

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

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DELHI

PART VI-C

A RE-STUDY OF VILLAGE MANDI

Editor

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Delhi

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FOREWORD

The Census of India has a long tradition of providing data on a variety of socio-economic aspects. After independence the Census has increasingly turned its attention to the presentation of such data—both at marco and micro levels—as would meet the needs of planning and development. Accordingly, from 1951 onwards certain village statistics are being brought out to inter alia help in 'grass-root' planning and rural re-construction by way of provision of basic amenities and infra-structure, etc.

2. As ancilliary to 1961 Census, a study of more than 500 villages was taken up. The main objective of this study, to put it in the words of Shri Asok Mitra, the Census Commissioner for 1961, was "to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh and blood accounts of social structure and social change". The basis of selection of these villages was purposive to cover adequately geographical, occupational and ethnic diversity besides representing (a) villages of medium size with multi-ethnic population and having variegated occupations though primarily dependent on agriculture (b) having one dominant community with one pre-dominant occupation, like fishing, pottery, etc. and (c) primarily inhabited by a scheduled tribe. About 400 monographs based on socio-economic surveys all over the country have been published. As adjunct to the 1971 Census at the initiative of my predecessor, Shri A. Chandrasekhar, it was decided to conduct a re-study of some of the above villages to note how fast and in what direction the winds of change were blowing. This involved not only recording change during the decade but a study of the process of change in the light of the following issues :—

(i) To what extent and in what manner the village was distinct unit during the earlier study and is still so ;

(ii) whether the village is displaying increasing urban look, and if so, in what manner ;

(iii) what is the interplay of the various factors that have helped or impeded the full utilisation of the amenities and infra-structure available to the villages ;

(iv) whether the village life if marked by increasingly more cohesion or conflict ; and

(v) to what extent the demographic pattern of the village is related to eco-system, comprising environment technology, social organisation and population by different attributes.

The foci of analysis was on the social process in the village society concomitant to industrialization urbanisation and changes in the agrarian structure. The main criteria for selection of villages for re-study in the state was (a) a village near an effective urban centre with population of 50,000 and above and preferably in proximation of a city or town, (b) a village away from an effective urban centre which could, however, be near a small town at a distance of above 10 kilometers and (c) a village at a distance of at least 25 kilometers from an urban centre.

The suggestion of the planning Commission to cover a few villages in (a) a dry belt, (b) I.A.D.P. areas, (c) areas having small irrigation facilities and rural electrification, and (d) where facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operations had progressed well, was also taken into consideration as far as possible.

3. I must congratulate my colleagues in the Social Studies Division for organising these studies. I am grateful to Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, who was incharge of the division, for stimulating his colleagues in the census offices to study in depth the specific problems of social change and for developing the necessary tools for the study by devising exhaustive schedules for collection or requisite data. I am thankful to Shri N.G. Nag, Assistant Registrar General, who later took over the coordination of the programme. I also acknowledge the important role of Shri N.K. Banerjee, Research Officer, who undertook the scrutiny of the statistical data and drafts prepared in the census offices in the states with the able assistance of Sarvashri J.S. Rastogi, Subhendu Sanyal and V.K. Jain.

4. The present monograph is the outcome of the study undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi. The study was conducted by Shri Satish Arora under the supervision of Shri Jagdish Singh. Shri Jagdish Singh, Dy. Director of Census Operations, edited the report. I am indebted to my colleagues in the Census Office for their painstaking efforts in the preparation of the monograph.

New Delhi

(P. PADMANABHA)
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

The Socio-economic surveys have become as important and integral part of the census organisation as the census enumeration itself. The special studies of 1961 census were greatly acclaimed by the scholars inside and outside the country despite the fact that there was lack of adequately trained and qualified personnel. But during the course of one decade, a nucleus of trained staff has been built up. Besides this the census organisation had certain advantages over others in conducting rapid surveys. It has also at its command wide range of data which helps to see things in proper perspective. It is because of these advantages that the Planning Commission asked the census organisation to take up re-study of a limited number of villages out of those which were studied earlier. The objective of the study was to measure planned social change during the decade 1961-71.

In the 1961 series of village studies uniformity could not be ensured for collection and presentation of the data in all the States. Besides, in drawing up the study design, adequate attention was not given to integrate the concept and analytical frame with the macro-level data provided by the Census. Keeping these factors in mind the social studies unit of the office of the Registrar General, India, drew an uniform research design, under the guidance of Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, former Dy. Registrar General, India, for all the states. This study is based on empirical data collected from the village and observation made in the field. Further, the progress and change has been highlighted while comparing the 1971 field data with 1961 survey. The report presents mainly the analysis of statistical data collected in the village. The customs and conventions, religion, fairs and festivals, birth, marriage and death rites etc. have only been briefly described, as these are adequately discussed in the earlier report. However, the report describes the socio-economic changes and factors responsible for these changes during the decade in detail. Chapter II and III give the analysis of

statistics taken from Census 1971 and Household schedules respectively. Three types of Household schedules were canvassed in the village, viz. A(i)—Composition and socio-cultured linkage, A(ii)—Life cycle and material equipment and B-Economic life. The survey was under taken during the months of February—April, 1973.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the services of Shri Satish Arora, Tabulation Officer, who conducted field investigation, helped in tabulation of data and drafted the report. My thanks are also due to Shri N.K. Banerjee, Research Officer, and J.S. Rastogi, Investigator in the office of the Registrar General, for scrutinising the tables and the report.

I must express my heart-felt gratitude to Shri R.B. Chari, Ex-Registrar General, India and Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, Ex-Dy. Registrar General (Social Studies) whose patient and unfailing guidance and advices have been of immence help to us in the preparation of this report.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location

Mandi is a medium size Gujar village situated at a distance of 28·2 Kms. from Delhi junction and 30 Kms. from Inter State Bus terminus on the southern most tip of Union Territory Delhi. Gwal Pahari, a village of Haryana State is about 200 meters away from Mandi. Mehrauli, the tehsil and block head quarter is 10.2 Kms. and connected by Delhi Transport Corporation bus service which runs from Mehrauli to Mandi village. Mehrauli is also the commercial and industrial centre. The villagers usually sell their surplus produce and buy their necessities from Mehrauli. In the north-west of the village at a distance of about 8 Kms. is situated 'Qutab Minar' an ancient monument of great tourist attraction. A 'Bal Bhawan' situated at the entrance of the village is likely to become a place of interest in rural Delhi with the passage of time.

Geographically the village lies between 77°10 'East of Greenwich and 28°25' north of equater. The village is surrounded by rocky ridges from north, north-west and it is not visible from some distance while approaching from Delhi. In the north-west of the village there are many deep and narrow troughs between the ridges. The eastern portion of the village is sloppy and entire cultivable land lies in this portion. Due to sloppy terrace most of the fields are terraced and thus facing soil erosion during the rainy season. There are no arrangements in the village for recording rainfall and temperature data. The climatic conditions are akin to the nearest sub-town Mehrauli. The weather is very hot and dusty in summer and very cold in winter. No natural calamity such as flood or draught of any appreciable intensity has befallen the village.

Transport and Communication

There has been a tremendous change in transport facilities in the village during the last decade. Previously, the village was physically isolated because with the exception of tracks, there was not even a kuccha road to connect it with the neighbouring villages

and the nearest town Mehrauli. A pucca road was constructed and with its opening in January, 1971, the muddy path was converted into a metalled road connecting the village to Mehrauli and the villages Jaunapur and Gadaipur enroute.

A regular bus service has been provided to the village by the Delhi Transport Corporation, Some of the buses ply from Mehrauli and some from Nauroji Nagar to the village via Mehrauli. A satisfactory bus service is maintained from 5.30 A. M. to 10.00 P.M. One way journey from Mehrauli to Mandi takes about 35 minutes. Another important mode of transport is a bicycle mostly used to carry surplus milk to Mehrauli market.

There is no post office in the village. A Gujar brings postcards from Mehrauli and sells them at his grocery shop. The shop man coming to the village delivers the dak at his shop from where other villagers collect their dak.

The nearest post office is at a distance of about 5 Kilometers in village Yahya Nagar where telephone facility is also available. The nearest telegraph office is in Mehrauli.

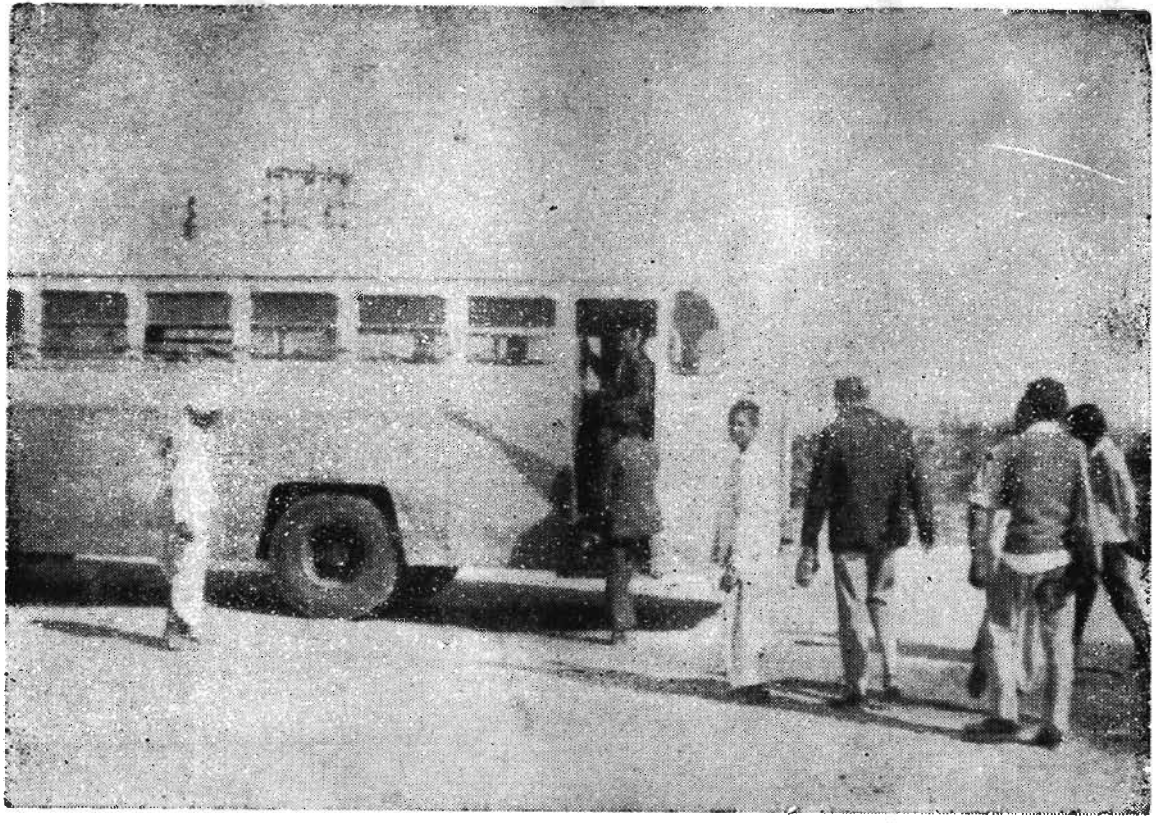
Demographic Trend

The total population of the village has increased from 881 to 1321 during the decade 1961-71. The following table gives the basic data relating to the population and number of household in the village.

TABLE I

Households and Population (Census data)

Year	No. of House-holds	Total Population			Scheduled Caste Population		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951	115	658	348	310	NA	NA	NA
1961	154	881	480	401	131	42	89
1971	194	1321	733	588	308	154	154



Transport facility extended to the village



Milk trade by Cycle

The above table shows that the number of households increased by 33·9% and 26.0% during the decade 1951-61 and 1961-71 respectively. The total population has increased by 33.9% and 49.9% during 1951-61 and 1961-71 respectively. The growth rate of last decade (1961-71) for Mandi is slightly less (50.0%) than the growth rate 52.9% for Delhi UT but is higher than the growth rate of rural Delhi which is 39.9%. It is interesting to note that the growth rate of males is higher than the females.

The growth rate of scheduled caste population during 1961-71 in the village is much higher as compared to the growth rate of total population of the village. Among the scheduled castes the males have shown significantly higher growth rate than females. The percentage of scheduled caste to total population in the village is 23.3 which is higher than that of Delhi UT which is 15.6. The percentage of scheduled caste males and females to total males and females is 21.0 and 26.2 respectively.

In the village each caste has maintained its distinct entity by grouping its residential structures in a cluster. The residential structures of Gujars are divided into four mohallas and are named after kunba (patrlineage). These four mohallas are known as Ania, jogi, kucha and Bakarea mohalla. The single number Lohar and Sunar households live by the side of Gujars. The residential structures of the scheduled castes over the ridge are constructed at a level not above any of the Gujar houses. This has probably been done to avoid the refuse and water to flow from the houses of scheduled castes into the Gujar houses and also that scheduled caste people may not have to cross Gujar houses. The residential houses of Bhangis, one of the scheduled castes, living in the village are in the north of the village. The other scheduled caste, Chamars, have constructed their residential structures towards the east of the village. There is only one Muslim household which is in the south of the village. The various castes and their number of households are given below :

During Census 1971 there were 194 households. One single member Lohar household was added during the 1973 survey. The highest number of households belong to Gujar caste followed by Chamar and Bhangi. All the Gujar, Chamar and Bhangi households are living in the village since very old times. Among the

TABLE 2

Households by Caste (Survey data)

Sl. No.	Name of Caste/Community	No. of Households	
		1963	1973
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujar	145	152
2.	Bhangi (SC)	12	11
3.	Chamar/Julaha (SC)	20	27
4.	Nai	...	2
5.	Sunar	1	1
6.	Lohar	...	1
7.	Bania	3	...
8.	Muslim	1	1
	Total	182	195

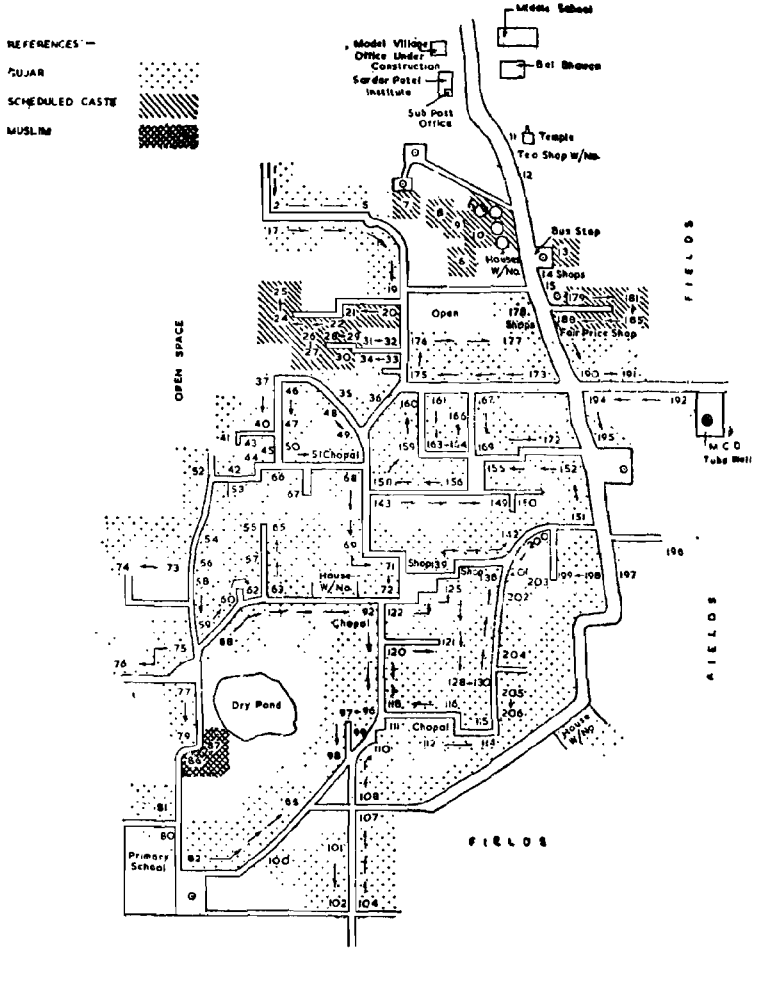
two Nai households one had migrated from Rajasthan and other from Mehrauli about 3 to 5 year ago. The single member household of Lohar who is living in the village since last 2 years, has migrated from Palwal, District Gurgaon of Haryana State, in search of a better livelihood. The Sunar, a single member house hold, migrated to Mandi very recently from Karnal in Haryana State.

The Arora and Bania households(refugees from Pakistan) who were found to be living in the village during the 1961-survey have shifted to Gurgaon and Mehrauli respectively from where they commute to the village daily for their business.

After the construction of the road and extension of electricity considerable area of land has been irrigated and fodder crops for cattle are also grown. Intensive agricultural activity has increased the need for blacksmith to repair the tools and implements. Besides, after the construction of road, stone-quarry has also become a very important source of livelihood. The implements used in stone-quarry also require constant repairs. The Lahor used to earn his livelihood by repairing the tools and implements used in agricultural operations and stone cutting.

VILLAGE MANDI

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITIES



It was reported that when the Nai came to the village he had nothing with him. He was provided with a small shop and money by the villagers to purchase the instruments He serves the Gujar farmers under the *jajmani* system but with all others the law of the market prevails i.e. service for cash payment.

The muslim household has been living in the village since 1941-42 and came to Mandi from Faridabad in Haryana State.

Among all the castes living in the village, Gujar occupies the top position in the caste hierarchy. The Chamar and Bhangi stand at the lowest. The Muslim household enjoys a peculiar position. Whereas all the Hindus visit the household and have good relations with them nobody including scheduled castes accepts water, hukka or cooked food from the household.

It is reported that untouchability is gradually disappearing from the village. Though there is not much mixing of women of higher and lower castes but males mix with each other freely. One can occasionally see Gujar ladies chatting with ladies of Chamar caste. Chamar ladies work as labourers in the house of a Gujar landlord for a wage of Rs. 5/- a day. The Gujar ladies will not work in the houses of others. There is a separate well from where the Harijan females draw water. They can buy articles from any of the shops in the village and take tea sitting side by side with Gujars from the same tea shop. However, the Bhangis and Chamars were not observed sharing the same hukka with Gujars.

The relations between the Gujars and the scheduled castes are very cordial. One of the main factors for this cordiality seems to be that the scheduled castes people are not wholly dependent on the Gujars. Scheduled castes prefer to work in stone-quarry rather than as agricultural labourers as the previous one is more remunerative.

Previously, Mandi was notorious for cattle lifters, illicit liquor distillers and of out-laws. But after independence striking changes have come about. It was reported at the 1961 study that the Gujars had abandoned some of their anti-social activities like cattle lifting and illicit distillation.

With the construction of metalled road and availability of regular bus service, villagers mobility has increased. Some of the villagers are now visiting Mehrauli and Delhi daily in connection with their trade, service or for studies. It is common to see the village females also travelling in the bus for visiting Mehrauli or Delhi frequently. The villagers also avail medical facilities at Safdarjung Hospital which is comparatively near to the village.

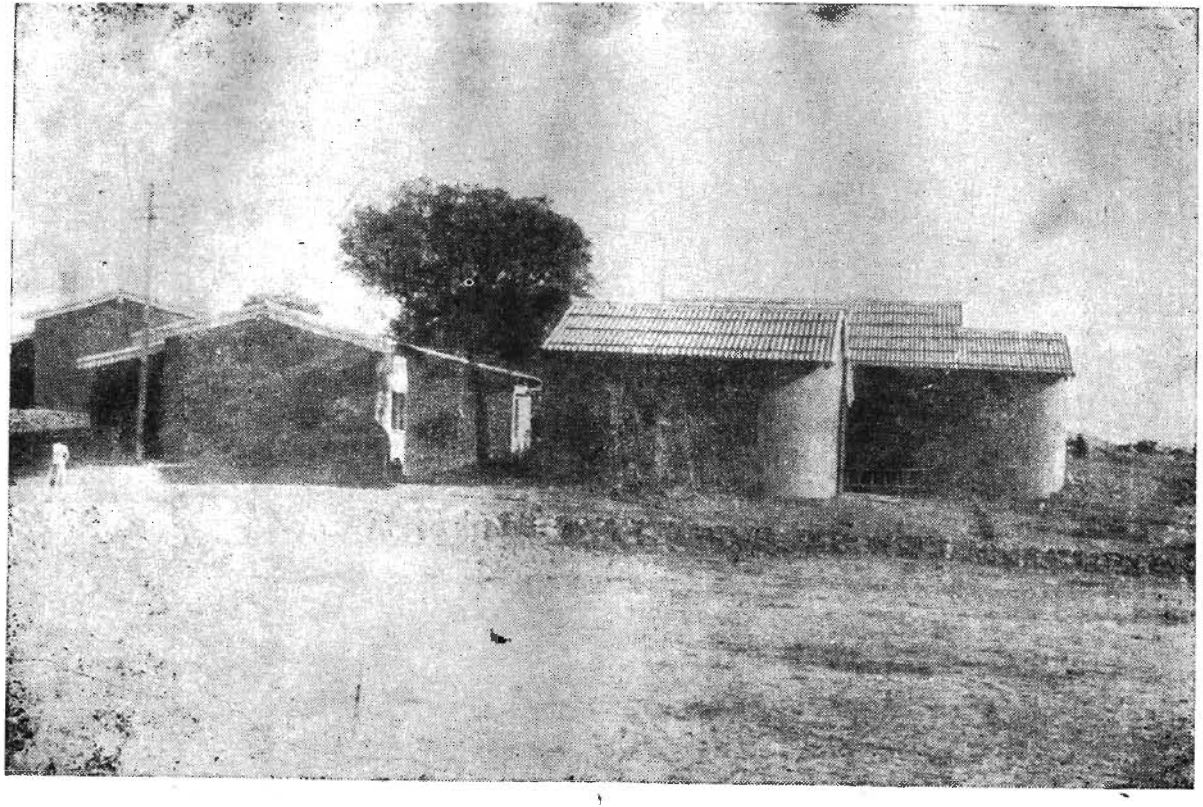
Prior to 1970 cow-dung cakes, coal and wood was mostly used for cooking and kerosene for lighting purposes. In 1970 the village was provided with electricity and all the streets have been electrified. There are eleven households using electricity for lighting their houses. The remaining households are still using kerosene lamps. The electricity is being used in irrigation and flour mill also.

'Bal Bhavan' :— The 'Bal Bhavan' is situated immediately at the entrance of the village. It has a very impressive location and structure made of mud and cement with tiled roof. It consists of five rooms. One of these five rooms, serves the purpose of office and the remaining are used as 'Arts Section'. 'Science Section' and 'Store-room'. The 'Bhawan' was inaugurated by the Ex-Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi in February, 1973.

The purpose of the Bal Bhawan is to provide recreational, educational and cultural training to the boys and girls and to develop the sense of initiativeness and self discipline in them. There are two teachers and one care-taker of the Bal Bhawan. They teach the boys and girls the art of stitching, toy making, clay modelling, wood craft, dance, drama, music and physical education. Some simple scientific experiments are also taught.

The membership of the Bhawan is open to boys and girls in the age-group of 5-12 years. A nominal membership fee of five paise is charged from each member. According to the membership register there are 216 members including 5 girls at the time of survey. But the daily attendance of the pupils was poor and was never found above 15 members at a time.

The boys visiting the Bhawan include Gujar boys from the village itself and also boys from other villages belonging to the mason caste and other castes who have migrated from Rajasthan.



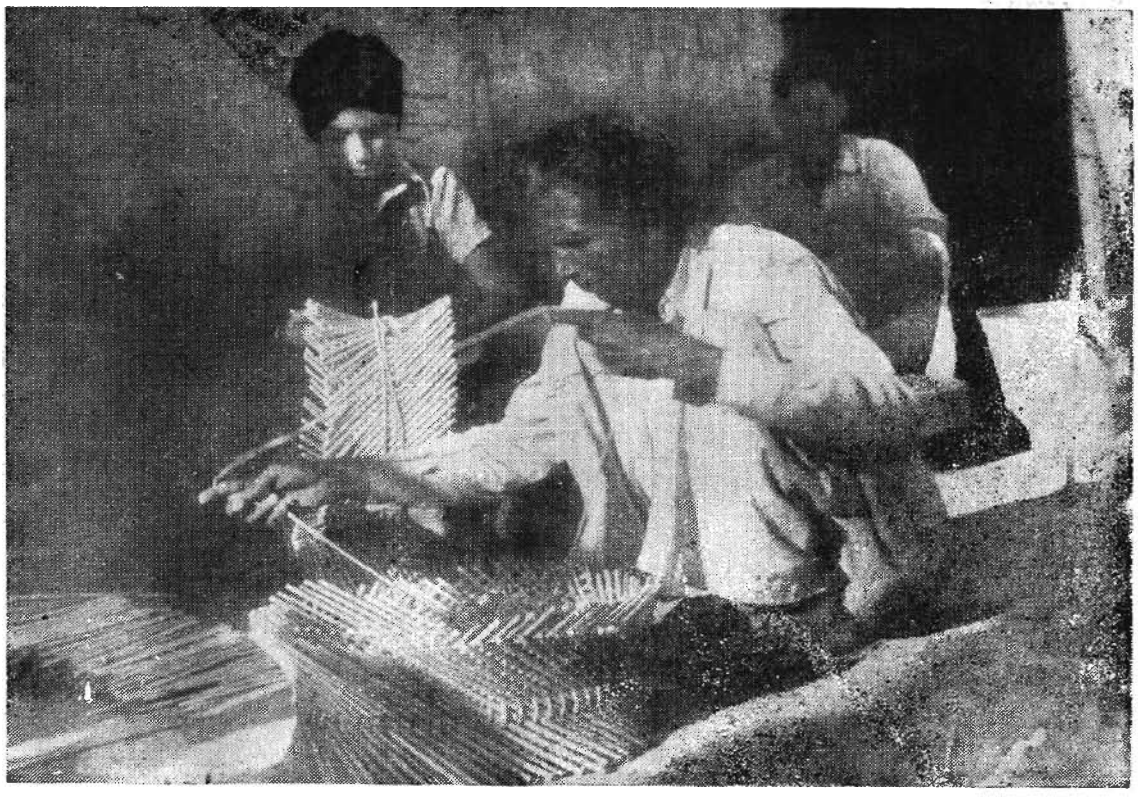
Bal Bhawan



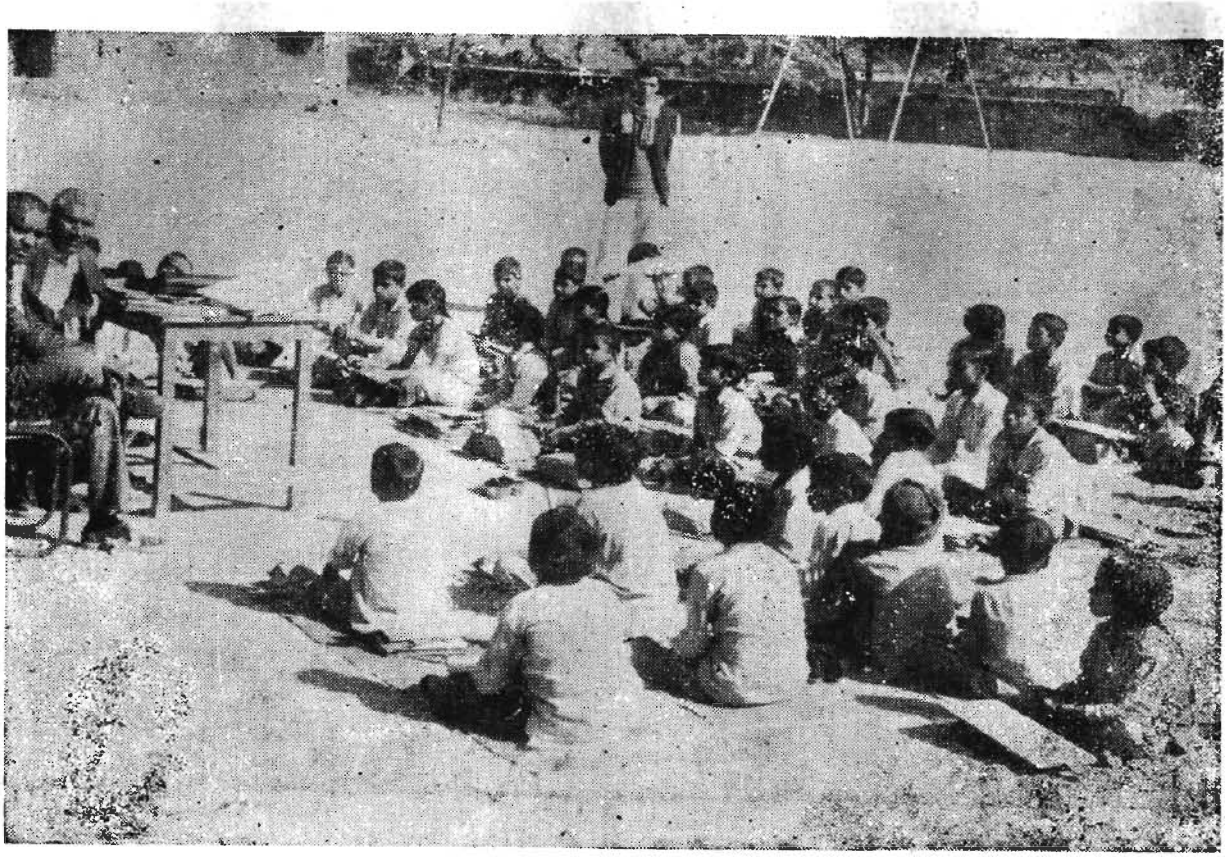
Training in stitching — Bal Bhawan



Training in Toy making—Bal Bhawan



Training in Murra making—Bai Bhawan



A class in the compound of Pucca Primary School



Middle School in Tents

Recently, the training of 'Moorha' making and stitching has also been taken up at the Bhawan. Medical facilities are also made available to the villagers. Doctors come from 'All India Institute of Medical Sciences to check up the patients on nominal payments.

It is felt that the Bal Bhawan has failed to establish proper report with the villagers. The youngsters seem to have little interest in its activities as is reflected from the poor attendance. The instructors are strangers to the villagers. They (villagers) do not find the training given in the Bhawan much useful, except recently introduced 'Moorha' making. They feel that training in economic activities should be imparted so that the youngsters become self-employed.

There is a welfare centre in the village. This centre Mandi Samaj Shiksha Bhawan run by Gujarat Education Society, Lodi Estate, New Delhi, in 1968. It is located in an area of five acres donated by the Gram Panchayat. A small dispensary attached to the centre provides free medical aid to the villagers. Specialists also visit the centre frequently. However, it was observed that the villagers do not take full advantage of the dispensary.

The centre also has a 'Bal Bari' where the children are given free education by a lady social worker. Young girls are given training in stitching clothes. There is a small library attached to the centre. But the villagers make no use of books kept in the library.

Village School

There are two schools in the west of the village near Kucha Mohalla. One is 'Nagar Nigam Prathmic Pathshala and the other is 'Middle School'. Both these schools impart general education with Hindi as medium of instruction. The primary school was established in 1946 and the middle school in 1964. In the year 1970 the management of the middle school was taken over by Delhi Administration from Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Primary school is both for boys and girls whereas the middle school is for boys only.

The Primary school is housed in a pucca building with asbestos roof. It has three rooms which are fitted with ceiling fans.

The students belonging to all castes sit on the mats without any discrimination.

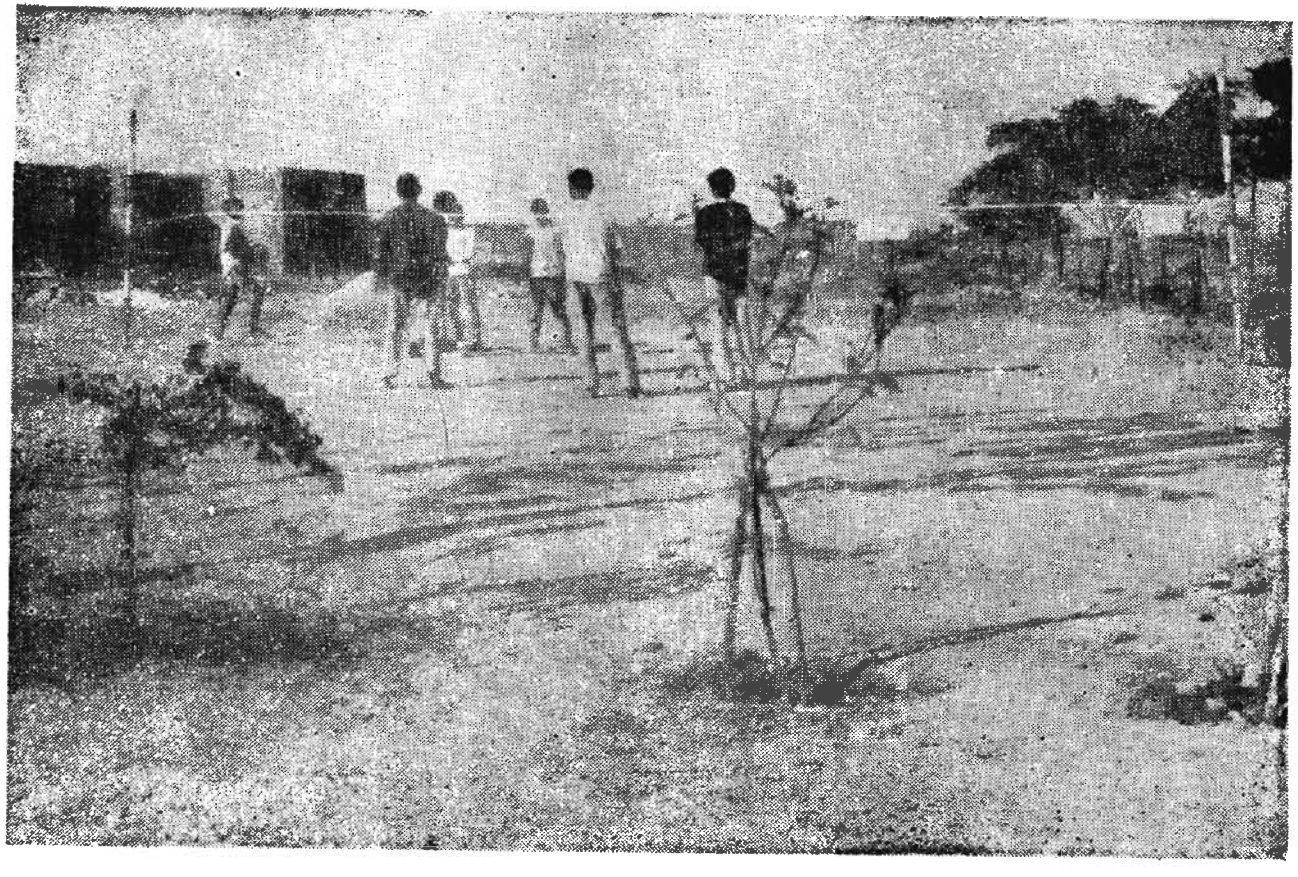
The Middle School building has only one big hall verandah. The hall is partitioned into two rooms. But this accommodation is not enough to accommodate all the students. There is no electricity in the middle school. The students sit on wooden chairs attached with the desks. There is no common room either for teachers or for students. A small room used by the Head Master also serves the purpose of common room for the teachers. There is no proper library and the books are dumped in a wooden almirah.

The school timings of both the schools in the summer are from 8.00 hrs. to 13.00 hrs. and in winter from 10.00 hrs to 15.00 hrs.

Teachers in both the schools are all males and have their residences outside the village. Apart from the inadequate transport facilities, the short-coming regarding the amenities available in the school and attitude of the villagers towards the school reported by the teachers are as follows :—

1) No electricity in the school
2) School accommodation is not sufficient
3) No common room for teachers
4) No proper accommodation to live in the village for teachers
5) No recreational facilities for the students
6) Poor attendance
7) Students do not care much about studies
8) Though the education is free and some students get free books also. Parents do not care to send their wards to school.

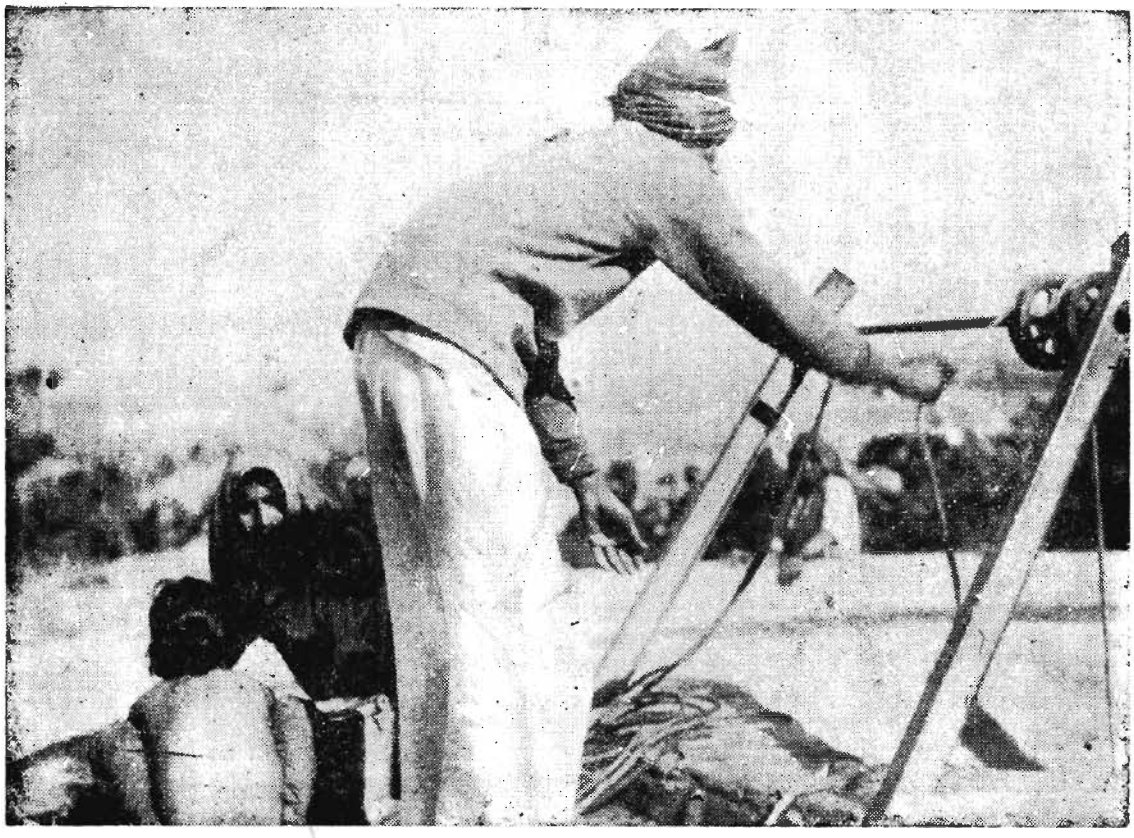
The Bhangis and the Chamars had constructed wells for themselves on their own initiative and from their own resources. There are eight wells in the village. The Bhangis and the Chamars are still drawing water from their old wells constructed by them. The number of hand pumps has increased from four to five



Time to play



Well constructed and used by Gujars



Well constructed and used by Harijans

during the last decade. All these hand pumps are installed by the Gujars and used by them exclusively.

To supply water to the villagers, pipe has been laid and a tube well is constructed towards south east of the village on land provided by the Gram Panchayat free of cost. After the completion of the project, water connections will be given to the villagers.

Intensive Agricultural Development Programme

All the villages in the Union Territory of Delhi are covered by the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme. The programme covers five blocks, namely, Mehrauli, Shahdara, Alipur, Nangloi and Najafgarh. Mandi is one of the villages of Mehrauli block. Though the aims and objectives of IADP are very important yet it is reported that it has served no useful purpose as far as Mandi is concerned.

The farmers in Mandi preserve seeds from their own produce. The use of fertilizer and pesticides is not common in the village. Majority of the farmers have small holdings of cultivable land and their main irrigational source is rain water. There is not a single tractor in the village. Because of small size of holdings the use of tractor will be un-economical. No consolidation of land has taken place so far.

Vegetables are not grown by the farmers. One of the Gujars remarked that it would be uneconomical to grow vegetables because other villagers will pluck the vegetables and it would be difficult for the grower to refuse or quarrel with villagers.

With the extension of electricity in the village, six of the wells used for irrigational purposes have been fitted with electric motors and are electrically operated.

A bund is now under construction by the Delhi Administration on the north-east of the village to check soil erosion during rainy season.

Rural Workers' family Welfare Course

A programme of rural workers family welfare course has been started by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions,

Asian Trade Union College with the financial assistance of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and in collaboration with Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. The main objective of this programme is to develop skills making unemployed rural poor employable through cooperative production unit. The other objectives are to make them practise family planning sincerely and thus reducing the pressure of population and spread of education.

The villagers of Mandi desired that the Model Village (Adarsh Gram) should be built in the village Mandi. Consequently, the Gaon Panchayat appealed to Lt. Governor for allotting a plot of land measuring 30 acres at village Mandi. It is expected that the project will start soon.

Selection of village for Re-study

The operational needs of the census, as well as its social responsibility requires a three tiered approach in its collection analysis and presentation of data. Firstly, as the collection of bare population statistics during the census, secondly, is the collection and analysis of census and non-census data at the village, taluk and district level, thirdly, is the depth study of rural and urban studies, selected on the basis of purposive sampling. In the fulfilment of third requirement 13 villages, including village Mandi* were selected for depth study as an ancillary to 1961 census. As an ancillary to 1971 census two villages were selected for re-study, keeping in mind the following considerations and suggestions of Planning Commission.

1) A village near effective urban centre, with population of 50,000 and above (Proximity to industrial towns and cities preferred).

2) One village away from an effective urban centre which may however, be near a small town (within distance of three to six miles).

3) One village at a distance of not less than 15 miles from any urban centre.

*Mandi—A village survey, Census of India, Vol. XIX Part VI, No. 9 Delhi

4) The Planning Commission suggested that the various villages should be selected in such a way that they should fall either in a dry area or in Intensive Agricultural Development Programme area, having small irrigational facilities and rural electrification or where facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operations had progressed well. Keeping in view the above criteria Mandi village was selected for re-study as an ancillary to 1971 census. Mandi is situated near Mehrauli town and under I.A.D.P. area.

General feel of the village

It appears that the inhabitants of Mandi, like the other villages living in comparative isolated area are now engaged in the task of transforming themselves from a traditional, herarchic, poverty striken society to a modern and affluent society. During the previous survey conducted in 1962 however, the investigator faced many hardships and ridiculous situation due to the lack of co-operation of the villagers who were quite ignorant about the importance of such studies. But the situation has changed now.

The villagers are quite aware of the developments taking place in and around the village, as most of them enjoy T.V. programmes (one T.V. set has been provided by the Block office) and listen to the transistor and radio. A few being employed in the army, when come to the village bring many informations of outer world.

Gujars are the dominant caste living in the village. They are not only numerically dominant but their dominance in the economic and political field are also very much discernible. However, the scheduled castes who are lagging behind the Gujars in all spheres of life have also become politically conscious.

Current experience shows that neither nationalisation of the productive sectors nor the developments of industries have made a serious dent on the life of the common people of Mandi.

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

In this Chapter an attempt is made to analyse and compare the social and demographic data relating to village Mandi with the neighbouring villages and rural Delhi.

While comparing the demographic data of Mandi with its surrounding villages of different sizes lying within the influence of Mehrauli town it may be seen from the following table that there is only one village Godai Pur which shows a lower sex-ratio than Mandi. The sex-ratio in Mehrauli Tehsil and rural Delhi as a whole are 802 and 825 respectively. However, the sex-ratio of scheduled caste population in Mandi is highest (1,000) as compared to other villages, tehsils as well as rural Delhi as a whole.

The number of persons per household in Mandi is 7 whereas the corresponding figure is 8 in each of the villages Dera and Ghatorni. In the village Rajokari it is as low as 5. At tehsil level and for Delhi UT (Rural) as a whole the number of persons per household is 6.

The decadal percentage growth rate (1961-71) of population in Mandi is 49.9 which is higher than the decadal percentage growth rate for village Jonapur, Dera, Chattar Pur, Ghatorni and rural Delhi as a whole. But it is much lower as compared to that for village Gadai Pur and Rajokari.

The proportion of scheduled caste population to total population in Mandi is 23.3%. It is lowest in village Dera (11.5%) and highest for the village Gadai Pur (41.1%). It ranges between 23.0% and 27.6% at tehsil, levels and Delhi UT (Rural).

The follwing table gives distribution of workers in Mandi and its surrounding villages into three basic sectors. The primary sector consists of cultivators, agricultural labourers, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities and mining and quarrying. The secondary sectors consists of workers engaged in industry and construction and the tertiery sector that

TABLE 3

Some basic Statistics of Mandi and other Villages (Census 1971)

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/ Tehsil	No. of House-holds	Population			Sch. Caste Population			Sex Ratio		No. of Persons per household	%Growth rate (1961-71)	%of Sch Castes Population
			P	M	F	P	M	F	Total Population	Scheduled caste Population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Mandi	194	1,321	733	588	308	154	154	802	1,000	7	49.9	23.3
2.	Gadai pur	197	896	532	364	368	207	161	684	778	5	177.4	41.1
3.	Jona pur	228	1,565	862	703	183	109	74	816	679	7	46.1	11.7
4.	Dera	221	1,688	810	778	194	108	86	855	796	8	43,5	11.5
5.	Chatiar pur	382	2,622	1,449	1,173	443	242	201	810	831	7	45.8	16.9
6.	Ghatorni	379	3,075	1,676	1,399	469	239	230	835	962	8	29.8	15.3
7.	Rajokari	1 242	5,773	3,059	2,714	2,312	1,252	1,060	887	847	5	197.0	40.0
8.	Delhi Tehsil	35,395	228,071	124,028	104,043	52,466	28,647	23,819	839	831	6	NA	23.0
9.	Mehrauli Tehsil	33,420	190,604	105,396	85,208	52,533	28,881	23,652	808	819	6	NA	27.6
10.	Delhi UT (Rural)	68,815	418,675	229,424	189,251	104,999	57,528	47,471	825	825	6	39.9	25.1

TABLE 4

Industrial Classification of Workers

S. No.	Name of Village/ Tehsil	Workers engaged in							
		Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Total Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mandi	335 (84.6)	229 (86.7)	58 (14.6)	35 (13.3)	3 (0.8)	... (0.0)	396 (100.0)	264 (100.0)
2.	Gadai pur	128 (44 9)	3 (18 8)	56 (19.7)	4 (25.0)	101 (35.4)	9 (56.2)	285 (100.0)	16 (100.0)
3.	Jona pur	304 (75.3)	2 (100.0)	28 (6.9)	... (0.0)	72 (17 8)	.. (0.0)	404 (100.0)	(100.0)
4.	Dera	342 (81.0)	4 (57.1)	36 (8.6)	... (0.0)	44 (10.4)	3 (42.9)	422 (100.0)	7 (100.0)
5.	Chattar pnr	138 (23.3)	7 (31.8)	112 (18.9)	... (0.0)	342 (57.8)	15 (68.2)	592 (100.0)	22 (100.0)
6.	Chatorni	325 (47.7)	1 (8.3)	91 (13.4)	8 (66.7)	265 (38.9)	3 (25.0)	681 (100.0)	12 (100.0)
7.	Rajokri	885 (58.5)	221 (86.3)	209 (13.8)	19 (7.4)	418 (27.7)	16 (6.3)	1,512 (100.0)	256 (100.0)
8.	Delhi Tehsil	24,946 (46.0)	1,205 (35.9)	10,975 (20.2)	1,597 (47.6)	18,309 (33.8)	554 (16.5)	54,230 (100.0)	3,356 (100.0)
9.	Mehrauli Tehsil	15,527 (31.5)	1,308 (28.9)	12,367 (25.0)	2,427 (53.6)	21,452 (43.5)	793 (17.5)	49,346 (100.0)	4,528 (100.0)
10.	Delhi (Rural)	40,473 (39.1)	2,513 (31.9)	23,342 (22.5)	4,024 (51.0)	39,761 (38.4)	1,347 (17.1)	103,576 (100 0)	7,884 (100.0)

TABLE 5

Industrial Classification of Worker (1971 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Village/ Tehsil	Total workers		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Household Industry and other than Household Industry		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Mandi	396 (100.0)	264 (100.0)	166 (41.9)	38 (14.4)	169 (42.7)	191 (72.3)	57 (14.4)	35 (13.3)	4 (1.0)	(0.0)
2.	Gadai pur	285 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	29 (10.2)	2 (12.5)	44 (15.4)	1 (6.3)	25 (8.8)	1 (6.3)	187 (65.6)	12 (75.0)
3.	Jona pur	404 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	273 (67.6)	... ...	1 (0.2)	... (0.0)	21 (5.2)	... (0.0)	109 (27.0)	2 (100.0)
4.	Dera	422 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	286 (67,8)	4 (57.1)	8 (1.9)	... (0.0)	12 (2.8)	(0.0)	116 (27.5)	3 (42.9)
5.	Chattar pur	592 (100.0)	22 (100.0)	81 (13.7)	1 (4.5)	41 (6.9)	4 (18.2)	82 (13.9)	... (0.0)	388 (65.5)	17 (77.3)
6.	Chatorni	681 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	254 (37.3)	(0.0)	51 (7.5)	1 (8.3)	63 (9.2)	... (0.0)	313 (46.0)	11 (91.7)
7.	Rajokari	1512 (100.0)	256 (100.0)	254 (16.8)	2 (0.8)	15 (1.0)	2 (0.8)	150 (9.9)	18 (7.0)	1093 (72.3)	234 (91.4)
8.	Delhi Tehsil	44230 (100.0)	3356 (100.0)	16852 (31.1)	292 (8.7)	7513 (13.8)	894 (26.6)	9754 (18.0)	1573 (46.9)	20111 (37.1)	597 (17.8)
9.	Mehrauli Tehsil	49346 (100.0)	4528 (100.0)	9511 (19.3)	365 (8.1)	2713 (5.5)	546 (12.0)	10203 (20,7)	2215 (48.9)	26919 (54.5)	1402 (31.0)
10.	Delhi UT (Rural)	103576 (100.0)	7884 (100.0)	26363 (25.4)	657 (8.3)	10226 (9.9)	1440 (18.3)	19957 (19.3)	3788 (48.0)	47030 (45.4)	1999 (25.4)

of trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and other services.

