, most of them stated that insufficient income out of the activity in which they were engaged in as the reason. The 'other' category in the table includes reasons like 'Health problem', 'family problem' and 'not able to do the activity' (see table 13).

When enquired about any additional economic activity in which the respondents were engaged, in addition to selling goods in shandies, majority of the respondents stated that

they are engaged themselves in selling in other village markets or by working as agricultural coolies (table 14).

#### Shandy Sales:

The respondents were asked to list out the different items that they sell in the shandy. Totally, thirteen were listed out. They were further asked whether they sell different goods at different times of the year. A vast majority of hundred and two respondents replied in the negative to this question.

Sixty two respondents constituting fifty four per cent sell vegetables in the shandy. The largest number who sell eatables in the shandy is twelve followed by eight who sell groceries. Seven sell betel leaves and another six sell flowers. Ten respondents sell what is categorised as 'others'. This category includes dry fish, fire wood, garments, agricultural implements, ropes, bags, fruits and cloths.

Hundred and two respondents' answers (constituting about eighty eight per cent of the total) were always to sell the same goods and never change the goods. Out of these one hundred and two answers, fifty three stated to sell vegetables at all times. Thus, a single large majority of 47 per cent constantly sell vegetables.



A SIMPLE SHELTER TO MINIMISE EXHAUSTION?



THIRSTY? ... YOU ARE WELCOME TO TRY



Regarding the income that is obtained through sale of these goods, table 16 presents the goods sold and the income earned by such sales.

The income from sales varies from five rupees to about thirty rupees per day. Nearly, seventy per cent earn between six to ten rupees; eighteen per cent earn above ten rupees per day; and most respondents sell vegetables. This does not seem to be a high income earning product. Further analysis of the table indicates the percentage of respondents earning more than ten rupees per day for each of the goods as follows:

	Respondents' earning More than Rs.10	Percentage of respective vendors
Vegetables -	10/62	16
Eatables -	1/12	9
Cosmetics -	2/9	22
Groceries -	2/7	28.5
Betal leaves -	2/7	28.5
Flowers -	None	0
Others -	3/10	33

A number of respondents sell goods in their own villages or in neighbouring villages apart from selling in shandies. Table 17 presents the number of days in a week that the



respondents carryout selling activity in shandies, in their native village and in other neighbouring villages.

None of the respondents carry out selling activity on all the seven days of the week. Nearly twenty per cent sell for six days in a week in their own villages. Only one respondent goes to shandy on six days. A large majority of forty six percent of the respondents go to shandies on only one day. Seventy one per cent of them do not sell in other villages. While about fifty seven per cent do not sell in their own villages. On the whole selling in shandies and selling in their own villages seem to be the predominant mode of sale amongst the respondents.

All these selling activities would consume considerable amount of time. Table 18, 19 and 20 gives a picture about the respondents actual time spent per day in each of the three places of sale.

These tables contain multiple answers, as some of the respondents go to more than one shandy, they specified more than one distance thus producing more than one response.

The largest majority spend more than eleven hours for shandy sale. The time spent includes their travel time as well. In effect more than half of the respondents spend all the sunlight hours in their selling activity at shandies.





TRY NOT ONLY THE DRINK . . . . BUT ALSO THE  
GARMENTS OF YOUR CHOICE AND TASTE



WHY WEIGH AND WASTE TIME! TAKE WHICHEVER LOT  
YOU WANT RIGHT AWAY

The time spent by the respondents in selling goods in their own villages is provided in the table 19.

Out of the forty eight respondents who sell in their own villages, fifty six per cent (27 out of 48) spend more than eleven hours and the next largest group of thirty five per cent (17 out of 48) spend nine to eleven hours.

Out of the 32 respondents who sell in other villages, four sell in the market of the villages and 28 sell by vending in the street. Table 20 presents the time spent by these two groups separately. Majority of the street vendors spend less than five hours in selling activities. While four market vendors spend more than nine hours.

The mean hours spent by the respondents in economic activities worked out to be 60 hours per week. Earlier it was seen that the respondents work for a maximum of six days a week. Assuming that all respondents work six days a week, on an average they work ten hours per day. However, inspite of such long hours of work, their earning is low, as on an average they earn only about rupees ten.

Like any other commercial enterprise, selling in shandies also require resources for production or procuring of goods. So, the respondents were asked a few questions relating to



the initial investment and facilities required, facilities available in the market, etc.,

Three respondents produce eatables and grains by themselves, while for six respondents their husbands help them in production. For three other respondents the whole family help them in production. 90 respondents do not have facilities to produce for their economic activity.

The responses indicate that more than one source is contacted for the initial money. Majority of the respondents obtain goods on credit, since they do not have any initial money. It is interesting to note that the second largest number of responses stated, indicate their own source of money. The third largest responses indicate 'money lender' as the source. The problems of obtaining finance from money lenders is only too well known to be elaborated here. On the basis of this table, it can be concluded that, the respondents face hindrances in the process of obtaining goods for selling and though they did not specifically stated so at any time during the interview, this is a definite area where they need assistance.

The respondents were asked whether they face any problems in obtaining the initial money and if so, whether they themselves could offer any solution to their problems.

Thirty Six respondents mentioned the problems and solutions which are shown in Table 24.

The main problem as told by respondents in getting credit from private source was that they have to go through the middle-men each time during the initial period; the middle-man takes a cut as his fee during each time he helps them in getting the credit.

They find it extremely difficult in getting credit from private source, when there was a delayed repayment of the earlier credit. If a woman has delayed or defaulted most of the private sources do not support these women unless she is able to give better guarantee through the middle-man. Under these circumstances the middle-man makes a bigger-cut as his charges.

The thirty six respondents identified three problems and two solutions to these three problems. Middlemen seems to be the major one as Seventeen respondents stated this to be the problem. Nine respondents find high rate of interest as the problem and the remaining nine persons stated that they were simply unable to get the required money at the appropriate time. Five respondents have no idea of how the problem can be solved. Nineteen stated that whatever be the problem they should try and get money from someone else. It is

somewhat pathetic to note that nine respondents think that reducing their household expenditure is the solution.

In pursuance of the question on problems in obtaining money the respondents were asked to indentify any one who can help them vide Table 25. Most of the respondents identified bank. Second most frequent response being co-operative society. The others have no idea as to who could help them.

The respondents provided several reasons for taking up the activity of selling in shandies vide Table 26. The two major reasons being family situation and hereditary occupation. By family situation they meant that the income were insufficient and generally the economic level was low, so they had taken up this job. While this is the situational necessity, the major influencing factor is that this is their traditional family occupation.

However, most respondents (71 per cent) are not willing to give up this activity and the major reasons for not wanting to give up, in their own words being 'no other means', 'it is the hereditary occupation' and 'we cannot do any thing else'. Very few are willing to give up this activity, as shown in Table 27.

Those respondents who were willing to give up the shandy activity, specified the alternative activities in which they would be interested.

The responses indicate that they are not able to visualise any non-traditional or new activity. Their choices seem to be restricted to a few, easily available alternatives vide Table 27.