It may be seen that like Mandi a signficant majority of workers are found in primary sector in nearby villages of Jona Pur, Dera and Rajokri. In Delhi Tehsil, Mehrauli Tehsil and Delhi (Rural) there is no significant predominance of workers in any particular sector.

In the table given below, the workers have been divided into four main industrial categories viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household and non-household industry and others.

It may be seen that among the male workers the percentage of cultivators is 31.1 and 19.3 in Delhi and Mehrauli Tehsil respectively.

In rural areas of Delhi (UT) and in Mandi, the percentage of Cultivators is 25.4 and 41.9 respectively. Two villages namely Jonapur and Dera show higher percentage of cultivators among males than Mandi whereas the same is quite low in Gadai Pur, Chattar Pur, and Rajokari villages as compared to Mandi. The highest percentage of male cultivators (67.8) is in Dera village and the lowest is in Gadai Pur village (10.2%).

Among the female workers, Dera village shows the highest percentage (57.1) of cultivators and Rajokari shows the lowest percentage (0.8) of cultivators. In Mandi the corresponding figure is 14 4. The percentage of female cultivators is little higher in Delhi Tehsil (8.7) than in Mehrauli Tehsil (8.1) whereas the figure for the same in rural areas of Delhi (UT) is 8.3.

The percentage of male agricultural labourers is much higher (42 7) in Mandi as compared with other villages/Tehsils or Delhi UT (Rural) as a whole. In Mandi almost equal percentage of males have been returned as cultivators and agricultural labourers.

The highest percentage of female (72.3) has been returned as agricultural labourers in Mandi. Percentage of females engaged as agricultural labourer in Delhi Tehsil is little more than double than that in Mehrauli Tehsil.

The percentage of male and female workers engaged in household and non-household industry is higher in Mandi than in other villages but it is lower than that at Tehsil level.

In Mandi, only four males (1.0%) are engaged in other activities such as construction, transport and communication, trade and commerce etc. Village Rajokari shows the highest percentage for males and females (72.3 and 91.4) respectively engaged in other activities. The percentage of males and females, engaged in other activities is higher in Mehrauli Tehsil than in Delhi Tehsil. In rural areas of Delhi (UT) 45.4% males and 25.4% females are engaged in other activities.

TABLE 6

Percentage of Literate and Educated Persons Sex-wise (1971 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Village/Tehsil	Literate and Educated Persons		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mandi	183 (13.9)	181 (24.7)	2 (0.3)
2.	Gadai Pur	330 (36.8)	250 (47.0)	80 (22.0)
3.	Jona Pur	357 (22.8)	327 (37.9)	30 (4.3)
4.	Dera	325 (19.3)	288 (31.6)	37 (4.8)
5.	Chattar Pur	1319 (50.3)	900 (62.1)	419 (35.7)
6.	Ghatorni	1045 (34.0)	907 (54.1)	138 (9.9)
7.	Rajokri	1622 (28.1)	1145 (37.4)	477 (1706)
8.	Delhi Tehsil	82884 (36.3)	61753 (49.8)	21131 (20.3)
9.	Mehrauli Tehsil	68806 (36.1)	50660 (48.1)	18146 (21.3)
10.	Delhi (Rural)	151690 (36.2)	112413 (49.0)	39277 (20.9)

Literacy

Literate and educated persons include those who can read and write with understanding in any language irrespective of having passed any standard or not. The above table shows that Mandi has the lowest percentage of literate and educated persons. Infact, except Chattar Pur, the other villages have lower literacy rate as compared with literacy rate for Delhi rural.

TABLE 7

Distribution of Population according to Sex, Age-group and Marital Status (1971 Census)

Age-group	Males			Females			Persons		
	Never married	Married	Widow	Never married	Married	Widow	Never married	Married	Widow
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—14	323	7	...	219	29	...	542	36	...
15—34	67	181	6	19	182	1	86	363	7
35+	12	128	9	...	116	21	12	244	30
Total	402	316	15	238	327	22	640	643	37

The above table shows that 48.4% of the total population is never married, 48.7% is married and 2.8% is widowed. There is not a single person who is separated or divorced.

It may be seen that 5.6% of married persons belong to the age-group of 0.14. This however, reflects that child marriage is still prevailing in the village. In the age-group 15-34 years, the proportion of married persons is 79.6% as against 85.7% among those over 34 years. Only 4.2% persons in 35+age-group are never married.

The highest number of married males is in the age-group 25-34 whereas the highest number of married females is in the age-group 15-24 years.

TABLE 8

Marital Status in 1961 and 1971 (Censuses)

Age-group	Marital Stats 1961			Marital Status 1971		
	Never married	Married	Widow or Widower	Never married	Married	Widow or Widower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—14	421 (85.9)	10 (2,5)	... (0.0)	542 (84.7)	36 (5.6)	.. (0.0)
15 59	69 (14.1)	370 (92.7)	24 (52.2)	98 (15.3)	550 (85.5)	21 (56.8)
60+	— (0.0)	19 (4.8)	22 (47.8)	— (0.0)	57 (8.9)	16 (43.2)
Total	490	399	46	640	643	37

The above table shows that the proportion of child marriage i.e. marriage in the age-group 0-14 years has increased from 2.5% in 1961 to 5.6% in 1971. In the age-group 15-59 years the proportion of married persons has decreased from 92.7% to 85.5%. In the age-group 60+, the position is just the opposite to that in the age-group 15-59 years. Among the old people the proportion of married has increased from 4 8% to 8.9% where as widow/widower has decreased from 47.8% to 43.2%.

Currently married women (Census 1971)

There are 588 females in the village (Census 1971). Out of these 327 (55.6%) are married. Among the married women 29 belong to age-group 0-14. There are 52 women in the age-group 15-19 years and of these the highest number 25 were married at the age 15-17 years followed by 17 married at 13-14 years. There are 52 women in the age-group 20-24 years amongst whom 34 were married at the age 15-17 years. The highest number of women (78) belong to age-group 25-34 years and among them 45 were married at the age 15-17 years. There are 69 women in the age-group 35-49 years and the highest number (49) were married at the age 15-17 years. Similarly in the age-groups 50-64 and 65+, the highest

number 23 out of 37 and 7 out of 10 respectively were married at the age 15-17 years. Thus excepting the age-group 0-14 years the majority of women married when they were in the age-group 15-17 years.

It is observed that out of married women (327), the highest percentage (56.3) were married when in the age-group 15-17 years and the lowest percentage (3.1) at the age 5-9 years.

Among the married women the highest percentage (36.4%) were born in rural areas of Haryana followed by 29.4% born in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, 22.9% in village Mandi, 6.4% in rural areas of Rajasthan and 4.0% in villages of Delhi other than Mandi.

Out of the 74 brides born in Mandi, the majority (43) belong the age-group 0-19 and among them 25 were married at age 10-14 years. 19 brides belong to age-group 20-34 and the majority of these (15) were married at 15-19 years.

The majority of brides from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh belong to age-group 20-34 and many of them got married at 15-19 years of age.

It is seen that Haryana followed by Uttar Pradesh are the most likely states from where the villagers of Mandi procure their wives.

Among the married women 67 have their residence in the village Mandi itself since their births and 121 have their last residence in rural areas of Haryana. 95 brides had their last residence in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh. There are 14 brides having place of their last residence in other villages of Delhi.

Only 3 married women are living in the village for less than a year. There are only 22 married females who are living in the village for 40 years or more. The majority of married women 108 are living in the village for 1-4 years.

There are only 2 married women who are Muslim by religion and the remaining 325 are Hindus of the two Muslims, one belongs to age-group O-19 and was married when she was 14 years of age. The other Muslim woman belongs to age-group 35-49 years and

Among the married women the proportion of scheduled castes is 26.3%. Of them the percentage belonging to age-group 0-19, 20-34, 35-49, 50-64 and 65+is 33.7, 46.5,16.3, 2.3 and 1.2 respectively. Of the women belonging to 0-19 age-group, the majority got married at 10-14 years. For the women belonging to age-group 20-34, 35-49 and 50-64 years, the majority got married at 15-19 years. Only two women in the age-group 65+were married when they were 10-14 years old.

Of all the married women only one woman belonging to age-group 20-34 years is literate without any educational level. The adult education scheme had absolutely no effect on the married women because they feel that education has no utility for rural females particularly, the married ones.

186 married women (56.8%) are workers and the remaining 141 (43 2%) are non-workers. Among the workers 16 6% are engaged in stone-crushing, 67.9% are agricultural labourers and 15.5% are cultivators.

Among the 141 non-working married women, there are 118 (84.3%) whose primary activity is household duty and the remaining 22 (15.7%) are dependents. None of the married women goes to school.

TABLE 9

Married Women and number of Children born during the Last Year

Age-group	Hindu		Muslim	
	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 13	16	...	...	...
13-17	45	1	1	...
18-22	65	12	...	...
23-27	43	8	...	...
28-32	42	8	...	...
33-37	28	3	1	...
38-42	26	3	...	...
43-47	13	...	...	...
48+	47	2	...	...
Total	325	37	2	...

37 children were born to 325 Hindu currently married women of different age groups. Approximately every 9th married women delivered a child in the last year. The maximum number of these women (20.0%) belong to age-group 18-22 years and they delivered the maximum number of children (33.4%) during the last year. In the age-group 18-32 years every 5th women delivered a child. No child was born to any married woman under the age of 13 years and only one child was born to a married woman in the age-group 13-17.

Among the currently married women only two are Muslims, one each in the age-group 13-17 years and 33-37 years. None of these Muslim women delivered a child during last year i. e. prior to the census taking.

among these women only one could read and write with understanding. No child was born to her during last year. The mother tongue of all these women is Hindi.

TABLE 10

Currently Married Women belonging to Scheduled Castes and number of Children born during the Last Year

Age-group	Total No.	Number to whom children were born
Less than 13	7	...
13-17	18	...
18-22	17	2
23-27	16	...
28-32	11	...
33-37	7	1
38-42	6	2
43-47	2	...
48+	3	...
Total	87	5

Among the 87 scheduled caste currently married women 5 children were born, 2 each to women in the age-group 18-22 and 38-42 and 1 in the age-group 33-37 years. Approximately every 27th women delivered a child during the last year. The percentage of children born to total currently married women and currently married women belonging to scheduled caste is 11.3 and 5.7 respectively.

TABLE 11

Currently Married Women, Main Activity and Children born during the Last Year

Age-group	Married women who are non-workers		Married women who are workers	
	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 13	11	...	5	...
13—17	19	1	27	...
18—22	24	6	41	6
23—27	19	6	24	2
28—32	9	2	33	6
33—37	11	2	18	1
38—42	12	...	14	3
43—47	4	...	9	...
48+	32	1	15	1
Total	141	18	186	19

The above table shows that among the non-workers every 8th women delivered a child while among the workers every 10th women delivered a child during the last year. This shows that participation of woman in work do not come in way as far as frequency of deliveries are concerned. For both workers and non-workers the maximum number of children were born to women in the age-group 18-32 years. But for non-workers in this age-group every 3rd woman delivered a child and for workers every 7th woman delivered a child during the last year.

There are 130 currently married agriculturist and 26 Agricultural labourers whose employment status is family workers and employees respectively. The remaining 31 workers are engaged in stone-crushing and are all employees. To these 31 women 4 children were born during the last year. Two of these four children were born to women in the age-group 18-22 years and one each to the women in the age-group 33-37 and 38-42 years.

The 187 currently married working women gave birth to 19 children. Among these women 69.5%, 13.9% and 16.6% were employed as cultivators, agricultural labourers and stone crushers respectively. Among the cultivators maximum number of children were born to women in the age-group 28-32 years. Among the agricultural labourers maximum number of children were born to women in the age-group 23-27 years while among the stone breakers maximum number of children were born in the age-group 18-22 years.

The non-working currently married women are either engaged in household duty or are dependents. The percentage of non-working women having primary activity as household duty and dependents being 84.3 and 15.7 respectively. It is noticed that no child was born to any of the dependent women and all the 18 children were born to those engaged in household duty. The maximum fertility among the women is in the age-group 23-27 years followed by the age-group 18-22 years and it shows some decline after 32 years.

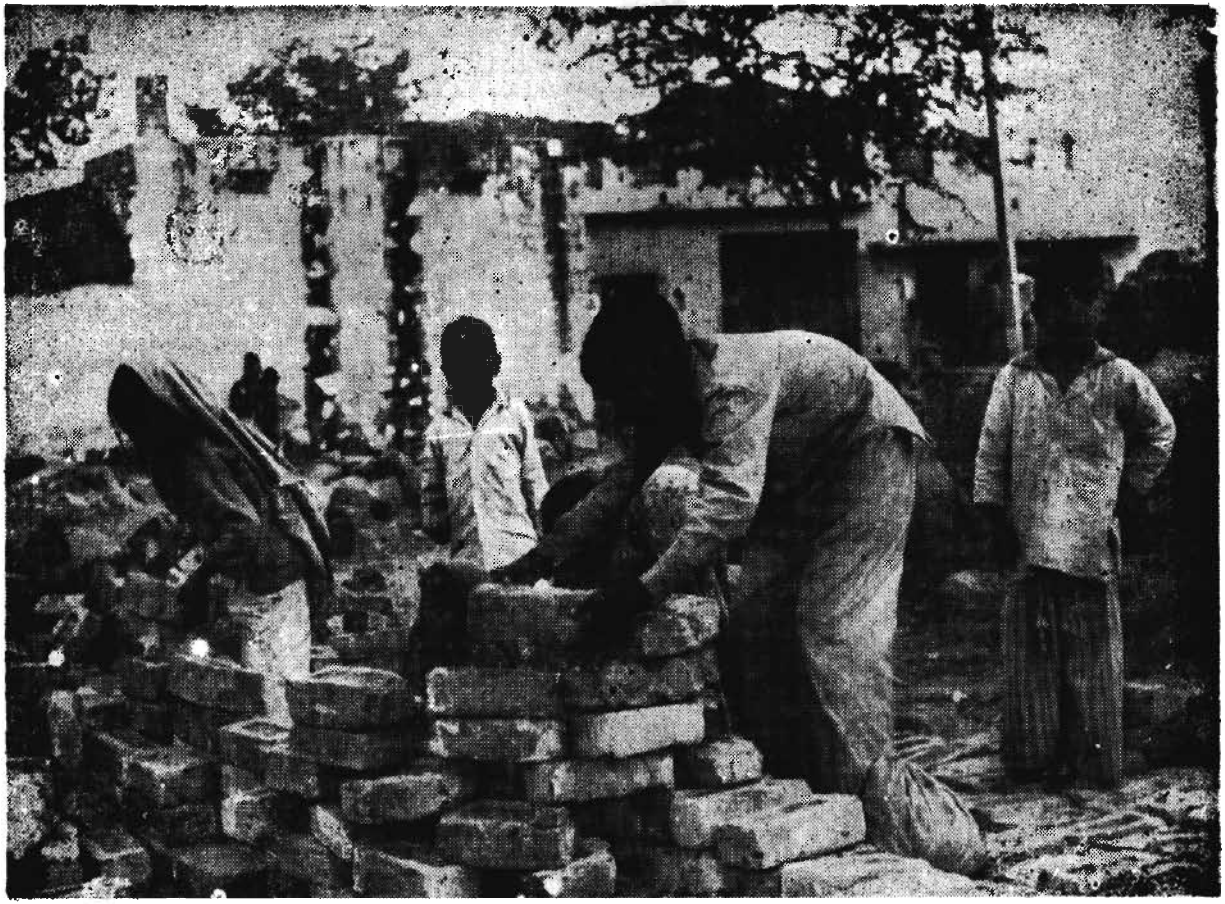
Among the scheduled caste currently married women 80% of the children were born to women married when in the age-group 13-17 years and 20% to those who were married under 13 years of age. The maximum number of children were born to women in the age-group 38-42 years.

TABLE 12

Literacy

Year	Literacy rate (including 0—4 age-group) in					
	Village Mandi			Rural Delhi		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	7.4	14.1	...	18.3	27.6	7.3
1961	11.4	20.4	0.5	25.1	38.5	9.4
1971	13.9	24.7	0.3	36.2	49.0	20.8

The above table shows that the village is lagging far behind in literacy since long particularly in case of females. The educa-



Children not going to School

tion among the females is practically insignificant. Although the literacy rate among males has gone up from 14.1% to 24.7% during the last two decades, it is no where near the mainstream of rural Delhi showing literacy rate of 49.0%.

The reasons for low literacy rate in the village are not far to seek. The unlawful and antisocial activities of the inhabitants, its isolation from other village and urban centres, the non-availability of educational facilities till the recent past are some of the factors for their low percentage of literacy.

Education to females is generally considered as unnecessary. The main arguments against females education being that when there are a large number of education unemployed males why the females should be educated. Besides the village females will not join offices and other institutions for employment. The ideas put across to them that education is not merely for employment and that it develops mental faculties are not appreciated by them.

There are at present two schools in the village,one Primary school and the other Middle school. Among the 78 students (67 males and 11 females) only 12 males are studying in Higher Secondary Schools located out of the village. Of the remaining 66 male students 53 are studying in Primary school. Of these 28 belong to 5-9 years age-group and 25 belong to 10-14 years age-group. Among the 12 students of Middle school 10 are 10-14 years old and only 2 are 15-19 years old. All the 11 females are in Primary school. 8 of these are in 5-9 years age-group and 3 in 10-14 years age-group.(Table 13.2)

Educational Score

The average per head education score for males is much higher than for females. Among the males, Chamar have the highest and Muslim have the lowest per head educational score. Among the females this score is highest for Nai and lowest for Chamar.

Household defaulting in enrolling children and discontinuation of studies.

There are 17 households having male children only, 12 having females children only and 27 having both male and female

children of school going age (5-14 years). Many of the households having both male and famale children of school going are not sending them to school. due to the following reasons.

1. Children do not take interest in studies.
2. They help the parents in their work.
3. They will be sent to school later.
4. There is no separate school for girls hence only boys are sent to school. Some households also think that
5. Education to girls has no utility.
6. They are still under-age.

Among the 87 children of school going age 13 are five years old and 13 are six years old and none of them has ever attended a school. There are only 7 males and 2 females who discontinued their studies after attending school for some time. Three of the male children left the school to help their parents while two male children left as they failed a number of times.

Out of 18 boys and 17 girls belonging to Chamar caste only 7 boys are studying and they are below 20 years of age. Among the Bhangis, out of 12 boys and 18 girls; only 3 boys in the age-group 10-14 years and 1 girl in the age-group 5-9 years are studying.

Among the Gujars, out of 186 males and 146 females only 53 males and 3 females are studying. All the 8 females students are below 15 years of age whereas all but one male students are below 20 years of age.

Among the cultivators' households, 36 males and 5 females are studying and 107 males and 108 females are not studying. Majority of male students belong to age-group 10-14 years. All the 5 female students are below 15 years of age.

On the whole 28.8% male and 5.7% female children are school goers. Majority of male students belong to age-group 10-14 years followed by age-group 5-9 years and 15-19 years. Among the female students the majority belongs to age-group 5-9 years followed by 10-14 years.

Out of 67 male students, those studying in Pre-primary, Middle and Higher Secondary are 5, 37, 12, 11 respectively. All the 11 female students are studying in primary classes.

Out of 7 males who discontinued their studies, the highest number (3) discontinued when they were in class III or IV. They are followed by those who discontinued their studies while in V or VI classes and they belonged to age-group 10-12 years. Out of the females one left her studies while in class II and she belonged to age-group 5-9 years while the other female left while in V class and belonged to age-group 13-14 years. All these children belong to Gujar families engaged in cultivation.

There are 17 households having only male children of school going age i.e. 5-14 years. Six of such households have failed to send their children to school for one reason or the other. Similarly out of 12 households having only female children of school going age 10 never sent them to school. Out of 27 households having both male and female children of school going age 3 have failed to send them to school. There is only 1 household not sending male children to school whereas 9 households are not sending female children to school. There are 3 households who are neither sending male children nor female children to school. (Table 20.0 series)

TABLE 13

Workers and Non-workers by Sex and Broad Age-groups (1971 Census)

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers			Total		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—14	94 (14.2)	38 (9.6)	56 (21.2)	482 (72.9)	293 (86.9)	189 (58.3)	576 (43.6)	331 (45.2)	245 (41.7)
15—49	471 (71.4)	285 (72.0)	186 (70.5)	133 (20.1)	37 (11.0)	96 (29.6)	604 (45.7)	322 (43.9)	282 (47.9)
50+	95 (14.4)	73 (18.4)	22 (8.3)	46 (7.0)	7 (2.1)	39 (12.1)	151 (10.7)	80 (10.9)	61 (10.4)
Total	660 (100.0)	396 (100.0)	264 (100.0)	661 (100.0)	337 (100.0)	324 (100.0)	1,321 (100.0)	733 (100.0)	588 (100.0)

The table shows that 50% of the total population in the village is of workers and 50% of non-workers. In all the age-

groups except 0—14, male workers outnumber female workers. Of the male workers 9.6% belong to age-group 0—14 years, 72.% to 15—49 years and the remaining 18.4% to 50+ years. Similarly among the female workers 21.2%, belong to age-group 0—14 years, 70.5% to 15-49 and remaining 14.4% to 50+ years.

TABLE 14

Industrial Classification of Workers (1971 Census)

Year	Total workers		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Other Services		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961	247 (100.0)	66 (100.0)	188 (76.1)	55 (83.3)	18 (7.3)	4 (6.1)	41 (16.6)	7 (10.6)	233	335
1971	396 (100.0)	264 (100.0)	166 (41.9)	38 (14.4)	169 (42.7)	191 (72.3)	61 (15.4)	35 (13.3)	337	324

According to Census 1961 the population of village Mandi was 881 among whom 35.5% were workers and 64 5% were non-workers. Out of 480 males there were 51.5% workers and 49.5% non-workers and out of 401 females there were only 16.5% workers and 83 5% non-workers. Among the male workers 76.1% were cultivators, 7.3% agricultural labourers and 16.6% were engaged in all other works such as manufacturing, transport, storage and communication, construction, trade and commerce. Among the female workers 83.3% were cultivators, 6.1% agricultural labourers and 10.6% were engaged in all other services.

According to Census 1971 almost half of the population of 1321 was engaged in economic activities. Out of 733 males there were 54.0% workers and 46.0% non-workers. Out of 588 females, 44.9% were workers and 55.1% non-workers. Among the male workers 41.9% were cultivators, 42.7% agricultural labourers and 15.4% in other services. Among the female workers 14.4% were cultivators, 72.3% agricultural labourers and 13.3% engaged in all other services.

Thus there is 110.9% increase in workers during the last decade (1961-1971). The increase in male workers is 60.3% whereas female workers showed much higher increase of 300.0%.

TABLE 15

Distribution of Non-workers according to Main Activity (1971 Census)

Nature of activity	Males				Females				Persons			
	Total	0—14	15–49	50+	Total	0—14	15—49	50+	Total	0—14	15—49	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Full time students	128	101	27	...	...	...	...	...	128	101	27	...
Persons engaged in Household duties	...	...	...	...	127	...	96	31	127	...	96	31
Dependents such as infants or children not attending school or persons permanently disabled due to illness or old age	200	192	1	7	197	189	...	8	397	381	1	15
Retired persons, rentiers, persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beggars, vagrants, independent, women without indication of source of income	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others (seeking employment)	9	...	9	...	...	...	...		9	...	9	...
Total	337	293	37	7	324	189	96	39	661	482	133	46

It is interesting to note that there is a fall in the number of workers engaged in cultivation but there is a sharp rise in workers engaged as agricultural labourers. There is a decrease of 11.7% and 30.9% among male and female workers respectively engaged in cultivation. On the other hand there is a steep rise of male and female workers engaged as agricultural labourers.

The percentage increase of female workers in various categories was much higher than for the male workers.

The above table gives the distribution of non-workers in the village according to age, sex and their nature of activity.

Out of the total non-workers, 128 persons (19.3%) are students

Among the students the majority (78.9%) are in the age group 0-14 years and 21.1% are in the age group 15-49 years.

There are 127 females (19.2%) engaged in household duties and among them 96(75.6%) belong to age-group 15-49 and 31 (24.4%) belong to age-group 50+ years.

It is interesting to note that majority of the non-workers are dependents such as infants and children not going to school or persons permanently disabled or old people who do not do any work. These persons account for 60.1% of non-workers and majority of them 381 (95.9%) belong to age-group 0-14 years. Only 4.1% are adults or old persons. There are only 9 males who are seeking work and all of them belong to age-group 15-49 years.

Out of the 324 female non-workers none is a student. There are 127 (39.2%) females engaged in household duties. No female in the age-group 0-14 is engaged in household duty

The majority of the non-working females, 197 (60.8%) are dependents. Among them 95.9% belong to 0-14 years age group and 8 (4.1%) over 14 years.

The majority of non-working males 200 (59.3%) dependents. Among them 192 (96.0%) belong to 0-14 years age-group. Only 4% are adults or old persons. There are 128 (38.0%) males who are attending school. Among them 78.9% and 21.1% belong to 15-49 years and 50+ years age groups respectively.

TABLE 16

Non-workers in 1961 and 1971 Censuses

Year	Activity of Non-workers								Total Non-workers	
	Dependents		Students		Household duty		Others			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961	177	185	75	...	...	64	2	...	254	249
1971	200	197	128	...	...	127	9	...	337	324
%Increase	13.0	6.5	70.7	...	...	98.4	350.0		32.7	30.1

The above table shows that there is an increase of 13 0% in male dependents and 6.5% in female dependents. However, the proportion of dependents to total non-workers has decreased. It is surprising to note that there was no female attending school in 1961 and the position has remained the same throughout the last decade. (However, in survey data female students have been reported). The male students have increased by 70.7%. The proportion of male students to total non-workers has increased from 29.5% to 38.0%.

The female engaged in household duties increased from 25.7% to 39.2%

Migration Status : (6.0 series of Spl. tables on Individual Slips)

Among the males 88.9% were born in the village and they have been residing in the village since birth. The percentages of males who were born in other villages of Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and shifted to the village Mandi and have not resided at any other place are 0.3, 5.5, 3.8 and 1.5 respectively.

Among the females 49.3% were born in the village and of these only (1.4%) had their place of last residence in other villages of Delhi, in rural Rajasthan, rural Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The percentages of females who were born in other villages of

Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Maharashtra and shifted to the village Mandi and have not resided at any other place are 2.5, 5.4, 23.5 and 0.2 respectively. (Spl. table 6.1)

Among the 652 males born in the village, the percentages of those whose durations of residence as 0 4 years, 5-9 years, 10-19 years, 20-24 years and 41 years and above, are 14.6, 14.7, 23,8, 33.0 and 13.9 respectively. 97.5% of the males born outside the village are residing in the village for 1 to 4 years only.

Among the 298 females born in the village, the percentages of those whose duration of residence is 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-19 years, 20-40 years and 41 years and above are 25.2, 30.2, 32.6, 7.7 and 3.0 respectively. Out of 290 females born outside the village the percentages of those whose duration of residence is 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-19 years, 20-40 years, and 41 years and above are 46.9,4.5, 10.0, 19.3 and 4.8 respectively. The duration of residence of (43) females (14.8%) is unspecified (Spl.table 6.3).

Out of the total population, 1321, of the village only 28 aer Muslim and all other are Hindus. Among the Muslim 78.6% are males and 21.4% are females, with 50% never married and 50% married. 42.9% of the Muslim were born in the village and 57.1% outside the village. The percentages of Hindus who are never married, married and widowed are 48.3, 48.7 and 2.9 respectively. (Spl. table 6.4).

Among the males born in the village 48.3% are non-workers and 51.7% are workers. The majority of non-workers are never married whereas the majority of female workers and non-workers are never married. All the 17 persons (2 males and 15 females born in other villages of Delhi are non-workers. Of the males (80) born in other states of India, 28.4% are non-workers and 71.6% are workers whereas among the females (290) born in other states of India, 45.2% are non-workers and 54.8% are workers (Spl. table 6.7)

The 396 male workers comprise of 42.3% cultivators, 43.3% agricultural labourers, 14.7% engaged in mining and quarrying and 0.7% in other services. The 264 female workers comprise of 13.6% cultivators, 73.2% agricultural labourers and 13.2% employed in mining and quarrying work. (Spl. table 6.8)



A Gujar family

Among the scheduled castes, there are 11 (7 males and 4 females) cultivators, 75 (36 males and 39 females) are agricultural labourers and 79 (44 males and 35 females) are stone-crushers i. e. mining and quarrying workers. All the scheduled castes engaged in mining and quarrying are emyloyees. (Spl. table 10.2 and 10.6)

Family Planning

Among the 34 informants who were interviewed about family planning, 25 are Gujar, 4 belong to Chamar, 3 Bhangi and 1 each belonging to Nai and Muslim Community.

Among the 25 Gujar informants, 22 know about the possibility of prevention of births and family planning measures. 12 of these are illiterate. Rest of the informants except Nai also have the knowledge of prevention of birth and family planning measures.

The majority of the informants had no preference for the number of children a couple should have. They consider the children to be the gift of God. However, some informants felt that a family should have only 3 children, 2 males and 1 female and majority of such informants are literate. There is not a single informants who desired less than three children. (Table 46.2).

The reason given for having a small number of children are that it is convenient to bring them up without much difficulty and that it is in tune with the policy of the Government while reasons put forth for having more children are that they help their parents to earn more and that they are the gift of God. (Table 46.4).

It is observed that the majority of the Gujar households engaged in cultivation desire more than three children while the Gujars engaged in other industries such as land transport, medical and health services etc. desire between 3 to 5 children. The scheduled castes desire to have 3 to 4 children. (Table 46.6).

There are only six males in the village who have undergone vasectomy operation. Three of the them belong to the Gujar, 2 to the Chamar and 1 to the Muslim (Table 46.7).

No female in the village is practising family planning measures. The wives of all the six males who underwent vasectomy are illiterate. None of the wives objected to the vasectomy operation. They felt it better to have small families.

While 5 of the 6 males reported no after-effects of the operation 1 Muslim felt that he has become more active. (Table 46.13).

Disease and Treatment

The village was completely devoid of modern medical facilities during the previous survey in 1961. The nearest public hospital from the village was at Mehrauli. But even in cases of serious illness the villagers seldom availed of its services as there was no conveyance available to and from the village.

Now-a-days the medical facilities are available in the village. Just at the entrance of the village there is a dispensary opened by a homeopathic doctor from Delhi. It serves a useful purpose for the village patients The doctor is a resident of Rama Krishana Puram, New Delhi, and commutes to and from the village every day.

Free medical facilities are available in the Sardar Patel Welfare Centre situated on the outskirts of the village. First aid equipment and common medicines for cough, temperature, eye and ear troubles are stored in a small room looked after by the social worker of the institution. The medical facilities are available daily from nine to twelve in the morning and from two to six in the evening. On every saturday specialists from Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi come to the centre and check up the patients from nine to eleven in the morning though the turnover of patients is very less.

An attempt was made to call specialists from Safdarjung Hospital to Bal Bhawan. They charged only ten paise from each patient for every visit. But it seems that the villagers did not take full advantage of this. In serious cases the patient is taken to Safdarjung Hospital or All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Common diseases in the region are *fol* (boil) *maror* (dysentery) *Kabzi* (constipation) *daad* (eczema) *ankh phoola* (leveema) and sore eyes etc.

Death and Causes : Among the males, out of 10 deaths the cause of one was reported to be pnemonia and for another as typhoid, such typesof deaths occured more than ten year ago. The other causes of deaths are fever and heart failure. Out of four patients who died due to fever, two did not get any treatment, one was given indigenous medicines at home. Out of three heart failures two died without any treatment and one died after he was given allopathic treatment (Table 42.0).

Among the females, out of 16 deaths 10 were reported within last 10 years and 6 before that out of which one was due to aneemia, one during child birth and two due to pneumonia. The anaemic patient was treated by a sadhu (saint) and the other patients were treated by allopathic doctors. (Table 42.1)

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

Economic Resources: Land and livestock continue to be the principal economic assets of the people in the village. The land under cultivation has increased from 3,863 bighas to 4,485 bighas because the cultivable waste land of 622 bighas has come under the plough during the decade. A sizeable portion of the village land represents non-cultivable waste. Leaving aside the abadi site, almost all of it is locally known as the village jungle. It primarily consists of rocky ridges and troughs. The jungle has sparsely grown bushes and trees, mostly used as fire-wood. This jungle also provides a common pasture land for cattle.

The total area under cultivation consists of four types of land known as (i) Dehri (ii) Khaki (iii) Bhoorh and (iv) Kankri. The Dehri is the most fertile land. The crops sown on dehri land are winter crops (rabi crops) mainly wheat and oil seeds. The major portion of the cultivated land consists of Khaki, Kankari and bhoorh lands. Khaki land grows both the winter and summer crops. The winter crops are mainly barley. gram, bejhar (gram and barley) and gojai (wheat and barley) and the summer crops are mainly jowar and bajra. The Kankari and bhoorh land normally grows only kharif crops and that too when monsoons are favourable.

The rabi (asarhi) and the kharif (savni) are the two crop seasons in a year. The rabi crops include wheat, gram barley, mustard. The kharif crops consists of bajra, jowar and pulses. During the rabi season of 1971-72 the major portion of land was put under gram followed by 960 and 800 bighas under wheat and barley cultivation respectively. During the kharif season 2100 bighas aud 50 bighas of land were put under bajra and jowar respectively. A similar trend during the two crop season in 1961-62 was reflected. Among the food crop wheat and gram

account for the maximum percentage of the cultivated area followed by Bajra.

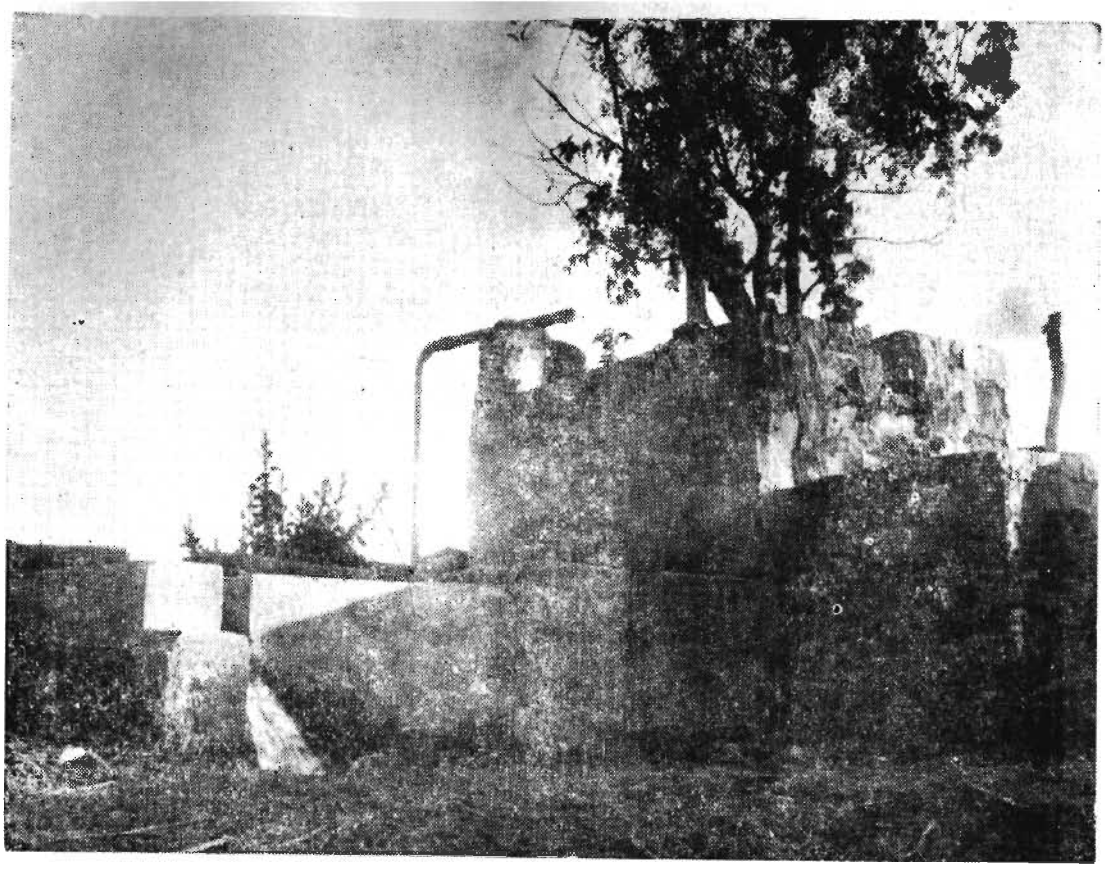
On the whole cultivation in the village is highly insecure and directly depends upon the vagaries of nature. Only 224 bighas of land is irrigated by tubewells and wells and the remaining 2,261 bighas are irrigated by rain water. There are seven persian wells fitted with persian wheel and 9 tubewells in the fields. Six of the tubewells have been fitted with motors and are therefore, electrically operated.

Tools and implements used for agricultural operations are simple, driven either by manpower or animal power. The most common among them are the plough (hal) leveller (mehra) a scraper (Khurpi) sickle (dranti) a chaff-cutter (bassola) and Kulhari, gandasa a big plate of reeds used for winnowing (chachh) etc.

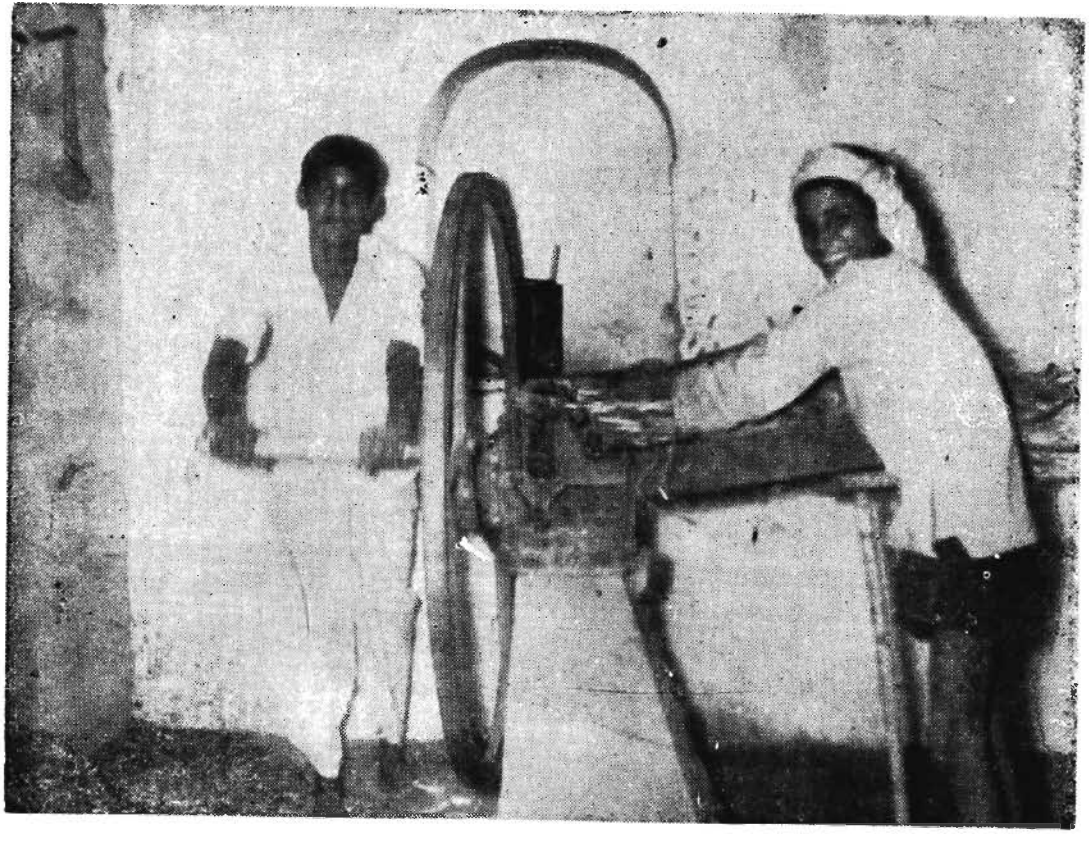
Plough (Hal : The plough used by the villagers is a wooden one. It is driven by either a pair of bullocks or a camel. A plough driven by a camel is of shorter size than the one driven by bullocks. The plough has not undergone any change during the last decade. As usual it consists of four parts i.e. hal (a wooden shaft), halas (a wooden beam) Panhari (a wooden frame bearing iron blade) and juaa (yoke). There has been no change in its use also.

Out of 34 households surveyed, only 23 use plough. All these households belong to Gujar by caste. The majority of heads of these households (17) are illiterate, 4 are literate without any educational level and only 2 are primary pass. The main occupation of these households is cultivation (19). (Tables 30.0, 30.1 and 30.2).

Land Holdings : For convenience of analysis the cultivable holdings have been divided into three types by nature of terrain. These are up-land, low land and flat land. The up-land is comparatively on higher level and is called khaki by the villagers. The low land is locally termed as dehri and is comparatively more fertile.



Electricity for Irrigation



Chaff cutter

Among the 30 households surveyed 19 possess land. Of these 19 households 9 possess land holdings of 5-9 acres size followed by 4 households possessing 2.5 to 4.9 acres size group. 3 households have land holdings of 10-14 acres size. Rest of the 2 households have less than 2.4 acres land. (Table 47.1)

Mixed crops sown in the village are wheat and gram (known as gochani), wheat and barley (gojra) barley and gram (bejharh) ; jowar and bajra and mustard and wheat. The stalks of jowar are normally cut before their harvest is ripe. These stalks serve as green fodder for their draught cattle and the milch cattle during lactation.

Normally seeds of wheat and mustard are sown in between the furrows at a regular distance with the help of orna also known as vair (a seed drill) attached to the plough. But in case of barley, gram gochani, jowar, bajra, etc. there is no such set practice. The seeds of these crops are sown either with the help of vair or by broadcasting method.

A month after sowing, weeding operations are carried out with a khurpi (scraper). The weeding operations are aimed at digging out the harmful weeds, softesning the soil and also adjusting the unnecessary congestion of plants. Number of weeding operations vary from crop to crop. For instance, in a field where jowar is sown no weeding operation need be carried out. In case of bajra and barley weeding is done only once. In case of wheat, gram or mustard it is done twice.

Harvesting of rabi crops begins in the month of March and continues till mid April. Mustard are harvested during the months of February-March and wheat, gram barley etc. in the month of March-April. The harvesting operations begin with the cutting of stalks with a daranti (sickle) and collecting into bundles (locally known as poolies). Finally these poolies are taken to an open space for thrashing operations.

After drying the poolies for a few days, bullock and their youngstock are made to trample over the scattered cornbearing stalks for thrashing the corn. Then on a windy day with the help

of chachiya (a big plate made of reeds), grains are separated from the husk and thus winnowing operation is performed This process is known as barsana. The left over smell amount of unthrashed corn which cannot be thrashed out by the bullocks is thrashed by the household members with wooden yards called moongras.

Finally the thrashed corn is dried in the sun for a day or two. Then after mixing a little amount of ash of cowdung cakes and leaves of neem, with a view to protect it from pests, the corn is packed in bags and stored.

Except the Gujar, no other caste in the village has any agricultural or horticultural land. Out of 20 Gujar households interviewed as many as 19 have agricultural or horticultural land. Most of the households have land within a distance of one kilometer from their houses. Each household possesses about 7.1 acres of land on an average. Wheat and millet are the most commonly cultivated crops. Cultivation of gram, barley and tara is also common.

The average yield of wheat per cultivating household is about 925 kg. and average consumption is about 772 kg. The surplus of about 153 kg. goes for marketing. The average yield of gram, jowar, jaw, millet and tara is about 235 kg., 224 kg., 453 kg , 784 kg. and 280 kg. respectively while their average consumption in the household is about 147 kg., 136 kg., 362 kg., 607 kg. and 184 kg. respectively. Jowar, jaw and tara are also used as cattle feed and the surplus goes for marketing.

Generally Gujars with small holdings do not employ agricultural labourers as they engage their family members to carry out all the agricultural operations. (Tables 49.0, 49.1 & 49.2)

Out of 30 households surveyed 19 possess buffalo. Majority of these (12) use the milk at home and also sell it while among the remaining 7 households the whole of the milk is consumed in the household. There are 13 households who own cows. Majority of these consume the milk themselves while a few sell it also. Fifteen out of ninteen households have bullocks

and six households own camels. There is shortage of fodder for the animals as stated by many of the households. Other animals possessed include calf, heifer, goat and fowl. (Table No. 50.1)

Diversity of Occupation : No doubt that the majority of households are engaged in agricultural operations but not all the workers in these families are engaged in cultivation only. In many families quite diverse occupations are followed. However, in majority of the families at least one worker of the family is engaged in cultivation. The number of households are divided into four categories (i) households engaged in single occupation only (ii) two occupations (iii) three occupations and (iv) four or more occupations.

Table 18

Diversity of Occupation

No. of occupations	No. of houscholds
Single	—
Two	26
Three	7
Four or more	1
	34

Evidently, none of the households is engaged in one occupation only. Majority of the households have two different occupations followed by those with three occupations. Two occupations combinations are cultivation and lineman, cultivation and contractor in stone quarry, cultivation and bus conductor, cultivation and milker and cultivation and sepoy in army etc. Three occupation combinations are cultivation, scooter driver and chowkidar, cultivation, rehra driving and government service, cultivation, camel loading and milker and labourer, tailoring and apprentice in barber shop. (Table 6.5)

Occupational Shift : The occupational shift in the village has been studied for four generations i.e. father and father's

father of the head of the household and his son. All the 34 heads of households were interviewed to study this aspect.

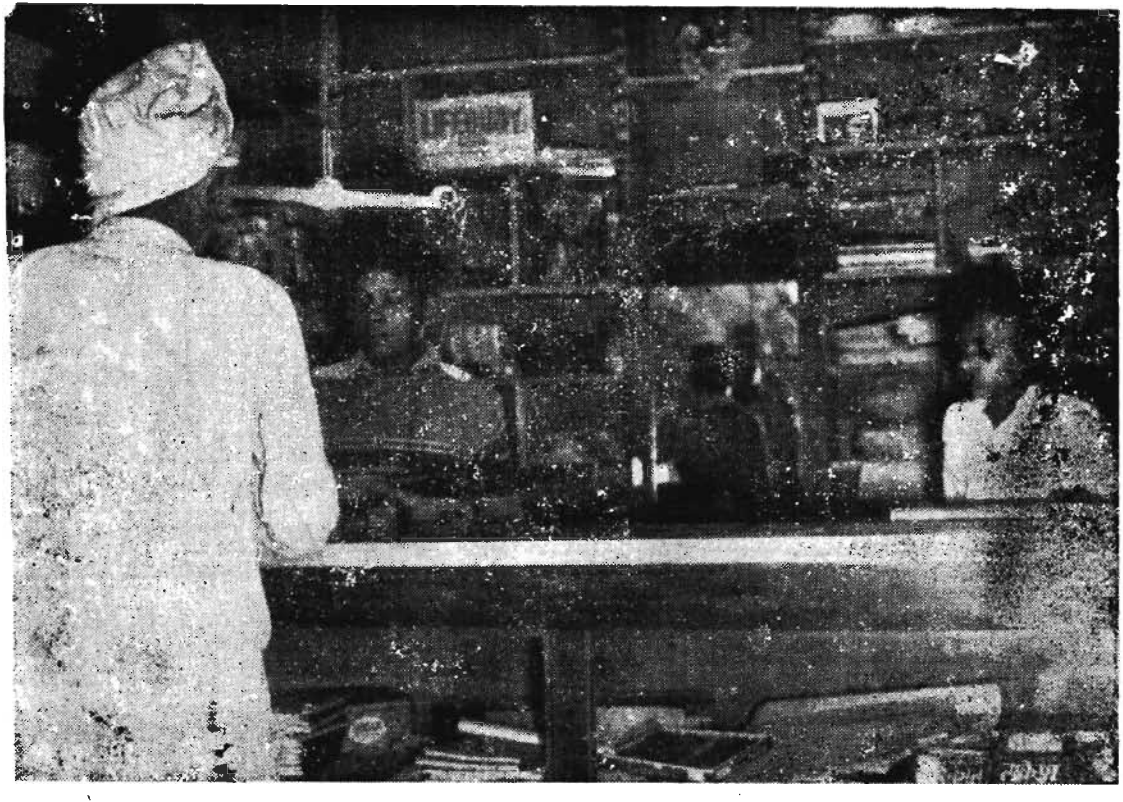
In 20 cases the fathers of these heads were engaged in the same occupation as the head and in 14 cases in different occupations. The shift in occupations is from agriculture to non-agricultural pursuits. There are two households where fathers were engaged in non-agricultural occupation but the heads are engaged in agricultural occupations. On the other hand there are six households where the fathers were cultivators but the heads shifted to non-agricultural occupations. In three households the fathers were agricultural labourers whereas the heads are engaged as labourers in stone-quarry.