As mentioned earlier, seventy one per cent of the respondents were not interested to change their existing activities. Among the remaining, nearly a third of the respondents have suggested by giving preference for starting cottage industry such as agarbathi making, soap-making, etc. (9 per cent) followed by maintaining small animal and bird husbandry including milch-animals (6 per cent) and acquiring skill in production of handicrafts and tailoring.

In agreement with the responses provided so far, a large majority of the respondents also stated that they were satisfied with their economic activity of shandy sales.

It is very significant that of the 112 respondents under the study, nearly a third of them are totally relieved of their household activities. Of the remaining two-thirds, 43 per cent of them have to attend to their household routine for

four to six hours a day, apart from attending to their economic activities.

In the economic activities, as seen earlier, majority of them should spend more than 11 hours per day. Hence these women have to spend between 15 to 17 hours in a day for both household work and their economic activities.

It is interesting to find that 98 respondents (88 per cent) are able to exercise control over the income earned by them. This include 11 respondents who carry out the activity jointly with their husbands. Six per cent of the respondents' earning is jointly controlled. Only five per cent of the respondents earning is being controlled by their husbands.

---

## CHAPTER III

### MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AND CONCLUSIONS

#### FINDINGS

##### Religion and Caste

Majority of the respondents are Hindus belonging to the Vanniar Caste followed by Naidus and Goundars. It is very peculiar to note that there is not even a single Schedule Caste respondent.

##### Family and Income

Majority of the families are nuclear families. Majority of the respondents' (77 per cent) family size is found to be constituting eight persons. However the average family size is found to be five (excluding 'single' member families).

It is quite significant to see there are ten 'single' women respondents out of 112 respondents under the study. It will not be surprising if the study is in urban area; this is against our belief that we cannot find mostly 'single' women in rural area. The main household income is found to be Rs. 4,362 per annum (i.e. Rs. 363.50 per month). Hence the per capita income comes to Rs. 838.84 per annum (i.e. Rs. 69.90

per month). This throws clear light to show the condition of the poverty that these respondents have to face. However, amongst the 112 respondents' families, 74 families have two or more earning members. The mean age of the respondents is found to be only 43 years. Amongst the 112 respondents, only 19 respondents are found to be below 30 years of age. This strengthens the belief that the rural families generally do not permit younger women to go out of their houses to carry out any economic activities.

#### Literacy

Amongst the respondents 89 per cent are illiterate. Only 12 are literate - even amongst them none have crossed 8th standard. Whereas of the respondents' husbands, only 52 are illiterate and 5% of them have studied even beyond 8th standard. Amongst respondents' families, 45 per cent of both the respondents and thier husbands are illiterate.

#### Economic activity and earning

Amongst the total respondents it is interesting to see that only 23 per cent of them totally depend on shandy vending whereas 77 per cent undertake other economic activities also (such as street vending, market vending or working as agricultural coolies apart from carrying out shandy vending).



A HELP TO RETAIN OUR CULTURE ?





It is highly significant to see amongst those doing only shandy vending 42 per cent of them earn about Rs.2,000 per annum whereas only 31 per cent who take up multi-economic activities could earn to the same level. Hence it can be inferred that women are able to sell more goods in shandy vending than in other type of activities and hence are able to make comparatively more profit.

Of the total respondents, 14 of them (13 per cent) do not get any support from their husbands due to either husbands' old age or unemployment. Altogether 30 families had to depend solely on the earning of the respondents, due to the above stated reasons or further respondents being either deserted or widowed.

Amongst respondents, 15 jointly take up economic activities in shandies along with their husbands. Due to the joint earning only three of them earn less than Rs 2,000 per annum while 11 earn between Rs. 2,000 - 8,000 and one respondent earns Rs.8,000 - 10,000. This shows that joint effort helps in better earning for the family.

While 25 per cent of the respondents earn more than Rs. 3,000 per annum, only six husbands are able to earn above Rs. 3,000 per annum. Hence it can be seen that women earn more than their husbands.



30 respondents are either single or deserted or widowed and along with 14 respondents' husbands who do not earn, forms 40 per cent of the total respondents who are the sole breadwinner of the family.

It is very interesting to note that nearly 91 per cent of 'earning husbands' give either full or most of their earnings for the family expenditure.

The earning of the respondents vary from Rs. 5 to 30 per day. However, 70 per cent of them earn between Rs. 6 to 10 per day.

#### Employment History and Employment details

82 per cent have no previous experience except in vending. While 30 respondents took up vending after finding their earlier employment (such as working as agricultural coolie or working in their own land or collecting fire wood) has become non-profitable.

Shandy women are found to be dealing with 13 different products. Amongst the total respondents, 102 respondents have been selling the same product all through the year without any change. Amongst these 54 per cent are found to be selling only vegetables.



Of the total respondents 37 women (33 percent) do only shandy vending. The remaining 67 per cent also do vending in native or in other villages; apart from going to the shandies.

None of them carry out shandy vending for all the seven days in a week. 20 per cent of the respondents carry out their activities for six days. One respondent goes to shandy on all six days. Whereas 46 respondents go to shandy for only one day.

Selling in shandies and selling in villages (other than native) are predominant.

Majority of the respondents spend more than 11 hours for shandy vending (which includes travel time too); the mean working hours per week work out to 60 hours.

Only 12 respondents are able to produce goods for sale (eatables and grain) - three of them do it directly by themselves whereas six respondents do it jointly with husbands' support and three others do joining with their family members.

90 per cent have no facilities to produce. Hence majority of the respondents procure goods on credit. The second





CHAT WITH INVESTIGATORS, WHILE FINDING LEISURE



BOUGHT ALL YOUR REQUIREMENTS? WHY NOT TRY THE  
BETEL LEAVES TOO?

largest number of respondents manage by themselves with their own cash for procuring goods, whereas others go to the private money lenders seeking cash credit. It is worthy to note that no one has availed any bank credit for their activity.

While discussing about the problems they face for credit, the response was that they find it difficult to get credit from private source as they have to go through the middle men who make their own cut and give only the balance to them. There are instances, while there was a delay in repayment, they could not go to the same source again (even after repayment) seeking credit support. During these instances the charges by middle men become quite exorbitant. However, they have not mentioned their charges in terms of cash or percentage. They also stated that the interest rate was also quite high ranging above 60 per cent per annum.

While another question was posed to them what could the possible solution for this problem, they have suggested two answers - 19 respondents told that in the absence of credit from private sources (money lender) they go to other sources such as neighbours to get the credit even against their liking. Nine respondents have suggested that reducing even

the existing meagre household expenditure to the barest minimum could be another possible alternative.

While asked for the opinion as to where they could find better credit support, they have suggested bank and co-operative credit society. Majority of them suggested bank. But none of them have so far availed from the Bank. During group discussion, they have told that the lengthy process, middlemen exploitation even there and long delay in securing bank's credit support had dissuaded them from going to the bank and fell back on the local money lenders.

While discussing why they took to shandy vending, the response came as "family situation" i.e. insufficient income in the family and 'family hereditary occupation'. Hence 71 per cent do not want to give up shandy vending - as there is 'no other means'.