In 21 cases the father's father were engaged in the same occupations as the head of the households and in 13 cases engaged in different occupations.

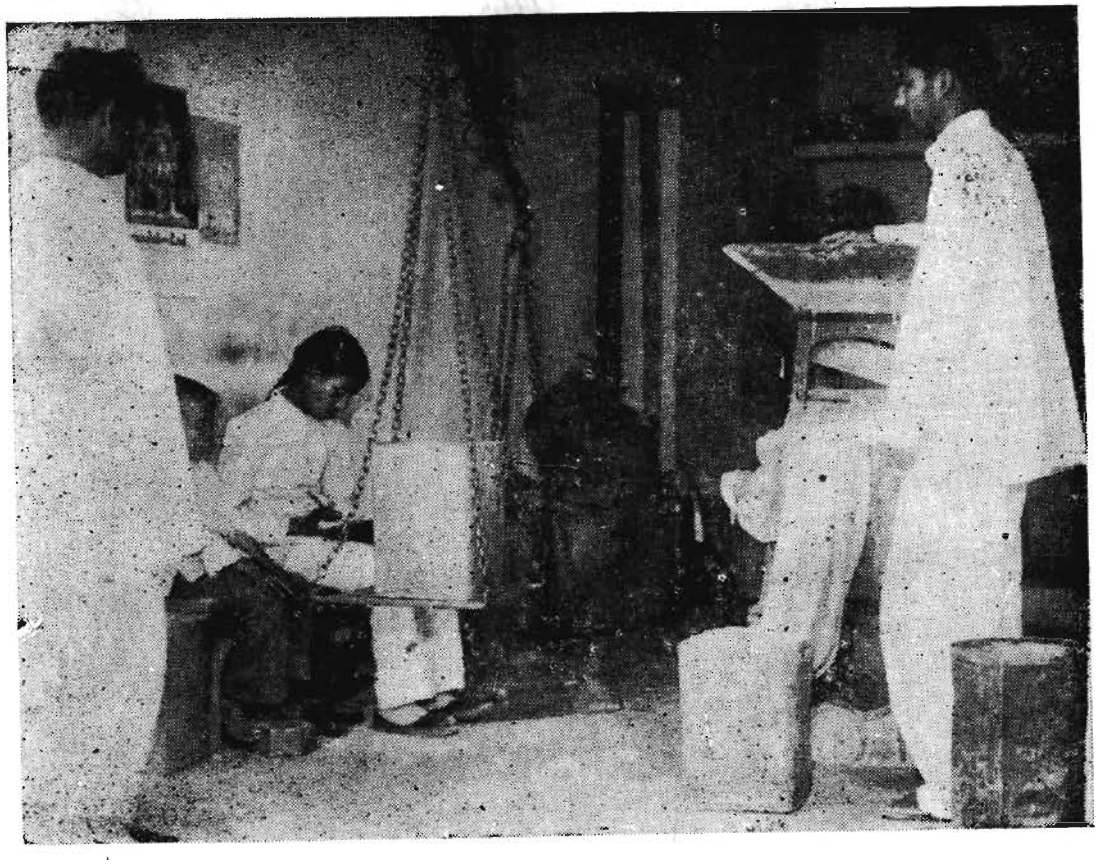
The occupational shift in this generation is also from agriculture to non-agriculture occupations. In six households the father's father were engaged in cultivation while the heads are now engaged in occupations other than cultivation viz. shop-keeper, contractor in stone quarry, gateman, money lender and two are non-workers. In four households the father's father agricultural labourers but the heads are now labourers in stone-quarry.

In 8 out of 18 households the son's have taken up cultivation, the occupation of their respective father. In this generation the occupational shift has been the maximum, In ten households the sons are engaged in occupations different from the occupations of their fathers. The sons of cultivators have taken up occupations like scooter driving, line-man (electrician), lift-man, milker and labourer etc. Thus in all the three generations on the male side the occupational shift is from cultivation to non-agricultural occupations.

Analysing the occupational shift on the maternal side of the head of the household it is observed that in 25 cases out of 34 the mother's father was engaged in same occupations as the head of



Grocery-cum-Stationery shop



Flour Mill



Tea shop

households. In seven households the mother's father were engaged in cultivation but the head of the households are engaged in non-agricultural occupations. In 18 out of 28 households the heads are engaged in same occupations as their mother's brothers. In 5 households the mother's brothers were engaged in cultivation but the heads are engaged in non-cultivation pursuits, viz. shopkeeper, contractor in stone quarry, money lending and two are non-workers. (Table 44.0)

Shops in the Village : There are five grocery shops and one fair price shop in the village. One grocery shop and the fair price shop are managed by the Gujar and four grocery shops by Punjabis. None of these Punjabi shop-keepers is living in the village.

A Gujar owning one grocery shop, also owns a flour mill run by electric power. Both the shops and the flour mill are attached to his residential house.

There is one tea-shop in the village run by an illiterate Gujar. Prior to 1965 he used to take contract for stone-quarry. Once the labourers who were paid in advance, ran away without performing the job. So the Gujar had to face a set back. He left this profession and started a tea-shop. Generally, the drivers and conductors of Delhi Transport buses, persons coming to the village and some male villagers take tea from his shop. This Gujar also cultivates some land. He earns enough to make both ends meet.

There are two tailors, one belonging to Chamar caste and another Muslim, who stitch cloths in their homes. The Chamar tailor got his training in stitching from a tailoring shop in Delhi where he worked for seven months. They stitch all types of clothes e.g. kamiz, bushirt, pants, pyjama, under-wear, baniyan, salwar, blouse and petti-coat etc. All castes in the village including scheduled castes get their clothes stitched from these two shops. The total investment of each tailor is about five hundred rupees. The clothes are stitched on cash basis.

Employment and Un-employment Depth. Among the 95 households surveyed, the number of workers in a household varies from 1 to 9, majority of the households having 1 or 2 workers only. Among the 35 households having 1 worker each, the majority of households (19) consist of 4-6 members. There are other 35 household having 2 workers each, the majority of these households (14) consist of 7-10 members each. On the whole, out of 95 households, the majority of households (34) consist of 4-6 members each. (Table 6.3)

The number of non-workers in a household, including those who are seeking work, varies from 1-8 persons. The maximum number of households have 1 to 2 non-workers only. (Table 6.4)

Table 19

Employment Depth of Adult Workers

No. of workers in the household	No. of households	No. of adults	No. of adult workers	Percentage of adult workers	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	35 (36.8)	86 (22.1)	35 (16.6)	40.7	
2	35 (36.8)	139 (35.6)	70 (33.2)	50.4	
3	10 (10.5)	44 (11.3)	30 (14.2)	68.2	
4	6 (6.3)	43 (11.0)	24 (11.4)	55.8	
5	4 (4.2)	32 (8.2)	20 (9.5)	62.5	
6	3 (3.2)	24 (6.2)	18 (8.5)	75.0	
7*	1 (1.1)	5 (1.3)	5 (2.4)	100.0	* Including two minor workers.
8	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	—	
9	1 (1.1)	17 (4.3)	9 (4.2)	52.9	
Total	95 (100.0)	390 (100.0)	211 (100.0)	54.1	

The table 19 shows that among the 95 households there are 390 adults and of these 211 adults (54.1%) are workers and 179 (45.9) are non-workers The maximum number of households 35 (36.8 %) have 1 or 2 workers in each household. As the number of workers in a household increases the number of such households decreases. The maximum number of adults (35.6%) live in households having two workers each.

Participation in economic activities by the adults varies from 40% to 100% with average of 54.1%. It seems that less the number of adults in a household more is their participation in economic activity.

Workers and Non-workers : The workers and non-workers are divided into three age-groups viz. 0-14 years, 15-59 years and 60+. In 0-14 age-group majority of workers (75%) belong to scheduled caste community. In other two age-groups the number of workers belonging to Gujar caste out number other communities. (Table 14.0)

In age-group 0-14 years, out of 7 workers, 6 are non-migrants. Only 1 female worker has migrated from District Gurgaon in Haryana State. Among non-workers 215 persons are non-migrants, 13 are migrant from other villages of Delhi and 2 from District Meerut in Uttar Pradesh. The maximum number of migrants belong to the age-group 15-59 years. Out of 136 workers, 108 are non-migrant. Majority of migrants who are non-workers are from District Gurgaon followed by District Bulandshaher.

In the age-group 60+ all the workers are males and are non-migrants. Among 10 non-workers 5 are non-migrants and among the migrants 4 are from District Gurgaon and 1 from another village of Delhi. The majority of non-workers are dependent followed by those engaged in household duty and students. (Table 14.2 & 14.4)

The workers are generally having their place of work within a distance of one kilometer from the village. Three persons have

their place of work 1-2 kilometers away and only two at a distance of over 16 kilometers. Besides walking down, the other modes of transport used in the village are bus, cycle and camel. (Table 17.0 & 17.1)

Out of 71 workers (64 males and 7 females) only 7 males are seeking extra employment. They include a tea-shop owner and a labourer in the age-group 15-24 years, 2 labourers in the age-group 25-34 years, a cultivator, a tailor and a goldsmith in the age-group 50+. One in the age-group 15-24 also indicated his preference for Defence service while one in the age-group 25-34 years wanted the job of a peon in any Government office and another wanted to become a chowkidar. The three workers seeking employment in age-group 50+ preferred trade and commerce or jobs of a peon and Chowkidars respectively. (Table 19.5 and 19.7)

Out of the 143 non-workers interviewed only 1 male in age-group 15-19 years and studied upto 5th class was seeking employment as chowkidar or peon.

Among the 7 workers seeking employment, only one who is illiterate, has his name registered with the employment exchange. There is only one non-worker seeking employment but not registered his name with the employment exchange. (Table 19.10)

It has been noticed that none of the 7 workers sought an employment which was in consonance with his present employment. (Table 19.16)

Livestock : Like land, livestock form another important economic asset of the villagers. The bullock and camels help in ploughing the fields and rolling the persian wheel well etc. The milch cattle give milk which is partly consumed and partly sold to supplement their income. The cow-dung serves a dual purpose because it is used as a mannure in the fields and partly used as principal item of fuel.

The most predominant cattle domesticated by majority of the household is buffalo followed by bullocks, cows, sheep and goat respectively. Pigs and poultry are reared only by a Bhangi

household. The maximum life span of a cow, according to villagers is 18 years, of a bullock 15 years and a buffalo 18-20 years.

It is observed that the cattle in the village are not properly fed. There is a shortage of fodder. The village jungle which serves as pasture land for the cattle consists of rocky ridges and troughs and is incapable to grow herbs to meet the requirements of green fodder even during the rainy season. The problem of feeding the cattle becomes more acute during rabi crop or winter season.

With a threefold objective of soil conservation, raising of sub-soil water level and soakage irrigation, a bund is under construction towards the east of the village. The project has been taken up by Minor Irrigation Department of Delhi Administration, The estimated cost to complete the bund is about rupees 7 48 lacs The work which started on 7th May, 1975 is being carried on war footing and is hoped that it will be completed soon. The bund when completed will boost the agricultural production in the village.

Trade & Commerce : Out of 30 households surveyed, 14 households are engaged in trade and commerce. Out of these 14 households 10 belong to Gujar and one each to Sunar, Nai and Lohar and Muslim communities. It is seen that the highest and the lowest volume of transaction in money value is for production of live stock product and hair dressing saloon respectively. (Table 52.0)

Indebtedness : There are 12 households out of 30 surveyed who are under debt. Seven households of them have annual income of Rs. 6500 or more and five between Rs. 2401-6500, The majority of the households have taken loan from the money lenders followed by those from the Syndicate bank. Only two persons have take loan from Cooperative society and 1 from Harijan Welfare Board. The majority of persons took loan of over 500 rupees. Only two persons took a loan of between two to five hundred rupees. The majority of the debtors have to pay an interest of 24% followed by 9% per annum. The rate of interest varied between 8% to 36% per annum.

The 12 debtor households took 35,810 rupees as loan and spent the major portion of it (Rs. 26,300), on productive purposes such as purchase of cattle construction of houses or agricultural production and minor portion (9,510) on unproductive purposes such as domestic expenditure, social observances and repayment of old debt.

The highest amount of loan (17.500) is taken by 3 cultivating household and out of this 13,000 rupees were spent for agricultural production and the remaining 4,500 rupees, on social observances. It is noteworthy that majority of the households utilised the loan for productive purposes. (Table 54.0, 54.1 and 54.4)

Sale and Purchase of Valuable Assets : Out of 30 surveyed households five households reported the sale of valuable assets during the last five years. One of these, a cultivator, sold a buffalo for 900 rupees. One labourer sold a wrist watch for 128 rupees and another a buffalo for 500 rupees respectively. A barber sold a goat for 80 rupees and a contractor in stone-quarry sold an ox for 1615 rupees.

Out of 30 surveyed households, there are 14 households who made capital expenditure for construction and improvement of building. 8 of these households spent between 25 to 4,000 rupees which they saved personally. 3 households spent between 500 to 1100 rupees which they got by selling their valuable assets. (Tables 56.0 and 57.0)

The highest number of households 11 out of 29 have an income ranging from 2401 to 6000 rupees per annum, followed by 9 households having an annual income of over 6,000 rupees. Eight households earn an income ranging from 1201-2400 rupees with average of Rs. 1389.23 per household. There is only one household with annual income of upto Rs. 1200/-. The source of income among the highest number of households is cultivation (including horticulture) followed by livestock, trade and commerce and labour respectively. The maximum average income per household is derived from profession followed by trade and commerce and labour. The minimum average income per

household is derived from agricultural labour. The overall average income per household is Rs. 2799.84 per annum.

Out of 8 households earning between 1201 to 2400 rupees, 5 belong to Gujar caste with the majority (3) engaged in cultivation, 2 belong to Chamar caste and are engaged as labourers in stone-quarry and the 8th household is that of a lohar engaged in blacksmithy. Out of 11 households earning between 2401 to 6,000 rupees 8 belong to Gujar caste with majority engaged in cultivation. Out of the 9 households earning over 6,000 rupees 6 belong to Gujar caste and 3 engaged in cultivation. Thus it is evident that cultivators earn more income than the persons engaged in non-agricultural occupation.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

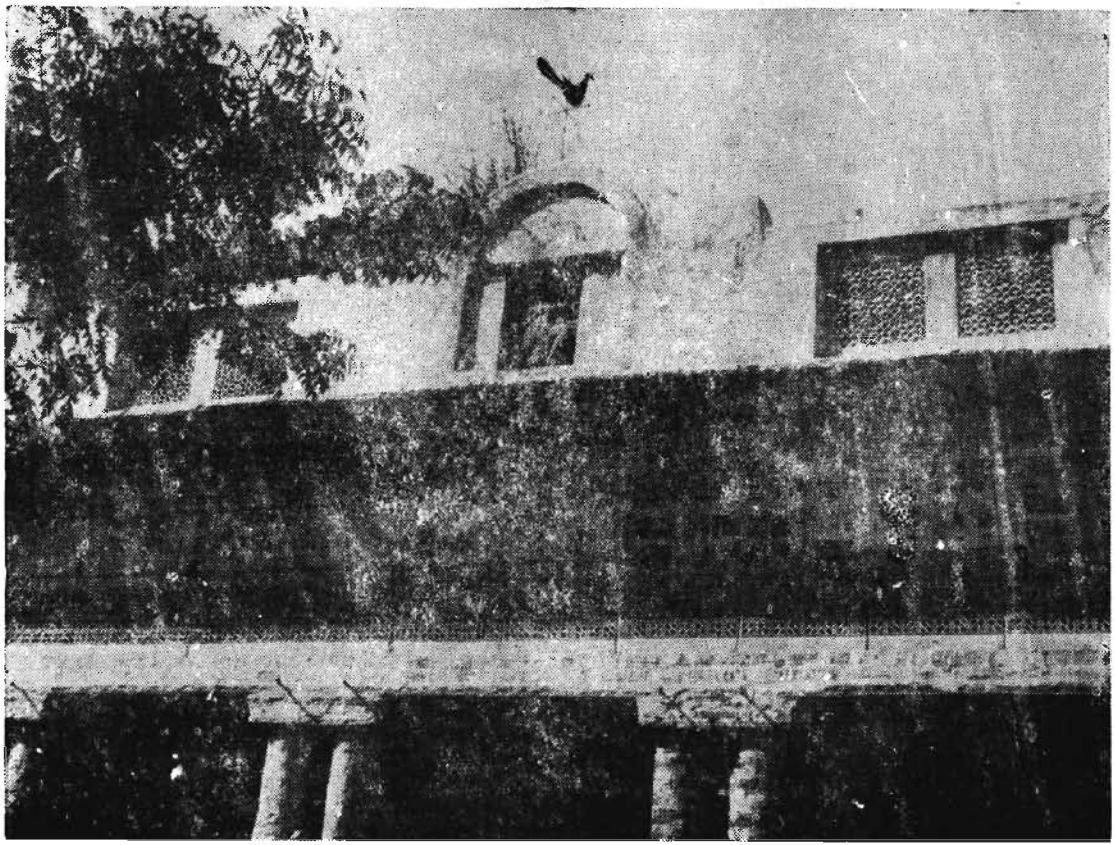
Houses, Household Possessions : The houses in the village are haphazardly constructed without any regard for building by-laws, sanitation and ventilation. However, the majority of the structures viz. ghar (residential structure), baithak (sitting room) kharak (cattle shed) etc. are pucca structures with walls made of stone, brick, lime and cement and roof made of slabs. But the houses belonging to Harijans are mostly kaccha.

Out of the 34 houses surveyed as many as 31 have mud as the material of floor. The floor of the house lived by the Muslim and all scheduled caste is made up of mud. Among the 25 Gujar houses surveyed, 22 have mud floor while the material of floor of the remaining 3 houses is cement, concrete. marble, stone and burnt bricks. Although the material of floor has not undergone any significant change during the decade, the floors are now much cleaner.

Stone is easily available to the villagers. There is a stone-quarry on the outskirts of the village. The majority of houses have stone and lime as material of walls. Out of 34 houses 22 have their walls made of stone and lime. There are 5 houses having walls of stone and mud. It is seen that all houses whether of Gujars or Scheduled castes have pucca walls.

The predominant material of roof is cement concrete in majority of the houses followed by stone and lime. Out of 34 households surveyed among the 25 Gujar houses, 21 have pucca roofs and only 4 have kuccha roofs. Among the scheduled castes 3 out of 8 houses have kaccha roofs.

The predominant material of ceiling in majority of the houses is slate and wood followed by the grass, leaves. reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo ; stone and lime and cement concrete. Among the scheduled castes 4 houses have kaccha and 4 have pucca ceilings.



A Pucca House

The predominant material of doors and windows in 32 houses is wood while in other two houses it is wood and iron. All the Scheduled caste houses have wooden doors and windows. (Table 23.15 & 23.17)

All the houses owned by scheduled castes are single storeyed, 24 out of 26 Gujar houses surveyed are single storeyed and only two are double storeyed. The major problem of these households is the drainage as there are no pucca drains in the village. The other two main problems are the disposal of garbage and shortage of water. The sources of water in the village are the wells and a few hand pumps. It is reported that underground water pipes have been laid in the village by the Delhi Administration and there is a proposal to supply tap-water to the entire village. (Table 23.2)

The majority of the households surveyed (30) have per capita floor space of over 16 square feet. Out of the 32 households comprising of 250 members whose space of last residence is Mandi itself, only 4 households have per capita floor space of 10-15 square feet while the remaining 28 households have the per capita floor space of more than 16 square feet. All the households whose duration of stay in the village is upto 4 years, have 16 or more square feet per capita floor space whereas those with duration of present residence of 5 or more years, the majority of them have 16 or more square feet per capita floor space. (Table 23.5 & 23.6)

The 34 households surveyed occupy 83 rooms and accommodate 147 males and 129 females. On an average one household occupies 2 to 3 rooms and accommodates 8 persons. The majority of the households (21) have either one room or two rooms houses. There are 5 households each occupying four rooms. 4 of these households belong to Gujars with 40 members and one belongs to Bhangi with 6 members. These solitary household belonging to Muslim has 3 rooms and 20 members. (Table 23.18)

None but one Gujar household of the 34 households surveyed has a separate bath-room, lavatory and source of drinking water, 18 of these households have separate kitchens. The occu-

pation of the head of these household is cultivation (12), Labourer (1) shopkeeper (1) contractor in stone-quarry (1). gateman (1), sweeper (1) and Dependent (1). Among the 18 households having separate kitchens, 16 are Gujars and 2 are Bhangi 4 households out of 34 have electric connections. 2 of these are cultivators, 1 shop-keeper and 1 is a peon. Among these 4 households 3 belong to Gujars and 1 belong to Bhangi. It is noteworthy that not a single household is living in a rented house. (Table 23.23)

Furniture : All the households surveyed possess cots. The next common furniture is murra possessed by 9 households, 5 of them being Gujar and 4 scheduled castes. 8 households possess chairs and 7 possess tables. Only one Gujar household has a diwan and 2 Gujar household possess sofa sets. The other items of furniture pirah, bench and stool all used for sitting purpose. (Table 24.0)

Utensils : The utensils are divided into two categories i.e. cooking utensils and serving utensils. The majority of cooking utensils are made of clay followed by iron and aluminium white the majority of serving utensils are made of bronze followed by glass and aluminium. Among the Gujars the majority of households have cooking utensils made of clay and serving utensils made of bronze. Among the scheduled caste households the common material for cooking utensils is clay, aluminium and bronze whereas the predominant material for serving utensils is bronze. (Table 25.0)

Light and Fuel : The most common fuel for cooking is cow-dung cakes and wood. A few households also use kerosene oil stove for cooking. Besides using kerosene oil for lighting, 3 Gujar households out of 25 and 1 scheduled caste households out of 7 use electricity. (Table 26.0)

Luxury Goods : The most commonly possessed luxury goods by the villagers are wrist watches followed by radios or transistors and cycles. The households have sewing machines. One has a stove. (Table 28.0)

There are two television sets—one installed at the residence of a Gujar and owned by the community Development Block and the other is installed at the Bal Bhawan.



Traditional dress—old generation



Modern dress—younger generation



Combination of Traditional and Modern dress

Out of the 3 Bhangi households surveyed 2 do not possess any luxury goods. The third household possess many luxury items e.g. wrist watch, a table clock, a radio set, a stove and a electric heater and an umbrella. Among the 4 Chamar households surveyed 2 do not possess any luxury items. Out of the remaining 2, one possesses a wrist watch, a transistor and a cycle. The only one Muslim household possesses a radio and a sewing machine. The majority of the luxury items are possessed by the Gujar households whose head of households are illiterate. It is observed that 9 wrist watches out of 14, 6 radio sets out of 9 and 5 cycles out of 7 are possessed by them. It may be noted that television and transistor/radio sets are additions to this village which were not there in the 1961 survey.

Dress : White dhoti, white turban and white kurta forms the predominant traditional dress of the males The old people still prefer to wear this dress. But the young males going out of the village for their jobs do not wear the traditional dhoti and kurta. They have changed over to pants and shirts. The boys going to school wear shirts and short pants or pyjama. Other boys usually wear underwear and kamiz. Small boys may be seen with shirts only.

The females usually wear coloured clothes, the main choice being for red, green and yellow colour. The traditional dress of the females is a ghagre, aungi (brassiers) and odhni or chunri (a long veil to cover the head and the face). The younger generation has now changed over to kamiz, salwar and chunri.

Most of the old people use shoes locally made while the younger people use fancy plastic chappal or leather shoes. Some young boys were also seen with nylon socks. The children go bare-footed Most of the females move bare-footed but some of them use leather or plastic chappals or indigenous shoes. (Table 27.0, 27.2, 27.3, 27.4 & 27.5).

Food and Drinks : Most of the households in the village are vegetarians. The usual items of staple diet of the villagers consist of wheat, gram, barley, bajra and milk and chach (butter milk). There is hardly any change in their diet. 'Gochan' (wheat mixed with gram) is taken almost throughout the year.

However, variations in the day-to-day items of meals are noticeable from season to season. During summer and rainy season the main items of their staple diet are : dalia (mixture of wheat and gram with milk—a morning breakfast) chapati (bread of mixed wheat and gram flour) dal, sabzi (pulse chiefly gram and vegetables), chatni (sauce) and rabri (a mixture of lassi with gram and wheat or barley) Dalia and rabri are considered as light meals that help to increase appetite. Dalia forms the normal diet of those who own milch cattle.

The main items of the winter diet are 'bajre ki roti' (bread of bajra flour) and 'bajra ki khichari' bajra and 'chana ki roti' (bread of bajra and gram flour) and sabzi (sarson ka saag and pulse).

A few economically better-off households in the village also include 'ghee-sakkar' (unrefined brown sugar dust mixed with ghee) as an item of their staple food. But they normally serve 'ghee-burra' (refined sugar dust mixed with ghee) to their guests at social functions like marriages etc. Other products such as 'gulgule', 'churma', 'pude' (all are sweet roasted form of bread), khir (rice boiled in milk), seera (liquid form of halwa) and green vegetables and potatoes are only cooked on occasions of social observances and ceremonies.

Population, Households and Relationship : In 94 households out of 95 surveyed, the head of the household was a male member while in only one the head was a female belonging to the age-group 25-44 years and living with the three sons. In 94 households having male heads the total population, including the heads, is 710. Considering the inter-se-relationship among them, it is noticed that sons are in clear majority followed by daughters. The other relations in descending order are wives, sons 'wives, sons' sons, son's daughter and brother etc. There are only two elder males, fathers of the heads, who are not returned as heads. In the remaining 92 households, the eldest male member was returned as head of household. There are 11 females who are eldest members of the household but are not returned as head of the household.

Among the male heads of the household, a clear majority (44) belongs to age-group 25-44 years followed by age-group 45 to 59 and 60+. The are only two heads belonging to age-group 15-24. Out of the total population of 710, the maximum belong to age-group 0-9 years followed by 25-44 years and 15-24 years. The minimum number of members (27) belong to age-group 60+. (Table 1 (a) & (b)

The total population in 95 surveyed households is 714 consisting of 383 males and 331 females. There is only one Muslim household consisting of 20 members (11 males and 9 females). The following table gives the castewise distribution of households.

Table No. 17

Caste-wise Distribution of Households

Name of caste/ Religion		Number of households	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Hindu	Gujar	69	543	303	240
	Chamar	12	83	40	43
	Bhangi	8	50	20	30
	Nai	3	16	7	9
	Sunar	1	1	1	—
	Lohar	1	1	1	—
	Muslim	1	20	11	9
	Total	95	714	383	331

It is seen that Gujar is the numerically dominant caste having 69 households with population of 543 followed by Chamars, having a population of 83 with 12 households and Bhangis, 50 persons with 8 households.

Among the 68 heads of the households, 63 were born in the village Mandi itself, 1 in Rajasthan and 4 in Haryana State.

These 5 immigrants were born at places at a distance of more than 50 kilometers from the village. The mother tongue of all the 68 heads is Hindi.

Out of 95 households maximum number of households (22) consist of 6-7 members followed by 19 households of 8-9 members and 14 households of 10-12 members. There are 3 uni-member households.

The maximum number of households (40) are nuclear type followed by 25 lineal joint type. The same trend is reflected for Gujar households and Chamar households. The maximum number of households are comprised of the head. wife, unmarried sons and daughters (Table 4.7 and 5.1)

Out of the 95 surveyed households, the maximum number of heads of households (68) are illiterate followed by 14 heads who are literate without any educational level. Out of 13 heads the educational standard of 5 is primary, 7 middle and only 1 has passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination. (Table 5.4)

Birth, Marriage and Death : There are three periods related to child birth viz. pre-natal, confinment and post-natal. During the pre-natal period, there is not restriction of food for mothers. However, among a few well-to-do Gujar households more nutritious food is given to the mother. But generally the food items remain the same. The mothers are given only light household work. They do not go to lonely places for work. During the confinement period, they are served with ghee mixed with gur, milk and halwa. They do not attend any type of work. During post-natal period, generally no cold generating food is given. But in some cases there is no restriction on food items. (Table 41.0 (a & b)

All the new born are given mother's milk. But in some cases (7 out of 16) the child is given honey or liquid mixture of gur. The child is properly wrapped in cloths. During winter the confinement room is kept warm by burning charcoal etc. In 15 out of 16 cases the delivery was attended by un-trained village midwife. Only in one Gujar household the delivery was attended by a doctor of a Government Hospital. (Table 41.3)

Three important rituals are performed on the birth of a female child The first is to wash mother's breast which is done on the second or hird day during confinement by the new born's father's sister for which she is paid as 'shag: n'. On the 6th day during the post-natal period, the mother and the new born are given bath by the mid wife, The ceremony is known as Chatti Pujjan. The mid wife is usually paid in cash for her services. On the eleventh day during post-natal period kuan pujjan is performed by the priest for which he is paid in cash and kind.

The various rites relating to Chatti Pujjan and Kuan Pujjan are performed as usual as described in 1961 report. No perceptible change has been observed regarding the performance of such ritual during the present survey.

Abortion is regarded as an act against God. Therefore, no one in the village favours abortion is a means to check unwanted off spring. The child is considered a gift of God and it is not to be destroyed by unnatural means.

Barrenness is a curse to the village woman. Every possible step is taken to do away with it. The village woman follow a number of practices found on belief. Such practices are known as 'totka' or 'tuna'.

There are certain norms which regulates the marriage in the village. First a man must marry within one's caste but outside one's own gotra, gotra of the mother and the gotra of the father's mother. Secondly a marriage must be contracted outside one's own village, Thirdly, marriage ceremonies do not take place during the period from the 'nawami' (ninth) of the second fortnight of 'Asarh' (July) to the 'gyas' (eleventh) of the second fortnight of Kartik (October-November). This is because the villagers believe that during this period Devas (Gods) go to sleep. Hence if marriage ceremonies are performed during this period these will be devoid of the blessing of the Devas.

A marriage is performed with the following ceremonies.

(i) Selection of the match
(ii) Sagai (Betrothal)
(iii) Pilli chithi or biah nikalna (letter of wedding notification)
(iv) Lagan
(v) Haldi Hath (Turmeric Hands)
(vi) Bens or Bawans (ceremonial-oil-baths)
(vii) Neota (invitation)
(viii) Naindha Pujan
(ix) Ghur Chari (Horse-ride)
(x) Khait Barothi (receiving the barat at the village outskirts)
(xi) Phera (rounds around maindha)
(xii) Vida (departure)
(xiii) Gauna

The average age at marriage for males is 17 years and for females 12 years. There are 25 males whose duration of marriage is 15 years or less whose average age of marriage is 18 years, None of them was married below 10 years of age.

The majority of females whose duration of marriage is between 15-29 years were married at the age of 10-12 years followed by 13-15 years. The majority of males and females with duration of marriage of 15-29 years were married at the age 16-18 years and 10-12 years respectively. The majority of males and females whose duration of marriage is 30 years or more were married at the age 13-15 years and 10-12 years respectively. In general no appreciable change in age at marriage of males and females is observed irrespective of educational level of the persons. (Table 21.0 & 21.1)

The bride's family generally gives a cash gift to bridegroom's family in marriage. Among the married males the majority got between rupees 200-1000 in cash. Among the 16 Gujar households, 2 males were married during the last five years and they received more than 1,000 rupees at marriage each.

Males in two households were married at 20-39 years age and they received between 200-1000 rupees at marriage. Among the remaining 12 households where males got married 5-19 years age, 5 households received 200-1000 rupees, 4 households over 1,000 rupees and 3 households below 200 rupees.

Among the scheduled castes out of 6 households only 1 received over rupees 1,000 while all other received between 200 to 1,000 rupees irrespective of their duration of marriage. The only Muslim household reported no cash receipt at the time of marriage. (Table 34.0, 34.3) There is no noticeable change in marriage payments.

Since long the special functionaries for marriage for various castes continue to be the same Among the Gujars the special functionaries are Priest, Nai, Kumhar and Bhangi. The Chamars have priest of their own Caste. Kumhar, Manihari Barhai (Carpenter) and Nai also serve them For Bhangis the Kumhar and priest of their own caste and for the nai the Brahmin priest is the special functionary. For Muslim the Kazi is the special functionary. (Table 35.0)

The priest performs the essential marriage rites and he usually gets between 10-50 rupees. No priest in the village is Brahmin by Caste. Services of a priest from a nearby village, Gawal Pahari in Haryana State are generally availed of. A Kazi is called to perform the eseential marriage rites among the Muslims. In a male Muslim marriage in the village the Kazi was called from the town and paid over fifty rupees.

In Gujar marriages, the Nai acts as a messenger for the bridegroom's family. He usually gets between 10-50 rupees which includes his fare and other incidential charges The Nai is called from a nearby village within a distance of five kilometers. The Kumhar makes the earthen pots to be used in marriage ceremony and is also called from a nearby village within five kilometers. The Bhangi who is habitant of the village itself sweeps the house and the surrounding area. He remove the garbage after the marriage. He gets less than ten rupees. The Barhai (carpenter) makes the wooden 'patra' for the bridegroom and is paid less than ten rupees and is called from a nearby village. (Table 35.1)

In the marriages performed over 5 years age, all the special functionaries had hereditary relations for more than three generations with the bride's or bridegroom's household. However, in the marriages held during the past five years some non-hereditary functionaries also performed the special functions. Among the four marriages in the Gujars, at three, hereditary priest performed the essential rites while in one a non-hereditary priest perfomed the rites. Similarly among the scheduled castes both hereditary and non-hereditary priests of their own caste performed the rites. However, the special functionaries Kumhar and Bhangi who performed the special function had hereditary relations with the households. This reflects that the jajmani relations have slacken down to some extent. (Table 35.5)

The participants in a marriage feast are the lineal members, affinal kins and other members of the same caste, It is observed that in the marriages of Gujars the scheduled castes also participate whereas in the marriages of scheduled castes, the Gujars do not participate. The majority of the participants are of the caste followed by leneal members and affinal kins. Among the Gujar marriages the participants belonging to scheduled castes are usually less than 10%. The lineal members and affinal kins are usually between 10% to 24% each. In the Muslim marriage performed less than five years ago the majority of the participants were affinal kins. However, no apparent change was observed in this respect during the survey.

At the marriage of a male some relatives are customarily expected to perform certain special function. The mother's brother is expected to offer 'Bhat', brother's wife to apply turmeric paste on the body of the bridegroom and to apply 'Kazal' in his eyes ; fathers' sister's husband to put 'Sehra' on the head of the groom; sister's husband to help the groom in riding on the mare and the sister to ask for money by blocking the entrance when the groom returns to the house after wedding. The customs and their performance are not effected with the passage of time irrespective of the educational level and occupation of the head of household.

Similarly at the marriage of a female some relatives are expected to perform certain special functions. The father is expected to perform 'kanyadaan', mother's brother to give 'bhat' and to bring the bride to the marriage pandal; father's sister and bride's sister to help in bathing the bride. All the special functions are continuously being performed by the relatives since long age.

Widow remarriage is permitted in the village. Among the Gujars, Bhangis and the Chamars a widow is permitted to re-marry the younger brother of the deceased husband. Such a widow re-marriage is known as 'kerwa' of 'choori pehnana'. During widow re-marriage, no formal marriage ceremonies are performed. The widow is dressed in a simple-wedding dress and puts choori (bangles) in her both hands and wears a new chundri (shawl), presented to her by her would-be-husband. A few near relations are invited to attend the ceremony. A feast is given and thus the marriage is solemnised.

Pre-marital and extra-marital sex relations are not tolerated. Such acts are regarded as shameful and disgraceful. These bring bad name to the dear and family. However, as the boys and girls in the village are married in early age, the instances of pre-marital sex relations are very uncommon. Extra marital relations are taken more seriously. A male may opt to divorce his wife on the grounds of marital infidelity and sex adultery. But if a female finds that her husband is no longer faithful to her and indulges in extra-marital sex relations, she normally prefers to keep the matter within the family.

Death ; The dead bodies of children below two years are burried. These, wrapped in a red or white piece of cloth, are taken to the burial place by hand i.e. the dead body laying on the hands. The dead above two years of age are cremated. The male ones are wrapped in white sheets of cloth and the female ones in red sheets of cloth. These sheets are removed before the corpse is set on fire in the cremation ground. The sheets of cloths are given to the Bhangi.

In olden days a Bhangi used to visit when a death occurred in a Gujar family. He used to carry fire in the procession but now a days this practice is totally stopped.

The Panchayat : Under the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act 1954 enforced in 1959, the village came to have a joint Gaon Panchayat with village Dera situated at a distance of 3.5 Kms. from the village. But for the last panchayat elections the majority of Panchs and Sarpanch were always elected from Dera. However, during the last election Mandi villagers had been more conscious and they resolved to get more Panchs and the Pradhan elected from Mandi. This created a lot of competition and bitterness too, and ultimately the majority of Panchs and also the Sarpanch got elected from village Mandi. Among the eleven Panchs seven belonged to Mandi and only four come from Dera village. Among the seven Panchs of Mandi, one belonged to scheduled caste and the other six are Gujars. Three of these Panchs are literate and four illiterate. Their ages range from 26 years to 55 years. Among the four Panchs elected from Dera one belong to scheduled caste and other three are Gujars. One of these four is literate. Sh. Har Gulal (Gujar) is Pradhan and Shri Har Chand (scheduled caste) Uap-Pradhan, both belong to Mandi and are illiterate.

The primary function of the Gaon Panchayat is to look after the administrative and developmental aspects of the village. Thus it is to act as a sort of organising body, primarily working for economic and social welfare with the help of local skill and initiative. Its important functions include framing the 'Annual Budget' and programmes of annual production, reclamation of the cultivable waste land and bring it under cultivation; registration of births, deaths and marriages, construction, repair and maintenance of village streets and other properties under its control, sanitation, regulation of burial grounds.

The sources of revenue of the Panchayat are from (i) allotment of cultivable waste land (ii) contract to cut the village jungle (iii) contract for hides and skins of dead animals. These contracts are given to the villagers for short period of one year to two years.

It was stated that no disputes were referred to the Panchayat in the last decade. It is also felt that the Panchayat is mainly concerned with the collection of revenue there being no other problem. The roads and wells are in satisfactory condition according to village standards. The villagers do not take much interest in the activities of the Panchayat. No welfare activities are undertaken by the Panchayat. It does not care about the sanitation of the village. It has not taken up any welfare programme for the villagers. It has never undertaken any activity to educate the villagers regarding the benefit of family planning, edication or cleanliness. The general feeling among the villagers is that they have no benefit from the Panchayat.

According to the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 all the tenant cultivators, cultivating land prior to since 1952 were given full security of tenure. They were declared the rightful owners of the land provided they accepted the terms and conditions laid down in the Act, such as the payment of a certain amount of compensation to the land owner either in lump sum or in instalments. The Act also imposes restrictions on the owner cultivators sub-letting their land or leasing it out on share cropping basis. The only exception allowed are the cases of un-married women and widows and persons suffering from physical informity. Another provision of the Act provides that the Gaon Panchayats will have proprietory rights in all the village's common land such as waste land, pasture and forest land, cremation and burial grounds, abadi site, path-ways, public wells and other water channels etc.

However, no case under the above Act is reported in the village. There had been no inpact of 'Bhoodan Movement' in the village.

Under the scheme of allotmont of cultivable waste land, it is reported that many households belonging to scheduled castes and military service were allotted cultivable waste land. Each household was allotted one acre of land with the condition that the land will be used for cultivation purposes only.

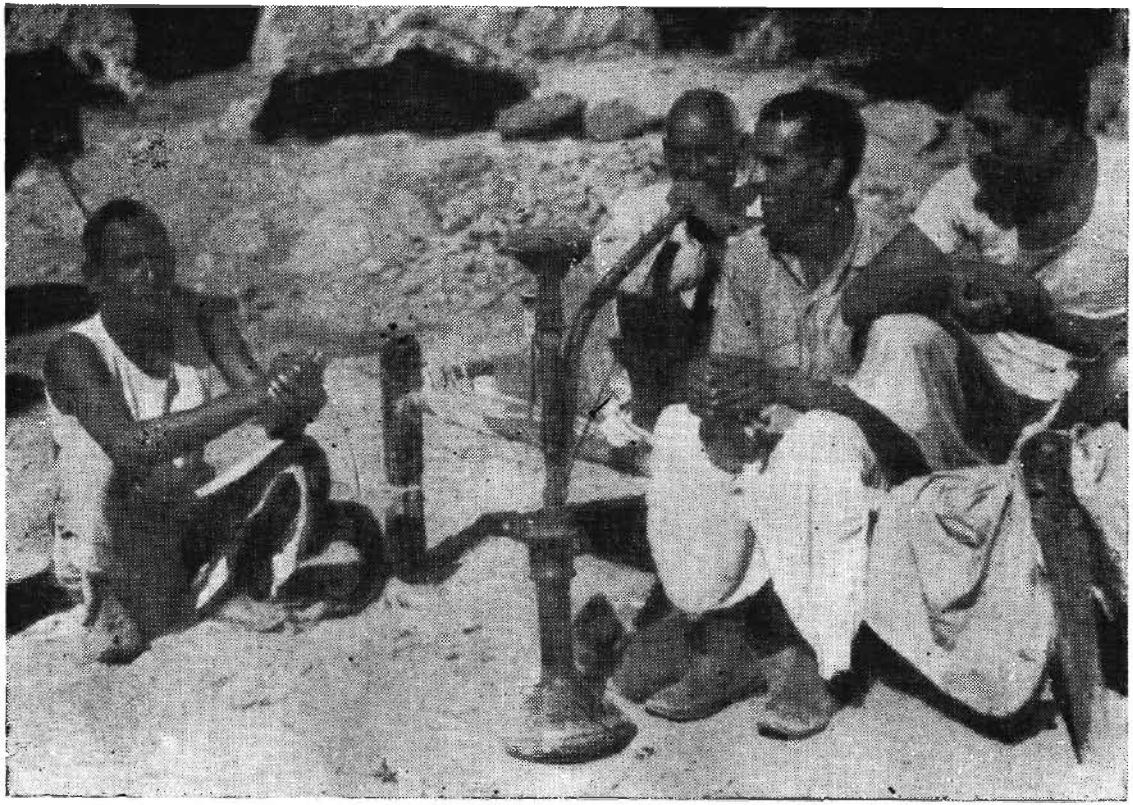
Social Disabilities : Many members belonging to different castes in the village were interviewed to ascertain the practice

and prevalence of social disabilities among the various castes. All the Gujars interviewed do not allow the Chamars, Bhangis or Muslims to enter into t eir houses. Their entry is restricted to the 'baithak' of a Gujar house only. They will not take wa er from the wells used by those three castes. The majority of these Gujars would not accept meals or water from these castes. Eight of the twenty Gujars reported that the touch of 'Bhangi' or a Chamar would pollute them, six Gujars would not share the same pipe of Hukka used by Chamars and Bhangis.

Out of the 4 Chamars interviewed one thought that the touch of a Bhangi would result in pollution, 3 would not accept meals from Bhangis and 1 from Muslim and 2 will not take water from a well from which the Bhangi draw water. One Muslim member interviewed reported that he would not accept meals and would not allow a Chamar or a Bhangi to enter into his house. Some persons belonging to the Bhangi, Gujar and Chamar castes were interviewed to know about the steps taken by them to reduce/remove social disabilities. It has been found that no step has been taken by the Gujars. The Chamars have stopped handling the carcass of the cattle to raise their social status. Most of the persons interviewed reported a declining trend in social disabilities. The Bhangis and Chamars reported that their children are also studying in the same school sitting by the side of children of higher castes of the village. They can enter the temple and take tea from the shop from where Gujars take. (Table 45.0, 45.1)

Among the 7 Gujar households, 4 are of the view that the steps already taken by the Government to check discrimination are sufficient while 3 have suggested that there should be mass agitation and publicity or there should be more educational development to achieve the goal. 4 households out of 7 belonging to scheduled castes feel that the steps taken so far are not enough and they suggest that mass agitation and publicity against social discrimination should be initiated and there should be educational development among the scheduled castes to effectively control this. (Thdble 45.2)

Social Mobility : The Bhangis and Chamars have completely stopped handling the carcass of the cattle. A few of them have taken up white coller jobs to improve their social status.



Leisure Time

Leisure Time : Most of the workers, irrespective of sex and religion and occupation take rest during leisure time, Only a few play cards or pass the leisure time by gossipping. (Table 18.0 & 18.6)

Social Intercourse : Out of 35 surveyed households, there are 16 households in which the close relatives are staying outside. The total number of such relatives is 31. The majority of close relatives staying outside are parents of the heads of households followed by sons and unmarried brothers and sisters. They are mostly in the age-group 35—59 years followed by 10—14 and 15—24 years, Most of such close relatives are illiterate. The majority of relatives staying outside are in Army or are cultivators. None of such persons are seeking employment. Majority of them are unmarried, closely followed by married workers and they are living outside for ever 20 years closely followed by those living outside for 10-19 years.

Among the close relatives working and staying outside only the sons are remitting money to their families varying from 30 to 150 rupees per month.

The visits by the close relatives staying outside the household are not common, Members of households staying in the village also visit the close relatives outside the village but these visits are also not common.

The purpose of visit by majority of the members to their close relatives is to maintain social contact. Only a few visits are for sight seeing or shopping purposes. The visits are more to the relatives staying at a distance of 21 kilometer and more, and these visits are mostly made by the members of cultivating households.

Out of 34 households interviewed, only 7 were visited by friends, relatives and others. Among the Gujars 4 out of 24 households received visitors from outside the village. On an average 2 persons visited those households travelling an average distance of about 38 kilometers. All the relatives visiting the household travelled a distance of 30 or more kilometers while

friends and other travelled upto 10 kilometers. Only one Chamar household out of 4 was visited by the sister and her husband coming from 51 Kms. A Bhangi household was visited by the sister's husband travelling 18 Kms. The only Muslim household was visited by two relatives i.e. brother's father-in-law and brother's mother-in-law coming from a distance of 15 Kms. (Table of 22.0 series)

Only 5 households immigrated to the village since the year 1936. The earliest to immigrate was from rural area of Haryana State during the period 1936-60. Two households one from rural Haryana and one from rural Rajasthan, immigrated during 1961-65 Two households one from Mehrauli (Delhi) and one from rural Haryana immigrated during or after 1966. (Table 33.0 & 33 1)

Holi and Dulandi are the only festivals in which members belonging to all castes in the village, participate. There are other festivals such as Diwali, Ram Nawmi, Amawas, Dusshera etc. which are celebrated both by scheduled castes and others. But in these festivals there is no joint performance. The Gujars, the Chamars and the Bhangis celebrate these alongwith their own fellow members. The festivals of Id and Muhharram are celebrated by the solitary Muslim household. There has been no change in the manner of observance of these festivals.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Mandi is one of the thirteen villages purposely selected to know the direction and nature of social change during the two censuses. During 1961 as many as thirteen villages were surveyed. At the 971 census two villages are being re-surveyed, one being Mandi. It was a fair-size village with a population of 881 according to census 1961. The village mainly depended upon agriculture and was away from the district administrative headquarters and business centres. The village was hidden by the rocky ridges around it. It had no social contacts with urban elite and also with the neighbouring villages. It was lacking in all modern and even necessary facilities such as pucca roads, electricity, water improved seeds fertilisers.

The village had been notorious as being the home of thieves, cattle lifters and illicit distillers. The Gujars, known for their sechisionist attitudes and for their unadaptability with the march of civilization represented the dominant caste in the village, accounting for over 80% of the total village population.

The earlier study highlighted a number of significant facts and cleared a host of wrong notions. The economic and social life of the village is found to be moving away from the state of stagnation, The anti-social practices have appreciably decreased. The most commonly feared probability that one may be robbed of all his belonging if he dare by-pass the village track alone is no more than a myth. The villagers have stopped anti-social activities and taken up various occupations such as milk selling and service in government and private organisations in Delhi.

During the present study notwithstanding the occupational shift from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations and occupational diversification, the villagers remain predominantly agriculturist. The tools and implements continue to be similar with some modification in irrigational methods.

Construction of pucca road and consequent transport facilities are perhaps the most important factors influencing the life of the villagers. The village is now no more isolated and cut off from the neighbouring villages and urban Delhi. Communication to urban Delhi and social contacts with urban elite are frequent.

A slow but continuously increasing urban look is apparent. The adult males employed in private and government organisations in Delhi have adopted pant and bushirt as their dress instead of their traditional dhoti and kurta. The school going boys wear pants and half-pants. The female in the village also put on dresses resembling those of urban females e.g. salwar and kamiz, saree and blouse instead of ghagra, choli odhni. Alongwith the fashion, the design of the stitched cloth and its quality is also improving. It is not surprising to see the villagers wearing teryllene or nylon clothes.

The behaviour of the villagers has changed appreciably. Hostility is gradually giving way to hospitality. Suspician is giving way to hope and expectation. Majority of the villagers are now well behaved. Scepticism to social and national problems such as family planning is not forthright.

The consolidation of land has not been done in the village so far. Land holdings are of small size resulting in irrigational difficulties. Due to small land holdings and nature of terrain none of the villagers has employed a tractor for agricultural operations.

The village is situated on the border of Union Territory of Delhi. The visits by urban people and people of neighbouring villages to the village are not frequent though the villagers visit urban area quite frequently. The village was almost unknown to the outsiders. But the publication of a monograph on Mandi by the Directorate of Census Operations as an ancillary to Census 1961, the inauguration of a Bal Bhawan by the Ex-Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, construction of a pucca road, extension of electricity etc. has brought the village in the lime light.

A model village is proposed to be set up on the south-west of the village. In this village the villagers from neighbouring villages will be trained and engaged in small scale and household industrial products. The Gaon Panchayat has already leased out land to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which is to establish the model village in collaboration with Indian National Trade Union Congress and Hind Mazdoor Sabha. The office is already under construction at the entrance to the village.