29 per cent of women showed interest to give up their existing activity, if they could find support for alternative employment. One third of the respondents have suggested for cottage industries (such as agarbathi making, soap and shampoo making) as a profitable trade, while other category of women had suggested for small animal and bird husbandry (including dairy animals) as an alternative employment possibility. Three per cent of the respondents

wanted skill training in handicrafts and tailoring. However, majority of them are satisfied with the shandy vending.

It is interesting to see that a third of the respondents do not have to do any household activities as the family members are taking care of them. Of the remaining two thirds, 43 per cent have to attend to the household activities between 4-6 hours a day. This is apart from the time spent on economic activities, which is about 11 hours a day - i.e. they have to spend 15-17 hours per day for both these activities.

It is quite significant to note that 88 per cent of the respondents have the complete control on the income they earn. This includes 11 respondents who are carrying out the activities jointly with their husbands. Six per cent of the total respondents control their family income jointly whereas only five per cent of the respondents' husbands have total control on their wife's earning.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

One of the most significant findings of the study is apparently insignificant number of women engaged in shandy vending activities. The total hundred and twelve respondents belong to over twenty eight villages. There is some concentration of vendors only in two villages, viz., in Dasaripalli and Dinnur.

In comparision to the lengthy working hours and more physical efforts, vending seems to be a very low income generating activity. However, even this seems to be higher than the other employment activities such as working as agricultural coolies. This shows the utter backwardness under which the people have to survive.

The ~~high~~ rate of illiteracy, other social conditions and non-availability of other alternative for better income generating activities, cupples with lack of information forces them to carry these traditional, hereditary low paying occupations. The condition of poverty makes their priority to centre around economic betterment than anything else.

Group discussion with these women helped in knowing their finding still better. The majority of them opted for shandy



vending; they are equally conscious of the gradual disintegration of shandies. Due to factors like regular markets in major villages and easy accessibility of nearby towns, change in the cultural values and interest amongst them in buying industrial products in the place of hand made products. They also said that there is shift from rural products to industrial products, made from urban areas due to change in 'fashion'. They have felt that shandy vending would be more useful to them, but they could not say as to how it could be stopped from further disintegration. They further said that they also have to take up to market vending, if in the years to come, shandy vending becomes non-profitable.

The situation of helplessness and lack of resources have made them to depend on other producers or the local money lenders. They get from them credit in kind or in cash. This makes them in loosing their bargaining capacity, or make them to pay more interest from the hard earned small earning.

Hence, it is suggested that these women be given better information as how to secure credit support at a very reasonable rate (preferably from government institutions). Since most of these women are found to be vegetable vendors it would be good if atleast a part of them be supported with

possible trainings for alternative better employment opportunities. This would help these women to earn more; also this would help the remaining vegetable vending women to have better volume of sale and to make better earning.

It is further suggested that on training these women they may be supported with required cash and effective marketing support so that goods produced by them do not stagnate. To help these women in the above stated activities and also in helping them in bettering their social and health conditions (apart from income) intervention of an N.G.O. can be a possible solution.

## ANNEXURE I

### LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	TITLE
1.	Religion and Caste of Respondents
2.	Size of family by type of family
3.	Size of family by total household Income
4.	Size of family by number of earners
5.	Size of family by number of dependents
6.	Age and education of respondents
7.	Respondents educational level Vs. Respondent's husband's educational level.
8.	Respondents Annual Income Vs. Activity
9.	Respondents Annual Income and Respondent's Husband's annual income.
10.	Respondents annual income and respondents' amount to family.
11.	Respondent's husband's income and amount to family
12.	Respondent's previous occupation, sector and daily income.
13.	Respondents previous occupation and reason for leaving
14.	Respondents additional activity and income
15.	Items dealt in shandies and change of items in different times.
16.	Items dealt in shandies and Average income per day.
17.	Number of days spent in shandies and other villages.

18. Number of days in shandy and time spent.
19. Days in own village and time spent.
20. Days in other villages and time spent
21. Number of days and hours engaged in economic activity
22. Major producer and facilities available
23. Source of taking credit and frequency
24. Expressed problem and solution in getting credit by respondents
25. Suggested help to solve their credit problem.
26. Reason for shandy vending and thier opinion to give up activity by respondents
27. Opinion on taking-up other activity and give-up the present activity.
28. Time spent on household activities by respondents
29. Respondents' control over the income earned.

Table 1. Religion and Caste of the Respondents

Religion	Caste							Total	Percentage
	Naidu	Vanniar	Chettiyar	Barbar	Gounder	Others	No Response		
Hindu	12	39	7	1	12	14	4	89	(79)
Muslim	--	--	--	-	--	--	1	1	(1)
Christian	--	7	--	-	--	3	12	22	(20)
Total	12	46	7	1	12	17	17	112	
Percentage	(11)	(41)	(6)	(1)	(11)	(15)	(15)		(100)

Table 2. Size of Family by Type of Family

Size of Family	Type of Family					Total	Percentage
	Single	Incomplete Nuclear	Simple Nuclear	Supplemented Nuclear	Joint		
Single	10	--	-	-	-	10	(9)
2 to 4	--	13	27	-	3	43	(38)
5 to 7	--	7	29	1	6	43	(38)
8 to 10	--	2	11	-	2	15	(13)
11 and above	--	--	1	-	-	1	(1)
Total	10	22	68	1	11	112	
Percentage	(9)	(19)	(61)	(1)	(10)		(100)

Table 3 Size of Family by Total Household Income

Size of Family	Total annual Household income in Rupees								Total	Percentage
	Less than 1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-5000	5001-6000	6001-7000	More than 7000		
Single	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	(9)
2 to 4	1	14	9	7	8	3	1	-	43	(38)
5 to 7	1	10	6	9	10	1	1	5	43	(38)
8 to 10	-	2	4	3	4	-	-	2	15	(13)
11 and above	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
Total	2	34	21	19	23	4	2	7	112	
Percentage	(2)	(30)	(19)	(17)	(21)	(3)	(2)	(6)		(100)

Table 4. Size of Family by Number of Earners

Size of Family	Number of earners			Total	Percentage
	1	2	3 and above		
Single	10	-	-	10	(9)
2 to 4	11	31	1	43	(38)
5 to 7	6	26	11	43	(38)
8 to 10	-	12	3	15	(13)
11 and above	-	1	-	1	(1)
Total	27	70	15	112	
Percentage	(24)	(63)	(13)		(100)



Table 5. Size of Family by Number of Dependents

Size of Family	Number of dependents					Total	Percentage
	1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 9	10 and above	Not applicable		
Single	1	--	--	-	9	10	(9)
2 to 4	36	1	--	-	6	43	(38)
5 to 7	22	19	1	1	-	43	(38)
8 to 10	--	9	6	-	-	15	(13)
11 and above	--	--	1	-	-	1	(1)
Total	59	29	8	1	15	112	
Percentage	(53)	(26)	(7)	(1)	(13)		(100)

Table 6. Age and Education of respondents

Age	Educational Level			Total	Percentage
	Illiterate	Primary School	Middle School		
20 to 30	12	4	3	19	(17)
31 to 40	32	2	2	36	(32)
41 to 50	26	-	1	27	(24)
51 to 60	24	-	-	24	(22)
61 to 70	6	-	-	6	(5)
Total	100	6	6	112	
Percentage	(89)	(5)	(5)		(100)

Table.7 Respondent's Educational Level Vs. Respondent's Husband's Educational Level

Respondent's Educational Level	Husband's Educational Level						Total	Percentage
	Illiterate	Primary School	Middle School	High School	Diploma	Not Applicable		
Illiterate	51	6	10	4	1	28	100	(89)
Primary School	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	(5)
Middle School	3	-	1	1	-	1	6	(5)
Total	59	7	11	5	1	29	112	
Percentage	(52)	(6)	(10)	(5)	(1)	(26)		(100)

Table 8 Respondent's Annual Income Vs. Activity

Annual Income	Respondent's Activity					Total	Percentage
	Shandy	Shandy Market Vending	Shandy Street Vending	Shandy and Coolie	Market/Street-Vending/Coolie		
1. Less than Rs.1,000	6	1	3	4	1	15	(13)
2. 1,001 to 2,000	9	10	15	12	5	51	(46)
3. 2,001 to 3,000	1	6	7	1	3	18	(16)
4. 3,001 to 4,000	3	3	-	1	1	8	(7)
5. 4,001 to 5,000	1	-	-	-	2	3	(3)
6. 5,001 to 6,000	-	1	-	-	-	1	(1)
7. More than Rs.7,000	-	1	-	-	-	1	(1)
8. Joint income by husband and wife	6	5	-	-	4	15	(13)
Total	26	27	25	18	16	112	
Percentage	(23)	(24)	(22)	(16)	(14)		N = 112

Table 9. Respondent's Annual Income and Respondent's Husband's Annual Income

Respondent's Annual Income	Respondent's Husband's Annual Income in Rupees									Total	Percentage
	No Idea	Less Than 1000	1001 to 2000	2001 to 3000	3001 to 4000	More than 4000	No Income		Not Applicable		
							Aged	Unemployed			
Less than Rs.1,000	1	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	15	(13)
1,001 to 2,000	-	5	16	1	1	1	4	6	16	50	(45)
2,001 to 3,000	-	-	7	-	1	1	1	1	8	19	(17)
3,001 to 4,000	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	8	(7)
4,001 to 5,000	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	(3)
5,001 to 6,000	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
More than Rs.6,000	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
Joint income by husband and wife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	(13)
Total	1	15	29	2	3	3	6	8	45	112	
Percentage	(1)	(13)	(26)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(7)	(40)		(100)

Table 10. Respondent's Annual Income by Respondent's amount to family

Respondent's Annual Income	Respondents' amount to family in Rupees								Total	Percentage
	Less Than 1000	1001 to 2000	2001 to 3000	3001 to 4000	4001 to 5000	5001 to 6000	More than 6000	Not Applicable		
Less than Rs.1,000	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	(13)
1,001 to 2,000	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	(46)
2,001 to 3,000	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	(16)
3,001 to 4,000	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	8	(7)
4,001 to 5,000	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	(3)
5,001 to 6,000	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	(1)
More than Rs.6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	(1)
Joint income by husband and wife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	(13)
Total	15	51	19	8	2	1	-	15	112	
Percentage	(13)	(46)	(17)	(7)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(13)		(100)

Table 11. Respondent's Husband's Income and Amount to Family

Husband's Annual Income	Husband's Annual Income in Rupees									Total	Percentage
	No Idea	Less than 1000	1001 to 2000	2001 to 3000	3001 to 4000	More than 4000	No Income		Not Applicable		
							Aged	Unemployed			
No Idea	1									1	(1)
Rs.100 to Rs.1,000		15								15	(13)
1,001 to 2,000		3	26							29	(26)
2,001 to 3,000				2						2	(2)
3,001 to 4,000				2	1					3	(3)
More than 4,000						3				3	(3)
Aged							6			6	(5)
Unemployed								8		8	(7)
* Not applicable									45	45	(40)
Total	1	18	26	4	1	3	6	8	45	112	
Percentage	(1)	(16)	(23)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(7)	(40)		(100)

\* Women respondents who are single, deserted, widowed and joint income by both husband and wife.

Table .12 Respondent's Previous Occupation, Sector and Daily income

Previous Occupation	Sector									Total	Percentage
	Agriculture		Own Land				Vegetables	Firewood			
	1 - 5	6 - 10	1-5	6-10	11+	X	1 - 5	1 - 5	X		
Coolie	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	24	(21)
Agriculture	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	(4)
Street Vending	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	(1)
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	82	(73)
Total	14	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	82	112	
Percentage	(12)	(8)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(73)		(100)

X = Not Applicable



Table 13 Respondent's Previous Occupation and Reason for Leaving

Previous Occupation	Reason for Leaving				Total	Percentage
	Need more income	Not Sufficient Income	Others	Not Applicable		
Agricultural Coolie	8	10	6	-	24	(21)
Agriculture	2	2	1	-	5	(5)
Street Vending	1	-	-	-	1	(1)
Not Applicable	-	-	-	82	82	(73)
Total	11	12	7	82	112	
Percentage	(10)	(11)	(6)	(73)		(100)

Table 14 Respondent's Additional Activity and Income

Annual Income	Income					Total	Percentage
	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	15 +	Not Applicable		
Street Vending	15	9	1	-	-	25	(22)
Coolie - Agriculture	8	9	-	1	-	18	(16)
Market Vending	14	6	-	3	-	23	(21)
Street Vending & Coolie	3	1	-	-	-	4	(4)
Others	5	-	-	-	-	5	(4)
Shandy Vending	-	-	-	-	37	37	(33)
Total	45	25	1	4	37	112	
Percentage	(40)	(22)	(1)	(4)	(33)		(100)

Table 15 Items dealt in shandies and change of items in different times

Change of Items	Item dealt in shandies								Total
	Vegetables	Flowers	Grocery	Dry Fish	Cosmetics	Eatables	Betal Leaves	Others	
No	53	5	7	3	10	10	7	7	102
Vegetable	3		1			1			5
Flowers	1	1							2
Grocery	2								2
Others	3			1		1			5
Total	62	6	8	4	10	12	7	7	116

Table 16 Items dealt in shandies and Average income per day

Goods Sold	Average Income Per day in Rupees						Total	Percentage
	Less Than Six	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	Not Applicable		
Vegetables	10	41	4	5	1	-	61	(54)
Eatables	1	9	-	-	1	-	11	(10)
Cosmetics	1	5	-	1	1	-	9	(8)
Groceries	-	5	2	-	-	1	8	(7)
Betel Leaves	-	5	2	-	-	-	7	(6)
Flowers	-	5	-	-	-	1	6	(5)
Others	3	4	1	1	-	-	10	(9)
Total	15	75	9	7	1	2	112	
Percentage	(13)	(67)	(8)	(6)	(4)	(2)		(100)