A bund is being constructed towards the east of the village. It will be useful to avoid soil erosion, to raise sub-soil water level and for soakage irrigation. The bund is expected to be completed soon and its usefulness will be assessed in the years to follow.

Water pipe has been laid and a tube-well constructed in the village to provide water to the villagers.

There is a marked increase in cohesion and social contacts between scheduled castes (Harijans) and other castes. Previously the contacts were upto bare necessity. Now it is common to see a Gujar and a Harijan together. They can be seen at a tea shop, a grocery shop or a barber's shop or at any other place.

The children of the scheduled castes may be seen studying together in the school, playing together or watching a television film show.

But for family quarrels or conflicts there is no conflict among the Gujars or among the various castes. A rift over marriage negotiations was reported between 'X' and 'Y' two prominent Gujars of the village and decendents of the same ancestor. This rift was reflected in the Gaon Panchayat elections. There is a common Gaon Panchayat for Dera and Mandi villages. In the last but one elections, 'Z' resident of Dera village and a fast friend of 'X' used to be elected as Pradhan. He used to make 'X' as Uap-Pradhan of the Panchayat. In the last Panchayat elections, 'Y' and others resolved to defeat 'Z' and X. The nephew of 'X' was nominated for the Pradhanship of the Panchayat. 'X' gave full support to 'Z' but he lost the election.

The children of 'X' do not see television installed at the residence of 'Y' though they know that it belongs to Community Development Block.

Regarding price rise one can draw one's own conclusions from a discussion recorded at a tea shop in the village. One villager said "The prices of all commodities are rising unchecked. What was the effect of price rise ? Who are sufferers of gainers ? What can be the remedy ?" The tea-shop owner responded "The Gujars are very happy. They are making money by selling their products at a very high rate". The Gujar retorted, "How much you are charging for a cup of tea ? The tea you are selling may be called hot water with a little milk". A labourer said "All of you are not affected. It is only the poor people like me who find it difficult to make both ends meet". He was interrupted and confronted with a question". How much do you charge for a day's labour ? It is difficult to get labourers. They are being paid in advance". At this stage, the Pradhan of the Gaon Panchayat, happened to come there. He was of the view that there was no effect of price rise in the village. All the people were living happily, No body has died of starvation and everybody has enough to eat and live. Others also agreed that there was no starvation in the village and all were happy.

Regarding law and other problem, an old Harijan had his own way to look at it. He compared the Government with husband and the public with wife and said that if the wife is given much liberty she is bound to go corrupt. It is very essential to keep a strict watch over her. Similarly, he emphasised, the Government must keep strict watch over the public. Too much freedom to the public is bound to creat problems.

It is not possible to derive certain orientation and insight from the study of the village, which can be applied for the interpretation of the demographic data for the Mehrauli Tehsil or for rural Delhi as a whole. The village situated on rocky ridge having un-even land with agriculture, stone-guarry and milk selling as important economic activities and with Gujars as dominant caste is distinguishable from other neighbouring villages. Its literacy rate, sex ratio and participation rate in economy sectors are different from the neighbouring villages and rural Delhi.

Unlike many other villages in Mehrauli Tehsil the facilities of Government-transport and electricity are quite recent. As regards agriculture, the tools and implements used by the villagers are still traditional and outmoded. The irrigation of fields is though mainly dependent on rains there has been considerable improvement in irrigation due to availability of electricity and consequent use of the same for irrigation purpose.

The tools and methods used in collecting the data in the village are the village schedules, household schedules and personal observations. The schedules are very exhaustive in nature. It has been endavoured to go deep into every aspect. But this exhaustiveness for all aspects made the schedule some what lengthy and many times difficulty was experienced to continue the interview with thei nformant for longer period. The villagers were particularly lukewarm to answer questions pertaining to their income and expenditure, production and surplus, yearly budget, utensils in the household, dowry at marriage, particulars about birth and death. The villagers argue why the utensil, ornaments particularly of persons from whom things are bought or sold should be enquired into. They are reluctant to answer such questions. Notwithstanding such general objections the concepts and the tools and implements used in the study need no major modification.

APPENDIX-I

ST. IV—1.0 Census Houses, Households, Houseless and Institutional Population

Hamlet	No. of Census Houses	No. of Census Households	Total Population			Houseless Population			No. of Households	Institutional Population		
			P	M	F	P	M	F		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mandi Village	194	194	1321	733	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table No 2.1 Distribution of Population by Age, Sex

Age group	Number of persons who are related											
	Self	Wife	Son	Daughter	Father	Mother	Brother	Sister	Son's son	Son's daughter	Son's wife	Daughter's son
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—9	...	...	130	126	..	...	3	2	52	28	...	5
10—24	13	22	187	91	...	...	31	10	8	8	39	...
25 44	101	87	38	7		7	27	..	...	...	23	...
45—59	41	35	...	...	2	13	5	...	...	...	...	...
60+	37	11	...	...	6	13	3	...		...	...	...
Total	192	155	355	224	8	33	69	12	60	36	62	5

and Relation to Head of Household where head is male

to head of household

Daughter's daughter	Brother's son	Brother's daughter	Sister's son	Sister's daughter	Brother's wife	Father's brother	Mother's mother	Father's brother's wife	Brother's daughter's son	Unrelated Male	Total
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
4	18	16	3	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	388
...	9	8	1	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	441
...	3	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	307
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	99
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	73
4	30	27	4	1	25	1	2	1	1	1	1308

Table No. 2.2 Distribution of Population by Age, Sex, and Relation to Head of Household where head is female

Age-group	Number of persons who are related to head of household						
	Self	Son	Daughter	Son's wife	Son's son	Daughter's son	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—9	...	...	2	...	1	1	4
10—24	...	4	1	1	...	...	6
25—44	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
45—59	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2	5	3	1	1	1	13

ST IV—3.0 Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status

Age-group	Never Married			Married			Widowed			Divorced & Separated			Total
	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
0—9	392	213	179	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	392
10—24	231	171	60	215	82	133	1	1	...	...	...	...	447
25—44	16	16	...	287	153	134	6	2	4	...	...	...	309
45—59	2	2	...	84	42	42	14	5	9	...	...	...	100
60+	...	...	...	57	39	18	16	7	9	...	...	...	73
Total	641	402	239	643	316	327	37	15	22	...	...	...	1321

ST. IV—4.1 Currently Married Women by Age-Group and Age at Marriage

Age-group	Number married at the Age-group										Unspeci-fied	Total
	0—4	5—9	10-12	13-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—14	...	8	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
15—24	...	1	17	23	59	3	1	...	...	...		104
25—34	...	1	14	8	45	5	4	...	...	...	1	78
35—49	...	...	9	6	49	1	2	...	...	...	2	69
50—64	...	...	3	1	23	2	4	...	...	...	4	37
65+	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	10	60	44	183	11	11	...	...	...	8	327

Religion	Number whose 0—19, who were married when in the age group			20—34, who were married when in the age group							35—49, who were married when in the age group							
	0-9	10-14	15-19	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu	9	45	26	1	37	86	5	...	...	1	...	15	49	2	...	...	...	2
Muslim	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	46	26	1	37	86	5	...	...	1	...	15	50	2	...	...	...	2

by Religion, Age and Age at Marriage

present Age is																
		50—64. who were married when in the age group							65+ who were married when in the age group							
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	0-9	10-14	11-19	30-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	4	25	4	...	.	...	4	...	2	7	...	...	..	...	1	325
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	25	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	327

Number whose

Place of Birth		0—19, who were married when in the age-group			20—34, who were married when in the age-group							35—49, who were married when in the age-group							
		0-9	10-14	15-19	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Unsp.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Unsp.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Same village		8	25	10	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...
Other village of the same Distt.		...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Town of the same District		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other State of India																			
Rajasthan	R	...	3	1	...	3	10	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..
Haryana	R	...	8	12	...	16	28	2	...	...	...	...	6	23	..	...	...	...	1
	U	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar pradesh	R	1	6	3	1	14	29	2	...	...	1	...	6	16	1	...	...	...	1
	U	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other country		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		9	46	26	1	37	86	5	...	...	1	...	15	50	2	...	...	...	2

Present Age is																	
50—64, who were married when in the age-group								65+, who were married when in the age-group									
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	1	3	1		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	21
...		..		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	12	1	...	...	..	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	..	1	120
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
..	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...		...	96
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	25	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	127

Number whose

Place of last Residence	0—19, who were married at the age-group			20—34, who were married at the age-group							35—49, who were married at the age-group							
	0-9	10-14	15-19	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Unst.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Unss
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	100	111	122	133	144	155	166	177	188	199
Same Village	88	224	99	....	....	144	....	....	....	....	....	11	44	11	....	....	....	....
Other village of the same Distt.	....	44	11	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	....
Town of the same District	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other State of Country																		
Rajasthan R	....	44	11	....	44	122	11	....	....	....	....	22	33	....	....	....	....	....
U	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haryana R	....	99	122	....	147	277	22	....	....	....	....	66	233	....	....	....	....	11
U	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Uttar Pradesh R	11	55	33	11	165	288	22	....	....	11	....	66	185	11	....	....	....	11
U	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maharashtra R	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
U	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....
Other Country	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	99	465	266	11	377	866	55	....	....	11	....	133	500	22	....	....	....	22

Place of Last Residence and Age at Marriage

present Age is

50–64, who were married at the age-group								65+, who were married at the age-group								
0-99	100-144	145-199	200-244	245-299	300-344	345+	Unkn.	0-99	100-144	145-199	200-244	245-299	300-344	345+	Unkn.	Total
200	211	222	233	244	255	266	277	288	299	300	311	322	333	344	355	366
....	11	33	11	...	...	...	11	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	677
....	....	11	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	184
....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	227
....	....	....	....	...	....	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
....	33	122	11	....	...	....	33	....	11	33	....	....	....	....	11	1211
....	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
....	....	99	22	....	....	....	...	....	11	33	....	....	....	....	....	935
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	...	....	...	....	
....	44	285	44	....	....	....	44	....	22	77	...	...	....	....	11	3277

Number whose

Duration of Present Residence	0—19, who were married when in the age group			20—34, who where married in the age group							35—49, who were married when in the age group							
	0-9	10-14	15-19	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Lass than 1 Year...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 years	...	14	14	...	7	39	2	...	...	...	...	2	18	1	...	...	...	...
5—9 years	...	2	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
10—19 years	8	24	10	...	15	11	..	...	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
20—39 years	...	...	...	1	3	15	...	...	-	...	...	11	21	...	...	...	...	1
40+ years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	1	6	2	...	7	12	3	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	46	26	1	37	86	5	...	...	1	...	15	50	2	...	...	...	2

present Age is	50—64, who were married when in the age-group								65+who were married when in the age-group								Total
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	—	...	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	108
	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	..	...	70
	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	64
	...	2	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	22
	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
	...	4	25	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	327

Scheduled Caste	Number whose 00–19, who were married when in the age-group			20–34, who were married when in the age-group							35–49, who were married when in the age-group							
	00-09	10-14	15-19	00-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	Uns.	00-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	111	122	133	144	155	166	177	188	199
Total Scheduled Caste	33	198	88	....	110	229	11	....	....	....	....	33	132	....	....	....	....	....
Chamar	22	165	66	....	99	222	11	....	....	....	....	22	99	....	....	....	....	....
Bhangi	11	33	22	....	11	77	....	....	....	....	....	11	33	....	....	....	....	....

Present Age is																
	50–64, who were married when in the age-group							65+, who were married when in the age-group								
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+ & Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+ & Uns.	Total
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	.00	.00	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	887
	.00	.00	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	668
	.00	.00	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	119

Number whose

Educational Level	0—19, who were married when in the age-group			20—34. who were married when in the age-group							35—49, who were married when in the age-group							
	0-9	10-14	15-19	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Illiterate	9	46	26	1	37	85	5	...	...	1		15	50	2	...	...	...	2
Literate without educational Level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total	9	46	26	1	37	86	5	...	...	1	...	15	50	2	..	...	...	2

present Age is																
50–64, who were married when in the age group								65+, who were married when in the age group								Total
0-9	10-14	15-19	20 24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	
20'	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	4	25	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	326
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
..	4	25	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	27

Occupation	Number whose 0—19, who were married when in the age group				20—34, who were married when in the age group						35—449, who were married when in the age group									
	0-9	10-14	15-19	Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Stone Crushing	....	5	2	....	4	13	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....		
Cultivators	2	....	2	....	6	6	....	....	....	1	....	3	5	....	....	....	....	....		
Agricultural Labours	2	17	12	....	8	46	3	..	....	....	....	4	23	1	....	....	....	..		
Total	4	22	16	....	18	65	4	....	....	1	....	8	32	1	....	....	....	....		

thy Occupation, Age and Age at Marriage

present Age is

50–64, who were married when in the age group								65+, who were married when in the age group								Total
0059	1014	1519	2024	2529	3034	35+	Uns.	0059	1014	1519	2024	2529	3034	35+	Uns.	
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	330	331	332	...	334	335	336
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	228
...	11	88	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1128
...	11	88	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	1186

Nature of Activity	Number whose 0—19, who were married when in the age-group			20—34, who were married when in the age-group							35—49, who were married when in the age-group							
	0-9	10-14	15-19	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Full time student	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household duty	...	10	10	1	19	21	1	...	...	...	...	7	18	1	...	...	...	2
Dependent	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rentiers & persons of independent means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beggars, Vagrants Etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inmates of penal mental & charitable institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	24	10	1	19	21	1	...	...	...	...	7	18	1	...	...	...	2

present Age is

50—64, who were married when in the age-group								65+, who were married when in the age-group								Total
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Uns.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	16	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	118
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	17	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	141

ST. IV—5.1 Currently Married Women by Age, Religion and Number to whom children were born during 1970-71

Age	Hindu		Muslim	
	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 13 years	16	...	...	...
13—17	45	1	1	...
18—22	65	12	...	...
23—27	43	8	...	...
28—32	42	8	...	...
33—37	28	3	1	...
38—42	26	3	...	...
43—47	13	...	...	...
48+	47	2	...	...
Total	325	37	2	...

ST. IV—5.2 Currently Married Women by Age, Literacy and Educational

Age	Married Women with: Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle	
	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 13 years	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	65	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	42	8	...	...	...	...	1	...
28—32	42	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
33—37	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
38—42	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
43—47	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48+	47	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	326	37	...	...	...	...	1	...

Level and Number to whom children were born during 1970-71

Educational Level								
Matriculation or high- or secondary		Non-Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above		
Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327

ST. IV—5.3 Currently Married Women by Age, Mother Tongue and Number to whom Children were born during 1970-1971

Age	Hindi		Urdu	
	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 13 years	16	...	...	...
13—17	45	1	1	...
18—22	65	12	...	...
23—27	43	8	...	...
28—32	42	8	...	...
33—37	28	3	1	...
38—42	26	3	...	...
43—47	13	...	...	...
48+	47	2	...	...
Total	325	37	2	...

ST. IV—5.5(a) Currently Married Women by Age, Scheduled Caste and Number to whom Children were born during 1970-71

Age	All Scheduled Castes		Chamar		Bhangi	
	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 13 years	7	...	4	...	3	...
13—17	18	...	17	...	1	...
18—22	17	2	12	2	5	...
23—27	16	...	12	...	4	...
28—32	11	...	10	...	1	...
33—37	7	1	4	1	3	...
38—42	6	2	6	2	...	...
43—47	2	...	1	...	1	...
48+	3	...	2	...	1	...
Total	87	5	68	5	19	...

ST. IV—5.6 Currently Married Women by Age, Main Activity and Number to whom Children were born during 1970-71

Age	Married Women Who are non-workers		Married Women Who are workers		Total
	Total number	Numer to whom children were born	Total number	Number to whom children were born	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 13 years	11	...	5	...	16
13—17	19	1	27	...	46
18—22	24	6	41	6	65
23—27	19	6	24	2	43
28—32	9	2	33	6	42
33—37	11	2	18	1	29
38—42	12	..	14	3	26
43—47	4	...	9	...	13
48+	32	1	15	1	47
Total	141	18	186	19	327

ST, IV—5.7. Currently Married Working Women by Age and Employment Status to whom Children were born during 1970-71

Age	Married Working Women who are											
	Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker		Cultivator self employed agriculturist		Agri. labour (empl). or self employed agriculturist	
	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Less than 13 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	4	...
13—17	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...
18—22	...	...	8	2	...	..	...	...	8	..	25	4
23—27	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	13	1
28—32	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	1.	22	5
33—37	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	...
38—42	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	2
43—47	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
48+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
Total	...	...	30	4	...	...	...	...	28	2	128	13

ST. IV—5.8 Currently Married Working Women by Age and Occupation

Occupation	Number of Married							
	Below 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivation	1	...	1	...	8	...	5	1
Agriculture Labourers	4	...	19	...	25	4	13	1
Stone Crushing	...	...	7	...	8	2	6	...
Total	5	...	27	...	41	6	24	2

and Number to whom Children were born during the year 1970-71

Women aged										
28–32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		
Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total married working women
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	28
23	5	12	...	9	2	8	..	15	1	128
4	...	2	1	2	1	1	..	...	...	30
33	6	18	1	14	3	9	..	15	1	186

Number of Married

Nature of Activity	Less than 13		13–17		18—22		23—27	
	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Full-time Student	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Household Duty	...	...	11	1	24	6	19	6
Dependents	11	...	8	...	..	...	...	...
Retired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rentiers and persons of independent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inmates of penal mental and charitable institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	...	19	1	24	6	19	6

of Main Activity and number to whom Children were born during 1970-71

Women Aged										
28-32		33-37		38-42		43-47		48+		Total Non-working married women
Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	Total number	No. to whom children were born	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	11	2	12	...	4	...	28	1	118
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...
9	2	11	2	12	...	4	...	32	1	141

Religion	Age at marriage	Present									
		All Ages		Less than 13		13-17		18-22		23-27	
		Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Religion	Less than 13	77	9	16	...	19	...	13	6	11	3
	13—17	223	28	...	...	27	1	49	6	28	5
	18—22	19	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	..
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Unspecified	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam	Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13—17	2	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...
	18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Hinduism	Less than 13	77	9	16	...	19	...	13	6	11	3
	13—17	221	28	...	...	26	1	49	6	28	5
	18—22	19	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Other Religion		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Religion not Stated		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		327	37	16	...	46	1	65	12	43	8

during 1970-71 by Religion, Present Age and Age at Marriage

Age											
28-32		33-37		38-42		43-47		48+		Unspecified	
Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	...	5	..	4	...	1	...	4	..	...	...
32	8	24	3	20	3	11	...	32	2	...	...
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	1		5	...	...	...
...	...	.		...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	..		...		...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	.		
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
32	8	23	3	20	3	11	...	32	2	...	...
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6			...
...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...		...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	..	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	8	29	3	26	3	13	...	47	2	...	...

ST. I—5.11 Distribution of Currently Married Women and the Related Births

		All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	Present
Age at Marriage		Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	Less than 13	19	1	7	...	5	...	3	1	1	...
	13—17	67	4	...	...	13	...	14	1	14	...
	18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Chamar	Less than 13	14	1	4	...	4	...	3	1	1	...
	13—17	54	4	...	...	13	...	9	1	11	...
	18—22	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	Less than 13	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...		...
	13—17	13	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...
	18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total	87	5	7	...	18	...	17	2	16	...

during 1970-71 by Scheduled Caste, Present Age and Age at Marriage

Age											
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48 +		Unspecified	
Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	6	1	5	2	2	...	3		...	
...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	4	1	5	2	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	7	1	6	2	2	...	3	...	...	...

		Present									
		All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18 22		23—27	
		Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	Less than 13	77	9	16	...	19	...	13	6	11	3
	13—17	223	28	...	...	27	1	49	6	28	5
	18—22	19	...		...	...	...	3	...	4	...
	23—27	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illiterate	Less than 13	77	9	16	...	19	...	13	6	11	3
	13—17	222	8	...	...	27	1	49	6	27	5
	18—22	19	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	8	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literate but less than Matriculation	Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13—17	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
	18—22	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23—27	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Matriculation & above		..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		327	37	16	...	46	1	65	12	43	8

Births during 1970-71 by Education, Present Age and Age at Marriage

Age											
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		Unspecified	
Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	...	5		4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
32	8	24	3	20	3	11	...	32	2		...
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	..
4	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
32	8	24	3	20	3	11	...	32	2	...	...
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	8	29	3	26	3	13	...	47	2	...	...

ST. IV—5.13 Distribution of Currently Married Women and the Related Births

Religion	Age at marriage	All Duration		Less than 1 year		Duration of 1—4		5—9	
		Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Religion	Less than 13	77	9	...		33	...	10	3
	13—17	223	28	3	...	45	3	45	5
	18—22	19	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
	23—27	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	..		...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu	Less than 13	77	9	...	...	33	...	10	3
	13—17	221	28	3		44	3	45	5
	18—22	19	...	...		2	...	5	
	23—27	...	...	...		...	...	...	
	28+	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..
	Unspecified	8	...	...		...	...	...	...
Islam	Less than 13	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...
	13—17	2	...	...		1	...	...	...
	18—22	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	23—27	...	..	...	...	...		...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		327	37	3	...	80	3	60	8

during 1970-71 by Religion, Duration of Marriage and Age at Marriage

Marriage											
10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified	
Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14	6	4	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	...	.
36	9	20	3	22	5	14	1	38	2	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8	...
14	6	4	...	6	...	6	...	4		...	...
36	9	19	3	22	5	14	1	38	2	...	...
4	...	...	—	1	...	1	..	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	—	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
54	15	24	3	29	5	21	1	48	2	8	.

ST. IV—5.14 *Distribution of Currently Married Women and the Related Births*

Scheduled Caste	Age at marriage	All Duration		Duration of: Less than 1 year		1—4		5—9	
		Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Scheduled Castes	Less than 13	19	1	...	...	10	...	5	1
	13—17	67	4	2	...	17	...	14	1
	18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
	23—27	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	28+		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...		..	...	...	...	...
Chamar	Less than 13	14	1	...	...	6	...	5	1
	13—17	54	4	2	...	14	...	9	1
	18—22	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bhangi	Less than 13	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	..
	13—17	13	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
	18—22	1	...	...		...	..	1	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	—	87	5	2	...	27	...	20	2

during 1970-71 by Scheduled Caste Duration of Marriage and Age at Marriage

Marriage											
10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—+		Unspecified	
Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	8	...	6	2	3	1	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	6	...	5	2	3	1	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	2	...	1		...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	8	...	8	2	4	1	5		...	...

ST. IV—5.15 Distribution of Currently Married Women and the Related Birth

Education	Age at Marriage	All Duration		Duration of: Less than 1 year		1—4		5—9	
		Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	Less than 13	77	9	...	...	33	..	10	3
	13—17	223	28	3	...	45	3	45	5
	18—22	19	...	...	...	2	..	5	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illiterate	Less than 13	77	9	..	...	33	...	10	3
	13—17	222	28	3	...	45	3	44	5
	18—22	19	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	..		...
	Unspecified	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Literate but less than matriculation	Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13—17	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	—	327	37	3	...	80	3	60	8

during 1970-71 by Education, Duration of Marriage and Age at Marriage

Marriage											
10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified	
Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14	6	4	...	6	...	6	..	4		...	...
36	9	20	3	22	5	14	1	38	2	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
14	6	4	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	...	...
36	9	20	3	22	5	14	1	38	2	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	15	24	3	29	5	21	1	48	2	8	...

ST. IV—5.16 Distribution of Currently Married Women and the Related

Religion	Education	Age at Marriage	Present									
			All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
			Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu	Illiterate	Less than 13	77	9	16	...	19	...	13	6	11	3
		13—17	220	28	...	...	26	1	49	6	27	5
		18—22	19	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	4	...
		23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
		Unspecified	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate but less than matriculation	Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		13—17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam	Illiterate	Less than 13	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		13—17	2	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
		23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		28+	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
		Unspecified	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate but less than matriculation	Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		13—17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	327	37	16	...	46	1	65	12	43	8

Births during 1970-71 by Religions, Education group, Present Age and Age at Marriage

Age											
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		Unspecified	
Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth	Women	Birth
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
4	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
32	8	23	3	20	3	11	...	32	2	...	...
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	8	29	3	26	3	13	...	47	2	...	...

Place of Birth and sex			0—14 years				15—24				25—34			
			NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Same Village		M	295	6	...	...	55	68	1	...	3	62	1	...
		F	201	24	...	...	22	30	...	...	...	8	...	...
Other villages in the same District		M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	..
Other town in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country														
Rajasthan	R	M	14	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	12	...	...
		F	3	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	10	1	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haryana	R	M	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	1	4	...	...
		F	4	...	...	..	...	33	...	...	...	33	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...
		F	4	2	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	27	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
		F	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
		F		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		M	323	7	...	...	61	75	1	...	6	78	1	..
		F	217	29	...	...	22	104	...	...		78	1	..
		T	540	36	...	...	83	179	1	...	6	156	2	

Age and Marital Status

35–44				45—59				60+				
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	Total
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
10	61	1	...	2	39	5	...	...	38	5	...	652
...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	298
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	38
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	31
...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	28
...	26	2	...	...	17	6	...	...	11	5	...	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	18	1	...	...	16	2	...	...	5	1	...	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	75	1	...	2	42	5	...	...	39	7	...	733
...	56	3	...	...	42	9	...	...	18	9	...	588
10	131	4	...	2	84	14		...	57	16	...	1321

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose Duration 0—4 NM	M	W	D or S	5—9 NM	M	W	D or S	10—19 NM	M	W	D or S
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Same Village		M	94	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	144	34	...	...
		F	73	2	...	...	90	...	...	...	59	41	...	...
Other Village of the same District		M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	3	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	..
Other town of the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country														
Rajasthan	R	M	16	21	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		F	8	18	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
	U	M	...	2	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...		...
		F	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Haryana	R	M	10	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	4	48	7	..	...	3	.	.	...	12	...	...
	U	M	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	8	3	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...
		F	4	38	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	15	...	...
	U	M	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total		M	130	42	1	...	98	.	...	..	144	34	...	...
		F	89	111	11	.	90	13	...	...	59	70	...	...
		T	219	153	12	...	188	13		...	203	104	...	...

Present Residence and Marital Status

of Present Residence is												
20—40				41+				Unspecified				Total
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	161	3	...	2	79	10	...	...	...	...	...	652
1	18	...	...	..	8	1	...	...	5	...	...	298
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	28
...	28	1	...	...	5	4	...	...	24	1	...	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	17	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	16	...	...	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
28	161	3	...	2	79	10	...	...	...	1	...	733
1	71	2	...	...	15	8	...	...	47	1	...	588
29	232	5	...	2	94	18	...	..	47	2	...	1321

S7. IV—6.4 *Place of Birth, Sex, Religion and Marital Status*

Place of Birth		Sex	Number who profess Hindu * NM	M	W	D or S	Islam NM	M	W	D or S	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Same Village		M	359	272	13	...	6	2	...	...	652
		F	219	74	1	...	4	.	...	...	298
Other village in the same District		M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	15
Other Town in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country											
Rajasthan	R	M	15	21	1	...	1	...	...	...	38
		F	8	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	31
	U	M	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haryana	R	M	9	7	1	...	2	9	..	...	28
		F	4	120	13	.		...	...	...	137
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	7	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	11
		F	4	95	4	...	...	1	...	...	104
	U	M	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total		M	392	304	15	...	10	12	...	...	733
		F	235	325	22	...	4	2	...	...	588
		T	627	629	37	...	14	14	...	...	1321

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose educational: Illiterate NM	M	W	D or S	Literate without educational level NM	M	W	D or S	Primary NM	M	W	D or S
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Same Village		M	242	220	13	...	52	19	...		48	12		...
		F	222	73	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other village in the same District		M	2	..	..	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...
		F	...	13	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	
Other Town in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country														
Rajasthan	R	M	16	21	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	8	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	U	M	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...
Haryana	R	M	10	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	4	120	13	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	7	2	...	...	...		...	...	1	1	...	..
		F	4	96	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		F	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
		F		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		M	377	260	15	...	52	19	...	...	49	13	...	...
		F	238	326	22	...	1	...	...	..		...	...	...
		T	515	586	37	...	53	19	...	...	49	13	...	...

Level and Marital Status

level is								
Middle				Matric or Higher Secondary				Total
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
19	17	1	...	4	6	..	...	652
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20	18	...	...	4	6	...	...	733
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	588
20	19	...	...	4	6	...	...	1321

ST. IV—6.6 *Place of Birth, Sex, Mother-Tongue and Marital Status*

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose mother tongue is: Hindi NM	Hindi M	Hindi W	Hindi D or S	Urdu NM	Urdu M	Urdu W	Urdu D or S	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Same Village		M	362	274	13	...	3	...	...	...	652
		F	219	74	1	...	4	..		...	298
Other villages in the same District		M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F	...	13	2	...	...	...	...		15
Other towns in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country											
Rajasthan	R	M	16	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	38
		F	8	21	2	...	...	..	...	...	31
	U	M	...	2	...	...		...	...	...	2
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haryana	R	M	11	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	28
		F	4	120	13	...	...	...	...		137
	U	M	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	8	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	11
		F	4	95	4	...	...	1			104
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total		M	399	314	15	...	3	2	...	..	733
		F	235	325	22	..	4	2	...	...	588
		T	634	639	37		7	4	...	..	1321

Place of Birth		Sex	Non-Workers				Workers				Total
			NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Same village		M	289	23	2	...	76	251	11	...	652
		F	162	29	...	...	61	45	1	...	298
Other villages in the same District		M	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F	...	13	2	...		...	...	...	15
Other town in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country											
Rajasthan	R	M	10	...	...	...	6	21	1	...	38
		F	7	3	...		1	18	2	...	31
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	2
		F	...	.	...	...	..	1	..	...	1
Haryana	R	M	3	...	1	...	8	10	...	...	28
		F	3	57	5	...	1	63	8	...	137
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	...	1
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	6	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	11
		F	3	39	1	...	1	57	3	...	104
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total		M	310	24	3	...	92	292	12	...	733
		F	175	141	8	...	64	186	14	...	588
		T	485	165	11	...	156	478	26	...	1321

Place of Birth	Sex	Number who are: Cultivators NM	Cultivators M	Cultivators W	Cultivators D or S	Agricultural Labour NM	Agricultural Labour M	Agricultural Labour W	Agricultural Labour D or S	Live stock etc. NM	Live stock etc. M	Live stock etc. W	Live stock etc. D or S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Same Village	M	31	130	4	...	44	114	7	...	...	...	...	...
	F	7	10	...	...	54	35	1	...	...	...	..	..
Other village in the same District	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other town in the same District	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country													
Rajasthan R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haryana R	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	6	2	...	...	48	5	...	...	...	...	...
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh R	M	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	12	1	...	1	39	2	...	...	...	...	...
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	32	130	4	...	45	117	7	...	...	...	...	...
	F	7	28	3	...	55	128	8	...	...	...	...	...
	T	39	158	7	...	100	245	15	...	...	...	...	...

Category of Workers and Marital Status

Workers and are												
Mining & quarrying				Construction Work				Other Services				
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M		D or S	Total
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	338
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	41	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	396
2	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
17	71	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	660

Place of Birth		Sex	Number who are: Full time Student NM	M	W	D or S	Household duty NM	M	W	D or S
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Same Village		M	116	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...
Other villages in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...
Other town in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country										
Rajasthan	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haryana	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	54	2	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	36	1	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		M	118	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	2	118	4	...
		T	118	12	...	...	2	118	4	...

Workers and are								
	Dependent or Infant			Seeking work				
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
173	5	1	...	...	6	1	...	314
160	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
192	6	2	...	...	6	1	...	337
173	23	4	...	...	—	...	...	324
365	29	6	...	...	6	1	...	661

Place of last Residence		Sex	Age 0—14 NM	M	W	D or S	15—24 NM	M	W	D or S	25 34 NM	M	W	D or S
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Same Village		M	295	6	...	...	55	68	1	...	3	62	1	...
		F	201	24	...	...	22	24	...	...	...	7	...	...
Other village in the same District		M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Town in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country														
Rajasthan	R	M	14	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	12	...	...
		F	8	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	13	1	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haryana	R	M	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	1	4	...	...
		F	4	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	23	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		F	4	2	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	25	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		M	323	7	...	...	61	75	1	...	6	78	1	...
		F	217	29	...	...	22	104	...	...	...	78	1	...
		T	540	36	...	...	83	179	1	...	6	156	2	...

Sex, Age and Marital Status

35—44				45—59				60+				
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	Total
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
10	61	1	...	2	39	5	...	...	38	5	...	652
...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	291
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	38
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	37
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	28
...	26	2	...	...	17	6	...	...	11	5	...	138
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	17	1	...	...	16	2	...	...	5	1	...	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	75	1	...	2	42	5	...	...	39	7	...	733
...	56	3	...	...	42	9	...	...	18	9	...	588
10	131	4	...	2	84	14	...	...	57	16	...	1321

ST. IV—7.2 *Place of last Residence, Sex and Place of Birth*

Place of last Residence	Sex	Number whose Place of Birth												
		Same village	Other village in the same Distt.	Other town in the same Distt.	Other State of the Country									Total
					Rajasthan		Haryana		Uttar Pradesh		Maharashtra			
					R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Same Village	M	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	
	F	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	
Other village in the same District	M	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	F	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Other town in the same District	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other States of the Country														
Rajasthan R	M	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
	F	...	...	...	31	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	37	
U	M	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	F	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Haryana R	M	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	
	F	2	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	138	
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Uttar Pradesh R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	103	
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Maharashtra R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		..	..	...	
	F	...	...				...					1	1	
Total	M	652	2		38	..	28		11			...	733	
	F	298	15		31	1	137	1	104			1	588	
	T	950	17		69	3	165	1	115			1	1321	

Place of last Residence		Sex	Number whose Duration 0—4 years NM	M	W	D or S	5—9 NM	M	W	D or S	10—19 NM	M	W	D or S
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Same Village		M	94	..	...	...	97	...	...	...	144	34	...	...
		F	73		...	...	90	...	...	...	59	41	...	...
Other village in the same District		M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
		F	...	3	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Town in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country														
Rajasthan	R	M	16	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	8	24	2		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	U	M	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haryana	R	M	10	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...
		F	4	47	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	...
	U	M	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	4	35	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	15	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		M	130	42	1	...	98	...	...	...	144	34	...	...
		F	89	111	11	...	9	13	...	...	59	70	...	...
		T	219	153	12	...	188	13	...	...	203	104	...	...

of Present Residence is

20—40				41+				Unspecified				
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	Total
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	161	3	...	2	79	10	...	...	...	...	...	652
1	18	...	...		8	1	...	...	...	.	...	291
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	28
...	28	1	...	...	5	4	...	...	26	1	...	138
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	17	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	18	...	...	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
28	161	3	...	2	79	10	...	...	...	1	...	733
1	71	2	...	...	15	8	...	...	47	1	...	588
29	232	5	...	2	94	18	...	...	47	2	...	1321

ST. IV—7.4 Place of Last Residence, Sex, Religion and Marital Status

Place of last Residence		Sex	Number who profess: Hindu NM	Hindu M	Hindu W	Hindu D or S	Islam NM	Islam M	Islam W	Islam D or S	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Same village		M	359	272	13	...	6	2	...	...	652
		F	219	67	1	...	4	...	...	...	291
Other village in the same District		M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Town in same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Other States of the Country											
Rajasthan	R	M	15	21	1	...	1	...	...	...	38
		F	8	27	2	...	...	..	...	...	37
	U	M	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haryana	R	M	9	7	1	...	2	9	...	...	28
		F	4	121	13	...	...	...	...	...	138
	U	M	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	7	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	11
		F	4	94	4	...	...	1	...	...	103
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total		M	392	304	15	...	10	12	...	...	733
		F	235	325	22	...	4	2	...	...	588
		T	627	629	37	...	14	14	...	...	1321

Number Whose

Place of Last Residence		Sex	Illiterate				Literate without educational level			
			NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Same Village		M	242	220	13	...	52	19	...	...
		F	222	66	1	...	1	...	...	...
Other Village in the same District		M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other Town in the same Distt.		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country										
Rajasthan	R	M	16	21	1	...	...	...	...	...
		F	8	27	2	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haryana	R	M	10	15	1	...	...	...	...	...
		F	4	121	13	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	4	95	4	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		M	277	260	15	...	52	19	...	...
		F	238	326	22	...	1	...	...	...
		T	515	586	37	...	53	19	...	...

Educational Level and Marital Status

Literacy and Educational level is												
Primary				Middle				Matric or Higher Secondary				Total
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
48	12	...	...	19	17	...	...	4	6	...	...	652
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
49	13	...	...	20	18	...	...	4	6	...	...	733
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	588
49	13	...	...	20	19	...	...	4	6	...	...	1321

ST. IV—7.6 Place of Last Residence, Sex, Mother Tongue and Marital Status

Place of last Residence		Total	Number whose Mother Tongue is								
			Hindi				Urdu				
			NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Same Village		M	362	274	13	...	3	...	...	...	652
		F	219	67	1	...	4	...	...	...	291
Other villages in the same District		M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Towns in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country											
Rajasthan	R	M	16	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	38
		F	8	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	37
	U	M	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haryana	R	M	11	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	28
		F	4	121	13	...	...	...	...	...	138
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	8	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	11
		F	4	94	4	...	...	1	...	...	103
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total		M	399	314	15	...	3	2	...	...	733
		F	235	325	22	...	4	2	...	...	588
		T	634	639	37	...	7	4	...	...	1321

ST. IV—7.7 Place of Last Residence, Sex, Working Status and Marital Status

Place of Last Residence		Sex	Number who are								
			Non-Worker				Worker				
			NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Same village		M	289	23	2	...	76	251	11	...	652
		F	162	24	...	...	61	43	1	...	291
Other villages in the same District		M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		F	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Town in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...
Other States of the Country											
Rajasthan	R	M	10	...	...	...	6	21	1	...	38
		F	7	4	...	...	1	23	2	...	37
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Haryana	R	M	3	...	1	...	8	16	...	...	28
		F	3	58	5	...	1	63	8	...	138
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	6	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	11
		F	3	41	1	...	1	54	3	...	103
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total		M	310	24	3	...	92	292	12	...	733
		F	175	141	8	...	64	186	14	...	588
		T	485	165	11	...	156	478	26	...	1321

Place of Last Residence		Sex	Number who are: Cultivators NM	M	W	D or S	Agricultural Labourers NM	M	W	D or S	Livestock etc NM	M	W	D or S
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Same Village		M	31	130	4	...	44	114	7	...	...	...	...	...
		F	7	10	...	...	54	33	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other villages in the same District		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other town in the same Distt.		M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country														
Rajasthan	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haryana	R	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	6	2	...	...	49	5	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	M	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	12	1	...	1	40	2	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		M	32	130	4	...	45	117	7	...	...	...	...	...
		F	7	28	3	...	55	128	8	...	...	...	...	...
		T	39	158	7	...	100	245	15	...	...	...	...	...

Industrial Category of Workers and Marital Status

Worker and are												
Mining and Quarrying				Construction work				Other Services				Total
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	338
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	41	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	396
2	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
17	71	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	660

Place of Last Residence	Sex	Full time student				Household duty		Number who	
		NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Same village	M	116	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...
Other villages in the same Distt.	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...
Other town in the same District	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country									
Rajasthan R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haryana R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	...
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh R	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	...
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra R	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	118	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	T	118	12	...	...	2	118	4	...

are Non Workers and are								
Dependent & Infant				Others				Total
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
173	5	1	...	...	6	1	...	314
160	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	6	2	...	...	6	1	...	337
173	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	324
365	29	6	...	...	6	1	...	661

Duration of Residence	Sex	Total number	Number aged upto 14 years				15—34			
			NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 1 year	M	22	22	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	F	16	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
1—4	M	151	100	1	...	...	8	23	..	...
	F	195	77	3	..	...	...	73	1	...
5—9	M	98	97	...	...	...	1	...	.	. .
	F	103	90	...	...	...	...	13	..	..
10—14	M	110	104	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	80	38	25	...	...	...	17	...	...
15—19	M	68	...	...	...	...	40	29	...	...
	F	49	...	...	...	...	19	30	...	...
20+	M	283	...	...	...	...	18	102	2	...
	F	97	...	...	...	...	3	17	...	...
Unspecified	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	48	...	1	...	...	...	29	...	...
Total	M	733	323	7	...	...	67	153	2	...
	F	588	217	29	...	...	22	182	1	..
	T	1321	540	36	...	...	89	335	3	..

Distribution by Age, Sex and Marital Status

35–44				45–59				60+				Total
NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	NM	M	W	D or S	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	
...	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	15	2	...	...	13	5	...	...	4	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	61	1	...	2	39	5	...	...	38	5	...	
...	35	...	...	...	23	4	...	...	9	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	6	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	
10	75	1	...	2	42	5	...	...	39	7	...	
...	56	3	...	...	42	9	...	...	18	9	...	
10	131	4	...	2	84	14	...	...	57	16	...	

ST. IV—8.2 Duration of Residence in the Village and Distribution of Population by Religion, Age and Sex

Duration of Residence in the village	Sex	Total number	Religion									
			Hindu who are aged					Islam who are aged				
			0—14	15—34	35—44	45—59	60+	0—14	15—34	35—44	45—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Less than 1 year	M	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	F	16	12	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1—4	M	151	99	23	9	3	1	2	8	5	...	1
	F	195	78	73	16	18	6	2	1	1	...	
5—9	M	98	96	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	103	88	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
10—14	M	110	108	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	F	80	63	17	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	M	68		66	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	F	49	...	49	...	...	...	...	..		...	...
20+	M	283	...	121	72	46	43	...	1	...	...	...
	F	97	...	20	35	27	15	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	M	1	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	48	1	29	7	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	733	325	211	81	49	45	5	11	5	...	1
	F	588	242	204	58	51	27	4	1	1	...	...
	T	1321	567	415	139	100	72	9	12	6	...	1

ST IV—8.3 Duratoin of Residence in the Village and Distribution of Population by Scheduled Caste, Age and Sex

Duration of Residence in the village	Sex	Total number	Chamar who are aged					Bhangi who are aged				
			0—14	15—34	35—44	45—59	60+	0—14	15—34	35—44	45—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Less than 1 year	M	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	F	5	2	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...
1—4	M	62	27	23	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
	F	77	32	32	4	3	...	5	1	...	...	...
5—9	M	13	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	F	14	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
10—14	M	22	17	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	F	18	8	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
15—19	M	15	...	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	F	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
20+	M	37	...	7	10	7	2	...	4	3	2	2
	F	12	...	4	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
Unspecified	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	23	...	8	5	...	1	...	4	3	1	1
Total	M	154	54	42	17	10	3	14	7	3	2	2
	F	154	52	49	13	4	1	19	11	3	1	1
	T	308	106	91	30	14	4	33	18	6	3	3

ST. IV—8.4 (a) Duration of Residence in the Village and Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue, Age and Sex

Duration of Residence in the village	Sex	Total number	Mother Tongue									
			Hindi and who are aged					Urdu and who are aged				
			0—9	10—14	15—24	25—59	60+	0—9	10—14	15—24	25—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Less than 1 year	M	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	16	12	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1—4	M	151	94	5	12	34	2	2	...	...	2	...
	F	195	75	3	43	64	6	2	...	1	1	..
5—9	M	98	95	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	103	88	...	12	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
10—14	M	110	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	F	80		63	4	13	...		...	...	..	..
15—19	M	68	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	49	...	...	39	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
20+	M	283	...	.	55	184	43	..	...	1	..	
	F	97	...	...	7	75	15	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	M	1	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	48	...	1	17	25	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	733	211	117	136	218	46	2	...	1	2	...
	F	588	175	67	125	188	27	4	...	1	1	...
	T	1321	386	184	261	406	73	6	...	2	3	...

ST. IV—8.4 (b) Duration of Residence in the Village and Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue, number of Subsidiary Languages spoken and Age

Duration of Residence in the village	Sex	Total number	Number having mother tongue Hindi with subsidiary languages			
			Punjabi who are aged		Urdu who are aged	
			0—9	10+	0—9	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 year	M	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	..	...	...	...
1—4	M	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	M	1	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	M	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	M	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...
20+	M	1	...	...	...	1
	F	...	...	..	...	...
Unspecified	M	...	...	...	...	..
	F	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	2	...	1	...	1
	F	...	...	..	...	..
	T	2	...	1	...	1

ST. IV—8.5 Duration of Residence in the Village by Nature of Activity and Place of Work of Worker

Duration of Residence	Sex	Total number	Non-workers	Number who are Workers working		
				Inside the village	Other villages of the same District	Other Towns of the same District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 year	M	22	22	...	...	...
	F	16	13	3	...	...
1—4	M	151	95	56	...	...
	F	195	90	105	...	...
5—9	M	98	92	6	...	...
	F	103	89	14	...	...
10—14	M	110	84	26	...	...
	F	80	39	41	...	...
15—19	M	68	25	43	...	...
	F	49	14	35	...	...
20+	M	283	18	261	...	4
	F	97	63	34	...	...
Unspecified	M	1	1	...	...	...
	F	48	16	32	...	...
Total.	M	733	337	392	...	4
	F	588	324	264	...	...
	T	1321	661	656	...	4

ST. IV—8.6 Duration of Residence of Workers in the Village and Occupation

Duration of Residence	Sex	Total number	Number in Occupation				
			Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Stone Crushing	Construc-tions	Others Employee in Delhi Electric Supply Under-taking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 1—year	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	2	1	...	...
1 — 4	M	56	...	4	52	...	...
	F	105	2	70	33	...	...
5 — 9	M	6	1	5	...	...	...
	F	14	3	11	...	...	...
10 — 14	M	26	4	22	...	...	...
	F	41	6	35	...	...	...
15 — 19	M	43	14	28	1	...	...
	F	35	13	20	...	...	...
20 +	M	265	147	110	4	1	3
	F	34	13	22	1	...	...
Unspecified	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	32	1	31	...	...	...
Total	M	396	166	169	57	1	3
	F	264	38	191	35	...	...
	T	660	204	360	92	1	3

ST. IV—9.1 Religion, Literacy and Educational Level

Religion	Age	Sex	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Sec.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu	0—14	M	223	45	43	14	....	325
		F	241	1	...	...	...	242
	15—24	M	73	15	15	19	9	131
		F	124	...	...	1	.	125
	25—34	M	68	3	4	4	1	80
		F	79	..	...	...	...	79
	35+	M	168	6	...	1	...	175
		F	136	...	...	...	...	136
Islam	0—14	M	3	2	...	..	...	5
		F	4	...	...	...	...	4
	15—24	M	6	...	...	...	...	6
		F	1	...	...	...	...	1
	25—34	M	5	...	...	...	...	5
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35+	M	6	...	...	...	...	6
		F	1	...	...		...	1
Total		M	552	71	62	38	10	733
		F	586	1	...	1	...	588
		T	1138	72	62	39	10	1321

ST. IV—9.2 Religion, Mother Tongue and Subsidiary Languages

Religion	Mother Tongue and Sex		Number having language at col. 2 as Mother Tongue who speak as subsidiary language		
				Punjabi	Urdu
1	2		3		4
Hindu	Hindi	M	711	1	1
		F	582	...	...
	Urdu	M	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...
Mohammedan	Hindi	M	17	...	...
		F	...	...	...
	Urdu	M	5	...	...
		F	6	...	...
	Total	M	733	1	1
		F	588	...	...
		T	1321	1	1

ST. IV—9.3 Religion by Main Activity and Age-Group

Religion	Age group	Population		Non-Workers		Workers		Cultivators I		Agricultural Labourers II		Livestock, Forestry, Fishing III	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu	0—14	325	242	290	185	35	57	3	6	25	47	...	...
	15—19	70	69	25	23	45	46	15	8	26	32	...	...
	20+	316	271	19	113	297	158	148	24	111	109	...	...
Mohammedan	0—14	5	4	3	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
	15—19	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
	20+	14	1	...	...	14	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
Total		733	588	337	324	396	264	166	38	169	191	...	...

and Industrial Category of workers

Mining & Quarrying IV		Manufacturing, Servicing: Household Industry V (a)		Manufacturing, Servicing: Non-household Industry V (b)		Construction VI		Trade & Commerce VII		Transport, storage & communication VIII		Other Services IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	7	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	6	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	34	25	1	..	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	57	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

ST. IV—9.4 Religion by Educational Level,

Religion	Educational Level	Population		Non-Workers		Cultivators I		Agricultural Labourers II		Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, etc. III	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu	Illiterate	532	580	201	321	156	38	127	186	...	...
	Literate without educational level	69	1	50	...	6	...	13	1	...	...
	Primary	62	...	51	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Middle	38	1	27	.	2	...	9	1	...	...
	Matric or Hr. Secondary	10	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	
	Non-Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Graduate and above	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohammedan	Illiterate	20	6	2	3	...	...	6	3	...	...
	Literate without educational level	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Primary	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric or Hr. Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Graduate and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	733	588	337	324	166	38	169	191	...	...

Main Activity and Industrial Category of Workers

Mining & Quarrying IV		Manufacturing, Servicing: Household Industry V(a)		Manufacturing, Servicing: Non-household Industry V(b)		Construction VI		Trade & Commerce VII		Transport, storage & communication VIII		Other services IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
..	.	..	...	44	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	.	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		..	...		..	...	..	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...		...	..	...		.	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	...
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	..	.	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	..	57	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

Religion	Total		Cultivators						Agricultural Labourers					
			Inside village		Other village		Town		Inside village		Other village		Town	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu	377	261	166	38	...	...	...	...	162	188	...	...	...	...
Islam	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...
Total	396	264	166	38	...	...	...	...	169	191	...	...	...	...