Table 17 Number of days spent selling in Shandies,  
Own Village and Other Villages

Number of days per Week	Shandy		Own Village		Other Village	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1	52	46	7	6	8	7
2	15	13	1	1	8	7
3	26	23	4	4	8	7
4	10	9	9	8	6	5
5	3	3	5	4	2	2
6	1	1	22	20	-	-
Do not sell	5	4	64	57	80	71
Total	112	100	112	100	112	100

Table 18. Number of Days in Shandy and Time Spent

(Multiple Responses)

Number of Days per Week	Time in Hours per Shandy						Total	Percentage
	Less than five	6- 8	9-11	11-13	13 +	Not Applicable		
1	1	6	15	30	-	-	52	(46)
2	-	3	9	7	1	-	20	(17)
3	-	3	13	20	1	-	37	(33)
4	-	4	9	6	2	-	21	(19)
5	-	2	3	1	-	-	6	(5)
6	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	(3)
Do not sell	-	-	-	-	-	* 5	5	(4)
Total	1	19	50	64	5	5	112	N = 112

\* Only market vending, adjoining the Thalli shandy.

Table No.19 Days in own village and Time Spent

Days Per Week	Time in Hours					Total	Percentage
	Less than five	6 - 8	9-11	11 +	Not Applicable		
1	-	1	4	2	-	7	(6)
2	1	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
3	-	-	1	3	-	4	(4)
4	-	-	4	5	-	9	(8)
5	-	2	2	1	-	5	(4)
6	-	-	6	16	-	22	(20)
Do not sell	-	-	-	-	64	64	(57)
Total	1	3	17	27	64	112	
Percentage	(1)	(3)	(15)	(24)	(57)		(100)

Table 20

## Days in other Villages and Time Spent

Days per Week	Time in Hours									Total	Percentage
	Market Vending				Street Vending				Do not sell		
	Less than five	6-8	9-11	11+	Less than five	6-8	9-11	11+			
1	-	-	1	2	4	-	1	-	-	8	(7)
2	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	8	(7)
3	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	8	(7)
4	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	6	(5)
5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	(2)
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	(71)
Total	-	-	2	2	17	7	3	1	80	112	
Percentage	-	-	(2)	(2)	(15)	(6)	(3)	(1)	(71)		(100)



Table 21 Number of Days and Hours Engaged in Economic Activity

Days per Week	Hours				Total	Percentage
	Less than 25	26 - 50	51 - 75	76 - 100		
1 - 3	20	12	-	-	32	(29)
4 - 7	2	30	24	24	80	(71)
Total	22	42	24	24	112	
Percentage	(20)	(38)	(21)	(21)		(100)

Table 22 Major Producer and Facilities Available

(Multiple Response)

Major Producer	Facilities Available							Total	Percentage
	Own Land	Cows	Sewing Machine	Vessels & Equipment	Pumpset & Cart	Land & Cart	Not applicable		
Self	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	(3)
Husband	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	(5)
Self, Husband and Family Members	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	(3)
Self & Other Family Members	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	(3)
Other Family Members	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
Not applicable	9	1	-	-	-	-	90	100	(89)
Total	17	3	1	3	1	1	90	112	
Percentage	(15)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(78)		(100)

Table 23. Source of Taking Credit and Frequency (Multiple response)

Source of Taking Credit	Frequency										Total
	Daily	Once a Week	Thrice a Week	Once a Month	Thrice a Month	Once in Three Months	on Shandy days	When there is need	Credit in kind	Not applicable	
Own Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24
Husband	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Money Lenders	1	4	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	12
Neighbours	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Self-Producing	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	10
Goods on Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*8	-
Use of own cash Occasionally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	74
Total	1	9	2	2	1	1	3	2	81	24	112
Percentage	(1)	(8)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(72)	(21)	N=112

\* Eight respondents, within the 74 respondents are at times use their own money as capital whenever they have and during the other period go in for taking goods on credit directly from producers.

Table 24. Expressed Problem and solution in getting credit by respondents.

Expressed Problem	Suggested Solution	Number of Respondents	
		No.	%
Middlemen	Get credit from other sources directly	13	(36)
Middlemen	Reduce household expenses	2	(6)
Middlemen	No idea on solution	2	(6)
High rate of interest	Reduce household expenses	3	(9)
High rate of interest	No idea about solution	2	(6)
High rate of interest	Get credit from other sources	4	(11)
Unable to get money	Get credit from others	2	(6)
Unable to get money	Reduce household expenses	4	(11)
Unable to get money	No idea	3	(9)
	Total	36	(100)

Table 25. Suggested Help to solve their credit problem  
(Multiple

Person/Agency	Number of Respondents No. (%)
Bank	28 (61)
Co-operatives	7 (15)
Panchayat President	2 (5)
Panchayat Ward Member	1 (2)
Could not suggest anything	8 (17)
Total	46 (100)

Tbale 26 Reason for shandy vending and their opinion to give up the activity by respondents.

Reason for Shandy Vending	Give up the Activity																	Total (%)
	Yes								No									
	Any possible activity	May give up Later Age	If Loss Occurs regularly	Non-availability of goods sold	While land cultivation become possible	After Marriage	If a shop Can be bought in market	Oth-ers	No other means	Cannot do anything else	Aged	Health Reason	Satisfied with the Income	Here-ditary	Not interes-ted for change	Got acquin-ted to this	No Res-ponse	
Hereditary Occupation	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	3	3	-	25	3	-	-	62 (44)
Family Situation	7	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	37	2	-	2	1	4	4	1	-	65 (46)
All women do this	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10 (7)
Others	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (3)
Total	10	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	63	8	3	5	1	29	7	3	1	141
Percentage	(7)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(44)	(6)	(2)	(4)	(1)	(20)	(5)	(2)	(1)	100

Table 27 Opinion on taking up other activity and give-up the present activity

Take up any other Activity	To Give up the present Activity																	Total	(X)
	Yes								No										
	Any possible activity	May give up Later Age	If Loss Occurs regularly	Non-availability of goods sold	While land cultivation become possible	After Marriage	If a shop Can be bought in market	Oth-ers	No other means	Cannot do anything else	Aged	Health Reason	Satisfied with the Income	Here-ditary	Not inter-ested for change	Got acquir-ed to this	No Res-ponse		
Tailoring	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	(4)
Handicrafts training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	(4)
Petty shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
Cottage industries	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	(9)
Provision shops	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
Cattle & milch animal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	(6)
Vegetable Vending	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
No idea	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	(3)
Not applicable	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	38	4	3	1	3	21	4	2	1	84	(71)
Total	7	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	53	6	3	1	4	26	5	2	1	118	
Percentage	(6)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(45)	(5)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(22)	(4)	(1)	(1)	100	

Table 28 Time spent on household activities by respondents

Time spent on Household Activities	Number of respondents	Percentage
Don't do	36	(32)
Less than 3 hours	25	(22)
4 to 6 hours	48	(43)
Morethan 7 hours	3	(3)
Total	112	(100)



Table 29 Respondents' control over the income earned

Respondent's control over the income	Number of respondents	Percentage
* Controlled by respondent	98	(88)
Controlled by the father	1	(1)
** Controlled by the husband	6	(5)
*** Controlled by both husband & wife	7	(6)
Total	112	(100)

\* includes 11 joint vending

\*\* includes 3 joint vending

\*\*\* includes 1 joint vending

ANNEXURE II

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

			Tamil Nadu.	Dharmapuri district.
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	48,408,077	1,997,060
		Males	24,487,624	1,019,362
		Females	23,920,453	977,698
	RURAL	Persons	32,456,202	1,809,876
		Males	16,334,231	923,195
		Females	16,121,971	886,681
	URBAN	Persons	15,951,875	187,184
		Males	8,153,393	96,167
		Females	7,798,482	91,017
Decennial Population Growth rate 1971-1981			17.50	19.03
Area (Sq. Kms)			130,058	9,622.0
Density of Population (per sq. km)			372	208
Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males).			977	959
Literacy Rate	Persons		46.76	29.00
		Males	58.26	38.98
		Females	34.99	18.60
Percentage of urban population to total population			32.95	9.37

## Percentage to total population

(i) Main Workers .. ..	Persons	39.31	41.7
	Males	55.85	58.6
	Females	22.36	24.1
(ii) Marginal Workers ..	Persons	2.42	2.5
	Males	0.73	0.8
	Females	4.16	5.6
(iii) Non-Workers ... ..	Persons	58.27	55.1
	Males	43.42	40.1
	Females	73.48	70.1

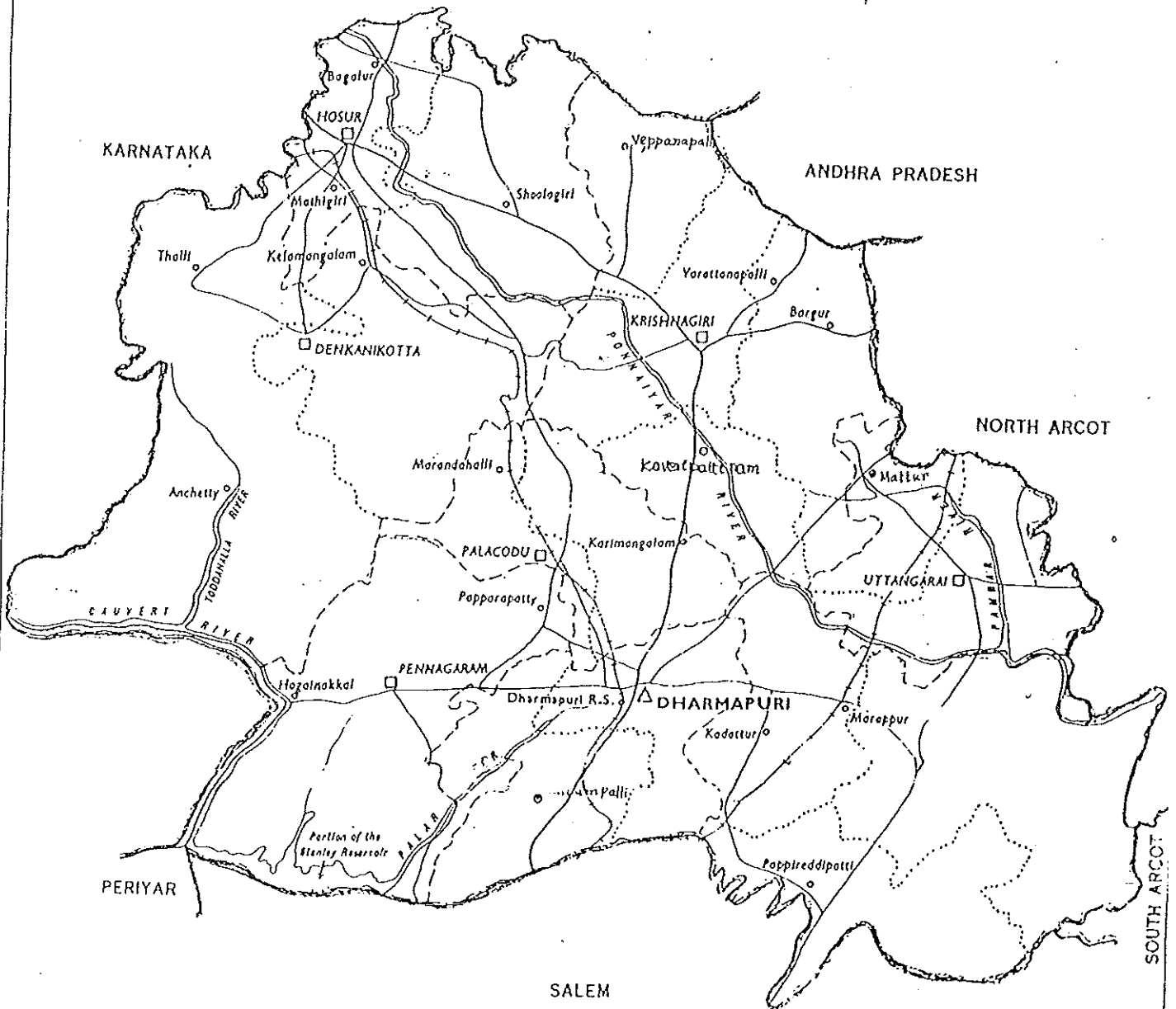
## Main Workers by categories

(i) Cultivators .. ..	Persons	29.22	55.1
	Males	31.75	60.
	Females	22.76	41.
(ii) Agricultural Labourers ..	Persons	31.73	27.
	Males	23.24	19.
	Females	53.43	49.
(iii) Household Industry Workers:	Persons	4.72	1.
	Males	4.10	1.
	Females	6.30	1.
(iv) Other Workers .. ..	Persons	34.33	15.
	Males	40.91	18.
	Females	17.51	7.

Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population ..	Persons	18.35	13.86
	Males	18.32	13.88
	Females	18.38	13.83
Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population ..	Persons	1.07	2.31
	Males	1.08	2.33
	Females	1.07	2.28
Number of occupied residential houses		9,982,996	374,342
Number of Villages .. .. .	Total	16,812	1,167
	Inhabited	15,831	1,065
	Uninhabited	981	102
Number of Towns		434	7

# DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

1 : 5,00,000



## REFERENCE

State boundary	
District boundary & head quarters	
Taluk boundary & head quarters	
National Highways	
State Highways	
Other Roads	
Railway line with R. S.	
River with stream	
Other Important places	
Revenue division boundary	
Panchayat Union boundary	