Stone Crushing						Construction						Other services					
Inside village		Other village		Town		Inside village		Other village		Town		Inside village		Other village		Town	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
45	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

ST IV—9.7 Religion and Employment Status of Workers by Occupation

Religion	Occupation	Employer		Employee		Family worker		Single worker		Self employed agriculturist		Employee of self employed agriculturist	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Religion	Cultivators	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	166	38	...	...
	Agricultural Lab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	191
	Stone crushing	...	...	57	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Service in DESU	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Construction work	...	..	1	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..
Hindu	Cultivators	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	38	...	..
	Agricultural Lab.	...	..		...	..	...	...	...		...	162	188
	Stone crushing	...	..	45	35	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Service in DESU	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Construction work	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Islam	Cultivators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agricultural Lab.	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	3
	Stone crushing	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	61	35	...	...	.	...	166	38	169	191

ST IV—9.8 Religion and Non-Workers by main Activity and Age-Group

Religion	Age-group	Number of Non-workers whose main Activity is														
		Total non-workers			Full time student			Household duty			Dependent and Infant			Otherseeking work		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
All Religion	0—14	481	293	188	102	102	...	...	...	...	379	191	188	...	...	...
	15—34	101	33	68	28	28	...	64	...	64	5	1	4	4	4	...
	35—59	55	3	52	...	...	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	3	3	...
	60+	24	8	16	...	...	...	8	..	8	16	8	8	...	...	...
Hindu	0—14	475	290	185	100	100	...	...	...	...	375	190	185	...	...	..
	15—34	101	33	68	28	28	...	64	...	64	5	1	4	4	4	..
	35—59	55	3	52	...	...	..	52	...	52	...	...	...	3	3	...
	60+	24	8	16	...	...	...	8	...	8	16	8	8	...	...	...
Islam	0—14	6	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Scheduled Caste	Sex	Age group 5—9			10—24				
		Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Scheduled Castes	Male	18	4	...	32	4	13	6	8
	Female	19	...	...	54	...	...	...	...
Chamar	Male	13	3	...	27	...	13	6	1
	Female	15	...	...	39	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	Male	5	1	...	5	4	...	...	...
	Female	4	...	...	15	...	...	...	...

25+						
Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary	Total	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
53	2	1	1	...	135	No scheduled caste person has any of the
48	...	...	1	...	122	following qualifications.
						(a) Non-Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to Degree.
45	...	1	1	...	110	(b) Technical Diploma or certificate not
39	...	...	1	...	94	equal to Degree.
8	2	...	...	...	25	(c) Graduate & above.
9	...	...	...	...	28	

ST. IV—10.2 Scheduled Caste by Main Activity and Age-Group

Scheduled Caste	Age-Group	Population		Non-workers		Workers		Cultivators I		Agricultural Labourers II		Livestock, Forestory, Fshing III	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Scheduled Castes	0—14	68	71	55	55	13	16	...	...	6	12	...	...
	15—19	17	20	5	7	12	13	...	...	9	7	...	...
	20+	69	63	7	14	62	49	7	4	21	20	...	...
Chamar	0—14	68	71	55	55	13	16	...	...	6	12	...	...
	15—19	17	20	5	7	12	13	...	...	9	7	...	...
	20+	69	63	7	14	62	49	7	4	21	20	...	...
Total		154	154	67	76	87	78	7	4	36	39	...	...

and Industrial Category in case of Workers

Mining & Quarrying IV		Manufacturing, Servicing: Household Industry V (a)		Manufacturing, Servicing: Non-household Industry V (b)		Construction VI		Trade & Commerce VII		Transport, Storage & Communication VIII		Other Services IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	7	4		...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	...	...	...	3	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...			34				...	...	...	...	...	...
..	..			7	4				...	...	..	...	...
..				3	6	.		...	...	...	...	...	
		..	...	4	25	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
..			..	44	35	...	...		...	...	...	.	...

ST. IV—10.3 Scheduled Caste category as a whole by Educational Level, Age-Group,

Educational Level	Age-Group	Total Population		Non-workers		workers		Cultivators I		Agricultural Labourers II		Livestock, Forestry, Fishing III		Mining & Quarrying IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Illiterate	0—14	48	71	35	55	13	16	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...
	15—19	12	20	1	7	11	13	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...
	20+	62	62	5	14	57	48	7	4	17	19	...	...	...	...
Literate without Educational level	0—14	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	3	....	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	0—14	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	15—19	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
Middle	0—14	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
	20+	3	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..
Matric or Higher Secondary	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		154	154	67	76	87	78	7	4	36	39	...	...	...	..

Main Activity and Industrial category in case of Workers

Manufacturing, Servicing												
Household Industry V(a)		Non-household Industry V(b)		Construction VI		Trade & Commerce VII		Transport, Storage & Communication VIII		Other Services IX		Remarks
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There is no scheduled caste
...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	person having any of the
...	...	33	25	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	following qualifications
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Non-Technical Diploma
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	or certificate not equal to
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Degree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Technical Diploma or
...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	..	...	Certificate not equal to
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Degree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	(c) Graduate and above.
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	44	35	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST. IV—10.4 Scheduled Caste, Occupation of Workers and Place of Work

Scheduled Caste	Place of work	Number engaged in						
		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Stone Crushing		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Scheduled Castes	Inside Village	7	4	36	39	44	35	165
	Other village	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chamar	Inside Village	7	4	22	15	43	35	126
	Other Village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Town	..	...	...	....	...	...	...
Bhangi	Inside Village	...	...	14	24	1	...	39
	Other Village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST. IV—10.6 Scheduled Caste and Employment Status of workers by Occupation

Scheduled Caste	Occupation	Employer		Employee		Family Worker		Single Worker		Self employed Agricul-turist		Employee of Self employed agricul-turist		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chamar	Cultivators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	7	4
	Agricultural Lab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	15	22	15
	Stone Crushing	...	...	43	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	35
Bhangi	Cultivators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Lab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24	14	24
	Stone Crushing	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total	...	...	44	35	...	...	...	...	7	4	36	39	87	78

ST. IV 10.7 Scheduled Caste and Non-workers by Main Activity and Age-Group

Scheduled Caste	Age-Group	Total Non-working Population			Number of non-workers whose main activity is													
					Student		Household duty		Dependent & Infant		Retired & Rentier		Beggars & vagrant		Inmates of penal mantal and charitable institution		Others Seeking work	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chamar	0—14	88	44	44	16	...	...	...	28	44	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	19	6	13	2	...	..	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	35—39	9	2	7	...	...	..	7	2	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
	60+	3	2	1	...	..	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	0—14	22	11	11	4	...	...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	.	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		143	67	76	24	...	...	20	40	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

ST. IV—12.1 Mother Tongue and Subsidiary Languages spoken by Literacy and Educational Level

Mother Tongue	Educational level	Age-Group 0—14 years with subsidiary language		15+ with subsidiary language	
		Punjabi	Urdu	Punjabi	Urdu
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindi	Illiterate	...	...	...	1
	Middle	...	...	1	...
	Total	...	...	1	1

Appendix II

Table No. 1 (a) Distribution of population by Age, Sex and

Age	Head of the house	Wife	Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Daughter's husband	Father	Mother	Father's brother	Mother's brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0—9	...	—	52	...	...	...	78	1	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	50	1	...	1	31	2	...	...	...	...	...
15—24	2	7	60	7	36	4	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
25—44	44	49	32	11	20	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
45—59	30	27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...
60+	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	94	83	195	21	56	10	118	4	...	2	13	1	..

Relationship to Head of Household where the Head is Male

Other Male						Other Female			
Son's son	Brother's son	Wife's Son's brother	Son's Wife's brother	Sister's son	Servant	Son's daughter	Brother's daughter	Daughter's daughter	Total
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
38	9	...	...	...	1	35	3	1	218
8	2	...	...	2	...	6	1	...	104
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	129
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	165
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	13	2	1	2	2	41	4	1	710

Table No. 1 (b) Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and

Age	Name of persons who are							
	Head of the household	Husband	Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
15—24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25—44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45—59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

Relationship to Head of Household where head is female

related to head of household								
Daughter's husband	Sister's husband	Father	Mother	Father's brother	Mother's brother	Other males (specify)	Other females (specify)	Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Table No. 2.0 Distribution of Population

Age-group	Never Married			Currently Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—4	117	50	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	101	50	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	96	61	35	10	4	6	...	...	...
15—19	29	25	4	47	15	32	...	...	...
20—24	8	8	...	46	25	21	...	...	...
25—29	2	2	...	49	24	25	...	...	...
30—34	2	2	...	42	17	25	1	1	...
35—44	4	4	...	62	37	25	3	2	1
45—54	1	1	...	41	21	20	5	4	1
55—69	...	...	...	23	16	7	12	4	8
70+	...	...	...	3	3	...	9	6	3
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	360	203	157	323	162	161	30	17	13

by Age, Sex & Marital Status

Divorced or Separated			Unspecified			Total		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	117	50	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	101	50	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	106	65	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	76	40	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	54	33	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	51	26	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	20	25
1	1	...	...	...	...	70	44	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	26	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	20	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	714	383	331

Table No. 3.0 Distribution of Household and Population

Religion	Gujar			Chamar			Bhangi		
	Household	Male	Female	Household	Male	Female	Household	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Buddhist	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.
Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Hindu	69	303	240	12	40	43	8	20	30
Islam	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribal religion (specify)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	69	303	240	12	40	43	8	20	30

by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex

Nai			Sunar			Lohar			Islam			Total		
House-hold	Male	Female	House hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	9	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	94	372	322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	9	1	11	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	9	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	11	9	95	383	331

Table No. 4.0 Distribution of Households by Distance

	Same village	Other village/urban area in the same taluk with in distance of			Same district but other taluk	
		Less than 5kms.	5—9 kms.	10+ kms.	within 10 kms.	10+ kms.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	63	...	...	1	...	...
Total	63	...	...	1	...	...

of Place of Birth of Head of Household

Other district of the state				Other states					
District I		District II		Rajasthan		Haryana			
within distance of 20 kms.	20+ kms.	within distance of 20 kms.	20+ kms.	within 50 kms.	50+ kms.	within 50 kms.	50+ kms.	Other community	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	68

Table No. 4.1 Distribution of Households by Religion/Caste/Tribe and Mother Tongue af Head of Household

Religion	Caste	No. of Household where mother-tongue of head of household in Hindi	Total
1	2	3	4
Buddhist	...	...	...
Christian	...	...	...
Hindu	Gujar	49	49
	Bhangi	6	6
	Chamar	8	8
	Nai	3	3
	Lohar	1	1
Islam	Muslim	1	1
Tribal religion (specify)	...	...	...
Other religion	...	...	...
Religion not stated	...	...	...
Total	...	68	68

Table No. 4.2 Distribution of Households by number of members and Age of Head of Households

Age of head of household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—29	...	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	9
30—39	...	...	3	3	1	6	8	1	...	22
40—49	1	...	3	1	3	9	4	3	2	26
50—59	2	...	1	1	4	1	3	5	3	20
60+above	...	...	...	4	...	2	4	5	3	18
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	...	8	11	10	22	19	14	8	95

Table No. 4.3 Distribution of Households by number of Members and Migration, Status and Place of Birth of Head of Household

Migration status of head of household		Number of households having members				
		Single	2—5	6—10	11 & above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (born in the village)		1	18	36	8	63
B. Migrant						
I. Born outside the village in the same						
Taluk I	Rural					
	Urban					
Taluk II	Rural					
	Urban					
II. Born within the same district in						
Taluk I	Rural					
	Urban					
Taluk II	Rural					
	Urban					
III. Born in the district of the state						
District I	Rural					
	Urban					
District II	Rural					
	Urban					
IV. Born in the other state						
State I						
Haryana		1	1	1	1	4
State II					–	
Rajasthan		...	1	...	...	1
Total		2	20	37	9	68

Table No. 4.4 Distribution of household by number of Members and by Migration, Status and last Residence of Head of Household

Migration status and last residence of head of household		Number of household having members				
		Single	2–5	6—10	11 & above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrants born in the village including those who does not have place of last residence		1	18	36	8	63
B. Migrant						
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same Taluk	Rural	...	1	...	...	1
	Urban	...	...	1	...	1
II. Other taluk of the district	Rural					
	Urban					
III. Other district of the state						
District I	Rural					
	Urban					
District II	Rural					
	Urban					
IV. Other state		1	1	...	1	3
State I						
Haryana						
State II						
V. Unspecified						
Total		2	20	37	9	68

Table 4.5 : Distribution of Households by number of Members and Migration Status of Head of Household and last

Number of members	Total	Number of households where the migration status and place of last residence of MIG						
		Non-migrant	Last residence in rural area and duration of stay (years) in present residence					
			Less than 1 year	1—5 yrs.	6—10 yrs.	11—20 yrs.	21+ yrs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Single	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
2–5	20	18	...	1	1	...	...	2
6—10	37	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 and above	9	8	...	...	...	..	1	1
Total	68	63	...	1	1	...	1	3

Residence and Duration of stay of any Member of the Household who has stayed longest in the present Residence .

head of household and duration of stay of any member of head of household staying longest is :

RANT

Last residence in urban area and duration of stay (years) present residence

Less than 1 yr.	1—5 yrs.	6—10 yrs.	11—20 yrs.	21+ yrs.	Total	Other unspecified
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	2	...

Table 4.6 : Distribution of Households by Migration Status and Place of Birth of Head of Household and composition by Sex and Age Status of Members (Minor upto age 14, Adult 15 and above)

Migration status and place of birth of head of household			Number of households where composition by sex and age of members is						
			Adult male & female & minor male/ female	Adult male & female	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult male & minor male or female	Adult female & minor male or female	Tota
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant (born in the same village)			60	2	1	...	...	...	63
B. Migrant									
I. Born outside the village in the Taluk	(a)	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	(b)	Urban	...	..	...	...	...	.	...
II. Born within the district in Taluk I	(a)	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	(b)	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Taluk II	(a)	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	(b)	Urban	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
III. Born in other district of the state	(a)	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
District I	(b)	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
District II	(a)	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	(b)	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	..	
IV. Born in other state State I									
Haryana			3	...	1	...	...	..	4
State 2									
Rajasthan			1	...	...	...	...	...	1
V. Other including unspecified			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			64	2	2	...	...	...	68

Table 4.7 : Distribution of Household by Nature of Relation of Members to Head of Household and Migration Status of Head of Household

S. No.	Nature of relation of members to head of the household	No. of household where migration status of head of household is	
		Non-migrants	Migrants
1	2	3	4
1.	Self	1	1
2.	Self, spouse	...	...
3.	Self, spouse, unmarried, sons and daughters	15	1
4.	Self, spouse, married son & son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	5	...
5.	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried son & daughter	...	...
6.	Self, spouse, married brothers, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with or without unmarried sons/or and daughters	...	...
7.	Self (male), unmarried son/daughter	1	...
8.	Self (female), unmarried son/daughter	...	...
9.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	...	...
10.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	2	1
11.	Self (male), unmarried brother/sister	...	...
12.	Others, self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, unmarried brother/sister, father & mother	1	...
13.	Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, unmarried brother/sister	1	...
14.	Self, spouse, unmarried brother, unmarried son and unmarried daughter	1	...
15.	Self, spouse, married son/daughter, unmarried son/daughter, son's wife	1	...

Table 4.7 : Distribution of Household by Nature of Relation of Members to Head of Household and Migration Status of Head of Household

No.	Nature of the relation of members to head of the household	No. of household where migration status of head	
		Non-migrants	Migrants
1	2	3	4
16.	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, brother's son/daughter, unmarried son/daughter, widowed mother	2	...
17.	Self, spouse, married son son's wife, son's son/daughter with/without unmarried son/daughters	3	...
18.	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, brother's son/daughter, widowed mother sister' son	1	...
19.	Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, with/without married son/daughter	9	1
20.	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, brother's unmarried son	1	...
21.	Self, spouse, married son, son's wife, with/without married son/daughter	4	..
22.	Self, spouse, married son, son's wife, son's daughter, daughter's son, unmarried son/daughter	1	...
23.	Self, spouse, unmarried son, with or without married sister	2	...
24.	Self, spouse, married son, son's wife, unmarried son, widowed father, unmarried brother	1	...
25.	Self, spouse, married son, son's wife, married brother, brother's wife, son's unmarried son/ daughter, unmarried son/daughter	...	1
26.	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, unmarried son, widowed mother	1	...
27.	elf, (male) married son, son's wife, son's son/daughter, with/without unmarried son/daughter	6	...
28.	Self, spouse, unmarried son, married daughter	1	...
29.	Self, spouse, married son, son's wife, son's son/daughter, married daughter	1	...
30.	Self, spouse, unmarried brother, widowed mother, with/without unmarried daughter/son	1	...
31.	Self, spouse, married, son, son's wife, son's son/daughter widowed mother, son's wife's brother, unmarried son, widowed brother and servant	1	...
	Total	63	5

Table 5.1 : Distribution of Households by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household and type of Households

Type of Households	No. of households where head of household belong to caste/tribe/community							
	Gujar	Chamar	Bhangi	Nai	Lohar	Sunar	Muslim	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Nuclear	26	7	5	2	...	...	...	40
2. Supplemented nuclear	6	1		1	...	...	...	8
3. Sub-nuclear	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Single person	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Collateral joint	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
7. Supplemented collateral joint	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
8. Lineal joint	20	3	2	...	...	...	...	25
9. Supplemented lineal joint	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10. Lineal collateral joint	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Others	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Total	69	12	8	3	1	1	1	95

Table 5.4 : Distribution of Households by type and Educational Leval of Head of Household

Type of households	No. of household where the educational level of head of household is								
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Hr.Sec.	Non-tech. diploma & certificate not equal to degree	Tech. diploma & certificate not equal to degree	Degree & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nuclear	26	5	2	6	1	...	...	...	40
Supplemented nuclear	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sub-nuclear	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Single person	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Supp. sub-nuclear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collateral joint	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Supp. collateral joint	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lineal joint	18	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	25
Supp. lineal joint	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lineal-collateral joint	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Supp. lineal collateral joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	68	14	5	7	1	...	...	...	95

Table 5.6 : Distribution of the Households by type and type of Occupation of the Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	No. of household where type of household is													
	Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supplemented Sub-nuclear	Collateral joint	Supplemented collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal collateral joint	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	Others Nuclear family with two married sisters	Widowed head with married son & unmarried daughter	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cultivator	20	4	1	...	...	2	1	15	3	4	...	...	...	50
Agri-labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Labour	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	13
Barber	1	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chowkidar	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sepoy in Army	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gateman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shop Keeper	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Contractor	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	3
Sweeper	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	3
Gold Smith	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Fireman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Black Smith	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Money lender	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Non-worker	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8
Total	40	8	1	3	...	3	4	25	3	6	...	1	1	95

Table 6.3 : Distribution of Households by Employment Depth (i e. Number of Workers in the Household)

No. of workers in the household	All households	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of workers noted in col. 1					Remarks
		size (Adult)	1—3	4—6	7—10	10+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	35	86	6 (10)	19 (44)	9 (29)	1 (3)	The figures given in the parenthis is in Cols. 4-6 denote the number of adults in the household.
2.	35	139	4 (9)	10 (31)	14 (61)*	7 (38)	
3.	10	44	...	4 (14)*	4 (17)*	2 (13)	
4.	6	43	...	1 (3)*		5 (40)	
5.	4	32	...	...	1 (4)*	3 (28)	*One minor worker in the household
6.	3	24	...	...	1 (5)*	2 (19)	
7.	1	5	...	...	...	1 (5)**	*Two minor workers in household.
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9.	1	17	...	...	...	1 (17)	
Total	95	390	10 (19)	34 (92)	29 (116)	22 (163)	

Table 6.4 : Distribution of Households by Unemployment Depth (Number of Unemployed in the Household)

No. of Unemployed including who are seeking work	Number of households by size and number of adult having no. unemployed noted in col. 1						Remarks
	All households	Size Adult	1—3	4—6	7—9	10+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	27	67	3 (7)	19 (46)	5 (14)	...	The figures given in parenthes is in colums 4-6 denote the number of adults in the household.
2.	27	101	1 (3)	10 (34)	11(39)	5 (25)	
3.	9	48	...	...	5 (25)	4(23)	
4.	9	63	...	...	3 (18)	6(45)	
5.	4	36	...	...	1 (6)	3 (30)	
6.	2	18	...	...	...	2 (18)	
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8.	1	17	...	...	...	1 (17)	
Total	79	350	4 (10)	29 (80)	25 (102)	21 (158)	

Table 6.5 : Distribution of Households by Number of Members and by Main Occupational Diversity (i.e. Different Numbers having Different Occupations)

Description of Occupational Diversity	No. of Households	No. of members
1	2	3
Cultivation and line man	1	6
Cultivation and contractor in stone quarry	4	29
Cultivation and Bus conductor	1	4
Cultivation and chowkidar	2	16
Cultivation and camel loading	1	7
Cultivation, purchasing and selling the goats	1	9
Cultivation and milker	3	35
Cultivation and sepoy in army	2	29
Cultivation, agriculture labourer	1	9
Cultivation and apprentice motor driving	1	3
Cultivation and labourer	2	15
Cultivation and lift man	1	10
Cultivation, scooter driver, chowkidar	1	10

Table 6.5 : Distribution of Households by Number of Members and by Main Occupational Diversity (i.e. Different Numbers having Different Occupations)

Description of Occupational Diversity	No. of Households	No. of members
1	2	3
Cultivation, rehra driving, service in D.E.S.U.	1	8
Cultivation, camel loading, and to run Dairy	1	7
Cultivation, contractor in stone quarry, camel loading and mali	1	27
Labourer, sepoy in army	1	12
Labourer, tailoring and apprentice in barber's shop	1	20
Sweeper and labour	1	7
Sweeper, labour and sepoy in army	1	7
Tailor and clerk in Government office	1	8
Tea shop keeper and camel loading	1	3
Agricultural labourer and labourer	1	17
Contractor in stone quarry, cultivation and teacher	1	20
Motor mechanic and electrician	1	8
Fireman and peon	1	6
Total	34	332

Table 10.0 : Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Religion

Religion	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	5—9	36	36	20	8	16	28
	10—14	45	31	32	3	13	28
	15—19	26	22	13	...	13	22
	20—24	22	16	1	...	21	16
	25 +	95	82	...	...	95	82
Islam	5—9	...	2	...	...	...	2
	10—14	2	1	1	...	1	1
	15—19	2	3	...	..	2	3
	20—24	2	...	...	...	2	...
	25 +	3	1	...	...	3	1
	Total	233	194	67	11	166	183

Table 10.1 : Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe and other Caste/Community

Name of Caste/Tribe Community and other Castes	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Caste	5—9	3	2	3	...	...	2
Chamar	10—14	2	4	2	...	...	4
	15—19	3	2	2	...	1	2
	20—24	3	3	...	...	3	3
	25	7	6	...	...	7	6
Bhangi	5—9	...	4	...	1	...	3
	10—14	4	5	3	...	1	5
	15—19	1	2	...	...	1	2
	20—24	1	...	...	...	1	...
	25 +	6	7	...	...	6	7
Scheduled Tribe		...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Castes	5—9	30	29	15	6	15	23
Gujar	10—14	38	21	26	2	12	19
	15—19	22	18	11	...	11	18
	20—24	18	13	1	...	17	13
	25 +	78	65	...	...	78	65
Nai	5—9	3	1	2	1	1	...
	10—14	1	1	1	1	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25 +	3	4	...	..	3	4

Table 10.1 : Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institutions by Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe and other Caste/Community

Name of Caste/Tribe Community and other Castes	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lohar	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	...	...	...	1	...
Muslim	5—9	...	2	...	...	...	2
	10—14	2	1	1	...	1	1
	15—19	2	3	...	...	2	3
	20—24	2	...	...	...	2	...
	25+	3	1	...	...	3	1
Total	5—9	36	38	20	8	16	30
	10—14	47	32	33	3	14	29
	15—19	28	25	13	...	15	25
	20—24	24	16	1	...	23	16
	25+	98	83	...	...	98	83
		233	194	67	11	166	183

Table 10.2 : Number of persons by Age Sex, and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status as determined by Place of Birth

Migration status and place of birth	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non-Migrant	5–9	33	36	17	8	16	28
Born in the	10—14	41	30	27	1	14	29
same village	15—19	26	8	12	...	14	8
	20—24	21	...	1	...	20	
	25 +	86	2	...	...	86	2
Migrant	5—9	3	2	3	...	...	2
Born outside the	10—14	4	2	4	2	...	...
village but in the	15—19	1	4	...	...	1	4
same district	20—24	2	2	...	...	2	2
	25 +	2	9	...	...	2	9
Other States	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAHARASHTRA	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
District	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25 +	...	1	...	...	...	1

Table 10.2 : Number of persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status as determined by Place of Birth

Migration status and place of birth	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PRADESH	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
District 1	10—14	2	...	2	...	...	...
Meerut	15—19	...	1	...	...	...	1
	20—24	...	1	...	...	...	1
	25 +	3	7	...	...	3	7
District 2	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahar	10—14	..	...	...	.	...	...
	15—19	..	4	...	...	...	4
	20—24	.	4	...	...	...	4
	25 +	1	23	...	...	1	23
HARYANA	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	..
District 1	10—15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25 +	...	3	...	...	...	3

Table 10.2 : Number of persons by Age, Sex, and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status as determined by Place of Birth

Migration status and place of birth	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District 2	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon .	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	1	8	1	...	...	8
	20—24	1	9	...	...	1	9
	25+	4	32	...	...	4	32
District 3	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridabad	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	2	...	...	...	2	...
RAJASTHAN	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
District 1	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	...	3	...	...	...	3

Table 10.2 : Number of persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status as determined by Place of Birth

Migration status and place of birth	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District 2	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barmer	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	...	3	...	...	...	3
To'al	5—9	36	38	20	8	16	30
	10—14	47	32	33	3	14	29
	15—19	28	25	13	...	15	25
	20—24	24	16	1	...	23	16
	25+	98	83	...	...	98	83
		233	194	67	11	166	183

Table 10.3: Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Age	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator	5— 9	20	23	9	3	11	20
	10—14	30	16	18	2	12	14
	15—19	18	15	8	—	10	15
	20—24	16	10	1	—	15	10
	25 +	59	49	—	—	59	49
Labourers	5— 9	3	5	3	—	—	5
	10—14	5	7	4	—	1	7
	15—19	3	4	1	—	2	4
	20—24	3	2	—	—	3	2
	25 +	9	9	—	—	9	9
Chowkidar	5— 9	1	—	—	—	1	—
	10—14	1	1	1	1	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	2	3	—	—	2	3

Table 10.3 : Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Age	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barber	5— 9	2	1	2	1	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	2	3	—	—	2	3
Sweeper	5— 9	—	1	—	—	—	1
	10—14	1	3	1	—	—	3
	15—19	—	1	—	—	—	1
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	2	2	—	—	2	2
Blacksmith	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	1	—	—	—	1	—

Table 10.3 : Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Age	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tailor	5— 9	—	2	—	—	—	2
	10—14	2	1	1	—	1	1
	15—19	2	3	—	—	2	3
	20—24	2	—	—	—	2	—
	25 +	3	1	—	—	3	1
Peon	5— 9	—	2	—	1	—	1
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	1	1	—	—	1	1
Shopkeeper	5— 9	1	2	1	2	—	—
	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19	1	—	1	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	1	1	—	—	1	1

Table 10.3 : Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Contractor in	5— 9	2	—	1	—	1	—
Stone quarry	10—14	3	1	3	—	—	1
	15—19	1	—	1	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	4	5	—	—	4	5
Moneylender	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	1	—	—	—	1	—
Fireman	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	1	1	—	—	1	1
	25 +	1	1	—	—	1	1

Table 10.3 : Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gateman	5— 9	2	—	1	—	1	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	1	—	—	—	1
	25 +	1	—	—	—	1	—
Non-worker	5— 9	5	2	3	1	2	1
	10—14	4	3	4	—	—	3
	15—19	3	2	2	—	1	2
	20—24	2	2	—	—	2	2
	25 +	11	8	—	—	11	8
Total	5— 9	36	38	20	8	16	30
	10—14	47	32	33	3	14	29
	15—19	28	25	13	—	15	25
	20—24	24	16	1	—	23	16
	25 +	98	83	—	—	98	83
Grand total :		233	194	67	11	166	183

Table 11.0 : Distribution of population by Age, Sex and Educational Level

Educational level	Total		5–9 years		10–14 years		15–19 years		20–24 years		25–34 years		35–49 years		50+ years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Illiterate	149	239	20	36	14	36	9	35	11	19	19	49	38	36	38	28
Literate (without educational level)	86	21	30	15	31	4	4	1	4	—	7	1	7	—	3	—
Primary	47	4	—	—	15	1	9	—	7	2	10	—	5	1	1	—
Middle	39	—	—	—	5	—	18	—	5	—	4	—	7	—	—	—
Matric	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11.0 : Distribution of population by Age, Sex and Educational Level

Educational level	Total		5—9 years		10—14 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—34 years		35—49 years		50+year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate and above	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	333	264	50	51	65	41	40	36	33	21	46	50	57	37	42	28

Table 11.1 : Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex, Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community and Educational Level

Religion	Caste or Tribe or Community	Broad Age-group		Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary	Non-tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu	Gujar	5-14	M	96	29	52	10	5	—	—	—	—
			F	65	51	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
		15-59	M	150	74	14	27	25	8	—	2	—
			F	128	124	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
		60 and above	M	18	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11.1 : Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group. Sex, Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community and Educational Level

Religion	Caste or Tribe or Community	Broad Age-group		Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary	Non tech. diploma or certifiate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		5-14	M	8	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hindu	Chamar		F	13	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-59	M	24	7	7	2	7	—	—	—	1
			F	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		60 and	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		above	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5-14	M	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Bhangi		F	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-59	M	11	8	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
			F	12	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		60 and	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		above	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11.1 : Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex, Religion, Casts or Tribe or Community and Educational Level

Religion	Caste or Tribe or Community	Broad Age-group		Total	Illiterate	Literate-without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary	Non-tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu	Nai	5-14	M	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-59	M	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
			F	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		60 and	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		above	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lohar	5-14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-59	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		60 and	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		above	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11.1 : Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex, Religion, Casts or Tribe or Community and Educational Level

Religion	Caste or Tribe or Community	Broad Age-group		Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary	Non-tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu	Sunar	5-14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-59	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		60 and above	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam	Muslim	5-14	M	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			F	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-59	M	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			F	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		60 and above	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	M	333	149	86	47	39	9	—	2	1
			F	264	239	21	4	—	—	—	—	—
			P	597	388	107	51	39	9	—	2	1

Table 12.0 : Distribution of Caste or Tribe or Community by Average Educational Score per Head

Caste/Tribe/Community	Average per head educational score		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Gujar	0.56	0.89	0.11
Chamar	0.64	1.18	0.09
Bhangi	0.34	0.59	0.14
Nai	0.77	1.14	0.33
Lohar	0	0	NIL
Sunar	0	0	NIL
Muslim	0.31	0.56	0
Total	0.55	0.89	0.11

Table 12·1 : Distribution of Households by Occupation of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Occupation of head of household	Number of household	Population			Average educational score					
					Per head			Per household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cultivator	50	334	188	146	0.52	0.85	0.10	3.48	3.20	0·28
Labourer	13	61	29	32	0.38	0.79	0.00	1.77	1.77	0.00
Agricultural Labourer	1	15	6	9	0.53	1.00	0·22	8.00	6.00	2.00
Chowkidar	3	15	9	6	0.53	0.78	0.17	2.67	2.33	0·33
Contractor in Stone quarry	3	24	15	9	0·83	1.20	0.22	6.67	6.00	0.67
Sweeper	3	16	6	10	0.31	0.50	0.20	1.67	1.00	0.67
Shopkeeper	3	15	9	6	1.00	1.44	0.33	5.00	4.33	0.67
Barber	2	8	4	4	0·75	1.25	0.25	3.00	2.50	0.50
Tailor	1	16	9	7	0.31	0.56	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
Blacksmith	1	1	1	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
Peon	1	4	1	3	0.75	2.00	0.33	3.00	2.00	1.00

Table 12.1 : Distribution of Households by Occupation of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Occupation of head of household	Number of household	Population			Average educational score					
		Total	Male	Female	Per head			Per household		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fireman	1	4	2	2	1.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
Gateman	1	4	3	1	0.25	0.33	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Moneylender	1	1	1	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
Goldsmith	1	1	1	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
Milker	1	7	4	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sepoy in army	1	4	2	2	1.00	1.50	0.50	4.00	3.00	1.00
Dependent	8	67	43	24	0.76	1.12	0.13	6.38	6.00	0.38
Total	95	597	333	264	0.55	0.82	0.11	3.44	3.14	0·30

Table 12·3 : Distribution of Households by Caste or Tribe or Community and Average Educational Score

Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Number of households	Average educational score								
		Population			Per head			Per household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujar	69	461	264	197	0.56	0.89	0.11	3.71	3.43	0.30
Chamar	12	67	34	33	0.64	1.18	0.09	3.58	3.33	0.25
Bhangi	8	38	17	21	0.34	0.59	0.14	1.63	1.25	3.75
Nai	3	13	7	6	0.77	1-14	0.33	3.33	2.67	0.67
Lohar	1	1	1	0	0	0	—	0	0	—
Sunar	1	1	1	0	0	0	—	0	0	—
Muslim	1	16	9	7	0.31	0·56	0	5.00	5.00	0
Total	95	597	333	264	0.55	0·89	0.11	3.44	3.14	0.31

Table 12·4 : Distribution of Households by Type and Average Educational Score

Type of household	Number of households	Population			Educational score per head			Educational score per household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nuclear	40	182	105	77	0.53	0.86	0.09	2.43	2.25	0.18
Supplemented nuclear	8	48	26	27	0.40	0.69	0.05	2.38	2.25	0.13
Sub-nuclear	1	4	3	1	1.25	1.67	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
Single person	3	3	3	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
Supplemented Sub-nuclear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collateral joint	3	27	14	13	0.56	1.07	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
Supplemented collateral joint	4	27	15	12	0.56	0.93	0.08	3.75	3.50	0.25
Lineal joint	25	192	100	92	0.58	1.00	0.13	4.48	4.00	0.48
Supplemented line joint	3	40	26	14	0.80	1.00	0.43	10.67	8.67	2.00
Lineal collateral joint	6	65	36	29	0.45	0.75	0.07	4.83	4.50	0.33

Table 12·4 : Distribution of Households by Type and Average Educational Score

Type of household	Number of households	Population			Educational score per head			Educational score per household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Supplemented lineal collateral joint Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Widow (head) with married son and unmarried daughters	1	3	2	1	1.33	2.00	0.00	1.33	2.00	0.00
(ii) Nuclear family with two married sisters	1	6	3	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	95	597	333	264	0.55	0.89	0.11	3.44	3.14	0.30

Table 12·6 : Distribution of Households by Migration Status by Place of Last Residence of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Migration status by place of last residence	Number of households	Population			Average educational score per head			Average educational score per household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Non-migrant										
Born in the same village. Those who have no last residence	63	400	218	182	0.58	0.98	0.10	3.67	3.38	0.29
Migrant										
Last residence outside the village but in the same district	2	8	4	4	0.50	0.75	0.25	2.00	1.50	0.50
Other district of the same State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other state										
Haryana	3	19	11	8	0.26	0.45	0	1.67	1.67	0
Total	68	427	233	194	0.56	0.95	0.10	3.53	3.25	0.28

Table 12.8 : Distance of Place of Birth of Head of Household from the village and average per Head Educational Score

Distance of place of birth from the village (Kms.)	Average per head educational score		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Same village	0.58	0.98	0.10
0—4	0.80	1.00	0.50
5—9	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—
15—19	0	0	Nil
20—29	—	—	—
30+	0.24	0.45	0
Total	0.56	0.95	0.10

Table 12.9 : Knowledge of Subsidiary Language and Average Educational Score

Mother Tongue	Total speakers			Speakers of Subsidiary Languages					
				Language I : English					
				Number			Average Educational score		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Famale	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindi	427	233	194	7	7	—	3.00	3.00	—
Total	427	233	194	7	7	—	3.00	3.00	—

Table 12·9 : Knowledge of Subsidiary Language and Average Educational Sco

Speakers of Subsidiary Languages												
Language II : Urdu						Language III : English and Urdu						
Number			Average Educational score			Number			Average Educational score			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
2	2	—	1.50	1.50	—	1	1	—	1.00	1.00	—	
2	2	—	1.50	1.50	—	1	1	—	1.00	1.00	—	

Table 13.2 : Distribution of Students by Course/Level/Class and Age

Course/level/class	Age-Group	Number of students		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
K.G./Pre. Primary	5 –9	5	5	—
	10–14	—	—	—
	15–19	—	—	—
	20 +	—	—	—
Primary	5– 9	23	15	8
	10–14	25	22	3
	15–19	—	—	—
	20 +	—	—	—
Junior Basic	5– 9	—	—	—
	10–14	—	—	—
	15–19	—	—	—
	20 +	—	—	—
Middle/Junior Secondary	5– 9	—	—	—
	10–14	10	10	—
	15–19	2	2	—
	20 +	—	—	—
Senior Basic	5– 9	—	—	—
	10–14	—	—	—
	15–19	—	—	—
	20 +	—	—	—
Secondary	5– 9	—	—	—
(*i*) Humanities	10–14	—	—	—
	15–19	10	10	—
	20 +	—	—	—

Table 13.2 : Distribution of Students by Course/Level/Class and Age

Course/level/class	Age-Group	Number of Students		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
(*ii*) Science	5— 9	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—
	15—19	1	1	—
	20 +	—	—	—
(*iii*) Unspecified	5— 9	—	—	—
	10—14	1	1	—
	15—19	—	—	—
	20 +	1	1	—
Post-Secondary	—	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total	5— 9	28	20	8
	10—14	36	33	3
	15—19	13	13	—
	20 +	1	1	—
Grand Total		78	67	11

Table 14.0 : Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers by Sex, Caste or Tribe or Community and Broad age-group

Caste/Tribe/ Community	0–14						15–59						60+					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu																		
Gujar	2	2	—	241	131	110	131	127	4	146	24	122	12	12	—	11	6	5
Chamar	2	—	2	35	14	21	29	18	11	15	7	8	—	—	—	2	2	—
Bhangi	4	2	2	22	7	15	21	10	11	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	9	4	5	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lohar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam																		
Muslim	—	—	—	9	4	5	6	6	—	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	4	4	316	160	156	192	166	26	171	32	139	13	13	—	14	8	6

Table 14.2 : Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers by Migrant Status with Reference to Last Residence, Broad Age-Groups and Sex

Migrant status with reference to last residence	0—14						15—59						60+						Total all ages			
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers		Non-workers	
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Non-migrant																						
Same village	6	3	3	215	109	106	108	103	5	28	18	10	7	7	—	5	4	1	113	8	131	117
Migrant																						
Other village of the same district	—	—	—	13	6	7	8	7	1	16	2	14	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	8	22
State 1																						
Haryana																						
District 1																						
Faridabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
District 2																						
Rohtak	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
District 3																						
Gurgaon	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	2	9	36	1	35	—	—	—	4	1	3	2	10	2	38

Table 14.2 : Description of Workers and Non-Workers by Migrant Status with Reference to Last Residence, Broad Age-Groups and Sex

Migrant status with reference to last residence	0—14						15—59						60+						Total all ages			
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers		Non-workers	
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
State 2																						
Nagaland																						
Nagahills	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
State 3																						
Rajasthan																						
District 1																						
Alwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
District 2																						
Ganganagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
State 4																						
Gujrat																						
District 1																						
Baroda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
State 5																						
Uttar Pradesh																						
District 1																						
Meerut	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	6
District 2																						
Bulandsher	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	29	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	29
Total	7	3	4	230	117	113	136	117	19	121	21	100	7	7	—	10	5	5	127	23	143	218

Table 14.3 : Workers and Non-Workers by Mother Tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Mother-tongue	Illiterate						Literate (without educational level)					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	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
Hindi	94	71	23	277	75	202	14	14	—	55	41	14
Total	94	71	23	277	75	202	14	14	—	55	41	14

Primary						Middle					
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
21	21	—	17	15	2	13	13	—	10	10	—
21	21	—	77	15	2	13	13	—	10	10	—

Table 14.3 : Workers and Non-Workers by Mother Tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Mother-tongue	Matriculation or Higher Secondary					Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree						
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Hindi	6	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree						Graduates and above					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	39
	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total					
Workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
50	51	52	53	54	55
150	127	23	361	143	218
150	127	23	361	143	218

Table 14.4 : Distribution of Non-workers by Sex, Age and Type of Activity

Age-Group	Full-time Student			Household duty			Dependent			Infant			Disabled			Retired		
	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
0—14	81	67	14	30	4	26	179	83	96	26	6	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	16	16	—	28	2	26	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	—	—	—	18	—	18	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—29	—	—	—	23	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—39	—	—	—	33	—	33	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
40—49	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
50—59	—	—	—	18	—	18	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
60 +	—	—	—	3	—	3	11	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	97	83	14	172	6	166	203	101	102	26	6	20	2	1	1	1	1	—

Table 14.4 : Distribution of Non-workers by Sex, Age and Type of Activity

Rentier having independent means			Beggar			Vagrant			Inmate of Institution			Others			Total
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	316
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	501

Table 15.0 : Travel Index of persons, Males and Females of the Village by Caste/Tribe/Community

Caste/Tribe/Community	Travel Index		
	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Gujar	110.42	155.38	53.14
Chamar	109.00	193.28	19.76
Bhangi	39.33	49.58	32.5
Nai	90.38	73·57	110.00
Lohar *	15.00	15.00	NIL
Muslim	206.25	200.00	214.29
Total	108.06	151.52	55.87

* Single member Household

Table 15.5 : Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females by Occupation

Occupation Status	Persons			Travel Index		
	Total	males	females	Total	males	females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator	256	143	113	108.66	152 38	52.06
Labourer	50	23	27	23.10	29.30	17.81
Chowkidar	8	4	4	91.50	92.75	90.25
Barber	8	4	4	75.00	50.00	100.00
Tailor	16	9	7	206.25	200.00	214.29
Sweeper	10	3	7	44.00	56.67	38.57
Peon	4	1	3	77.50	160.00	50.00
Shop-keeper	7	4	3	661.43	1055.00	136.67
Contractor in Stone-quarry	16	10	6	63.06	20.50	134.00
Fireman	4	2	2	762.50	1515.00	10.00
Gateman	4	3	1	15.00	16.67	10.00
Money lander	1	1	NIL	70.00	70.00	NIL
Blacksmith	1	1	NIL	15.00	15.00	NIL
Dependent	42	25	17	70.37	96.20	32.35
Total	427	233	194	155.00	151.52	55.87

Table 17.0 Occupation and Distance from Place of Work

Occupation	Number of workers whose place of work is (k.m.)						
	Less than 1 km.	1-2 kms	3-5 kms	6-10 kms	11-15 kms	16-25 kms	26+kms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator	23	1	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Labourer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer in stone-quarry	14	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bus conductor	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepoy in army	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk in Govt. office	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chowkidar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Goldsmith	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentice in barber's shop	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmith	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milker	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal & animal drawn vehicle driver etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	64	3	—	—	1	2	1

Table 17.1 : Occupation and Mode of Transport to place of work and Time taken.

Occupation	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach															
	On foot				By bus				By cycle				By camel			
	30 min. or less	31 min. to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour	30 min. or less	31 min. to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour	30 min. or less	31 min. to 1 hr.	1 hour to 1½ hr.	more than 1½ hr.	30 min. or less	31 min. to 1 hr.	1 hour to 1½ hr.	more than 1½ hr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cultivator	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural labourer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer in stone quarry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus conductor	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepoy in army	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop-keeper	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk in govt. office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17.1 : Occupation and Mode of Transport to place of work and Time taken

Occupation	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach															
	On foot				By bus				By cycle				By camel			
	30 min. or less	31 min. to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour	30 min. or less	31 min. to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour	30 min. or less	31 min. to 1 hour	1 hour to 1 hour	more than 1½ hour	30 min. or less	31 min. to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Goldsmith	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentice in barber's shop	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmith	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milker	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal & animal drawn vehicle driver etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	65	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

Table 18.0 : Leisure Time Activity of Workers by Religion, Age and Sex

Religion	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex											
		14 Years & below			15-19 Years			20-24 Years			25-34 Years		
		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
Hindu													
	To chit-chat	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To play cards	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—
	To take rest	1	1	—	6	4	2	10	7	3	13	13	—
Islam													
	To take rest	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	2	—
	Total	1	1	—	9	7	2	13	2	4	17	17	—

35-44 Years			45-59 Years			60+ Years			Total		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	5	1
12	11	1	9	9	—	6	6	—	57	51	6
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
4	13	1	11	11	—	6	6	—	71	64	7

Table 18.6 : Leisure Time Activity as Related to Occupation, Age and Sex

Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex											
		14 Years & below			15-19 Years			20-24 Years			25-34 Years		
		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
Cultivator	To take rest	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	4	4	—
	To play cards	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural labourer	To take rest	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer in stone-quarry	To take rest	1	1	—	2	—	2	5	2	3	4	4	—
	To play cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Bus conductor	To chit-chat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sweeper	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepoy in army	To take rest	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Tea-shop owner	To chit-chat	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To play cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 18·6 : Leisure Time Activity as Related to Occupation, Age and Sex

Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex											
		14 Years & below			15-19 Years			20-24 Years			25-34 Years		
		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
Tailor	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	—
Clerk in govt. Office	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Chowkidar	To play cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goldsmith	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentice in barber shop	To take rest	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmith	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milker	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal & animal drawn vehicle driver etc.	To take rest	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	1	—	9	7	2	13	9	4	17	17	—

Table 18·6 : Leisure Time Activity as Related to Occupation, Age and Sex

Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex											
		35-44 Years			45-59 Years			60+ Years			Total		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Cultivator	To take rest	5	5	—	4	4	—	5	5	—	22	22	—
	To play cards	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Agricultural labourer	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Labourer in stone-quarry	To take rest	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	8	6
	To play cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Bus conductor	To chit-chat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sweeper	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Sepoy in army	To take rest	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Tea-shop owner	To chit-chat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	To play cards	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	To take rest	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

Table 18·6 : Leisure Time Activity as Related to Occupation, Age and Sex

Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex											
		35-44 Years			45-59 Years			60+Years			Total		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Tailor	To take rest	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Clerk in govt. Office	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Chowkidar	To play cards	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Goldsmith	To take rest	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Apprentice in barber shop	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Blacksmith	To take rest	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Barber	To take rest	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Milker	To take rest	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	To take rest	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Animal & animal drawn vehicle driver etc.	To take rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Total	14	13	1	14	14	—	6	6	—	71	64	7

Table 19.5 : Number of Workers Seeking Employment by Nature of Present Occupation and Age-Group

Occupation Category	All Workers						0-14					
	Number of Workers			Seeking Employment			Number of Workers			Seeking Employment		
	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
Cultivator	24	24	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural labourer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer	16	9	7	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmith	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 19.5 : Number of Workers Seeking Employment by Nature of Present Occupation and Age-Group

Occupation Category	All Workers						0-14					
	Number of Workers			Seeking Employment			Number of Workers			Seeking Employment		
	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
Tailor	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milker	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentice in barber shop	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus conductor	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepoy in army	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea-shop owner	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goldsmith	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal & animal drawn vehicle driver etc.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	71	64	7	7	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Table 19.5 : Number of Workers Seeking Employment by Nature of Present Occupation and Age-Group

Occupation Category	15-24						25-34					
	Number of workers			Seeking employment			Number of workers			Seeking employment		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cultivator	5	5	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Agricultural labourer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer	8	2	6	1	1	—	5	5	—	2	2	—
Chowkidar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotractor in stone-quarry	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Table 19.5 : Number of Workers Seeking Employment by Nature of Present Occupation and Age-Group

Occupation Category	15-24						25-34					
	Number of Workers			Seeking Employment			Number of Workers			Seeking Employment		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Tailor	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milker	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Apprentice in barber shop	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus conductor	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sepoy in army	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tea-shop owner	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goldsmith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal & animal drawn vehicle driver etc.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	16	6	2	2	—	17	17	—	2	2	—

Table 19·5 : Number of Workers Seeking Employment by Nature of Present Occupation and Age-Group

Occupation Category	35-50						50+					
	Number of Workers			Seeking Employment			Number of Workers			Seeking Employment		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cultivator	9	9	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	1	1	—
Agricultural labourer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmith	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Clerk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 19.5 : Number of Workers Seeking Employment by Nature of Present Occupation and Age-Group

Occupation Category	35-50						50+					
	Number of Workers			Seeking Employment			Number of Workers			Seeking Employment		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Sweeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milker	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Apprentice in barber shop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus conductor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepoy in army	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea-shop owner	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Goldsmith	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Animal & animal drawn vehicle driver etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19	18	1	—	—	—	12	12	—	3	3	—

Table 19.7 : Number of Workers Seeking Employment by Nature of Industry and Age-Group

Nature of Industry	All workers						0—14						15—24					
	Workers			Seeking Employment			Workers			Seeking Employment			Workers			Seeking Employment		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Trade and Commerce	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defence Services	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Peon in Government Office	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Activities not adequately defined	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Total :	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—

Table 19.7 : Number of Workers Seeking Employment by Nature of Industry and Age-Group

Nature of Industry	25—34						35-50						50+					
	Workers			Seeking Employment			Workers			Seeking Employment			Workers			Seeking Employment		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Trade and Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Defence Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon in Government Office	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Chowkidar	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Activities not adequately defined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	3	—

Table 19.10 : Number of Persons (both Workers and Non-Workers) Seeking Employment by Age, Sex, Educational Level and Registration with Employment Exchange

Educational level of workers and non-workers	Seeking employment and registered with employment exchange							
	Age Group							
	Upto 14		15—24		25—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Workers								
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Hr. Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tech. diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 19.10 : Number of Persons (both Workers and Non-Workers) Seeking Employment by Age, Sex, Educational Level and Registration with Employment Exchange

Educational level of workers and non-workers	Seeking Employment and registered with Employment Exchange							
	Age Group							
	Upto 14		15—24		25—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Non-workers								
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Literate without Educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Hr. Sec.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-tech. Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tech. Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Non-workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Table 19.10 : Number of Persons (both Workers and Non-Workers) Seeking Employment by Age, Sex, Educational Level and Registration with Employment Exchange

Educational level of workers and non-workers	Seeking Employment and registered with employment exchange							
	Age group							
	Upto 14		15—24		25—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Workers	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Hr. Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tech. diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total workers	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—

Table 19.10 : Number of Persons (both Workers and Non-Workers) Seeking Employment by Age, Sex, Educational Level and Registration with Employment Exchange

Educational level of workers and non-workers	Seeking employment and registered with employment exchange							
	Age group							
	Upto 14		15–24		25–34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Non-workers								
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Hr. Sec.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tech. Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tech. Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Non-workers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—

Table 19.11 : Number of Persons (both Workers and Non-Workers) Seeking Employment by Educational Level, Sex and Marital Status

Educational Level	Number of persons seeking employment whose marital status is								
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Seeking employment for first time									
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Hr. Sec.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 19.11: Number of Persons (both workers and Non-Workers) Seeking Employment by Educational Level, Sex and Marital Status

Educational Level	Number of persons seeking employment whose marital status is								
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Seeking employment but have previous employment back-ground									
Illiterate	—	—	—	.5	.5	—	—	—	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Hr. Sec.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-tech. diploma of certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	2	2	—	6	6	—	—	—	—

Table 19.11 : Number of Persons (both Workers and Non-Workers) Seeking Employment by Educational Level, Sex and Marital Status

Educational Level	Number of persons seeking employment whose marital Status is									
	Separated			Divorced			Unspecified			Total
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Seeking employment for first time										
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Hr. Sec.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tech. diploma of certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table 19.11 : Number of Persons (both Workers and Non-Workers) Seeking Employment by Educational Level, Sex and Marital Status

Educational Level	Number of persons seeking employment whose marital status is									Total
	Separated			Divorced			Unspecified			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Seeking employment but have previous employment background										
Iiliterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Matriculation or Hr. Sec.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-tech. diploma of certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Grand Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

Table 19.16 : Occupation Consonance of Persons Seeking Employment with Present Employment by the type of Occupation sought

Description of occupation sought	Number where employment sought is in consonance with the present employment			Number where employment sought is not in consonance with the present employment		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Trade and Commerce	—	—	—	1	1	—
Defence services (sepoy in Army)	—	—	—	1	1	—
Peon in government office	—	—	—	2	2	—
Chowkidar	—	—	—	2	2	—
Activities not adequately defined	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	—	—	—	7	7	—

Table 20.0 : Household Defaulting in Enrolling School going Children by Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Caste/Tribe Community of Head of the Household	Number of household having children of school going age (5-14 yrs)			Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households male and female children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	Number of household with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send female only to school
	male only	female only	male and female both					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Gujar	15	7	20	6	6	3	1	6
Chamar	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	2
Bhangi	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	1
Nai	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17	12	27	6	10	3	1	9

Table 20.1: Household Default Consistancy in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Educational Level, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household*

Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household	Number of Households with both Male and Female children of school going age	Number of household having default consistency where educational level of head of household							
		Illiterate	Literate without eduational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculate or Hr. Sec.	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Techinal diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu									
Gujar	20	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam									
Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

*(If both male and female children of school going age are not enrolled in school it may (be termed as default consistency).