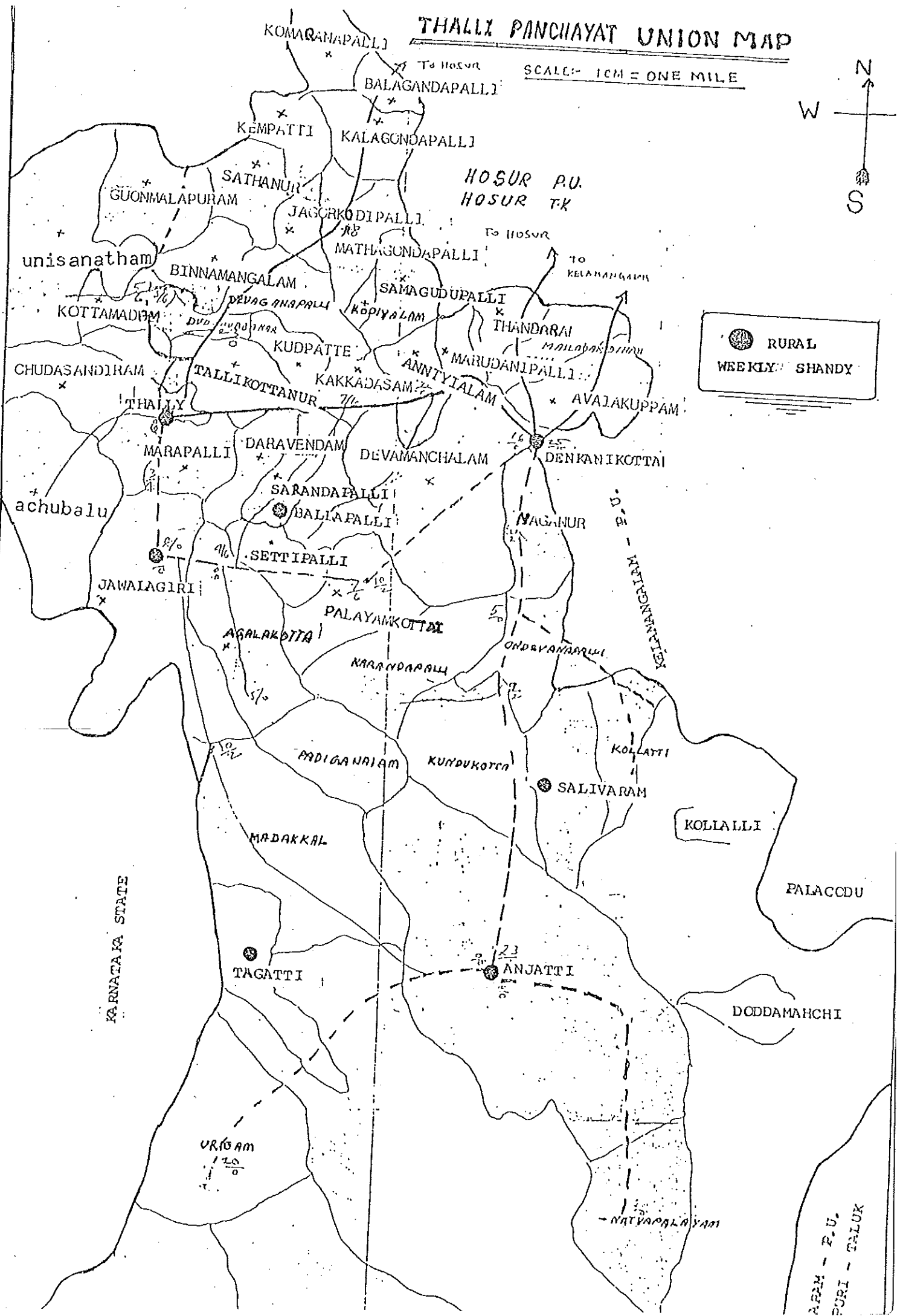
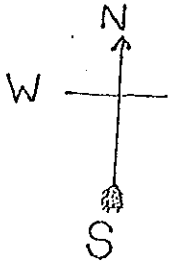
Prepared by: J. Nand  
16-6-86

Compared by: B. Anifur  
16688.

Central Survey Office, Madras-5.

# THALLI PANCHAYAT UNION MAP

SCALE: 1 CM = ONE MILE



RURAL  
WEEKLY SHANDY

KARNATAKA STATE

ARM - P. U.  
PURI - TALUK

ANNEXURE V

MAHILA HAAT STUDY (in Thalli Block)

Pilot Survey

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Address :
4. a) Business : Vending/Production & Vending
- b) Items dealt :
- c) Value of items kept :
- d) Is yours an independent business or Traditional business :

5. Places of carrying out Business/Other activities :

Day	Name of the village	Activity	Time
Sunday	:		
Monday	:		
Tuesday	:		
Wednesday	:		
Thursday	:		
Friday	:		
Saturday	:		

6. What is the occupation of your husband?

7. What are the business/activities carried by women of your village?

1.	Vegetables	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]
2.	Fruits	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]
3.	Flowers	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]
4.	Woollen knitting	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]
5.	Cumblay knitting	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]
6.	Coir/Cotton rope	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]
7.	Kora mats	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]
8.	Dairy	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]
9.	Eatables/Snacks	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]
10.	Poultry	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]
11.	Fish/Meat	:			Sale	[ ]
12.	Others	:	Production	[ ]	Sale	[ ]

8. What time you will be available at home?

9. How to reach your village?

Date :

Signature of the Investigator



## ANNEXURE VI

### INFORMATION FROM PILOT STUDY

#### 1. Population

Shandies	No. of Women	No. of Men	Percentage of women
Thalli	66	100	40
Anjetti	40	30	57
Ballapalli	4	90	4
Total	110	220	50

#### 2.(a) Occupation

Activity	Women	Women's Husband's
1) Vending	93	28
2) Production & Vending	17	-
3) Agriculture	-	28
4) Agri Labourer	-	32
5) Unemployed	-	17

#### 2.(b) Type of Business by women

Type	No. of Women
Vending	93
Production & Vending	17

2.(c) Type of business Activity by women

Activity	No. of Women
Vegetable Vendig	60
Eatables	48
Provisions	3
Betel leaves	8
Flowers	11
Bangles	11
Pots	1
Fish	2
Fruits	3
Coir	1

ANNEXURE VI

INFORMATION FROM PILOT STUDY

1. Population

Shandies	No. of Women	No. of Men	Percentage of women
Thalli	66	100	40
Anjetti	40	30	57
Ballapalli	4	90	4
Total	110	220	50

2.(a) Occupation

Activity	Women	Women's Husband's
1) Vending	93	— 28 —
2) Production & Vending	17	-
3) Agriculture	-	28
4) Agri Labourer	-	32
5) Unemployed	-	17

2.(b) Type of Business by women

Type	No. of Women
Vending	93
Production & Vending	17

ANNEXURE VI

INFORMATION FROM PILOT STUDY

1. Population

Shandies	No. of Women	No. of Men	Percentage of women
Thalli	66	100	40
Anjetti	40	30	57
Ballapalli	4	90	4
Total	110	220	50

2.(a) Occupation

Activity	Women	Women's Husband's
1) Vending	93	28
2) Production & Vending	17	-
3) Agriculture	-	28
4) Agri Labourer	-	32
5) Unemployed	-	17

2.(b) Type of Business by women

Type	No. of Women
Vending	93
Production & Vending	17

ANNEXURE VII

TAMIL NADU EDUCATION FOUNDATION, MADRAS  
 STUDY ON SHANDY WOMEN VENDORS IN THALLY BLOCK  
 (Study carried out for Mahila Haat)

1. Name :
2. Address :
3. a. Religion : b. Caste :
4. Family details :

Sl No	Relation-ship to Head	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Edu-cation	Activity		Annaul Income	Amt to Family
						Main	*Sub		
1.	Head								
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10									

\* Sub : Subsidiary

5. Employment (Main) details of the vendor :

S1 No	Details	Occupation	Sector	Daily income	Duration	Reason for leaving
1.	Present					
2.	Present to 1					
3.	Present to 2					
4.	Present to 3					
5.	Present to 4					

6. Additional jobs at present, if any :

S No.	Type of occupation	Sector	Daily income	Reason for this job
1.				
2.				
3.				