**Single member household

Table 20.2 : Household Default Inconsistency in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Educational Level and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household*

Religion/Caste/Tribe Community of Head of the Household	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age	No. of households showing default inconsistency where educational level of head of household is							
		Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculate or higher secondary	Non-technical diploma of certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu									
Gujar	20	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam									
Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—

* If all the male children of school going age are enrolled in school but not female children it may be termed as default inconsistency

** Single member household

Table 20.3 : Household Default Inconsistency (Unstructured) in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Educational Level and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of the Household

Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age	No. of household showing default inconsistency (unstructured) where educational level of head of the household							
		Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujar	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lohar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muslim	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Note : If some male and female children are enrolled and not others it may be termed as default inconsistency (unstructured).

Table 20.4: Household Default Consistency in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Occupation, Caste Status and Religion of Head of the Household

Occupation of head of head household	Number of households with both male and female children school going age	Number of household showing default consistency where head of household is					
		Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Other Hindu	Other Christian	Muslim	Other Religion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator	15	—	—	3	—	—	—
Labourers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop keeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	—	—	3	—	—	—

Table 20:5 : Household Default Inconsistency in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Occupation, Caste Status and Religion

Occupation of head of household	Number of household with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default in consistency where head of household is					
		Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Other Hindu	Other Christian	Muslim	Other religion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator	15	—	—	5	—	—	—
Labourer	4	—	2	1	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stone quarry	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop-keeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	—	3	6	—	—	—

Table 20.6 : Household Default Inconsistency (unstructured) enrolling Children in School as Related to Occupation, Caste Status and Religion of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default in consistency (unstructured) where head of household is					
		Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Other Hindu	Other Christian	Muslim	Other Religion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivators	15	—	—	5	—	—	—
Labourers	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in Stone-quarry	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop keeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tailor	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Non-worker	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total	27	—	1	9	—	1	

Table 20.7 : Reasons for Non-enrolment of children in school by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Member of households where there are male and Female children of school going age (5—14 Years)			Number of households where there are both male and female children and are both not sent to school for					
				Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3	Reason 4	Reason 5	Reason 6
	Male children only	Female children only	Both male & Female children	Still very young & there is no school for girls	Naughty children parent are now thinking to send them school	Parents consider them under age	Male children help in culti-vation & for female parents are not interes-ted to send to school	Do not give education to girls Parents are now thinking to send male children to school	Children do not take in-terest in study and house-hold work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivator	13	7	15	—	1	1	1	1	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shop-keeper	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-worker	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17	12	27	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 20.7 : Reasons for Non-enrolment of children in school by Occupation of Head of Household

Number of households where there are both male and female children of school going age and male children are sent to school and not female children for					Number of households where there are both male and female children of school going age but only female children are going to school and not male children for	
Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3	Reason 4	Reason 5	Reason 1	Reason 2
Parents do not think that daughters should go to school as there is not much utility	Parents consider them still underage	Helps in household work due to poor economic condition	In parents opinion it is bad to study with boys as there is no separate school for girls	Due to the mother's illness she has to look after the household work	Due to mental & Physical weakness	Male children help in household work
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	2	—	1	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	2	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2	2	1	1	2	1

Table 20.7 : Reasons for Non-enrolment of children in school by Occupation of Head of Household

Number of households where there are only male children of school going age and they are not sent to school for				Number of households where there are only female children of school going age and they are not sent to school for			
Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3	Reason 4	Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3	Reason 4
Parents are not interested	Education is not imparted properly in the village school	Parents consider them underage	Parents are now thinking to send them to school	Parents do not appreciate female education	Helps in household work	Poor economic condition	Parents consider them still underage
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	3	2	1	4	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	3	3	1	5	2	1	3

Table 20.8 : Never Attendance and Discontinuation after Ever Attendance of Children of School Going Age by Age, Sex and Reason

Age (in years)	Total number of school going children who never attended & discontinued studies		Never Attendance (Male)					
			Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3	Reason 4	Reason 5	Reason 6
	Male	Female	Lack of interest of the child in study	Parents consider them still very young	Parents are now thinking to send them to school	Parents are not interested to send the children to school	Due to poor economic condition	Naughty children, parents are now thinking to send them to school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	8	5	—	3	—	1	1	—
6	4	10	—	2	—	1	1	—
7	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
8	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
9	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
12	5	5	—	—	1	1	—	1
13	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	2	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	59	1	7	1	3		1

Table 20.8 : Never Attendance and Discontinuation after Ever Attendance of Children of School Going Age by Age, Sex and Reason

Never Attendance (Female)								
Reason 7	Reason 8	Reason 9	Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3	Reason 4	Reason 5	Reason 6
Education is not properly imparted in the village school	Helps in household work and cultivation	Because of mental and physical weakness	Parents consider them still under age	Parents do not appreciate female education	Helps in household work	There is no separate school for girls	Due to poor economic condition helps in household work	Parents are now thinking to send them to school
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	5	3	1	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	1
3	2	2	7	28	10	2	2	3

Table 20.8 : Never Attendance and Discontinuation after Ever Attendance of Children of School Going Age by Age, Sex and Reason

		Discontinuation after attendance (M)				Discontinuation after attendance (F)	
Reason 7	Reason 8	Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3	Reason 4	Reason 1	Reason 2
In parents opinion it is bad to study with boys as there is no separate school for girls	Due to mothers illness she has to look after the household work	Failed for a number of times in the same class	Because disinterested	Due to lack of helping hand at home	Not stated	Not willing to attend the school	Not stated
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1

Table 20.1 : Discontinuation of Education of Children and Class upto which Read, Age and Sex by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Age-group of discontinuance	Number discontinuing when in class									
		Male					Female				
		I	II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII	I	II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cultivator	5-9 Yrs.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	10-12 Yrs.	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13-14 Yrs.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Total	1	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—

Table 20.10 : Discontinuation of Education of Children and Class upto which Read, Age Sex and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Age-group of discontinuance	Number of discontinuing when in class									
		Male					Female				
		I	II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII	I	II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gujar	5-9 Years	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	10-12 Years	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13-14 Years	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total		1	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—

Table 21.0 : Age at Marriage and Time of Marriage

Duration of marriage	Average age of married		Number of males and females married at the age							
			Below 10 Yrs.		10-12		13-15		16-18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Within										
15 Years	18	14	—	1	1	8	7	5	6	8
15-29 Years	18	12	—	3	1	8	6	7	7	—
30+ Years	16	10	—	4	2	6	5	1	3	—
Total	52	36	—	8	4	22	18	13	16	8

19-21		22-24		25-29		30-34		35+	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

Table 21.1 : Average Age at Marriage as Related to Sex, Educational Level and Time of Marriage

Educational level	Number of married		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	Male	Female	Earlier than 30 Yrs.	15-29 Yrs.	Within 15 Yrs.	Earlier than 30 Yrs.	15-29 Yrs.	Within 15 Yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	34	50	16	18	19	10	12	14
Literate without educational level	5	1	15	18	13	—	—	11
Primary	7	—	17	17	20	—	—	—
Middle	7	—	—	17	16	—	—	—
Matriculation or Hr. sec.	3	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 21.2 : Age at Marriage as Related to Distance of Place of Birth from the Village

Distance of place of birth (in kms)	Average age of married		Number of males and females married at the age							
			below 10 Yrs.		10-12 Yrs.		13-15 Yrs.		16-18 Yrs.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—5	17	13	—	—	4	2	18	—	15	1
6—10	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
11—20	—	10	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
21—50	18	12	—	3	—	6	—	3	1	4
51+	—	13	—	4	—	9	—	10	—	3
Total			—	8	4	22	18	13	16	8

Table 21.2 : Age at Marriage as Related to Distance of Place of Birth from the Village

	Number of males and females married at the age									
	19-21 Yrs.		22-24 Yrs.		25-29 Yrs.		30-34 Yrs.		35+ Yrs.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0—5	13	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

Table 21.3 : Age at First Marriage as Related to Present Age

Present age of married persons	Average age at marriage		Number of males and females married at the age					
			Below 15 Yrs.		15-17 Yrs.		18-19 Yrs.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Upto 19	15	12	2	9	1	1	—	—
20—24	17	15	3	2	1	5	5	—
25—29	19	14	—	3	4	1	—	1
30—34	19	13	—	7	3	3	—	—
35—44	18	12	1	10	9	1	1	—
45—59	17	10	2	7	4	—	2	—
60—64	14	12	2	1	1	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			10	39	23	11	8	1

Table 21.3 : Age at First Marriage as Related to Present Age

	Number of males and females married at the age							
	20-24 Yrs.		25-29 Yrs.		30-34 Yrs.		35+ Yrs.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Upto 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22—29	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
45—59	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
60—64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

Table 21.4 : Average Age at Marriage as Related to Caste or Tribe or Community and Time of Marriage

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of married		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	Male	Female	Earlier than 30 Yrs.	15-29 Yrs.	Within 15 Yrs.	Earlier than 30 Yrs.	15-29 Yrs.	Within 15 Yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujar	42	37	15	18	17	10	12	14
Chamar	6	5	—	18	17	—	9	14
Bhangi	3	4	—	17	23	—	12	11
Nai	1	1	—	—	15	—	—	
Muslim	5	4	18	—	20	8	—	13

Table 22.0 : Households Whose Close Relations are staying outside by Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community and Age of Head of Household

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community	Total number of households	Number of households whose close relatives are staying outside and where age of head of household is					
		below 25 years	25—29 years	30—34 years	35—44 years	45—59 years	60+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	24	—	—	1	3	3	2
Chamar	4	—	1	—	2	—	—
Bhangi	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
Nai	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lohar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
To	35	—	1	2	7	4	2

Note : Close relations are father, mother, son, unmarried daughter.

Table No. 22.1 : Households Whose Close Relations are staying Outside by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and state of Origin of Head of Household

Religion and Caste Tribe/Community	Total number of households	Number of households whose close relations are staying outside and where state of origin of head of household is	
		Delhi	Haryana
1	2	3	4
Hindu :			
Gujar	24	9	44
Chamar	4	3	4
Bhangi	3	1	1
Nai	2		11
Lo_ar	1		11
Islam :			
Muslim	1	1	11
	1	1	11
Total	35	13	3

Table 22.4 : Households whose Close Relations are Staying Outside by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and Place of Last Residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Total number of households	Number of households whose close relationsu are staying outside and where place of last residence of head of household is		
		Delhi	Haryana	
		Same village (Mandi)	Outside village but same district	District Gurgaon
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Gujar	24	9	—	—
Chamar	4	3	—	—
Bhangi	3	1	—	1
Nai	2	—	1	—
Lohar	1	—	—	1
Islam				
Muslim	1	—	—	—
Total	35	13	1	2

Table 22·1 : Households whose Close Relations are Staying Outside bo Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and whose Heads of Households are in Occupational Category

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	number of households	Number of households whose close relations are staying outside and whose heads are in occupation					
		Labourer in stone quarry	Cultivator	Chowkidar	Blacksmith	Labourer	Non-worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	24	—	7	—	—	1	1
Chamar	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lohar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	35	5	7	1	1	1	1

Table 22.11: Particulars of Close Relations Staying Outside by Occupation of Head of Household and Nature of Relations with Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Total number of households	Nature of close relations staying outside who are related to head of household						
		Father	Motner	Son	Daughter	Unmarried brother	Unmarried sister	others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Labourer in stone quarry	5	2	4	1	—	3	2	—
Cultivator	20	3	3	2	—	2	3	—
Chowkidar	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmith	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Labourer	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	35	7	7	6	—	6	5	—

Table 22.12 : Particulars of Close Relations Staying Outside by Age, and Relation to Head of Household

Age	Number staying outside who are related to head of household as									
	Father	Mother	Husband	Wife	Son	Unmarried daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kin.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
10—14	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	7
15—24	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	7
25—34	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
35—59	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
60+	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total	7	7	—	—	6	—	6	5	—	31

Table 22.14 : Particulars of Close Relations Staying Outside by Educational Level and Relation to Head of Household

Educational level of persons staying outside	Number of persons staying outside who are closely related to head of household as									
	Father	Mother	Husband	Wife	Son	Unmarried daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kin	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	7	7	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	22
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	8
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Matriculation or higher secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 22.14 : Particulars of Close Relations Staoiug Outside cy Educational Level and Relation th Head of Horsehold

Educational level of persons staying outsldc	Number of persons staying outside wha are closely relased to head of honsehold as									
	Father	Mother	Husband	Wife	Son	Upmarried daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kin	Tatal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teehnical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	7	—	—	6	—	6	5	—	31

Tale 22.15 : Particulars of Close Relations Staying Outside where Students by Course of Study and Nature of Educational Institution

Nature of educational institutions	Number of households whose children are staying outside	Number of chidren staying outside		No of close relations who are studying course	
		Male	Female	3rd class	8th class
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nursery school	—	—	—	—	—
Primary school	—	—	—	—	—
Middle school	2	2	—	1	1
Secondary/higher secondary	1	1	—	—	1
Degree college	—	—	—	—	—
Post-graduate centre	—	—	—	—	—
Technical institution (diploma)	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering college	—	—	—	—	—
Medical college	—	—	—	—	—
University	—	—	—	—	—
Other post-secondary institution	—	—	—	—	—
Institution for physically and mentally handicapped	—	—	—	—	—
Training college	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	1	2

Table 22 16 : Particulars of Close Relations Staying Outside who are Students and who are Related to Head of Household

Nature of educational institutions	Number of close relations who are related to head of household as									
	Father	Mother	Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kin	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nursery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle school	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Secondary/higher secondary school	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Degree college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-graduate centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical institution (Diploma)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other post-secondary institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institution for physically and mentally handicapped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Training college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3

Table 22,17 ; Particulars of Non-workers Close Relations who are Staying Outside, by Nature of Activity and Relationship to Head of Household

Nature of activity of non-workers staying outside	Number who are related to head of household as									
	Father	Mother	Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kin	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Students	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Household duties	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8
Dependents	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	9
Infants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retired, rentiers, persons of independent means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beggars, vagrants etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inmates of institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	6	—	—	2	—	3	5	—	20

Table 22.18 : Particulars of Close Relations Staying Outside by Nature of Occupation and Relationship with Head of Household

Occupation	Number of close relations staying outside who are related to head of household as									
	Father	Mother	Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kin	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sepoy in army	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Labourer in stone-quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Cultivator	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Waterman	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Animal and animal drawn vehicle driver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Service worker	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	3	1	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	11

Table 22.21-: Number of Close Relations Staying Outside by Marital Status and Relations to Head of Household

Relation to head of household	Number staying outside whose marital status is						
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Unspecified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Father	—	5	2	—	—	—	7
Mother	—	4	3	—	—	—	7
Husband	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wife	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	3	3	—	—	—	—	6
Daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Sister	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other kin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	12	5	—	—		31

Table 22.22 : Number of Close Relations Staying Outside by Length of Time, Reason and Relation to the Head of Household

Relation to head of household	Number of close relations staying outside for					
	Less than 1 Yrs.	1-4 Years		5-9 Years		
	Reason 1	Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3
	Working in factory	Working in army	Studying outside	Due to mal-adjustment with the family members	Working in army	Studying outside
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Father	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mother	—	—	—	2	—	—
Husband	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wife	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	1	1	1	—	1	1
Daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sister	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other kin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	1	6	1	1

Table 22.22 : Number of Close Relations Stayina Outside by Length of Time, Reason and Relat on to the Head of Household

	Number of close relations staying outside for						
	10-19 Years			20+Years			Total
	Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3	Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3	
	son separated after marriage	Employed outside	Domestic reasons	Living with the other son/ brother	Domestic reasons	Separated after marriage	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Father	1	—	—	3	1	1	7
Mother	1	—	—	3	—	1	7
Husband	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wife	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	2	—	1	2	—	—	6
Sister	3	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other kin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	1	1	8	1	2	31

Table 22.32: Visit by Close Rslations During Last One Year by Duration of Present Residence and Frequency of Visit

Close relations at place from where migrated	No. of households having relations at Col. 1 at place from where the household migrated	No. of households which are staying in the village up to 4 years and have close relations as described at col. 1 in the place from where the household hails, who visited the household during the last one year				No. of households which are staying in the village up to 5-9 years and have close relations as described at col. 1. in the place from where the household hails, who visited the household during the last one year			
		Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	more than 6 times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	more than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Father	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mother	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Husband	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wife	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sister	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other kin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—
Total	31	1	...	—	1	2	2	—	—

Table 22.32 : Visit by Close Relations During Last One Year by Duration of Present Residence and Frequency of Visit

Close relations at place from where migrated	No. of households which are staying in the village upto 10-19 years and have close relations as described at col. 1, in the place from where the household hails, who visited the household during the last one year				No. of households which are staying in the village 20 + years and have close relations, as described in col. 1, in the place from where the household hails, who visited the household during the last one year			
	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	More than 6 times	Not once	1-3 times	3-6 times	More than 6 times
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Father	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mother	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Son	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
Daughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brother	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sister	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
ther kin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	20

Table 22.34 : Visit to Close Relation During Last One Year Duration of Stay in Present Residence and Frequency of Visit

Close relations at place from where migrated	Number of households having relation as at col. 1 at place of last residence	Number of households which are staying in the village upto 4 Yrs. and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the close relation during last one year				Number of households which are staying in the village 5-9 Yrs. and having close relations of household described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the relation during last one year			
		Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	more than 6 times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	more than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Father	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mother	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Husband	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wife	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	←	—
Sister	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other kin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	31	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—

Table 22.34 : Visit tc Close Relation During last One Year Duration of Stay in Present Residence and Frequency of Visit

Close relations at place from where migrated	Number of household which are staying in the town upto 10-19 Yrs. and having close relations of head of household described in col. 1, and at least one member of which visited the close relation during last one year				Number of households which are staying in the village 20+ Yrs. and having close relations of head of household described in col. ii and at least one member of which visited the close relation during last one year			
	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	more than 6 times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	more than 6 times
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Father	—	—	—	—	1	...	...	4
Mother	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	6
Husband	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—
Wife	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	1
Daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sister	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other kin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	20

Table 23.2 : Position of House of Selected Households with Reference to Floor by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Household and Problem Faced

Religion and caste/tribe/ community of head of household	Number of houses studied		Floor in the building			Problems because of the position with reference to floor			
			Number of household whose houses are in						
			Ground floor	1st floor	2nd floor	Drainage	Disposal of garbage	Water	Sanitation
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu									
Gujar	26*	one	24	—	—	21	10	10	2
		two	—	2	—	2	1	1	—
		three	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		four	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		five & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	4	one	4	—	—	4	2	3	—
		two	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		three	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		four	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		five & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* One Gujar household has two houses.

Table 23.2 : Position of House of Selected Households with Reference to Floor by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Household and Problem Faced

Religion and caste/tribe/ community of head of household	Number of houses studied		Floor in the building			Problems because of the position with reference to floor			
			Number of household whose houses are in						
			Ground floor	1st floor	2nd floor	Drainage	Disposal of garbage	Water	Sanitation
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu									
Bhangi	3	one	3	—	—	2	2	2	—
		two	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		three	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		four	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		five & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	1	one	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
		two	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		three	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		four	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		five & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam									
Muslim	1	one	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
		two	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		three	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		four	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		five & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	35								

Table 23.5 : Households Classified by Place of Last Residence of Head of Household and per Capita Floor Space

Place of last residence of head of household	Households		Per capita floor space					
			1 or less than one sq. feet		1—2 sq. feet		2—3 sq. feet	
	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Same village (Mandi)	32	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridabad	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	34	276	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 23.5 : Households Classified by Place of Last Residence of Head of Household and Per Capita Floor Space

place of last residence of head of household	4–5 sq. feet		6–9 sq. feet		10—15 sq. feet		16+ sq. feet	
	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Same village (Mandi)	...	...	...	...	4	31	28	219
(Mehrauli)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Faridabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
Total	...	...	...	...	4	31	30	245

Table 23.6 : Household Classified by Duration of Stay of Head of Household in Present Residence and per Capita Floor Space

Duration of stay	Households		Per capita floor space					
			1 or less than one sq, ft.		1–2 sq. ft.		2–3 sq. ft.	
	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1–4 years	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5–9 years	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
10–19 years	10	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
20+years	18	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	34	276	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 23.6 : Household Classified by Duration of Stay of Head of Household in Present Residence and Per Capita Floor Space

Duration of stay	4—5 sq. ft.		6—9 sq. ft.		10—15 sq. ft.		16+ sq. ft.	
	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members	Total number	number of members
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Less than I year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
5—9 years	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	25
10—19 years	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	79
20+years	...	...	...	...	2	18	16	135
Total	...	...	...	...	4	31	30	245

Table 23.7 : Households Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Per Capita Floor Space

Occupation of head of household	No. of households	Per capita floor space							
		1 or less than one sq. ft.		1-2 sq. ft.		2-3 sq. ft.		4-5 sq. ft.	
		Total number	No. of members	Total number	No. of members	Total number	No. of members	Total number	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivator	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop-keeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money lender	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firemen	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gॅekeeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 23.7 : Households Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Per Capita Floor Space

Occupation of head of household		Per capita floor space					
		6—9 sq. ft.		10—15 sq. ft.		16 + sq. ft.	
		Total number	No. of members	Total number	No. of members	Total number	No. of members
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cultivator	19	—	—	3	20	16	132
Shop-keeper	1	—	—	—	—	1	7
Labourer	4	—	—	—	—	4	25
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	1	7
Peon	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
Tailor	1	—	—	—	—	1	20
Money lender	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Firemen	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
Contractor	1	—	—	—	—	1	20
Gatekeeper	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
Dependent	2	—	—	1	11	1	10
Total	34	—	—	4	31	30	245

Table 23.15 : Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials of Floor, Wall, Roof and Ceiling by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and caste/Tribe/ community of head of household	Predominant material of floor				Predominant material of wall			
	Mud	Cement concrete	Marble stone	Burnt bricks	Grass, leaves, seeds or bomboo	Stone and mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Gujar	22	1	1	1	—	3	—	—
Chamar	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bhangi	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	31	1	1	1	—	5	—	—

Table 23.15 : Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials of Floor, Wall, Roof and Ceiling by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and caste/Tribe/ community of head of household	Predominant material of wall					Predominant material of roof			
	Burnt bricks and lime	G.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone and lime	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles slate shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbesto cement sheets
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hindu									
Gujar	2	—	17	3	—	4	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam									
Muslim	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	3	—	22	4	—	8	—	—	—

Table 23.15 : Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials of Floor, Wall, Roof and Ceiling by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and caste/Tribe/ commuuity of head of household	Predominant material of roof					Predominant material of ceiling		
	Brick and Lime	Stone	Stone and Lime	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated	Gross, leaves reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt brick or bamboo	Tiles slate shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Hindu								
Gujar	—	—	9		—	4	1	—
Chamar		—	—			3	—	—
Bhangi		—	2	1		—	1	—
Nai	1	—	—	—		—	—	—
Islam								
]		—	—	—		1	—	—
Total	1	—	11	14			2	—

Table 23.15 : Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials of Floor, Wall, Roof and Ceiling by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and caste/Tribe/ community of head of household	Predominant material of ceiling					Predominant material of Door and Window		
	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and Lime	Slate and wood	Stone and Lime	Concrete cement	All other materials and material not stated	Wood	Wood and iron
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Hindu								
Gujar	—	—	13	5	2	—	23	2
Chamar	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Bhangi	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Nai	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	15	5	4	—	32	2

Table 23.17 : Distribution of Houses Cross Classified by Predominant Matertals of Floor and Materials of Wall & Roof

Predominant material of floor	Houses cross-classified by Predominant materials of wall and roof								
	Wall								
	Grass leaves reeds or bamboo	Stone and mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G.I. sheets other metal sheets	Stone and lime	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mud	—	5	—	—	2	—	22	2	—
Cement concrete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Marble stone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Burnt-bricks	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	—	5	—	—	3	—	22	4	—

Table 23.17 : Distribution of Houses Cross Classified by Predominant Materials of Floor and Materials of Wall & Roof

Predominant material of floor	Houses cross classified by Predominant materials of wall and roof								
	Roof								
	Grass leaves, reeds thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles slate shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Stone and lime	Cement concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mud	8	—	—	—	1	—	11	11	—
Cement concrete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Marble stone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Burnt-bricks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	8	—	—	—	1	—	11	14	—

Table 23.18 : Households Classified by Number of Members, Number of Rooms Occupied and Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
		M	F		No. of house-holds	No. of member M	No. of member F	No. of house-holds	No. of member M	No. of member F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
Gujar	25	116	90	63	7	29	21	9	37	20
Chamar	4	11	14	5	3	9	10	1	2	4
Bhangi	3	6	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	1	3	3	2	—	—	—	1	3	3
Islam										
Muslim	1	11	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	147	129	83	10	38	31	11	42	27

Table 23.18 : Households Classified by Number of Members, Number of Rooms Occupied and Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five and above rooms		
	No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members	
		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hindu									
Gujar	3	13	17	4	19	21	2	18	11
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	2	5	8	1	1	5	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam									
Muslim	1	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	29	34	5	20	26	2	18	11

Table 23.23 : Availability of Amenities by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of Household	Amenities and Availability					
	Kitchen		Bath-room		Lavatory	
	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator	Not having	7	Not having	19	Not having	19
	Having separately	12	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Labourer	Not having	3	Not having	4	Not having	4
	Having separately	1	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Shop-keeper	Not having	—	Not having	—	Not having	1
	Having separately	1	Having separately	1	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—

Table 23.23 : Availability of Amenities by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of Household	Amenities and Availability					
	Kitchen		Bath-room		Lavatory	
	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Contractor in store quary	Not having	—	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	1	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Fireman	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Money-lender	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—

Table 23.23 : Availability of Amenities by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of Household	Amenities and Availability					
	Kitchen		Bath-room		Lavatory	
	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barber	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Gateman	Not having	—	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	1	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Tailor	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—

Table 23.23 : Availability of Amenities by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of Household	Amenities and Availability					
	Kitchen		Bath-room		Lavatory	
	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Peon	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Sweeper	Not having	—	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	1	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Dependent	Not having	1	Not having	2	Not having	2
	Having separately	1	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Total		34		34		34

Table 23.23 : Availability of Amenities by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of Household	Amenities and Availability					
	Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric current	
	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cultivator	Not having	19	Not having	19	Not having	17
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	2
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with otber household	—	Shares with other household	—
Labourer	Not having	4	Not having	4	Not having	4
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Shop-keeper	Not having	—	Not having	—	Not having	—
	Having separately	1	Having separately	1	Having separately	1
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—

Table 23.23 : Availability of Amenities by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of House hold	Amenities and Availability					
	Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric current	
	Availability	No. of house-hold	Availability	No. of heuse-hold	Availability	No. of house-hold
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Contractor in store quary	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Fireman	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Money-lender	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separatley	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—

Table 23.23 : Availability of Amenities by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of Household	Amenities and Availability					
	Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric current	
	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Barber	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Gateman	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Tailor	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—

Table 23.23 : Availability of Amenities by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of Household	Amenities and Availability					
	Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric current	
	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Peon	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	—
	Having separetely	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	1
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Sweeper	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Dependent	Not having	2	Not having	2	Not having	2
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—	Shares with other household	—
Total		34		34		34

Table 23.24 : Availability of Amenities by Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Amenities and Availability					
	Kitchen		Bath-room		Lavatory	
	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Gujar	Not having	9	Not having	24	Not having	25
	Having separately	16	Having separately	1	Having separately	—
	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—
Chamar	Not having	4	Not having	4	Not having	4
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—
Bhangi	Not having	1	Not having	3	Not having	3
	Having separately	2	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—

Table 23.24 Availability of Amenities by Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Amenities and Availability					
	Kitchen		Bath-room		Lavatory	
	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Nai	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having seperately	—
	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—
Islam						
Muslim	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—
Total		34		34		34

Table 23.24 : Availability of Amenities by Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Amenities and Availability					
	Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electricity current	
	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu						
Gujar	Not having	24	Not having	24	Not having	22
	Having separately	1	Having separately	1	Having separately	3
	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—
Chamar	Not having	4	Not having	4	Not having	3
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	1
	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—
Bhangi	Not having	3	Not having	3	Not having	2
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	1
	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—

Table 23.24 : Availability of Amenities by Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Amenities and Availability					
	Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electricity current	
	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds	Availability	No. of house-holds
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu						
Nai	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—
Islam						
Muslim	Not having	1	Not having	1	Not having	1
	Having separately	—	Having separately	—	Having separately	—
	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—	Shares with other households	—
Total		34		34		34

Table 24.0 : Existance of Furniture by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and Duration of Present Residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Duration of present residence	Total number of households	Household with no furniture	Number of households having			
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu]							
Gujar	Less than 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5+years	25	—	5	5	1	9
Chamar	Less than 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5+years	4	—	—	—	—	3
Bhangi	Less than 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5+years	3	—	1	1	—	—

Table 24.0 : Existance of Furniture by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and Duration of Present Residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Duration of present residence	Total number of households	Household with no furniture	Number of households having			
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nai	Less than 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	1	—	1	1	—	1
	5+years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	Less than 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	
	1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5+years	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Total	34	—	8	7	1	13

Table 24.0 Existance of Furniture by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and Duration of Present Residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Duration of present residence	Number of households having						
		Newar cot	Bench	Sofa	Murha	Rope cot	Stool	Pirah
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu								
Gujar	Less than 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5+years	4	2	2	5	17	1	6
Chamar	Less than 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5+years	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Bhangi	Less than 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5+years	1	1	—	3	4	—	—

Table 24.0 : Existance of Furniture by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and Duration of Present Residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of households	Duration of present residence	Number or households having						
		Newar cot	Bench	Sofa	Murha	Rope cot	Stool	Pirah
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Nai	Less than 1 yea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	5+years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	Less than 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1—4 yerrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5+years	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Total	6	4	2	9	24	2	6

Table 25.0 : Materials of which Utensils are made by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Migration Status (Migrant or Non-migrant with Reference to place of Last Residence to Head of Household)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Migration Status	Number of household	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of					Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				
			Wood	Bronze	Iron	Aluminium	Earth	Wood	Bronze	Iron	Aluminium	Earth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu												
Gujar	Non-migrant	25	14	20	21	13	25	2	12	22	—	11
	Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	Non-migrant	4	1	4	4	1	4	—	1	4	—	2
	Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	Non-migrant	3	1	3	2	3	3	—	1	3	—	1
	Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	Non-migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Migrant	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Islam												
Muslim	Non-migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Migrant	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Total	34	16	28	28	18	34	2	14	31	—	15

Table 26.0 : Use of Light and Fuel by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and Migration Status with Reference to Place of Last Residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/tribe/ community	Total number of households	Migrant household				Non-migrant household					
		Number using for fuel		Number using for light		Number using for fuel				Number using for light	
		Wood	Cow-dung cake	Kerosene oil	Electricity	Wood	Cow-dung cake	Kero-sene oil	Electri city	Electri-city	Kerosene oil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu											
Gujar	25	—	—	—	—	24	25	—	—	3	25
Bhangi	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	3
Chamar	4	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	4
Nai	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam											
Muslim	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	2	2	2	1	30	32	2	1	4	32

Table 27.0 : Male Dress by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and State to which Head of Household Belongs

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community of head of household	State/Union Territory to which the household belongs	Number of households where adult males normally use					Number of household where minor males normally use				
		Dhoti Kurta, Turban, Bandi	Baniyan Kameej, Pajama, Underwear	Kameej, Dhoti, Pajama, Baniyan	Kameej Lungi	Kameej, Pant, Pajama, Baniyan, Underwear	Kameej Baniyan, Underwear	Kameej Pajama.	Pant Kameej.	Kameej, Necker, Undrewear	Kameej Necker, Pajama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu											
Gujar	Delhi	25	11	—	13	1	—	3	9	—	8	3
Nai	Delhi	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chamar	Delhi	4	—	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—
Bhangi	Delhi	3	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
Islam												
Muslim	Haryana	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Total :	34	12	2	17	1	2	8	10	1	9	4

Note : While most of the older people use in digenous shoe, the younger people use fancy plastic made chapple and leather shoe. Some young boys were also seen with nylon socks.

The children go barefooted.

Table 27.2 : Male Dress by Occupation and Marital Status of Head of Household

Occupation	Marital Status	Number of household where the adult male normally use					Number of households where the minor males normally use				
		Dhoti, Kurta, Turban, Bandi	Banyan, Kameej, Pajama, Under-wear	Kameej, Dhoti, Pajama, Baniyan	Kameej and Lungi	Kameej, Pant Pajama, Baniyan, Under-wear	Kameej, Baniyan, Under-wear	Kameej and Pajama	Pant and Kameej	Kameej, Necker, Under-wear	Kameej, Necker, Pajama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cultivator	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	6	—	10	1	—	2	6	—	6	3
	Widowed	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	1	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27.2 : Male Dress by Occupation and Marital Status of Head of Household

Occupation	Marital Status	Number of household where the adult male normally use					Number of households where the minor males normally use				
		Dhoti, Kurta, Turban, Bandi	Baniyan, Kameej, Pajama, Under-wear	Kameej, Dhoti, Pajama, Baniyan	Kameej and Lungi	Kameej, Pant, Pajama, Baniyan Under-wear	Kameej, Baniyan, Under-wear	Kameej and Pajama	Pant and Kameej	Kameej, Necker, Under-wear	Kameej, Necker, Pajama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sweeper	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateman	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27.2 : Male Dress by Occupation and Marital Status of Head of Household

Occupation	Marital Status	Number of household where the adult male normally use					Number of households where the minor males normally use				
		Dhoti, Kurta, Turban, Bandi	Baniyan, Kameej, Payjama, Under-wear	Kameej, Dhoti, Payjama, Baniyan	Kameej and Lungi	Kameej, Pant, Payjama, Baniyan, Under-wear	Kameej, Baniyan, Under-wear	Kameej and Payjama	Pant and Kameej	Kameej Necker, Under-wear	Kameej, Necker, Payjama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Contractor in stone-quarry	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27.2 : Male Dress by Occupation and Marital Status of Head of Household

Occupation	Maritial Status	Number of household where the adult male normally use					Number of households where the minor males normally use				
		Dhoti, Kurta, Turban, Bandi	Baniyan, Kameej Pajama, Under-wear	Kameej, Dhoti, Pajama, Baniyan	Kameej and Lungi	Kameej, Pant Pajama, Baniyan, Under-wear	Kameej, Baniyan, Under-wear	Kameej and Pajama	Pant and Kameej	Kameej Necker, Under-wear	Kameej, Necker, Pajama
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Money-lender	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Widowed	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	12	2	17	1	2	8	10	1	9	4

Table 27.3 : Female Dress by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and State to which Head of Household Belongs

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community of head of household		State to which the head of household belongs	Number of households where adult female normally use				Number of households were minor females normally use			
			Ghagra, Kameez, Salwar, Saree, Blouse, Jampher, Orhni.	Ghagra, Kameez, Orhni	Salwar, Kurta, Ghagra, Orhni	Saree, Peticoat, Blouse	Kameez, Kurta, Kachchi, Salwar	Frock, Salwar, Kameez	Salwar, Kameez, Kachchi Pajama, Orhni, Kachchi	Frock, Kachchi, Lehnga,
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu										
Gujar	Delhi	25	3	14	8	—	10	1	13	—
Nai	Delhi	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chamar	Delhi	4	1	1	1	1	1	—	3	—
Bhangi	Delhi	3	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—
Islam										
Muslim	Haryana	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Total	34	5	16	12	1	14	1	17	1

Table 27.4 Female Dress by Place of Last Residence of Head of Household and Duration of Present Residence

Place of last residence of Head of Household	Duration of present residence by any member who has stayed longest	Number of households where adult female normally use				Number of households where minor femals normally use			
		Ghagra, Kameej, Orhne Salwar, Saree, Blouse, Jampher	Ghagra, Kameej, Orhne	Salwar, Kurta, Ghagra, Orhne	Saree, Pticoat, Blouse	Kameej, Kurta, Kachchi, Salwar	Frock Salwar, Kameej	Salwar Kameej Kachchi	Frock, Lehnga Kachchi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Same village	Upto 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—19 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20+ years	5	16	11	1	14	1	17	—
Outside the village but in the same district	Upto 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—19 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20+years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other states									
Haryana Faridabad	Upto 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—19 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20+years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total		5	16	12	1	14	1	17	1

Note : Some of the females were also observed using leather and plastic shoe and chappals. However most of them move bare footed.

Table 27.5: Female Dress by Occupation and Marital Status of Head at Household

Occupation	Marital status	Number of household where adult females normally use				Number of households where minor females normally use			
		Ghagra, Salwar, Kameej, Saree, Blouse, Jampher, Orhne	Ghagra, Kameej, Orhne	Salwar, Kurta, Ghagra, Orhne	Saree, Peticoat, Blouse	Kameej, Kurta, Kachchi, Salwar	Frock, Salwar, Kameej	Salwar, Kameej, Kurta, Payjama, Orhne, Kachchi	Frock, Kachchi, Lehnga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivator	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	2	9	7	1	—	—	10	—
	Widowed	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27.5 : Female Dress by Occupation and Marital Status of Head of Household.

Occupation	Marital status	Number of household where adult females normally use				Number of households where minor females normally use			
		Ghagra, Salwar, Kameej, Saree, Blouse Jampher, Orhne	Ghagra, Kameej, Orhne	Salwar, Kurta, Ghagra, Orhne	Saree, Paticoat, Blouse,	Kameej, Kurta, Kachchi, Salwar	Frock, Salwar, Kameej	Salwar, Kameej, Kurta, Payjama, Orhne, Kachchi	Frock, Kachchi, Lehnga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sweeper	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateman	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27.5 : Female Dress by Occupation and Marital Status of Head of Household

Occupation	Marital status	Number of household where adult females normally use				Number of households where minor females normally use			
		Ghagra, Salwar, Kameej, Saree, Blouse Jamph. Orhne	Ghagra, Kameej, Orhne	Salwar, Kurta, Ghagra, Orhne	Saree, Paticoat, Blouse	Kameej, Kurta, Kachchi, Salwar	Frock, Salwar, Kameej	Salwar, Kameej, Kurta, Payjamal, Orhne, Kachchi	Frock, Kachchi, Lehnga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Contractor in stone-quarry	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop keeper	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27.5 : Female Dress by Occupation and Marital Status of Head of Household

Occupation	Marital status	Number of household where adult females normally use				Number of households where minor females normally use			
		Ghagra, Salwar, Kameej, Saree, Blouse, Jampher, Orhne	Ghagra, Kameej, Orhne	Salwar, Kurta, Ghagra, Orhne	Saree, Peticoat, Blouse	Kameej, Kurta, Kachchi, Salwar	Frock, Salwar, Kameej	Salwar, Kameej, Kurta, Payjama, Orhne, Kachchi	Frock, Kachchi, Lehnga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Money lender	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Widowed*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Married	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Widowed	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	16	12	1	14	1	7	1

Some of the females were also observed using leather and plastic shoe and chappies. However, most of them move bare footed.

*There is no female member in the household.

Table 28.0 : Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total Number of households	Number of households possessing					
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio/ Mains/ Transister or radio	Television	Petromex	Stove
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	25	10	1	6	1*	1	1
Bhangi	3	1	1	1	—	—	1
Chamar	4	2	—	1	—	—	—
Nai	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	1	—	—.	1	—	—	—
Total	34	14	2	9	1	1	2

* The T.V. set is given by the Community Development Block.

Table 28.0 : Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of household possessing							
	Sewing machine	Electric heater	Gramophone	Camera	Umbrella	Three wheel baby-cycle	Cycle	Number of house-hold having no luxury goods
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu								
Gujar	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	14
Bhangi	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	1	—	—	1	1	7	18

Table 28.1: Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Educational Level of Head of Household

Educational level of head of household	Total number of households	Number of households possessing					
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Transistor Radio	Television	Petromex	Stove
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illiterate	24	9	1	6	—	—	1
Literate without Educational Level	4	1	—	1	1	1	—
Primary	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	3	2	1	2	—	—	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	14	2	9	1	1	2

Table 28.1 : Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Educational Level of Head of Household

Educational level of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Number of household Possessing							
		Sewing machine	Electric heater	Gramophone	Camera	Umbrella	Three wheel baby-cycle	Cycle	Number of house-holds having no luxury goods
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Illiterate	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	13
Literate without Educational Level	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Primary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Middle	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	3	1	—	—	1	1	7	18

Table 28.2 : Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Total number of households	Number of households possessing					
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Transistor radio	Television	Petromex	Stove
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator	19	8	—	4	—	—	1
Labourer	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gateman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Contractor in stone quarry	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
Peon	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
Money-lender	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	14	2	9	1	1	2

Table 28.2 : Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Number of household possessing							
		Sewing machine	Electric heater	Gramo-phone	Camera	Umbrella	Three wheeler baby-cycle	Cycle	Number of households having no luxury goods
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cultivator	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
Labourer	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tailor	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fireman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Contractor in stone quarry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Shopkeeper	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Money-lender	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-worker	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	34	3	1	—	—	1	—	7	18

Table 30.0: Important Tools and Equipments for Agriculture/Horticulture as Related to Educational Level of Head of Household

Educational level of head of houschold	Number of households	Number of households using					
		Scraper	Sickle	Gandasa	Axe	Spade	Plough
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illiterate	24	23	21	11	11	20	17
Literate (without educational level)	4	1	3	—	2	3	4
Primary	2	1	2	—	1	2	2
Middle	3	2	2	1	—	—	—
Matriculate or higher secondary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	27	28	12	14	25	23

Table 30.0 : Important Tools and Equipments for Agriculture/Horticulture as Related to Educational Level of Head of Household

Educational level of head of household	Number households	Number of household using						
		Maindi	Kus	Yoke	Rake	Pachhela	Halas	Paga
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illiterate	24	12	18	20	19	19	17	5
Literate (without educational level)	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	—
Primary	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Middle	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculate or higher secondary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	13	21	22	20	20	20	5

Table 30.1 : Important Tools and Equipments for Agriculture and Horticulture as Related to Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion, Caste/ Tribe/Community	Number of households	Number of Household using					
		Scraper	Sickle	Gandasa	Axe	Spade	Plough
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	25	22	23	11	12	23	23
Chamar	4	2	2	—	—	1	—
Bhangi	3	2	2	1	1	—	—
Nai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Total	34	27	28	12	14	25	23

Table 30.1 : Important Tools and Equipments for Agriculture and Horticulture as Related to Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Religion, Castel Tribe/Community	Number of household using						
	Maindi	Kus	Yoks	Rake	Pachhela	Halas	Paga
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu							
Gujar	13	21	22	20	20	20	5
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	31	21	22	20	20	20	5

Table 30.2 : Important Tools and Equipment for Agriculture and Horticulture as Related to Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household	No. of house-holds	Number of households using												
		Scraper	Sickle	Gandasa	Age	Spade	Plough	Maindi	Kus	Yoke	Rake	Pachhela	Halas	Paga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cultivator	19	19	19	10	10	19	19	11	19	19	19	19	19	5
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Gateman	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money-lender	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop keeper	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	2	2	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	1	1	—
Total	34	27	28	12	14	25	23	13	21	22	20	20	20	5

Table 31 6 : Visit to Urban Areas by Any Member of Household by Occupation of Head of Household and Maximum Distant Place Visited by Same Member and Purpose

Occupation of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Distance of place visited (in kms.)	Number of households any member of which has made maximum visit to most distant urban area for							
			Sight seeing	Medical treat-ment	To attend the office	Purchasing household goods	Educa-tional tour	To meet his relations	To meet his friends	Purpose not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Labourer in stone-quarry	6	0—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		6—10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
		11—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21—50	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		51—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		100+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Unspecified	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cultivator	20	0—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		6—10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
		11—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21—50	1	1	—	3	—	3	—	1
		51—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		100+	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
		Uuspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 31.6 : Visit to Urban Areas by Any Member of Household by Occupation of Head of Household and Maximum Distant Place Visited by Same Member and Purpose

Occupation of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Distance of place visited (in kms.)	N mber of households any member of which has made maximum visit to most distant urban area for							
			Sight seeing	Medical treat-ment	To attend the office	Purchasing household goods	Educa-tional tour	To meet his relations	To meet his friends	Purpose not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sweeper	1	0—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		11—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		51—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		100+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	0—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		11—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21—50	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		51—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		100+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 31.6 : Visit to Urban Areas by Any Member of Household by Occupation of Head of Household and Maximum Distant Place Visited by Same Member and Purpose

Occupation of head of household	Total number of households	Distance of place visited (in kms.)	Number of households any member of which has made maximum visit to most distant urban area for							
			Sight seeing	Medical treatment	To attend the office	Purchasing household goods	Educational tour	To meet his relations	To meet his friends	Purpose not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chowkidar	2	0—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		11—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21—50	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		51—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		100+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	0—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		11—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21—50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		51—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		100+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 31.6 : Visit to Urban Areas by Any Member of Household by Occupation of Head of Household and Maximum Distant Place Visited by Same Member and Purpose

Occupation of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Distance of place visited (in kms.)	Number of households any member of which has made maximum visit to most distant urban area for							
			Sight seeing	Medical treat-ment	To attend the office	Purchasing household goods	Educa-tional tour	To meet his relations	To meet his friends	Purpose not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		0—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker		11—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	21—50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		51—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		100+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blacksmith	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	35		3	1	3	9	1	5	1	2

Table 31.7 : Particulars of Persons in Town who were Visited by Members of Household by Distance of Place where Visited and Purpose

Particulars of persons who were visited	Distance	Number of Never married Males visited for to meet the relations	No. of ever married males visited for				No. of ever married females visited for	
			For sight seeing	To meet his relations	For shopping	To meet his friends	For sight seeing	To meet her relations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Friend	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Father	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mother	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 31.7 : Particulars of Persons in Town who were Visited by Members of Household by Distance of Place where Visited and Purpose

Particulars of persons who were visited	Distance	Number of Never married Males visited for to meet the relations	No. of ever married males visited for				No. of ever married females visited for	
			For sight seeing	To meet his relations	For shopping	To meet his friends	For sight seeing	To meet her relations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ever married daughter	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Husband's sister's husband	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sister's husband	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Father-in-law	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	51+	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Table 31.7 : Particulars of Persons in Town who were Visited by Members of Household by Distance of Place where Visited and Purpose

Particulars of persons who were visited	Distance	Number of Never married Males visited her to meet the relations	No. of ever married males visited for				No. of ever married females visited for	
			For sight seeing	To meet his relations	For shopping	To meet his friends	For sight seeing	To meet her relations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sister's husband	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	51+	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Maternal uncle	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	51+	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sister	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated persons other than personal friends (uncle's friend)	20 Km. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	2	5	1	1	1	2

Table 32.0 Frequency of Being Visited by Friends, Relatives and by Religion. Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Distance of Place from where visited

Religion Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total Number of Household	Households which were visited as category of relations & friends etc.			Friend's	
		No. of household	Average No. of visitors per house hold	Average distance from where visitors come	Total No. of households	Average distance from where visitors come per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Gujar	24	4	2	37.71 Kms.	1	8 Kms
Chamar	4	1	2	51 Kms.	—	—
Bhangi	3	1	2	18 Kms.	—	—
Nai	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar	1	—	—	—	—	—
Islam						
Muslim	1	1	2	15 Kms.	—	

Table 32.0 Frequency of Being Visited by Friends, Relatives and by Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Distance of Place from where Visited

Religion Caste/Tribe/ Community	Households which were visited by Relations									
	Son		Father-in-law		Sister		Brother of wife		Sister's husband	
	Total No. of House hold	Average distance from where visitors come	Total No. of House hold	Average distance from where visitors come	Total No. of House hold	Average distance from where visitors come	Total No. of House hold	Average distance from where visitors come	Total No. of House hold	Average distance from where visitors come
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hindu										
Gujar	1	32 Kms.	1	30 Kms	—	—	1	76 Kms.	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	1	51 Kms:	1	51 Cms.	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18 Kms.
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam										
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32.0 Frequency of Being Visited by frienas, Relatives and by Religion. Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Distance of Place from where Visited

Religion Caste/Tribe/ Community	Households which were visited by Relations								Others who are not personal friends or relatives		
	Mother's Brother		Father's sister's son		Brother's Father-in-law		Brother's Mother-in-law		No. of House-holds	Average number per House holds	Average distance from where visitors come per house-hold
	Total No. of House hold	Average distance from where visitors come	Total No. of House hold	Average distance from where visitors come	Total No. of House hold	Average distance from where visitors come	Total No. of House hold	Average distance from where visitors come			
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Hindu											
Gujar	1	70 Kms.	1	38 Kms.	—	—	—	—	1	1	10 Kms.
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam											
Muslim	—	—	—	—	1	15 Kms.	1	15 Kms.	—	—	—

Table 33.0 Migration Stages of Households Hailing from Outside

Place from where the household hails	Total number of households	Number of households migrating											
		During 1936-60				During 1961-65				During 1966 and later			
		Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Other village of the tehsil (name)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban areas of the tehsil (Mehrauli)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other tehsil of the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other States													
Haryana Rural	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rajasthan Rural	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33.1 Broad Category of Place from where the Household Hails, Time and Reason for Migration

Broad category of place from where the household hails	Time of migration	Number of households migrating because of	
		In search of livelihood	To stay in permanent house constructed in Mandi village
1	2	3	4
Village	Prior to 1936	—	—
	1936—1960	1	—
	1961 to 1965	2	—
	1966 & later	1	—
Small town	Prior to 1936	—	—
	1936 to 1960	—	—
	1961 to 1965	—	—
	1966 & later	—	1
Medium size town	Prior to 1936	—	—
	1936 to 1960	—	—
	1961 to 1965	—	—
	1966 & later	—	—
City	Prior to 1936	—	—
	1936 to 1960	—	—
	1961 to 1965	—	—
	1966 & later	—	—
	Total	4	1

Table 34.0 : Amount of Marriage Payment Received by Household in Case of Marriage of Male by Religion, Caste or Tribe and Time of Marriage

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Number of Housheolds receiving in cash or cash value during marriage of male held at							
	Less than 5 years				5—9 years			
	Payment range Below 200	Payment range 200— 1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment not received	Payment range Below 200	Payment range 200— 1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment not received.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Gujar	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	—
Chamar	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	2	1	—	4	3	—

Table 34.0 : Amount of Marriage Pyament Received by Household in Case of Marriage of Male by Religion, Caste or Tribe and Time of Marriage

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Number of Houscholds receiving in cash or cash value during marriage of male held at											
	10—19 years				20—39 years				40+ years			
	Payment range Below 200	Payment range 200—1000	Pay-ment rang 1000+	Payment not received	Payment range Below 200	Pay-ment range 200—1000	Pay-ment range 1000+	Payment not received	Pay-ment range Below 200	Pay-ment range 200—1000	Pay-ment range 1000+	Payment not received
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Hindu												
Gujar	3	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam												
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	4	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 34.3 : Amount of Marriage Payment Given by Household in Case of Marriage of Female by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Time of Marriage

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Number of households which gave in cash or eash value during marriage of female held at							
	Less than 5 years				5—9 years			
	Payment range Below 200	Payment range 200— 1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment not given	Payment range Below 200	Payment range 200— 1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment not given
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Gujar	—	1	3	—	—	3	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—

Table 34.3 : Amount of Marriage Payment Given by Household in Case of Marriage of Female by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Time of Marriage

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Number of households which gave in cash or cash value during marriage of female held at											
	10—19 years				20—39 years				40+ years			
	Payment range Below 200	Payment rang 200—1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment not given	Payment range Below 200	Payment range 200—1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment not given	Payment range Below 200	Payment range 200—1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment not given
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Hindu												
Gujar	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam												
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 34.4 : Nature of Marriage Payment Received by Household in Case of Marriage of Male by Occupation of Groom

Time of marriage	Nature of Payment							
	Cash only	Kind only	Service only	Cash and kind	Cash and service	Kind and service	Cash kind and service	Payment not received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 5 years	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
5—9 years	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
10—19 years	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
20—39 years	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
40+ years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	1

Table 34.4 : Nature of Marriage Payment Received by Household in Case of Marriage of Male by Occupation of Groom

Time of marriage	Number of grooms belonging to occupation									
	Cultivation	Agricultural Labourer	Labourer in stone quarry	Milker	Barber	Fireman	Tailor	Peon	Teacher	Non-Worker
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Less than 5 years	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
5—9 years	2	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
10—19 years	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
20—39 years	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40+ years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2

Table 34.8 : Nature of marriage Payment Received by Household in Case of Marriage of Male by Religion Caste or Tribe and Time of Marriage of Groom

Time of marriage	Number of grooms beloinging to Hindu							
	Gujar which received payment				Chamar which received payment			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	Service	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	Service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 5 years	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
5—9 years	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—
10—19 years	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
20—39 years	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
40+ years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	16	—	—	—	4	—

Table 34.8 : Nature of Marriage Payment Received by Household in Case of Marriage of Male by Religion Caste or Tribe and Time of Marriage of Groom

Time of marriage	Number of grooms belonging to Hindu							
	Bhangi which received payment				Nai which received payment			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	Service	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	Service
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Less than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—19 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
20—39 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40+ years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—

Table 34.8 : Nature of Marriage Payment Received by Household in Case of Marriage of Male by Religion Caste or Tribe and Time of Marriage of Groom

Time of marriage	Number of grooms belonging to				
	Islam				
	Muslim which received payment				
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	Service	Payment not received
1	18	19	20	21	22
Less than 5 years	—	—	—	—	1
5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—
10—19 years	—	—	—	—	—
20—39 years	—	—	—	—	—
40+ years	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	1

Table 35.0 : Special Functionaries as Related to Time of Marriage of Persons Married (Male) and Religion or Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Time of marriage of person married	Number of marriages where the head of household belongs to Religion, Caste/Tribe							
	Hindu							
	Gujar Special functionary				Chamar Special functionary			
	Priest (Brahmin)	Nai	Kumhar	Bhangi	Kumhar	Manihari	Barhai	Nai
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 5 years	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
5—9 years	5	5	5	2	2	1	1	1
10—19 years	7	7	5	1	—	—	—	—
20—39 years	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	1
40+ years	—	—	—			—	—	—

Table 35.0 : Special Functionaries as Related to Time of Marriage of Persons Married (Male) and Religion or Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Time of marriage of person married	Number of marriages where the head of household belongs to Religion, Caste/Tribe				
	Hindu				Islam
	Bhangi Special functionary			Nai Special functionary	Muslim Special functionary
	Priest (Chamar)	Bichaulla (Bhangi)	Kumhar	Priest (Brahmin)	Kazi
1	10	11	12	13	14
Less than 5 years	1	—	—	—	1
5—9 years	2	—	—	—	—
10—19 years	—	1	1	1	—
20—39 years	1	—	—	—	—
40+ years	—	—	—	—	—

Note : Particulars of 23 (Male) marriages have been collected.

Table 35.1 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Marriage of Persons (Male) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/Tribe of Head of Household	Special Functionary 1 Priest Performs the 'Lagan' ceremony						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rupees 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Within 5 Kms.	More than 5 Kms.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	2	12	2	—	16	—	—
Chamar	—	4	—	—	1	3	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	1	—	—	1	..	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	..

Table 35.1 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Marriage of Persons (Male) by Cast or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/Tribe of Head of Household	Special Functionary 2 Nai						
	Gives the 'Neota' and do hair cutting						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rupees 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Within 5 Kms.	More than 5 Kms.	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu							
Gujar	5	10	1	—	14	1	1
Chamar	1	1	—	—	1	1	
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.1 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Marriage of Persons (Male) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/Tribe of Head of Household	Special Functionary 3 Kumhar						
	He bring earthen pots						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rupees 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Within 5 Kms.	More than 5 Kms.	
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindu							
Gujar	3	10	—	—	13	—	—
Chamar	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Bhangi	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.1 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Marriage of Persons (Male) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ of Head of Household	Special Functionary 4 Bichaulla						
	He acts as a mediator in between both-groom's and bride's houses						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rupees 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Within 5 Kms.	More than 5 Kms.	
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Hindu							
Gujar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muslim							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.1 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Marriage of Persons (Male) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Special functionary 5 Bhangi						
	He cleans the house						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 5	Rs. 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village.		Town
					Within 5 Kms	More than 5 Kms.	
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Hindu							
Gujar	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.1 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Marriage of Persons (Male) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Special functionary 6 Manihari						
	Brings the Bangales						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rs. 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Within 5 Kms.	More than 5 Kms.	
1	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Hindu							
Gujar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.1 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Marriage of Persons (Male) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Special Functionary 7 Barhai						
	Prepares the 'Patra' for bride groom						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rs. 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Within 5 Kms.	More than 5 Kms.	
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Hindu							
Gujar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isiam							
Muslim	—	→	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.1 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Marriage of Persons (Male) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Special Functionary 8 Kazi						
	He performs the marriage ceremony						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rs. 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Within 5 Kms.	More than 5 Kms.	
1	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Hindu							
Gujar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

Table 35.3 : Special Functionaries as Related to Time of Marriage of Persons Married (Female) and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Time of marriage	Number of marriages where the head of the household belongs to religion/caste/tribe									
	Hindu									Islam
	Gujar				Chamar	Bhangi			Nai	Muslim
	Special functionary				Special functionary	Special functionary			Special functionary	Special functionary
	Brahmin	Nai	Kumhar	Bhangi		Bichaulla Priest	Kumhar	Balmik		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 5 years	4	4	4	4	—	2	2	2	—	—
5—9 years	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—19 years	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—39 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40+years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.4 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Persons (Females) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Special Functionary						
	Priest						
	Performs the marriage ceremony						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rs. 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Within 5 kms.	More than 5 kms.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	—	7	1	—	8	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.4 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Persons (Females) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Special Functionary						
	Nai						
	He goes to the grooms village and hands over the 'Lagan-ki-chithi'						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rs. 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	other village		Town
					Within 5 kms.	More than 5 kms.	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu							
Gujar	—	8	—	1	7	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.4 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Persons (Females) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Special Functionary						
	Kumhar						
	He brings the earthen pots						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rs. 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Within 5 kms.	More than 5 kms.	
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindu							
Gujar	—	7	—	1	6	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.4 : Particulars of Special Functionaries in Persons (Females) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Special Functionary						
	Bichaulla						
	He acts as a mediator in between both grooms & bride's houses						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rs. 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Wthin 5 kms.	More than 5 kms.	
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Hindu							
Gujar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.4 Particulars of Special Functionaries in Marriage of Persons (Female) by Caste or Tribe or Religion of Head of Household

Religion Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Special Functionary						
	Bhangi						
	He cleans the floor of marriage pandal and house surroundings						
	Remuneration			Number of functionaries coming from			
	Less than Rs. 10	Rs. 10—50	More than Rs. 50	Same village	Other village		Town
					Within 5 kms.	More than 5 kms.	
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Hindu							
Gujar	3	3	—	6	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.5 : Association of Special Functionary with Referrent Family by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household and Time of Marriage (Female)

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Number of marriages during less than 5 years where was engaged							
	Special functionary 1 Priest				Special functionary 2 Nai			
	whose association with the reference family is							
	Hereditary for			Non-here ditary	Hereditary for			Non-here-ditary
	More than 3 gene-rations	3—2 gene-rations	1 gene-ration		More than 3 gene-rations	3—2 gene-rations	1 gene-ration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Gujar	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	1
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.5 : Association of Special Functionary with Referrent Family by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household and Time of Marriage (Female)

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Number of marriages during less than 5 years where was engaged							
	Special functionary 3 Kumhar				Special functionary 4 Bhangi			
	whose association with the reference family is							
	Hereditary for			Non-hereditary	Hereditary for			Non-hereditary
	More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation		More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hindu								
Gujar	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.5 : Association of Special Functionary with Referrent Family by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household and Time of Marriage (Female)

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Number of marriages during less than 5 years where was engaged				Number of marriages during 5—9 years where was engaged			
	Special functionary 5 Bichoulla				Special functionary 1 Priest			
	whose association with the reference family is							
	Hereditary for			Non-hereditary	Hereditary for			Non-hereditary
	More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation		More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation	
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hindu								
Gujar	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.5 : Association of Special Functionary with Referrent Family by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household and Time of Marriage (Female)

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Number of marriages during 5—9 years where was engaged							
	Special functionary 2 Nai				Special functionary 3 Kumhar			
	whose association with the reference family is							
	Hereditary for			Non-hereditary	Hereditary for			Non-hereditary
	More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation		More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Hindu								
Gujar	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.5 : Association of Special Functionary with Referrent Family by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household and Time of Marriage (Female)

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Number of marriages during 5—9 years where was engaged				Number of marriages during 10—19 years where was engaged			
	Special functionary 4 Bhangi				Special functionary 1 Priest			
	whose association with the reference family is							
	Hereditary for			Non-hereditary	Hereditary for			Non-hereditary
	More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation		More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation	
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Hindu								
Gujar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.5 : Association of Special Functionary with Referrent Family by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household and Time of Marriage (Female)

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Number of Marriages during 10—19 years where was engaged							
	Special functionary 2 Nai				Special functionary 3 Kumhar			
	whose association with the reference family is							
	Hereditary for			Non-hereditary	Hereditary for			Non-hereditary
	More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation		More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation	
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Hindu								
Gujar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35.5 : Association of Special Functionary with Referrent Family by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household and Time of Marriage (Female)

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of Head of Household	Number of marriages during 10—19 years where was engaged				Number of marriages during 20—39 years where was engaged		Number of marriages during 40+ years where was engaged	
	Special functionary 4 Bhangi whose association with the reference family is				Special functionary whose association with the reference family is		Special functionary whose association with the reference family is	
	Hereditary for			Non hereditary	Hereditary	Non-hereditary	Hereditary	Non-hereditary
	More than 3 generations	3—2 generations	1 generation					
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Hindu								
Gujar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.0 : Categories of Persons from whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during											
	Less than 5 years where ritual object											
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from							
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother (same caste as in Col. 1) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu												
Gujar	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chamar	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam												
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Table 36.0 : Categories of Persons from whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent person

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during 5—9 years where ritual object											
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from							
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother (same caste as in Col. 1) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hindu												
Gujar	2	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chamar	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam												
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Table 36.0 Categories of Persons from whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent person

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during											
	5—9 years where ritual object								10—19 years where ritual object			
	Bangles were obtained from				Patra was obtained from				Earthen pot was obtained from			
	Manihari (Hindu) who was paid in				Barhai (Hindu) who was paid in				Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Hindu												
Gujar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
Chamar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam												
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—

Table 36 0 Categories of Persons from whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent person

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during											
	10—19 years where ritual object								20—39 years where ritual object			
	Marriage cloth was obtained from								Earthen pot was obtained from			
	Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother (same caste as in Col. 1) who was paid in				Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Hindu												
Gujar	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Islam												
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	—

Table 36.0 Categories of Persons from whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent person

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during								
	20—39 years where ritual object								40+ years where ritual object was
	Marriage cloth was obtained from								Obtained from person of Religion, Caste/Tribe I who was paid Remuneration I
	Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother (same caste as in Col. 1) who was paid in				
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Hindu									
Gujar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam									
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons from whom Ritual-Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational level of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during											
	Less than 5 years where ritual object											
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from							
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No. remune-ration or obliga-tory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No. remune-ration or obliga-tory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No. remune-ration or obliga-tory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illiterate	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Below Primary	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons from whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational level of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during											
	Less than 5 years where ritual object											
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from							
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No. remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No. remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No. remuneration or obligatory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	3

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons from whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational level of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during 5—9 years where ritual object ...											
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from							
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No. remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No. remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No. remuneration or obligatory
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Illiterate	2	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Middle	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons From whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational level of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during 5—9 years where ritual object											
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from							
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons From whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational level of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during											
	5—9 years where ritual object								10—19 years where ritual object			
	Bangles were obtained from				'Patra' was obtained from				Earthen pot was obtained from			
	Manihari who was paid in				Barhai who was paid in				Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Middle	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons From whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational level of Head of Household	Number of Marriage that took place during											
	5—9 years where ritual object								10—19 years where ritual object			
	Bangles were obtained from				'Patra' was obtained from				Earthen pot was obtained from			
	Manihari who was paid in				Barhai who was paid in				Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons From whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational level of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during											
	10—19 years where ritual object								20—39 years where ritual object			
	Marriage cloth was obtained from								Earthen pot was obtained from			
	Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in				Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons From whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational Level of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during											
	10—19 years where ritual object								20—39 years where ritual object			
	Marriage cloth was obtained from								Earthen pot was aobtained from			
	Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in				Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remune-rarion or obliga-tory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remune-ration or obliga-tory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remune-ration or obliga-tory
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	—

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons From whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational level of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during								
	20—39 years where ritual object							40+ years where ritual object was	
	Marriage cloth was obtained from								
	Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in				
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below Primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons From whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational Level of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during								
	20—39 years where ritual object								40+ years where ritual object was
	Marriage cloth was obtained from								
	Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in				
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Non-technical diploma of certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

Table 36.2 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of the Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during											
	Less than 5 years where ritual object											
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from							
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cultivator	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Labourer in Stone quarry	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peon in Govt. office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.2 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of the Head of Household	Nnmber of Marriages that took place during											
	Less than 5 years where ritual object											
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from							
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remune-ration or obliga-tory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remune-ration or obliga-tory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remune-ration or obliga-tory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Contractor in stone-quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Table 36.2 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of the Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during 5—9 years where ritual object											
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from							
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cultivator	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Labourer in Stone-quarry	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peon in Govt. office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table 36.2 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of the Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during 5–9 years where ritual object											
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from							
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Contractor in Stone-quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Table 36.2 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritua .Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of the Head of Household	Number Marriages that took place during											
	5—9 years where ritual object								10—19 years where ritual object			
	Bangles were obtained from				'Patra' was obtained from				Earthen pot was obtained from			
	Manihari (Hindu) who was paid in				Barhai (Hindu) who was paid in				Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cultivator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Labourer in Stone quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon in Govt. office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fireman	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.2 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of the Head of Household	Number of Marriages that look place during											
	5—9 years where ritual object								10—19 years where ritual object			
	Bangles were obtained from				'Patra' was obtained from				Earthen pot was obtained from			
	Manihari (Hindu) who was paid in				Barhai (Hindu) who was paid in				Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Contractor in Stone quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—

Table 36.2 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of the Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during											
	10—19 years where ritual object								20—39 years where ritual object			
	Marriage cloth was obtained from								Earthen pot was obtained from			
	Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in				Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Cultivator	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—
Labourer in Stone quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon in Govt. office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36 2 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of the Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during											
	10—19 years where ritual object								20—39 years where ritual object			
	Marriage cloth was obtained from								Earthen pot was obtained from			
	Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in				Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Contractor in Stone quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	—

Table 36.2 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation fo the Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during								
	20—39 years where ritual object								40+ years where ritual object
	Marriage cloth was obtained from								Obtained from the person of Religion, Caste/Tribe 1 who was paid remuneration 1
	Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in				
	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and kind	No remuneration or obligatory	
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Cultivator	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Labourer in Stone quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Peon in Govt. office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.2 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Male) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of the Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during								
	20 - 39 years where ritual object								40 + years where ritual object was obtained from the person of Religion, Caste/Tribe I who was paid remuneration I
	Marriage cloth was obtained from								
	Merchant (Bania) who was paid in				Mother's brother who was paid in				
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Contractor in Stone quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

Table 36.3 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during							
	Less than 5 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from			
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother (same caste as in Col. 1) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Gujar	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	6

Table 36.3 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during 5—9 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Marriage cloth was obtained from Mother's Brother (same caste as in Col. 1) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or-obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hindu	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gujar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Table 36.3 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during 10—19 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from			
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother (same caste as in Col. 1) who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No rumuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hindu								
Gujar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table 36.3 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during								
	20—39 years where ritual object								40+years where ritual object I
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from				was obtained from person of religion Caste/ Tribe I who was paid Remuneration
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother (same caste as in Col. I) who was paid in				
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Hindu									
Gujar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.4 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational Level of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during							
	Less than 5 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from			
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.4 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational Level of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during							
	Less than 5 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from			
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	6

Table 36.4 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational Level of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during							
	5—9 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from			
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Illiterate	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below Primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.1 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational Level of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during							
	5—9 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from			
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Non-technical diploma or certifiate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Table 36.4 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational Level of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during 10—19 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Marriage cloth was obtained from Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No rumuneration or obligatory
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Below Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.4 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational Level of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during							
	10–19 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from			
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table 36.4 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage Referent Person

Educational Level of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during								40+years where ritual object was obtained from the person of Religion, Caste/Tribe who was paid Remuneration 1
	20—39 years where ritual object								
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from				
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in				
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.4 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) by Educational Level of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Educational Level of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during								40+years where ritual object was obtained from the person of Religion, Caste/Tribe who was paid Remuneration I
	20—39 years where ritual object								
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from				
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in				
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 36.5 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during							
	Less than 5 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from			
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Labourer in Stone-quarry	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sweeper	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Money lender	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	6

Table 36.5 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during 5—9 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Marriage cloth was obtained from Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cultivator	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Labourer in Stone-quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money lender	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Table 36.5 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during 10– 19 years where ritual object							
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from			
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in			
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cultivator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer in stone-quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money lender	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gateman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table 36.5 : Categories of Persons from Whom Ritual Objects were Obtained During Marriage of Persons (Female) Classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Referent Person

Occupation of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during								
	20—39 years where ritual object								40+years where ritual object
	Earthen pot was obtained from				Marriage cloth was obtained from				was obtained from the person of Religion, Caste/Tribe I who was paid Remuneration I
	Kumhar (Hindu) who was paid in				Mother's Brother who was paid in				
	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	Cash	Kind	Cash and Kind	No remuneration or obligatory	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Cultivator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer in stone-quarry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money lender	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 37.0 : Category of Participants in Marriage Feast by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Person Married (Male)

Category of participants	Number of marriages where head of household belongs to Hindu/Gujar which took place during less than 5 years and where persons in col. I were participants					during 5—9 years and where persons in col. I were participants					during 10—19 years and where the persons in col. I were participants				
	Less than 10 %	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10 %	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10 %	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lineage member	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Affinal kins	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		6	—	—	—
Caste fallow others	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	1	3	2
So-called higher caste (Gujar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So-called lower caste	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Table 37.0 : Category of Participants in Marriage Feast by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Person Married (Male)

Category of participants	Number of marriages where head of household belongs to														
	Hindu/chamar which took place										Hindu/Bhangi which took place				
	during less than 5 years					during 5—9 years					during 10—19 years				
	and where the person in col. 1 were participants					and where the person in col. 1 were participants					and where the person in col. 1 were participants				
	Less than 10 %	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10 %	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10 %	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Lineage member	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Affinal kins	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Caste fallow others	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
So-called higher caste (Gujar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So-called lowe Caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 37.0 : Category of Participants in Marriage Feast by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Person Married (Male)

Category of participants	Number of marriages where head of household belongs to											
	Hindu/Nai which took place during 10—19 years and where the person in col. 1 were participants					Islam/Muslim which took place during less than 5 years and where the person in col. 1 were participants					which took place during 20—39 years and where the person in col. 1 were participants	which took place during 40+years and where the person in col. 1 were participants
	Less than 10 %	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10 %	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %		
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Lineage member	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affinal kins	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Caste fallow others	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So-called higher caste (Gujar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
So-called lower caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 37.3 : Category of Participants in Marriage Feast by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Person Married (Contd.)

Category of participants	Number of marriages where head of household belongs to Hindu/Gujar, which took place														
	Less than 5 years and where persons in col. I were participants					5—9 years and where persons in col I were participants					10—19 years and where persons in col. I were participants				
	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lineage members	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Affinal kins	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Caste-fallow others	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
So called higher caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So called lower caste	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nai/Kumhar/Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Table 37.3 : Category of Participants in Marriage Feast by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of Person Married (Female)

Categbry of participants	Number of marriages where head of household belongs to						
	Hindu/Bhangi which took place					which took place during	which took place during
	Less than 5 years					20—39 years	40+years
	and where persons in col. 1 were participants					and where persons in col. 1 were participants	and where persons in col. 1 were participants
	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %		
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Lineage members	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Affinal kins	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Caste-fallow others	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
So called higher caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So called lower caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai/Kumhar/Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 37.4 : Category of Participants in Marriage Feast by Education Level of Head of Household and the Time of the Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Category of participants	Number of marriages where the head of household belongs to														
	Educational level 1 : Illiterate which took place														
	during less than 5 years					during 5—9 years					during 10—19 years				
	and where the persons in col. 1 were participants					and where the persons in col. 1 were participants					and where the persons in col. 1 were participants				
	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lineage members	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Affinal kins	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Caste-fallow others	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
So called higher caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So called lower caste	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nai/Kumhar/Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Table 37.4 : Category of Participants in Marriage Feast by Educational Level of Head of Household and the Time of the Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Category of participants	Number of marriages where the head of household belongs to											
	Educational level 2 : below primary which took place					Educational level 3 : primary which took place					that took place during	that took place during
	during 5—9 years					during less than 5 years					20—39 years	40+years
	and where the persons in col. 1 were participants					and where the persons in col. 1 were participants					and where the persons in col. 1 were participants	and where the persons in col. 1 were participants
	less than 10 %	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	less than 10 %	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	—	—
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Lineage members	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Affinal kins	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Caste-fallow others	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
So called higher Caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So called lower Caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai/Kumhar/Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 37.5. : Categories of Participants in Marriage Feast by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Category of Participants	Number of marriages where the head of household belongs to the Occupation 1 : Cultivation, which took place during less than 5 years and where the persons in col. 1 were participants					during 5—9 years and where the persons in col. 1 were participants				
	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lineage members	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Affinal kins	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Caste-fallow others	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
So called higher caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So called lower caste	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nai/Kumhar/Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

Table 37.5 : Categories of Participants in Marriage Feast by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Category of Participants	Number of marriages where the head of household belongs to the									
	Occupation 2 : Labourer which took place during less than 5 years and where the persons in col. 1 were participants					Occupation 3 : Sweeper, which took place during less than 5 years and where the persons in col. 1 were participants				
	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Lineage member	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Affinal kins	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Caste-fallow others	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
So called higher Caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So called lower caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai/Kumhar/Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 37.5 : Categories of Participants in Marriage Feast by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Category of Participants	Number of marriages where the head of household belongs to the											
	Occupation 4 : Gateman which took place					Occupation 5 : Money-lender which took place						
	during less than 5 years					during 10—19 years					during 20—39 years	during 40+years
	and where the persons in col. 1 were participants					and where the persons in col. 1 were participants						
	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %	Less than 10%	10—24 %	25—49 %	50—74 %	75+ %		
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Lineage members	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Affinal kins	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Caste fallow others	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
So called higher caste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
So called lower caste	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai/Kumhar/Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 38.0 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of the Marriage of Person Married (Male) :

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during less than 5 years where							
	Mother's brother		Brother's wife				Father's sister's husband	
	Expected special role to offer Bhat which he		Expected special role 1 to apply Turmeric paste on groom's body which she		Expected special role 2 to apply Kazal which she		Expected special role to put 'Sehra' on the groom's head which he	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Gujar	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Chamar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	2	—	2	—	1	—

Table 38.0 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Head of Household	Number of Marriages that took place during less than 5 years where									
	Sister's husband						Sister			
	Expected special role 1 : help the groom to ride on the mare which he		Expected special role 2 : Personal assistant to the bride groom which he		Expected special role 3 : to put 'Sehra' on the groom head which he		Expected special role 1 to demand money by blocking the entrance when the groom returns to the house after marriage which she		Expected special role 2 to throw the rice on groom at the time of 'Nikrosi' which she	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu										
Gujar	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...
Chamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam										
Muslim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...

Table 38.0 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during 5—9 years where							
	Mother's Brother		Brother's wife				Father's Sister's husband	
	Expected special role to offer 'Bhat' which he		Expected special role 1 : to apply Turmeric paste on groom's body which she		Expected special role 2 : to apply Kazal which she		Expected special role 1 to put 'Sehra' on groom's head which he	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Hindu								
Gujar	5	...	3	1	4	...	3	...
Chamar	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bhangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam								
Muslim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	...	3	1	5	...	3	...

Table 38.0 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages that took place during 5—9 years where									
	Sister's husband						Sister			
	Expected special role 1 : helps the groom to ride on mare which he		Expected special role 2 : Personal assistant to the bride groom which he		Expected special role 3 : to put '*Sehra*' on groom's head which he		Expected special role 1 : to demand money by blocking the entrance when the groom returns to the house after marriage		Expected special role 2 to throw the rice on groom at the time '*Nikrosi*' which she	
	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Hindu										
Gujar	3	...	3	...	1	2	4	...	3	1
Chamar	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam										
Muslim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	...	4	...	2	2		...	3	1

Table 38.0 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male) :

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Head of Household	Number of marriages took place during 10—19 years where							
	Mother's Brother		Brother's wife				Sister's husband	
	Expected special role 1 : to offer '*Bhat*' which he		Expected special role 1 : to apply Turmeric paste on groom's body which she		Expected special role 2 : to apply Kazal which she		Expected special role 1 : helps the groom to ride on mare which he	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Hindu								
Gujar	6	...	2	2	4	...	1	...
Chamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nai	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Islam								
Muslim	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total	8	...	2	2	6	...	1	...

Table No. 38.0 Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Religion and caste/ tribe/community of head of household	Number of marriages took place during 10—19 years where									
	Sister's husband				Sister				Mother's brother	
	Expected special role 2 : personal assistant to the bridegroom which he		Expected special role 3 : to put *Sehra* on groms head which he		Expected special role 1 : to demand money by blocking the entrance when the groom returns to the house after marriage which she		Expected special role 2 : to throw the rice on groom at the time of *Nikrosi* which she		Expected special role : to offer *Bhat* which he	
	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform
1	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Hindu										
Gujar	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bhangi	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Islam										
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	1	1	1	1	4	—	3	—

Table No. 38.0 Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Religion and caste/ tribe/community of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during 20—39 years where									
	Brother's wife				Sister's husband					
	Expected special role 1 : to apply urmeric paste on groom's body which she		Expected special role 2 : to apply Kazal which she		Expected special role 1 ; helps the groom to ride on mare which he		Expected special role 2 : personal assistant to bride groom which he		Expected special role 3 : put *Sehra* on groom head which he	
	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform
1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Hindu										
Gujar	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Chamar	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam										
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—

Table No. 38.0 Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Religion and caste/ tribe/community of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during 20—39 years where				Number of marriages that took place during 40+ years	
	Sister				Kin 1	
	Expected special role 1 : to demand money by blocking the entrance when the groom returns to the house after marriage which she		Expected special role 2 : to throw the rice on groom at time of *Nikrosi* which she		Expected special role which he	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	66	67	68	69	70	71
Hindu						
Gujar	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam						
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	1	—	—	—

Table No. 38.2 Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of the Head of the Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Occupation of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during less than 5 years where							
	Mother's Brother		Brother's wife				Father's sister's husband	
	Expected special role : to offer 'Bhat' which he		Expected special role 1 : to apply turmeric paste on grooms body which she		Expected special role 2 to apply Kazal which she		Expected special role ; to put 'Sehra' on the groom's head which he	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Labourer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	2	—	2	—	1	—

Table No. 38.2 Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of the Head of the Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Occupation of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during less than 5 years where									
	Sister's husband						Sister			
	Expected special role 1 : helps the groom to ride on the mare which he		Expected special role 2 : personal assistant to the bridegroom which he		Expected special role 3: to put 'Sehra' on the groom's head which he		Expected special role 1 ; to demand money by blocking entrance when the groom returns to the house after marriage		Expected special role 2: throw the rice on groom at the time of 'Nikrosi' which she	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cultivator	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	—

Table No. 38.2 Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of the Head of the Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Marriage (Male)

Occupation of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during 5—9 years where							
	Mother's brother		Brother's wife				Father's sister's husband	
	Expected special role : to offer *'Bhat'* which he		Expected special role 1 : to apply turmeric paste on groom's body which she		Expected special role 2 : to apply Kazal which she		Expected special role 1 : to put 'Sehra' on groom's head which he	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Cultivator	4	—	3	—	3	—	2	—
Labourer	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Total	7	—	3	1	5	—	3	—

Table No. 38.2 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of the Head of the Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Occupation of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during 5—9 years where									
	Sister's husband						Sister			
	Expected special role 1 : helps the groom to ride on mare which he		Expected special role 2 : personal assistant to bride-groom which he		Expected special role 3 : to put 'Sehra' on groom's head		Expected special role 1 : to demand money by blocking the entrance when the groom returns to the house after marriage which she		Expected special role 2 : to throw the rice on grooms at the time of 'Nikrosi' which she	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cultivator	2	—	2	—	1	1	3	—	3	—
Labourer	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Total	3	—	4	—	2	2	4	—	3	1

Table No. 38.2 Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of the Head of the Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Occupation of head of the household	Number of marriages took place during 10—19 years where					
	Mother's brother		Brother's wife			
	Expected special role 1 : to offer Bhat where he		Expected special role 1 : to apply turmeric paste on groom's body which she		Expected special role 2 : to apply Kazal which she	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	38	39	40	41	42	43
Cultivator	4	—	2	1	3	—
Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	1	—	—	1	1	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	1	—
Non-worker	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	8	—	2	2	6	—

Table No. 38.2 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of the Head of the Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Occupation of head of the household	Number of marriages took place during 10—19 years where					
	Sister's husband					
	Expected special role 1 : helps the groom to ride on mare which he		Expected special role 2 : personal assistant to the bridegroom which he		Expected special role 3: to put 'Sehra' on groom's head which she	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	44	45	46	47	48	49
Cultivator	1	—	1	—	—	1
Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	2	—	1	1

Table No. 38.2 : Intra-Family Relation at the time of Marriage by Occupation of the Head of the Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Occupation of head of the household	Number of marriages took place during 10—19 years where					
	Sister				Mother's Brother	
	Expected special role 1 : to demand money by blocking the entrance when the groom returns the home after marriage which she		Expected special role 2 : to throw the rice on groom at the time of 'Nikrosi' which she		Expected special role to offer 'Bhat' which he	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	50	51	52	53	54	55
Cultivator	1	—	1	—	2	—
Labourer	—	—	—	—	1	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	1	1	4	—	3	—

Table No. 38.2 Intra-Family Relations at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of the Head of the Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Occupation of the head of household	Number of marriages that took place during 20—39 years where									
	Brother's wife				Sister's husband					
	Expected special role 1: to apply turmeric paste on groom's body which she		Expected special role 2: to apply Kazal which she		Expected special role 1; helps the groom to ride on mare which he		Expected special role 2: personal assistant to the bridegroom which he		Expected special role 3 to put 'Sehra' on groom's head which he	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Cultivator	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Labourer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—

Table No. 38.2 Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of the Head of the Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Male)

Occupation of the head of household	Number of marriages that took place during 20—39 years where				Number of marriages that took place during 40+years	
	Sister				Kin 1	
	Expected special role 1 : to demand money by blocking the entrance when the groom returns to the house after marriage which she		Expected special role 2 : to throw rice on groom at the time 'Nikrosi' which she		Expected special role which he	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	66	67	68	69	70	71
Cultivator	1	—	1	—	—	—
Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	1	—	—	—

Table No. 38.3 Intra-Family Relations at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and the Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Religion and caste/ tribe/community of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during									
	Less than 5 years where									
	Parents		Mother's brother				Father's sister		Sister	
	Expected special role : Kanyadan which they		Expected special role : 1 to offer Bhat which he		Expected special role : 2 bring the bride to the marriage pandal which he		Expected special role : to help in bathing the bride which she		Expected special role : to help in bathing the bride which she	
	Perfor-med	Did not perform	Perfor-med	Did not perform	Perfor-med	Did not perform	Perfor-med	Did not perform	Perfor-med	Did not perform
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
Gujar	4	—	4	—	4	—	3	1	1	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam										
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	—	6	—	6	—	3	1	3	—

Total No. 38.3 Intra-Family Relations at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and the Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Religion aud caste/ tribe, community of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during 5—9 years where							
	Parents		Mother's brother				Father's sister	
	Expected special role : Kanyadan which they		Expected special role 1 : to offer Bhat which he		Expected special role 2 : to bring the bride to marriage pandal which he		Expected special role 1 : to help in bathing the bride which she	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu								
Gujar	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	—

Table No. 38.3 Intra-Family Relations at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and the Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Religion and caste/ tribe/community of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during 10-19 years where							
	Parents		Mother's brother				Father's sister	
	Expecied special role : Kanyadan which they		Expected special role 1 ; to offer Bhat which he		Expected special role : 2 to bring the bride to the marriage pandal		Expected special role : to help in bathing the bride which she	
	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not performed	Per-formed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Hindu								
Gujar	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—

Table No. 38.3 Intra-Family Relations at the Time of Marriage by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and the Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Religion and caste/ tribe/community of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during				Remarks
	20—39 years where		40+years where		
	Kin 1		Kin 2		
	Whose expected special role 1 : which he		Whose expected special role 1 : which he		
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	
1	28	29	30	31	32
Hindu					
Gujar	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—
Islam					
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. 38.4 Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Educational Level of Head of Household and the Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Educational level of the head of household	Number of marriages that took place during									
	Less then 5 years where									
	Parents		Mother's brother				Father's sister		Sister	
	Expected special role : Kanyadan which they		Expected special role 1 ; to offer Bhat which he		Expected special role 2 : to bring the bride to the marriage pandal which he		Expected special role to help in bathing the bride which she		Expected special role ; to help in bathing the bride which she	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	5	—	5	—	5	—	3	1	2	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	—	6	—	6	—	3	1	3	—

Table No. 38.4 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Educational Level of Head of Household and the Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Educational level of the head of household	Number of marriges that taok place during							
	5—9 years where							
	Parents		Mother's brothers				Father's sister	
	Expected special role : Kanyadan which they		Expected special role 1 : to offer Bhat which he		Expeoted special 2 ; to bring the bride to the marriage pandal which he		Expected special role ; to help in bathing the bride which she	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Illiterate	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below primary	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	—

Table No. 38.4 Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Educational Level of Head of Household and the Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Educational level of the head of household	Number of marriages that took place during							
	10—19 years where							
	Parents		Mother's brother				Father's sister	
	Expected special role : Kanyadan which they		Expected special role 1 : to offer Bhat which he		Expected special role 2 : to bring the bride to the marriage pandal which he		Expected special role to help in bathing the bride which she	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Illiterate	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—

Table No. 38.4 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Educational Level of Head of Household and the Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Educational level of the head of household	Number of marriages that took place during				
	20—39 years where		40 + years where		
	Kin 1		Kin 1		
	Expected special role : which he		Expected special role 1 : which he		Remarks
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	
1	28	29	30	31	32
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	
Below primary	—	—	—	—	
Primary	—	—	—	—	
Middle	—	—	—	—	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	
Graduate degree other than technical diploma	—	—	—	—	
Post-graduate degree other than technical	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	—	—	

Table No. 38.5 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Occupation of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during									
	Less than 5 years where									
	Parents		Mother's brother				Father's Sister		Sister	
	Expected special role : Kanyadan which they		Expected special role 1 : to offer Bhat which he		Expected special role 2 : to bring the bride to the marriage pandal which he		Expected special role : to help in bathing the bride which she		Expected special role : to help in bathing the bride which she	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cultivator	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Labourer	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sweeper	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Money lender	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateman	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Total	6	—	6	—	6	—	3	1	3	—

Table No. 38.5 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Occupation of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during									
	5—9 years where						10—19 years where			
	Parents		Mother's brother				Father's sister		Parents	
	Expected special role ; Kanyadan which they		Expected special role : 1 to offer Bhat which he		Expected special role : 2 to bring the bride to the marriage pandal which he		Expected special role : to help in bathing the bride which she		Expected special role : Kanyadan which they	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cultivator	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money lender	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gateman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—

Table No. 38.5 : Intra-Family Relation at the Time of Marriage by Occupation of Head of Household and Time of Marriage of the Person Married (Female)

Occupation of head of household	Number of marriages that took place during									
	10—19 years where				20—39 years where		40+ years where			
	Mother's brother				Father's sister		Kin 1		Kin 1	
	Expected special role : 1 to offer Bhat which he		Expected special role : 2 to bring the bride to the marriage pandal which he		Expected special role to help in bathing the bride which she		Whose expected special role : which he		Whose expected special role : which he	
	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform	Per-formed	Did not perform
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Cultivator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money lender	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gateman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. 41.0 (a) Restrictions and Prescription of Food and Work Connected with Birth of a Child with Reference to Sex of the Child Male and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number of births that Occured at			Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of food to			
	Place 1	Place 2	Place 3	Restrictions during			
	Same village	Hospital	Other places	Parental period	Confinement period	Post-natal period	
				No restriction of food	No cold generating food	No restriction	No cold generating food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	12	—	—	12	12	4	8
Chamar	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Bhangi	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Total	15	—	—	15	15	4	11

Table No. 41.0 (a) : Restrictions and Prescription of Food and Work Connected with Birth of a Child with Reference to Sex of the Child Male and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of work to				
			Restrictions during		
	Prenatal period		Confinement period	post-natal period	
	No heavy work	Not to go to lonely places for work	No work	No restriction	No heavy work
1	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu					
Gujar	12	12	12	4	8
Chamar	1	1	1	—	1
Bhangi	1	1	1	—	1
Nai	—	—	—	—	—
Islam					
Muslim	1	1	1	—	1
Total	15	15	15	4	11

Table No. 41.0 (a) : Restrictions and Prescription of Food and Work Connected with Birth of a Child with Reference to Sex where the Child Male and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number of births where for mother specially prescribed food was			Number of births where for mother specially prescribed work was			Remarks
	Improved food (containing protein & iron)	Ghee, mixed with gur, milk, halwa	Halwa and normal food	Light work	No work	Light household work	
	During prenatal period	During confinement	During post-natal period	After 7th month of pregnancy	During confinement	During post-natal period	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hindu							
Gujar	2#	12	12	12	12	8**	*No special prescribed food is given to 10 Gujar mothers, 1 Chamar and 1 Bhangi during prenatal period
Chamar	—*	1	1	1	1	1	
Bhangi	—*	1	1	1	1	1	
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Islam							**4 Gujar mothers had to do all type of works during post natal period
Muslim	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	3	15	15	15	15	11	

Table No 41.0 (b) : Restrictions and Prescription of Food and Work Connected with Birth of a Child with Reference to Sex of Child Female and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number of births that occured at			No. of births where mother was subjected in respect of food to			
				Restriction during			
				Pre-natal period	Confine-ment period	Post natal period	
	Place 1	Place 2	Place 3	No restric-tions of food	No cold generating food	No restric-tions	No cold generating food
	Same village	Hospital	Other places				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	10	1	—	11	11	2	9
Chamar	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Bhangi	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Nai	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	1	1	16	16	2	14

Table No. 41.0 (b) : Restrictions and Prescription of Food and Work Connected with Birth of a Child with Reference to Sex of Child Female and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	No. of births where mother was subjected in respect of work to				
	Restrictions during				
	Pre-natal period		Confinement period	Post natal period	
	No heavy work	Not to go to lonely places for work	No work	No restrictions	No heavy work
1	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu					
Gujar	11	11	11	2	9
Chamar	2	2	2	—	2
Bhangi	2	2	2	—	2
Nai	1	1	1	—	1
Islam					
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	16	16	2	14

Table No. 41.0 (b) : Restrictions and Prescription of Food and Work Connected with Birth of a Child with Reference to Sex of Child Female and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	No. of births where for mother, specially prescribed food was			No. of births where for mother, specially prescribed work was			Remarks
	Improved food containing protein & iron	Ghee mixed with gur, milk halwa	Halwa & normal food	Light work	No work	Light household duties	
	During	During	During	After	During	During	
	Pre-natal period	Confinement	Post-natal period	7th month of pregnancy	Confinement	Post-natal period	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hindu							**2 Gujar mothers have no restriction of work. They have to do all type of household works.
Gujar	2*	11	11	11	11	9**	
Chamar	—*	2	2	2	2	2	
Bhangi	—*	2	2	2	2	2	
Nai	—*	1	1	1	1	1	
Islam							
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	2	16	16	16	16	14	*There is no specially prescribed food for 9 Gujar mothers, 1 Chamar, 1 Bhangi, and 1 Nai mother

Table No. 41.3 : Practices during Confinement in case of Births (Female) Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number of births where				
	New born was given			Special care for new born was as	
	Honey or liquid mixture of gur	Mother's milk	Mixture of sugar & water	Keep the room warm by enlighting char-coal	The baby is wrapped properly in cloth
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Gujar	5	11	1	11	11
Chamar	—	2	—	2	2
Bhangi	2	2	—	2	2
Nai	—	1	—	1	1
Islam					
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	16	1	16	16

Table No. 41.3 : Practices during Confinement in case of Births (Female) Classified by Religion and Caste of Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number of births where					
	Delivery was attended by untrained village midwife receiving remuneration as				Trained doctor of Govt. hospital receiving no remuneration	Remarks
	Cash	Kind	Cash & kind	No remuneration or obligatory		
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu						
Gujar	3	3	4	—	1	
Chamar	—	—	2	—	—	
Bhangi	—	—	—	2	—	
Nai	—	1	—	—	—	
Islam						
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	3	4	6	2	1	

Table No. 41.4 : Rituals Connected with Birth of Persons (Female) Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Education of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number of births where was performed				
	Ritual 1	Ritual 2			
Educational level of head of household	Washing of mother's breast on 2nd or 3rd day during confinement by new born's father's sister who was paid remuneration in Cash	Chatti Pujan (mother & new born are given bath) on 6th day during the post-natal period by the village mid-wife (Bhangi) who was paid remuneration in			
		Cash	Kind	Cash & kind	no remuneration or obligatory
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Gujar					
Illiterate	1	3	—	—	—
Below primary	1	2	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar					
Illiterate	1	—	1	—	—
Middle	—	1	—	—	—
Bhangi					
Primary	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—
Nai					
Matric	—	1	—	—	—
Islam					
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	7	1	—	—

Table No. 41.4 : Rituals Connected with Birth of Persons (Female) Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Education of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household / Educational level of head of household	Number of births where was performed — Ritual 3 — Kuan Pujan on 11th day during post natal period by Village Priest who was paid remuneration in				Remarks
	cash	kind	cnsh & kind	no remuneration or obligatory	
1	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu					
Gujer					
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	Ritual ceremonies not much observed on the birth of a female child.
Below Prtmary	—	—	—	—	
Primary	—	—	1	—	
Chamar					
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	
Middle	—	—	—	—	
Bhangi					
Primary	—	—	—	—	
Middle	—	—	—	—	
Nai					
Matric	—	—	—	—	
Islam					
Muslim	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	1	—	

Table 42.0 : Cause of Death (as locally believed), Particulars of Diagnosis and Treatment at Time of Death (Male) by Religon and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number of deaths during less than 10 years where the deceased was male who died of				
	Fever			Heart failure	
	(as locally stated) was treated by			(as locally stated) was treated by	
	No treatment	Homopathic doctor	Indigenous medicine at home	No treatment	Allopathic
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Gujar	1	1	1	2	—
Bhangi	1	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	1
Nai	—	—	—	—	—
Islam					
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	1	1	2	1

Table No. 42.0 : Cause of Death (as locally believed) Particulars of Disagnosis and Treatment at Time of Death (Male) by Religion and Caste or Tribe Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	No. of deaths during 10 years+		Not stated	Remarks
	Pneumonia	Typhoid		
	(as locally stated) was treated by	(as locally stated) was treated by		
	Allopathic	Allopathic		
1	7	8	9	10
Hindu				
Gujar	1	—	—	
Bhangi	—	—	—	
Chamar	—	1	—	
Nai	—	—	1	
Islam				
Muslim	—	—	—	
Total	1	1	1	