7(a). What do you sell in Shandy (ies)?

7(b). Do you sell different products at different times? Yes/No.

7(c). If Yes, describe.

7(d). How much do you earn on an average?

(i) Sale in Shandies Rs..... per day

(ii) Sale in own Village Market Rs..... per day

(iii) Sale in Other village (s) Rs..... per day

- 7(e). Do you have complete control over the income that you earn  
Yes/No.
- 7(f). If No, explain.
- 7(g). What are the major expenses that are met by the income?
- 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
  - 4.
- 8(a). From whom do you get the initial money required for  
purchasing the goods to be sold at the Shandy?
- (a) Self (b) Husband (c) Other family members  
(d) Money Lenders (e) No need for money as goods are  
produced at home (f) Take it on credit (g) Neighbours  
(h) Others (Specify)
- 8(b). If (e), who is the major producer of the goods?
- (a) Self (b) Self & Husband (c) Self, Husband & Other  
family members (d) Husband (e) Other family members  
(f) Husband & other family members (g) Self & other  
family members (h) Others (Specify)



7(h). How many days in a week do you sell in shandy(ies)....days/sell in your own village....days/in other villages...?

Days	Shandy				Other villages					Own village
	Place of Shandy	Distance from home	Mode of travel	Time spent for the Activity	Mode of travel	Distance from home	Time spent for the Activity	Market	Street Vending	Time spent for the Activity
Monday										
Tuesday										
Wednesday										
Thursday										
Friday										
Saturday										
Sunday										

- 8(c). What facilities do you have to produce the goods?
- 8(d). Do you face any problem in getting credit from others? Yes/  
Explain :
- 8(e). If Yes, how do you solve these problems?
- 8(f). How often do you need the initial money?
- 9(a). Do you think that somebody should help you to obtain the  
money without any difficulty? Yes / No.
- 9(b). If Yes, who should do this?
10. Why did you take up the activity of vending in the Shandy?  
(a) Family/Hereditary occupation (b) Family situation  
(c) All women in the village do this (d) Forced by the  
family members (e) Any other (Specify)
- 11(a). Would like to give up this activity at any time? Yes/No
- 11(b). If yes, under what conditions?
- 11(c). If no, why not?

12(a). Do you prefer to take up any other activity? Yes / No

12(b). If Yes, specify the activity.

12(c). If no, why not?

13(a). Are you satisfied with your occupation as a vendor in Shandy? Yes / No.

Explain :

14(a). Does any one else in your family share your work? Yes/No

14(b). If yes, specify who and how?

14(c). If no, why ?

15(a) Do you have any other problems in your occupation? Yes/No.

15(b) If Yes, specify the problems and state how these problems can be solved?

S No	Problems	Solution	Who could help
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

- 16(a). What are the facilities you require with regard to your occupation?  
 (a) Shops (b) Credit (c) Storage (d) Transport  
 (e) Assistant to help (f) Training (g) Any other (Specify)
- 17(a). Do you think that your occupation as a vendor affects your family life? Yes / No.
- 17(b). If yes, explain :
- 18(a). Do other women in your village also involved in economic activities like you? Yes / No.
- 18(b). If yes, how many are involved?
- 18(c) Specify the activities they are involved.
- 19(a) Out of the household activities that are listed below, can you specify the ones that are exclusively done by you and the ones in which others participate/assist you.

Details of activities	Self	Self & Others	Other
Cleaning the house	_____	_____	_____
Washing vessels	_____	_____	_____
Washing cloths	_____	_____	_____
Cooking	_____	_____	_____
Feeding the family	_____	_____	_____
Care of children	_____	_____	_____
Attending to sick	_____	_____	_____
Buying things for family	_____	_____	_____
Tending cattle	_____	_____	_____
Bringing water	_____	_____	_____
Collecting fire wood	_____	_____	_____
Any other (specify)	_____	_____	_____

- 19(b). How much time per day do you spend on your household activities?
20. What do you think is the primary role of a woman in  
 (a) Family -  
 (b) Society -
- 21(a). Are you aware of the following schemes to help women?  
 (a) Bank loans for self-employment (b) DWCRA (c) IRDP  
 (d) ITDP (e) TRYSEM (f) Any other (Specify)
- 21(b). Have you made use of any of those schemes? Yes / No.
- 21(c). If yes, specify.

Sl No	Scheme	When Availled	Reason for Availing	Loan cleared or not	Satisfied or not with the scheme
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

- 22(a). Do you think that there is need for any special programmes for women in your village? Yes / No.
- 22(b). If yes, please specify the programmes.
- 22(c). If no, why not?

23. How far do you think shandy helps in your economic activity?

24(a). Do you agree shandies are disintegrating gradually? Yes/No

24(b). If yes, can you suggest measures to revive them?

Remarks:

Date :

/Time:

Signature of Investigator

## ANNEXURE VIII

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON SHANDIES COVERED

1. Population

Shandies	No. of Women	No. of Men
Thalli	58	94
Ballapalli	22	75
Anchethi	37	65
Denkanikottai	50	60
Hosur	70	114
Total	237	408

2(a). Occupation

Activity	Women	Women's Husbands	Both
1. Vending	76	2	21
2. Production & Vending	13		2
3. Agriculture		19	
4. Agricultural labourer		21	
5. Unemployed		7	
6. Aged		5	



3. Native places of shandy women vendors

1.	Thalli	- 21	13.	Bhagalur	- 1
2.	Dinnur	- 13	14.	Rayakottai	- 1
3.	Tasarpalli	- 7	15.	Andavanapalli	- 5
4.	Anchetty	- 6	16.	Hosur	- 1
5.	Kothanoor	- 5	17.	Pennagaram	- 1
6.	Thomaspalli	- 5	18.	Devandondi	- 1
7.	Yerikodi	- 2	19.	Pudur	- 2
8.	Madhakondapalli	- 2	20.	Pennaikkal	- 2
9.	Kelamangalam	- 12	21.	Arapalli	- 2
10.	Denkanikkottai	- 14	22.	Palayam	- 1
11.	Chithannapuram	- 1	23.	Kothapalayam	- 1
12.	Kothapalli	- 6			
Total		- 94			- 18