Table 42.1 : Cause of Death (as locally believed) particulars of Diagnosis and Treatment at the Time of Death (Female) by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of household	Number of deaths during less than 10 years where the deceased was female who died of					
	Pneumonia (as locally stated) was treated by	Eever (as locally stated) and was treated by	Snakebite (as locally stated) and was treated by	Due to some infection after child birth	Small Pox (as locally stated) and was treated by	Cholera (as locally stated) and was treated by
	Alloppathic doctor	Allopathic doctor	No treatment	Allopathic doctor	No treatment	No treatment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Gujar	2	3	1	—	1	1
Bhangi	—	—	—	1	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam						
Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	1	1	1	1

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	No. of deaths during 10+ years				Not stated	Remarks
	Anamia (as locally stated) and was treated by	During child births (as locally stated) and was treated by	Pneumonia (as locally stated) and was treated by	Female disease (as locally stated) and was treated by		
	Consulted a Sadhu	Allopathic doctor	Allopathic doctor	Allopathic doctor		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu						
Gujar	1	1	—	1	—	
Bhangi	—	—	1	—	—	
Chamar	—	—	1	—	—	
Nai	—	—	—	—	1	
Islam						
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1	1	2	1	1	

Table No. 42.2 : Manner of Disposal of Dead Body and Period of Mourning as Related to Age, Cause of Death of Deceased (Male) and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number where deceased was aged				
	Below 3 years and died of				4-14 years
	Fever		Pneumonia		
	Body was cremated	Mourning was for one day	Body was burried	Mourning was for one day	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Gujar	2	2	1	1	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	1	1	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—
Islam					
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	1	1	—

Table No. 42.2 : Manner of Diposal of Dead Body and Period of Mourning as Related to Age, Cause of Death of Deceased (Male) and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number where deceased was aged						Not stated	Remarks
	15-59 years and died of				60+ years and died of			
	Typhoid		Heart failure		Natural death			
	Body was cremated	Mourning was for 12 days	Body was cremated	Mourning was for 12 days	Body was cremated	Mourning was for 12 days		
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu								
Gujar	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	
Chamar	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	

Table No. 42.3 Manner of Disposal of Dead Body and Period of Mourning as Related to Age, Cause of Death of the Deceased (Female) and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number where deceased was aged					
	Below 4 years & died of				4—14 years and died of	
	Pneumonia (as locally stated)		Fever (as locally stated)		Anaemia (as locally stated)	
	Body was burried	Mourning for 1 day	Body was burried	Mourning for 1 day	Body was cremated	Mourning for 1 day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Gujar	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam						
Muslim	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	1	1	1	1

Table No. 42.3 : Manner of Disposal of Dead Body and Period of Mourning as Related to Age, Cause of Death of the Deceased (Female) and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number where deceased was aged										
	15—59 years and died of										
	Due to some infection after child birth (as locally stated)		Fever (as locally stated)			Smallpox (as locally stated)		Snake bite (as locally stated)		Cholera (as locally stated)	
	Body was cremated	Mourning for 13 days	Body was cremated	Mourning for 12 days	Mourning for 13 days	Body was cremated	Mourning for 13 days	Body was cremated	Mourning for 13 days	Body was cremated	Mourning for 13 days
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hindu											
Gujar	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bhangi	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam											
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table No. 42.3 : Manner of Disposal of Dead Body and Period of Mourning as Related to Age, Cause of Death of the Deceased (Female) and Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Religion and caste/ tribe of head of household	Number where deceased was aged								Not stated	Remarks
	15—59 years and died of				60+years and died of					
	During child birth (as locally stated)		Pneumonia (as locally stated)		Pneumonia (as locally stated)		Female disease (as locally stated)			
	Body was cremated	Mourning for 13 days	Body was cremated	Mourning for 13 days	Body was cremated	Mourning for 13 days	Body was cremated	Mourning for 13 days		
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Hindu										
Gujar	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Chamar	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Islam										
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	

Table No. 43.1 : Joint Performance of Religious Celebrations by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Name of religions and other celebrations	Religion and caste/tribe	Total number of households reporting the performance	Number of households reporting the performance alongwith other households which are as in						Remarks
			All castes	Gujar only	Chamar only	Bhangi only	Nai only	Muslim only	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Holi and Dhulandi		25	25	—	—	—	—	—	
Diwali		25	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dussehra		14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Amavas		18	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ram Navami	Hindu/	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gauri Poojan	Gujar	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Karwa Choth		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Makar Sankrant		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bhai dooj		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salone (Rakhi)		25	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puranmasi		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ganes Poojan		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Teej		20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shivratri		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Holi and Dhulandi		3	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Diwali		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table No. 43.1 : Joint Performance of Religious Celebrations by Religion and Caste or Tribe of Head of Household

Name of relig ons and other celebrations	Religion and caste/tribe	Total number of households reporting the performance	Number of households reporting the performance alongwith other households which are as in						Remarks
			All castes	Gujar only	Chamar only	Bhangi only	Nai only	Muslim only	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Teej	Hindu/	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Makar Sankranti	Bhangi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dussehra		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salone (Rakhi)		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Amavas		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Holi and Dhulandi		4	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Diwali		4	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Dussehra		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Amavas	Hindu/	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salone (Rakhi)	Chamar	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Holi and Dhulandi		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Diwali		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dussehra	Hindu/	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Amavas	Nai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salone (Rakhi)		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Id		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Moharram	Islam/	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Holi and Dhulandi	Muslim	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	

Table No. 44.0 Intergeneration Occupational Shift

Occupation of head of household		Number of cases where occupation of father of head of household is/was							
Description	No.	Same as in Col. 1	Different from that in Col. 1 and is/was						
			Culti-vation	Agri-cultural lab-ourer	Sweeper	Sepoy in Army	Money lender	Gat-herer Fire-hood	Peon
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivation	19	17	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Labourer in stone quarry	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Sweeper	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stone quarry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon in Govt. office	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gateman	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Moneylender	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	20	6	3	1	1	1	1	1

Table No. 44.0 Intergeneration Occupational Shift

Occupation of head of household		Number of cases where occupation of father of head of household is/was					
		Same as in Col. 1	Different and is/was				
Description	No.		Cultivation	Milker	Labour stone quary	Sweeper	Agricultural labour
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cultivation	19	18	—	1	—	—	—
Labourer in stone quarry	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sweeper	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stone quarry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Peon in Govt. office	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gateman	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Money lender	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total	34	21	6	1	1	1	4

Table No 44.0 Intergeneration Occupational Shift

Occupation of head of household		Number of cases where occupation of son of head of household is/was									
Description	No.	Same as in Col. 1	Different and is								
			Lift-man	Milker	Labourer	Three wheeler Scooter driver	Agricultural labour	Lineman	Peon	Apprentice in barber shop	Apprentice in motor driving
1	2	17	18	19	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
Cultivator	19	8	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Labourer in stone quarry	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stonequarry	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon in Govt. office	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tailor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fireman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Money lender	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	34	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table : 44.0 : Intergeneration Occupational Shift

Occupation of head of household		Number of cases where occupation of mother's father is/was			
		Same as in col. 1	Different and is/was		
Description	No.		Cultivator	Sweeper	Labour
1	2	27	28	29	30
Cultivation	19	19	—	—	—
Labourer in stone-quarry	4	3	1	—	—
Sweeper	1	1	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	1	—	1	—	—
Peon in Govt. office	1	—	—	1	—
Gateman	1	—	1	—	—
Tailor	1	1	—	—	—
Fireman	1	—	—	—	1
Money lender	1	—	1	—	—
Barber	1	1	—	—	—
Non-worker	2	—	2	—	—
Total	34	25	7	1	1

Table No. 44.0 Intergeneration Occupational Shift

Occupation of head of household		Number of cases where occupation of mother's brother is/was						
		Same as in col. 1	Different and is/was					
Description	No.		Cultivator	Mason	Milker	Peon	Sepoy in Army	Labour in stone quarry
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cultivation	19	16	—	—	1	—	—	—
Labourer in stone-quarry	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peon in Govt. office	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gateman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Money lender	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	18	5	1	1	1	1	1

Table No. 44.0 Intergeneration Occupational Shift

Occupation of head of household		Number of cases where occupation of mother (if working) is/was		Number of cases where occupation of daughter (if working) is/was		Remarks
Description	No.	Same as in col. 1	Different as in col. 1 is/was	Same as in col. 1	Different as in col.1 is/was	
1	2	3	39	40	41	42
Cultivation	19	—	—	—	—	
Labourer in stone-quarry	4	1	—	—	—	
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	
Shopkeeper	1	—	—	—	—	
Contractor in stone-quarry	1	—	—	—	—	
Peon in Govt. office	1	—	—	—	—	
Gateman	1	—	—	—	—	
Tailor	1	—	—	—	—	
Fireman	1	—	—	—	—	
Mone lender	1	—	—	—	—	
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	
Non-worker	2	—	—	—	—	
Total	34	1	—	—	—	

Table No. 44.2 : Evaluation of Inter Generational Shift of Occupational by Religion and Caste or Tribe

Occupation of referred person	Description of inter-generation shift	Total number of shift as in Col. 2		Number who consider the shift to be better for	
		Number of shift	Number of household	After getting education for elemating the position in the society	Getting much money in contractor-ship
1	2	3	4	5	6
		HINDU (Gujar)			
Cultivation	Cultivation, milker	1	1	—	—
	Cultivation, labourer	1	2	—	—
	Cultivation, apprentice in motor driving	1	1	—	—
	Cultivation, money-lending; cultivation, liftman	3	1	—	—
	Cultivation, sepoy in army ; cultivation, lineman	3	1	—	—
Contractor in stone quarry	Cultivation, contractor in stone quarry	1	1	—	1
Shopkeeper	Cultivation, shopkeeper	1	1	1	—

Table No. 44.2 : Evaluation of Inter Generational Shift of Occupational by Religion and Caste or Tribe

Occupation of referred person	Description of inter-generation shift	Number who consider the shift to be better for			Number who consider the shift to be worse for	
		For betterment because the entire system is changing	Getting much money in money lending	Get much interest	Income from service is insufficient	It is not so respectable job but get more interest
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
			HINDU (Gujar)			
Cultivation	Cultivation,milker	1	—	—	—	—
	Cultivation, labourer	—	—	—	2	—
	Cultivation, apprentice in motor driving	—	—	—	—	1
	Cultivation, money-lending; cultivation, liftman	1	—	—	—	—
	Cultivation, sepoy in army ; cultivation, lineman	1	—	—	—	—
Contractor in stone-quarry	Cultivation, contractor in stone quarry	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	Cultivation, shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. 44.2 : Evaluation of Inter Generational Shift of Occupational by Religion and Caste or Tribe

Occupation of referred person	Description of inter-generation shift	Total number of shift as in Col. 2		Number who consider the shift to be better for	
		Number of shift	Number of household	After getting education for elemating the position in the society	Getting much money in contractor-ship
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money lender	Cultivation, money lender	1	1	—	—
Gateman	Cultivation, gateman, peon in Govt. offiee	2	1	1	—
Animal and animal drawn vehicle driver	Milker, cultivation, driver	2	1	—	—
Non-worker	Cultivation, agricultural labourer	1	1	—	—
		HINDU (Chamar)			
Labourer in stone-quarry	Agricultural labourer, labourer in stone-quarry	1	1	—	—
	Agricultural labour, gatherer firewood, labourer in stone-quarry	2	2	—	—

Table No. 44.2 : Evaluation of Inter Generational Shift of Occupational by Religion and Caste or Tribe

Occupation of referred person	Description of inter-generation shift	Number who consider the shift to be better for			Number who consider the shift to be worse for	
		For betterment because the entire system is changing	Getting much money in money lending	Get much interest	Income from service is insufficient	It is not so respectable job but get more interest
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
Money lender	Cultivation, money lender	—	1	—	—	—
Gateman	Cultivation, gateman peon in Govt. office	—	—	—	—	—
Animal and animal drawn vehicle driver	Milker, cultivation, driver	1	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	Cultivation, agricultural labourer	—	—	—	—	1
			HINDU (Chamar)			
Labourer in stone-quarry	Agricultural labourer, labourer in stone-quarry	1	—	—	—	—
	Agricultural labour, gatherer firewood, labourer in stone-quarry	1	—	1	—	—

Table No. 44.2 : Evaluation of Inter Generational Shift of Occupational by Religion and Caste or Tribe

Occupation of referred person	Description of inter-generation shift	Total number of shift as in Col. 2		Number who consider the shift to be better for	
		Number of shift	Number of household	After getting education for elemating the position in the society	Getting much money in contractor-ship
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fireman	Labourer in stone-quarry, peon, fireman	2	1	1	—
		HINDU (Bhangi)			
Peon	Sweeper, peon	1	1	1	—
Labourer in stone quarry	Agricultural labour, labourer in stone-quarry	1	1	—	—
		ISLAM (Muslim)			
Tailor	Tailor, apprentice in barber shop	1	1	—	—

Table No. 44.2 : Evaluation of Inter Generational Shift of Occupational by Religion and Caste or Tribe

Occupation of referred person	Description of inter-generation shift	Number who consider the shift to be better for			Number who consider the shift to be worse for	
		For betterment because the entire system in changing	Getting much money in money lending	Get much interest	Income from service is insufficient	It is not so respectable job but get more interest
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
Fireman	Labourer in stone-quarry, peon, fireman	—	—	—	—	—
		HINDU (Bhangi)				
Peon	Sweeper, peon	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer in stone-quarry	Agricultural labour, labourer in stone-quarry	1	—	—	—	—
		ISLAM (Muslim)				
Tailor	Tailor, apprentice in barber shop	—	—	1	—	—

Note : For the description of inter-generation occupational shift 4 generations have been taken into consideration e.g. informant's father's father, informants' father, informant and informants' son.

Table No. 44.3 : Expectation about Occupation of Son as Related to Occupation of Referrent Person by Religion and Caste or Tribe

Occupation of referent person	Number	Number expecting son to be in					
		Occupation 1	Occupation 2	Occupation 3	Occupation 4	Occupation 5	Remarks
		Tailor	Teacher	Sepoy in Army	Any services in city area	Cultivator	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			HINDU				
			Gujar				
Cultivator	6	—	2	1	1	2	
Non-worker	1	—	—	—	—	1	
			Chamar				
Labourer in stone-quarry	1	—	—	—	1	—	
			ISLAM				
			Muslim				
Tailor	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Total	9	1	2	1	2	3	

Table 45.0 : Reporting of Social Disabilities as Related to Religion and Caste or Tribe of Interviewee

Religion and caste/ tribe of interviewee	Total Number	Number reporting								
		Social disability 1			Social disability 2			Social disability 3		
		Pollution by touch			Don't accept meals			Don't accept water		
		Chamar	Bhangi	Muslim	Chamar	Bhangi	Muslim	Chamar	Bhangi	Muslim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
Gujar	20	8	8	6	12	12	9	8	8	3
Chamar	4	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Bhangi	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nai	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Islam										
Muslim	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	28	8	9	8	14	17	11	9	9	5

Table No. 45.0 Reporting of Social Disabilities as Related to Religion and Caste or Tribe of Interviewee

Religion and caste/ tribe of interviewee	Total Number	Number reporting									Remarks
		Social disability 4			Social disability 5			Social disability 5			
		Dont smoke with some hubble buble			Use separate well			Enterance to Temple prohibited			
		Cha-mar	Bha-ngi	Mus-lim	Cha-mar	Bha-ngi	Mus-lim	Cha-mar	Bha-ngi	Mus-lim	
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Hindu											
Gujar	20	6	5	3	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Chamar	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	4	4	
Bhangi	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	
Nai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Islam											
Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
Total	28	7	6	5	23	23	21	28	27	27	

Table No. 45.1 : Knowledge about Legal Prohibition of Discrimination as Related to Religion and Caste or Tribe and Education of Informant

Religion and caste/ tribe of informant	Number who are illiterate and about probibition or discrimination who are		Number who are literate upto matric std. abcut prohibition of discri-mination who are		Number who are educated matric and above and about prohibition of discrimination who are		Remarks
	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	6	9	7	2	1	—	
Chamar	3	—	1	—	—	—	
Bhangi	2	—	1	—	—	—	
Nai	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Islam							
Muslim	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	12	10	9	2	1	—	

Table No. 45.2 : Assessment of legal Action and Suggestion as Related to Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant

Religion and caste/ tribe of informant	Total number	No. who consider that legal action to remove social disabilities is not enough and who suggest			Remarks
		enough	other action 1	other action 2	
			Mass agitation and publicity	educational development	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Gujar	7	4	3	2	
Chamar	4	2	2	1	
Bhangi	3	—	2	2	
Nai	—	—	—	—	
Islam					
Muslim	1	1	—	—	
Total	15	7	7	5	

Table No. 45.3 : Moves by Various Castes to improve Social Status as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Religion and Caste or Tribe

Religion and caste/ tribe of informant	Caste and tribe reported to have made moves to improve social status	Description of move for improvement of social status	Number of informants as in col. 1 reporting	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Bhangi	Bhangi	Do not handle the carcass of the cattle	3	
Gujar	Chamar	i) Do not handle the carcass of the cattle	12	
		ii) Some chamars after being educated have taken up jobs in offices, who earn a good amount	18	
Chamar	Chamar	i) Do not handle the carcass of the cattle	2	
		ii) Some chamars after being educated have taken up jobs in offices, who earn a good amount	3	

Table No. 45.4 : Reporting of changes in the Prevalence of Social Disabilities as Related to Religion and Casste/Tribe of Informant

Religion/Caste/Tribe of Informant	Total number	No. reporting change as					
		Declining trend in pollution by touch	Children of all castes are sitting side by side and getting education in the school	Bhangis now can enter the village temple	Chamars and Bhangis use the same well used by Gujars	All the castes take tea in the tea shop run by a Gujar	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	20	15	—	—	4	3	
Bhangi	2	2	1	1	1	—	
Chamar	4	4	1	—	1	1	
Nai	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Islam							
Muslim	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Total	28	23	2	1	6	4	

Table No. 46.0 : Knowledge about Family Planning Measures as Related to Education Religion and Caste or Tribe of informaut

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant	Educational status	Total number	Number aware of		Remarks
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family Planning measures	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Gujar	Illiterate	15	12	12	
	Literate upto matric	9	9	9	
	Above matric	1	1	1	
Chamar	Illiterate	3	3	3	
	Literate upto matric	1	1	1	
	Above matric	—	—	—	
Bhangi	Illiterate	2	2	2	
	Literate upto matric	1	1	1	
	Above matric	—	—	—	
Nai	Illiterate	1	—	—	
	Literate upto matric	—	—	—	
	Above matric	—	—	—	
Islam					
Muslim	Illiterate	1	1	1	
	Literate upto matric	—	—	—	
	Above matric	—	—	—	
Total	Total	34	30	30	

Table No. 46.1 : Knowledge about Practice of Family Planning Measures

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant	Educational status	Total No.	Number any of whose kins practising	Number whose non-kin known persons practising vascetomy belong to				Remarks
			Measure 1 : belong to Kinship	Hindu			Islam	
			Category 1	Gujar	Chamar	Bhangi	Muslim	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Hindu								
Gujar	Illiterate	15	—	8	4	1	5	
	Literate upto Matric	9	—	8	4	1	5	
	Above Matric	1	—	1	1	—	—	
Chamar	Illiterate	3	—	1	1	—	—	
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bhangi	Illiterate	2	—	2	2	—	1	
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	1	1	—	1	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nai	Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Islam								
Muslim	Illiterate	1	—	1	1	—	—	
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		34	—	22	15	2	12	

Table No. 46.2 : Desirable Number of Sons and Daughters as Reported by Married Persons Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Education

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant	Educational status	Total No.	Number reporting desirable number to be				
			Nil	S—1	D—1	S—1+ D—1	S—2+ D—1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Gujar	Illiterate	15	—	—	—	—	2
	Literate upto Matric	9	—	—	—	—	3
	Above Matric	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	Illiterate	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	Illiterate	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam							
Muslim	Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		34	—	—	—	—	6

Table No 46.2 : Desirable Number of Sons and Daughters as Reported by Married Persons Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Education

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant	Educational status	Number reporting desirable number to be								
		Total No.	S—3+ D—1	S—3+ D—2	Any No.	Others			Not stated	Remarks
						S—2+ D—2	S—4+ D—2	S—3+ D—3		
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu										
Gujar	Illiterate	15	—	2	5	—	4	1	1	
	Literate upto Matric	9	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	
	Above Matric	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Chamar	Illiterate	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bhangi	Illiterate	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Naii	Illiterate	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Islam										
Muslim	Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		34	1	3	10	2	5	1	6	

Table No. 46.4 : Reason for Considering a Number of Children as Desirable as Reported by Persons Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Educational status	Total No.	Number reporting as desirable			
			Children numbering S—2 + D—1		Children numbering S—3 + D—1	
			Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 1	Reason 2
			They can be brought up without much difficulty	Govt. says that there should not be more than 3 children	If there are more than 1 son, they can help their parents	To get better income and surpport
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Gujar	Illiterate	15	2	1	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	9	3	2	1	1
	Above Matric	1	—	—	—	—
Charmar	Illiterate	3	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	—	—
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	Illiterate	2	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	—	—
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—
Islam						
Muslim	Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—
Total		34	6	4	1	1

Table No. 46.4 : Reason for Considering a Number of Children as Desirable as Reported by Persons Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Educational status	Number reporting as desirable							
		Children numbering S—3 + D—2		any number	Others S—2+D—2	S—4+D—2	S—3+D—3	Not stated	Remarks
		Reason 1	Reason 1	Reason 1	Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 1		
		If there are more than 1 son they can help their parents	Loves to have more children	This is not in once hand children are gift nf God	They can be brought up without much difficulty	To get better income & support	Love to have more children		
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu									
Gujar	Illiterate	2	2	5	—	4	1	1	
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Charmar	Illiterate	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bhangi	Illiterate	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nai	Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Islam									
Muslim	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Above Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		3	2	10	2	5	1	6	

Table No. 46.5 : Aspiration about No. of Sons and Daughters in Case of Persons with Spouse Alive, Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Education of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant	Number who are illiterate and who aspire to have sons and daughters										
	S2+D1	S2+D2	S4+D1	S2+D3	S4+D2	S4+D3	S3+D3	S2+D2	S1+D3	Any Number	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu											
Gujar	2	2	1	1	4	4	1	—	—	1	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Nai	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam											
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	2	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	2	2

Table No. 46.5 Aspiration about No. of Sons and Daughters in Case of Persons with Spouse Alive, Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Education of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant	No, who are literate upto Matric and who aspire to have sons and daughters						No. who are above Matric aud aspire to have sons and daughters	Remarks
	S2+D1	S3+D1	S4+D1	S4+D2	S4+D3	Not stated	S2+D2	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hindu								
Gujar	3	2	1	1	2	—	1	
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Bhangi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Islam								
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	4	2	1	1	2	1	4	

Table No. 46.6 : Aspiration about Number of Sons and Daughters in Case of Persons with spouse Alive Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Industrial Category

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Industrial Category												
	Agricultural Cultivation									Mining			
	S2+D1	S3+D1	S3+D2	S3+D3	S4+D1	S4+D2	S4+D3	Any No.	Not stated	S1+D3	S2+D2	Any No.	Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu													
Gujar	3	1	2	1	2	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islam													
Muslim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	1	2	1	2	5	3	4	—	1	1	1	1

Table No. 46.6 Aspiration about Number of Sons and Daughters in Case of Persons with spouse Alive Classified by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Industrial Category

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Industrial Category								Remarks
	Land Transport	Medical and Health Service	Public Admn. & Defence Services		Manufacturers of Textile products	Education Scientific and Research Services	Retail trade	Hair dresser	
	S2+D1	S2+D3	S2+D1	Not stated	Not stated	S3+D1	S2+D2	S3+D2	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hindu									
Gujar	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	
Chamar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Bhangi	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Islam									
Muslim	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Total	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	

Table No. 46.7 Practice of Family Planning Measures by Religion and Caste or Tribe, Age and Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	No. of males adopting measure 1	No. of males adopting measure 1
		Vasectomy	
1	2	3	4
Hindu			
Gujar	Below 20 years	—	—
	20—29	—	—
	30—39	—	—
	40—49	1	—
	50+	2	—
Chamar	Below 20 years	—	—
	20—29	1	—
	30—39	1	—
	40—49	—	—
	50+	—	—
Bhangi	Below 20 years	—	—
	20—29	—	—
	30—39	—	—
	40—49	—	—
	50+	—	—
Nai	Below 20 years	—	—
	20—29	—	—
	30—39	—	—
	40—49	—	—
	50+	—	—
Islam			
Muslim	Below 20 years	—	—
	20—29	—	—
	30—39	—	—
	40—49	—	—
	50+	1	—
Total		6	—

Table No. 46.8 : Particulars of Family Planning Measures by Religion and Caste or Tribe Education and Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Educational Level	Number of males adopting	Number of females adopting	Remarks
		Vasectomy	Nil	
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Gujar	Illiterate	2	—	
	Literate without educatioanal level	1	—	
	Primary	—	—	
	Middle	—	—	
	Matriculation/Higher Secondary non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	
	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	
	Graduates and above	—	—	
Bhangi	Illiterate	—	—	
	Literate without educational level	—	—	
	Primary	—	—	
	Middle	—	—	
	Matriculation/Higher Secondary non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	
	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	
	Graduates and above	—	—	

Table No. 46.8 : Particulars of Family Planning Measures by Religion and Caste or Tribe Education and Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Educational Level	Number of males adopting	Number of females adopting	Remarks
		Vasectomy	Nil	
1	2	3	4	
Chamar	Illiterate	2	—	
	Literate without educational level	—	—	
	Primary	—	—	
	Middle	—	—	
	Matriculation/Higher Secondary non-technical diploma pr certificate not cqual to degree	—	—	
	Technicai diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	
	Graduates and above	—	—	
Islam	Illiterate	1	—	
	Literate without educational level	—	—	
	Primary	—	—	
	Middle	—	—	
	Matrlculation/Higher Secondary non-technical diploma or eertificate not equal to degree	—	—	
	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	
	Graduate and above	—	—	
	Total	6	—	

Table No. 46.9 Practice of Family Planning Measures by Religion and Caste or Tribe and Industrial Category

Religion and Caste/ Tribe	Industrial Category	No. of males adopting vasectomy	No. of females adopting	Remarks
1	2	3	4	
Hindu				
	Cultivation	2	—	
Gujar	Retail trade	1	—	
Chamar	Other minlng	2	—	
Bhangi	—	—	—	
Nai	—	—	—	
Islam				
Muslim	Manufacture of textile products	1	—	
Total		6	—	

Table No. 46.10 : Time of Pratice of Family Planning as Related to Religion and Caste or Tribe Age and Education of Adoptee

Religion and Caste/ Tribe	Agé-group	Total No. of males who are illiterate and who have practised vasectomy		
		During less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+years
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	Below 20 years	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—
Gujar	30—39	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—
	50+	2	—	—
Chamar	Below 20 years	—	—	—
	20—29	1	—	—
	30—39	—	1	—
	40—49	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—
Bhangi	Below 20 years	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—
Nai	Below 20 years	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—
Islam	Below 20 years	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—
Muslim	30—39	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—
	50+	1	—	—
Total		4	1	—

Table No. 46.10 : Time of Practice of Family Planning as Related to Religion and Caste or Tribe Age and Education of Adoptee

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	Literate upto matric and who have practised vasectomy			Literate above matric and who have practised family planning measures			Remarks
		During less than 5 years	5—9	10 + years	During less than 5 years	5—9	10 + years	
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu	Below 20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gujar	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	40—49	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chamar	Below 20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bhangi	Below 20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nai	Below 20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Islam-	Below 20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Muslim	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		1	—	—	—	—	—	

Table No. 46.12 : Attitude of Spouse to the Practice as Related to Religion and Caste or Tribe, Education Congruity of Spouse (For Males)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe	Number of practising males who are illiterate and whose wives are also Illiterate and are having		
	attitude : 1	attitude : 2	attitude : 3
	She also feels good that her husband has undergone operation	She feels that 2 or 3 children are sufficient & after that family planning measures should be adopted	Unspecified
1	2	3	4
Hindu			
Guj r	—	—	2
Chamar	—	2	—
Bhangi	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—
Islam			
Muslim	1	2	—
Total	1	4	2

Table No. 46.12 : Attitude of Spouse to the Practice as Related to Religion and Caste or Tribe, Education Congruity of (Spouse For Males)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe	Number of practising males who are literate up to Matric and whose wives are illiterate and are having attitude	Number of practising males who are literates above matriculation and whose wives are Illiterate and are having attitude	Remarks
	She has also agreed and given permission for operation		
1	5	6	7
Hindu			
Gujar	1	—	
Chamar	—	—	
Bhangi	—	—	
Nai	—	—	
Islam			
Muslim	—	—	
Total	1	—	

Table No. 46.13 : Physical, Psychological and other After-effects as Related to Religion and Caste or Tribe, Age and Education. (Male)

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	No. of practising males, who are illiterate report		Literate upto Matric Report		Remarks
		After effect No. 1 No change at all	After effect No. 2 Have become more active	After effect No. 1 No change at all	After effect	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	Below 20 Years	—	—	—	—	
	20-29	—	—	—	—	
Gujar	30-39	—	—	—	—	
	40-49	—	—	1	—	
	50+	2	—	—	—	
Chamar	Below 20 Years	—	—	—	—	
	20-29	1	—	—	—	
	30-39	1	—	—	—	
	40-49	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	
Bhangi	Below 20 Years	—	—	—	—	
	20-29	—	—	—	—	
	30-39	—	—	—	—	
	40-49	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	

Table No. 46.13 : Physical, Phychological and other After-effects as Related to Religion and Caste or Tribe, Age and Education, (Male)

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	No. of practising males, who are illiterate report		Literate upto Matric report		Remarks
		After effect No. 1 No change at all	After effect No. 2 Have become more active	After effect No. 1 No change at all	After effect	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Nai	Below 20 Years	—	—	—	—	
	20-29	—	—	—	—	
	30-39	—	—	—	—	
	40-49	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	
Islam	Below 20 Years	—	—	—	—	
	20-29	—	—	—	—	
	30-39	—	—	—	—	
	40-49	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	1	—	—	
Total		4	1	1	—	

Table No. 46.14 : Physical, Psychological and Other After-effects as Related to Religion and Caste or Tribe, Age and Industrial Category (Males)

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	No. of practising males belong to industrial category				Remarks
		Retail trade	Manufacture of textile products	Other mining	Agricultural production	
		After effect No change at all	After effect Have become more active	After effect No change at all	After effect No change at all	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	Below 20 Years	—	—	—	—	
	20-29	—	—	—	—	
Gujar	30-39	—	—	—	—	
	40-49	1	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	2	
Chamar	Below 20 Years	—	—	—	—	
	20-29	—	—	1	—	
	30-39	—	—	1	—	
	40-49	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	
Bhangi	Below 20 Years	—	—	—	—	
	20-29	—	—	—	—	
	30-39	—	—	—	—	
	40-49	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	
Nai	Below 20 Years	—	—	—	—	
	20-29	—	—	—	—	
	30-39	—	—	—	—	
	40-49	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	—	—	—	
Islam	Below 20 Years	—	—	—	—	
	20-29	—	—	—	—	
	30-39	—	—	—	—	
	40-49	—	—	—	—	
	50+	—	1	—	—	
Total		1	1	2	2	

Table No. 47.1 : Distribution of land (Cultivation holding) by Natuve of Terrain and by Size Group of Holding

Size-group of holding	Total number of house-holds	Land by nature of terrain covered by the size-group of holding				Remarks
		Total	Up-land	Low-land	Flat-land	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 acre	1	0.8	0.8	—	—	
1-2.4 acres	1	2.4	—	—	2.4	
2.5 to 4.9 acres	4	13.3	12.1	1.2	—	
5-9 acres	9	63.0	42.2	8.6	12.2	
10-14 acres	3	36.0	33.2	2.8	—	
15-24 acres	1*	20.0	17.0	3.0	—	*Cultivation is done jointly with other brothers although they are living separately.
25+acres	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	19	135.5	105.3	15.6	14.6	

Table No. 47.3 : Distribution of Households by Religion and Caste or Tribe Possession and Size-group of Cultivation Holding

Size-group of holding	Total Number of households	Distribution of Households by religion and Caste/Tribe	Remarks
		Hindu-Gujar	
1	2	3	4
Less than 1 acre	1	1	
1-2.4 acres	1	1	
2.5-4.9 acres	4	4	
5-9 acres	9	9	
10-14 acres	3	3	
15-24 acres	1	1	
25 + acres	—	—	
Total	19	19	

Table No. 47.5 : Distribution of Households by Nature of Right Over Land and Religion and Caste or Tribe

Religion and Caste/ Tribe	Households having land		Land owned	
	Number of households	Acreage	Number of households	Acreage
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Gujar	19	135.5	18	103.3
Chamar	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	—	—
Nai	—	—	—	—
Lohar	—	—	—	—
Islam				
Muslim	—	—	—	—
Total	19	135.5	18	103.3

Table No. 47.5 : Distribution of Households by Nature of Right Over Land and Religion and Caste or Tribe

Religion and Caste/ Tribe	Land leased in		Otherwise occupied		Remarks
	Number of households	Acreage	Number of households	Acreage	
1	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu					
Gujar	13*	32.2	—	—	* Gram Panchayat gives land on lease to different farmers every year and charges one rupee per bigha annually as rent.
Chamar	—	—	—	—	
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	
Nai	—	—	—	—	
Lohar	—	—	—	—	
Islam					
Muslim	—	—	—	—	
Total	13	32.2	—	—	

Table No. 47.14 : Land Revenue/Rent Paid by Households

Type of land (No. of households)	Year of payment (No. of households)	Average revenue per acre (No. of households)	Average rent per acre (No. of households)	Average share per acre (No. of households)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Salabi (9)*	(i) 1970 (8)	(i) Rs. 1.25 (8)	(i) —	—	* The figures given in parenthesis in Cols. 1, 2 & 3 denote the number of households
	(ii) 1971 (1)	(ii) Rs. 1.25 (1)	(ii) —	—	
Khaki (18)	(i) 1960 (2)	(iii) —	(iii) Rs. 5.00 (2)	—	
	(ii) 1961 (5)	(ii) —	(ii) Rs. 5.00 (5)	—	
	(iii) 1962 (1)	(iii) —	(iii) Rs. 5.00 (1)	—	
	(iv) 1964 (5)	(iv) —	(iv) Rs. 5.00 (5)	—	
	(v) 1970 (16)	(v) Rs. 0.60 (16)	—	—	
	(vi) 1971 (2)	(vi) Rs. 0.60 (2)	—	—	

Table No. 49.0 : Ownership of Agricultural or Horticultural Land Inside Village or Within 2 Km. From Outer Periphery of Village by Religion, and Caste or Tribe or Community where Household is Situated

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Total Number of households	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land inside or adjoining the village	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land	
			Within a distance of	
			Adjoining the house	1 Km.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Gujar	20	19	—	10
Chamar	4	—	—	—
Bhangi	2	—	—	—
Nai	1	—	—	—
Sunar	1	—	—	—
Lohar	1	—	—	—
Islam				
Muslim	1	—	—	—
Total	30	19	—	10

Table No. 49.0 : Ownership of Agricultural or Horticultural Land Inside Village or Wihin 2 Km. From Outer Periphery of Village by Religion, and Caste or Tribe or Community where Household is Situated

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land			Average size (Acre of agricultural land per household	Remarks
	Within a distance of				
	1.1 to 2 Km.	2.1 to 4 Km.	More than 4 Km.		
1	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu					
Gujar	3	5	1	7.1	
Chamar	—	—	—	—	
Bhangi	—	—	—	—	
Nai	—	—	—	—	
Sunar	—	—	—	—	
Lohar	—	—	—	—	
Islam					
Muslim	—	—	—	—	
Total	3	5	1	7.1	

Table No. 49.1 : Crops Production, Consumption and Marketing by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community

Religion, and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total number of house-holds	Number of households having agri-cultural or horticultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of house-holds cultivating	Yield per cultivating household (Kilogram)	Consumption per cultivating household (Kilogram)	Marketing per cultivating household (Kilogram)	Feeding the cattle
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujar	20	19	Wheat	18	925.5	772.2	153.3	—
			Gram	11	234.5	147.3	87.2	—
			Jwar	5	224.0	136.0	40.0	48.0
			Jaw	11	452.7	361.8	36.4	54.5
			Mustard	2	180.0	40.0	140.0	—
			Millet	17	783.5	607.0	176.5	—
			Tara	10	280.0	184.0	—	96.0
			Carrot	1	240.0	—	—	240.0

N.B. : Cultivable land is possessed by Gujars only.

Table No. 49.2 : Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Operaions by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and Size of Holding

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Size of holding	Number of households	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried on by			Remarks
			Family worker alone	Family worker and hired worker	Hired workers alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Gujar	Less than 1 acre	1	1	—	—	
	1-2.4 acres	1	1	—	—	
	2.5-4.9 acres	4	4	—	—	
	5-9 acres	9	3	6	—	
	10-14 acres	3	1	2	—	
	15-24 acres	1	1	—	—	
	25 + acres	—	—	—	—	
	Total	19	11	8	—	

Table No. 50.1 : Animal Husbandry by Purpose, Method of Feeding, Problem and Prospects

Description of Live-stock and paultry	Number of households having	Purpose	Number of households rearing and following in respect of feeding		
			Practice 1 Traditional	Practice 2 Improved	Practice 3 Both traditional & Improved
1	2	3	4	5	6
Buffalo	19	Domestic Consumption	5	1	1
		Use as draught power	—	—	—
		Sale (a) Locally	—	—	—
		(b) Export	—	—	—
		Home Consumption and sale of milk	10	—	2
Cow	13	Domestic Consumption	9	—	1
		Use as draught power	—	—	—
		Sale (a) Locally	—	—	—
		(b) Export	—	—	—
		Home consumption and sale of milk	3	—	—
Calf	5	Domestic Consumption	—	—	—
		Use as draught power	4	—	1
		Sale (a) Locally	—	—	—
		(b) Export	—	—	—
		Others	—	—	—
Heifer	3	Domestic Consumption	2	—	1
		Use as draught power	—	—	—
		Sale (a) Locally	—	—	—
		(b) Export	—	—	—
		Others	—	—	—

Table 50.1 : Animal Husbandry by Purpose, Method of Feeding, Problem and Prospects

Description of Livestock and paultry	Number of households having	Purpose	Number of households rearing and following in respect of feeding		
			Practice 1 Traditional	Practice 2 Improved	Practice 3 Both traditional & Improved
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bullock	15	Domestic Consumption	—	—	—
		Use as draught power	12	1	2
		Sale (a) Locally	—	—	—
		(b) Export	—	—	—
		Others	—	—	—
Goat	3	Domestic Consumption	3	—	—
		Use as draught power	—	—	—
		Sale (a) Locally	—	—	—
		(b) Export	—	—	—
		Home consumption and sale of milk	—	—	—
Camel	6	Domestic Consumption	—	—	—
		Use as draught power	4	—	—
		Sale (a) Locally	—	—	—
		(b) Export	—	—	—
		Transport	2	—	—
Fowl	3	Domestic Consumption	2	—	—
		Use as draught power	—	—	—
		Sale (a) Locally	—	—	—
		(b) Export	—	—	—
		Home consumption and sale	1	—	—

Table 50.1 : Animal Husbandry by Purpose, Method of Feeding, Problem and Prospects

Description of Live-stock and paultry	Number of households having	Purpose	Number of households rearing and reporting	Number of households rearing and reporting		Remarks
			No problem	Problem 1 : Fodder is not available in plenty	Prospect	
1	2		7	8	9	10
Buffalo	19	Domestic Consumption Use as draught power Sale (a) Locally (b) Export Home Consumption and sale of milk	6	13	—	
Cow	13	Domestic Consumption Use as draught power Sale (a) Locally (b) Export Home consumption and sale of milk	5	8	—	
Calf	5	Domestic Consumption Use as draught power Sale (a) Locally (b) Export Others	—	5	—	
Heifer	3	Domestic Consumption Use as draught power Sale (a) Locally (b) Export Others	1	2	—	

Table 50.1 : Animal Husbandry by Purpose, Method of Feeding, Problem and Prospects

Description of Livestock and paultry	Number of households having		Number of households rearing and reporting	Number of households rearing and reporting		Remarks
			No problem	Problem 1 : Fodder as not available in plenty	Prospects	
1	2	3	7	8	9	10
Bullock	15	Domestic Consumption Use as draught power Sale (a) Locally (b) Export Others	3	12	—	
Goat	3	Domestic Consumption Use as draught power Sale (a) Locally (b) Export Home consumption and sale of milk	3	—	—	
Camel	6	Domestic Consumption Use as draught power Sale (a) Locally (b) Export Transport	3	3	—	
Fowl	3	Domestic Consumption Use as draught power Sale (a) Locally (b) Export Home consumption and sale	3	—	—	

Table 51.1 Collection of Forest Produce, Hunting and Collection of Fuel Wood by Religion, Caste or Tribe and Category of Member of Household Undertaking the Activity

Religion/Caste/ Tribe	Description of activity	Number of houscholds where the activity is undertaken by						
		Male only	Female only	Male and Famale both	Children only	All Category of members	Female and children only	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Gujar	Collection of Grass	—	6	—	—	—	4	
	Collection of fuel wood	—	5	—	3	—	2	
Bhangi	Collection of grass	—	2	—	—	—	1	
	Collection of fuel wood	—	2	—	—	—	1	
Chamar	Collection of Grass	—	—	—	—	—	4	
	Collection of fuel wood	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Nai	Collection of Grass	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Collection of fuel wood	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Islam								
Muslim	Collection of Grass	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Collection of fuel wood	—	—	—	—	—	1	

Table 52.0 Trade and Commerce by Description, Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and volume of transaction

Description of Trade and commerce	Total No. of Households	Number of houscholds engaged in Trade and Commerce			
		Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community		Religion and Caste/Tiibe/Community	
		Hindu-Gujar		Hindu-Sunar	
		Households engaged	Volume of transaction in money value	Households engaged	Volume of transaction in money vaiue
1	2	3	4	5	6
Contractor in Stone quarry	2	2	1750.00	—	—
Tea-shop	3	3	2440.00	—	—
Manufacture of Jewellery and related articles	1	—	—	1	1200.00
Transport by animals, like horses, camels etc.	1	1	2000.00	—	—
Operation of irrigation system	1	1	150.00	—	—
Production of Live stock products	3	3	75907.0	—	—
Hair-dressing saloon	1	—	—	—	—
Production of textile products	1	—	—	—	—
Manufacture and repair of agricultural tools	1	—	—	—	—

Table 52.0 Trade and Commerce by Description, Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household and volume of transaction

Description of Trade and Commerce	Total No. of Households	Number of households engaged in Trade and Commerce						Remarks
		Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community		Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community		Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community		
		Hindu-Nai		Hindu-Lohar		Islam-Muslim		
		Households engaged	Volume of transaction in money value	Households engaged	Volume of transaction in money value	Households engaged	Volume of transaction in money value	
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Contractor in Stone quarry	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tea-shop	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufacture of Jewellery and related articles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Transport by animals, like horses, camels etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Operation of irrigation system	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Production of Livestock products	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hair-dressing saloon	1	1	360.00	—	—	—	—	
Production of textile products	1	—	—	—	—	1	3636.00	
Manufacture and repair of agricultural tools	1	—	—	1	1020.0	—	—	

Table 52.2 Trade and Commerce by Ownership of Cultivation Land in and Around the Village

Households owning cultivation land		Number of household engaged in trade and commerce by description				
Size of holding	Number	Contractor in stone quarry	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles	Production of textile products	Tea shop owner	Transport of animal like camel, horse, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Owning no land	11	—	1	1	—	—
Upto 2.5 acres	3	—	—	—	1	—
2.6-5 acres	5	1	—	—	—	—
6 acres+	11	1	—	—	2	1
Total	30	2	1	1	3	1

Table 52.2 Trade and Commerce by Ownership of Cultivation Land in and Around the Village

Housesholds owning cultivation land		Number of household engaged in trade and commerce by description					
Size of holding	Number	Operation of irrigation system	Production of livestock products	Hair dressing saloon	Manufacture and repair of agricultural tools	Total	Remarks
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
Owning ho land	11	—	—	1	1	4	
Upto 2.5 acres	3	—	—	—	—	1	
2.6-5 acres	5	—	1	—	—	2	
6 acres |	11	1	2	—	—	7	
Total	30	1	3	1	1	14	

Table 52.3 Trade and Commerce by Education of Head of Household

Educational level of head of household	Number of households	Number of households engaged in trade and commerce by description				
		Contractor in stone-quarry	Manufacture of jewellery & related articles	Production of textile products	Tea shop owner	Transport by animal like camel, horse etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	13	2	1	1	2	1
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	1	—	—	—	1	—
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gradhate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	2	1	1	3	1

Table 52.3 Trade and Commerce by Education of Head of Household

Educational level of head of household	Number of households	Number of households engaged in trade and commerce by description				Remarks
		Operation of irrigation	Production of live stock products	Hair-dressing saloon	Manufacture and repair of agricultural tools	
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
Illiterate	13	1	3	1	1	
Literate without educational level	—	—	—	—	—	
Primary	1	—	—	—	—	
Middle	—	—	—	—	—	
Marticulation or Higher Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	
Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	14	1	3	1	1	

Table 52.4 Trade & Commerce by Religion Caste or Tribe or Community and Category of Members of Households undertaking the Activity

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Description of the activity	Number of households where the activity is undertaken by						Remarks
		Male only	Female only	Male & Female	Children only	All Category of members	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Gujar	Contractor in stone-quarry	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Lohar	Manufacture and repair of agricultural tools	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Gujar	Tea-Shop owner	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Gujar	Transport by animal like camel, horse etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Gujar	Operation of Irrigation System	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Gujar	Production of Livestock products	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Nai	Hair dressing Saloon	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Islam								
Muslim	Production of textile products	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Hindu								
Sunar	Manufacturing of jewellery and related articles	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		14	—	1	—	—	—	

Table 54.0 Number of Households in Debt by Occupation of Head of Households, Purpose and Income Group

Occupation of head of Households	Total number of households in debt	Number of households indebted in the income group (Income in Rs.)				Number of households in debt for	
		Upto 1200	1201—2400	2401—6500	6500+	Purpose 1 ForPurchasing cattle	Purpose 2 For construction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agricultural labourer	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Contractor in stone quarry	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chowkidar	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shopkeeper	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cultivator	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
Tailor	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Tea shop owner	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Labourer	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Non-worker	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	12	—	—	5	7	4	3

Table 54.0 Number of Households in Debt by Occupation of Head of Households, Purpose and Income Group

Occupation of head of Households	Total number of households in debt	Number of households in debit for						Remarks
		Purpose 3 For celebrating the marriage ceremony of daughter	Purpose 4 For installing the tubewell	Purpose 5 For celebrating the marriage ceremony of brother	Purpose 6 For celebrating the marriage ceremony of son	Purpose 7 For purchasing food grain	Purpose 8 For repayment of bank loan	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Agricultural labourer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Contractor in stone quarry	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chowkidar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shopkeeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cultivator	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	
Tailor	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	
Tea shop owner	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Labourer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-worker	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	12	2	2	1	2	1	1	

Table 54.1 Household Indebted by Source, Terms and Conditions

Source	No. of households taken loan (in Rs.)				No. of households who have taken loan at the interest of						
	100	101-200	201-500	501+	Rate 1 8%	Rate 2 9%	Rate 3 10%	Rate 4 12%	Rate 5 24%	Rate 6 36%	Rate 7 Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cooperative Society	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Syndicate Bank	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Village and Kinsmen	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Harijan Welfare Board	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Money lender	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Total	—	—	2	13	1	3	1	1	4	2	3

Table 54.1 Household Indebted by Source, Terms and Conditions

Source	No. of household who have taken loan at the terms and Conditions				No. of household who have taken loan on		Remarks
	Term 1 Loan should be repaid regularly in instalments	Term 2 Loan should be repaid with interest within 5 Yrs	Term 3 The interest must be paid regularly	Term 4 No term and condition	Security 1	Security 2	
					Land	No security	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cooperative Society	2	—	—	—	2	—	
Syndicate Bank	3	1	—	—	4	—	
Village and Kinsmen	—	—	1	1	—	2	
Harijan Welfare Board	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Money lender	—	—	2	4	—	6	
Total	5	1	3	6	6	9	

Table 54.3 Households Reporting Problem in Obtaining Loan by Source

Occupation of household	Total Number of households	Source of obtaining loan	Number of households reporting problem in obtaining loan			Remarks
			Problem 1	Problem 2	Problem 3	
			Money was received after much persuation	Money is not available in time	No problem	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agricultural Labourer	1	Cooperative Society	1	—	—	
Contractor in Stove quarry	1	Syndicate Bank	—	1	—	
Sweeper	1	Money Lender	1	—	—	
Chowkidar	1	Money Lender	—	—	1	
Shopkeeper	1	Cooperative Society	1	—	—	
		Syndicate Bank	—	1	—	
Cultivator	3	Syndicate Bank	—	—	2	
		Money Lender	1	—	—	
		Village & Kinsmen	—	—	1	
Tailor	1	Money Lender	—	—	1	
Tea shop owner	1	Village and Kinsmen	—	—	1	
Labourer	1	Money Lender	1	—	—	
		Harijan Welfare Board	—	—	1	
Non-worker		Money lender	—	—	1	
Total	14		5	2	8	

Table 54.4 *Indebtedness for Productive and Unproductive Purposes*

Occupation	Total Number of house-hplds	No. of house holds in debt	Total amount of in-debtedness (in Rs.)	Productive			
				Purchase of cattle (in Rs.)	Construction of house (in Rs.)	Agricultural production (in Rs.)	Education
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agricultural labourer	1	1	500	500	—	—	—
Contractor in stone qnarry	2	1	2400	2400	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	1	1500	—	1500	—	—
Milker	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	1	1	3000	—	3000	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	1	2700	2700	—	—	—
Sepoy in Army	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cultivator	10	3	17500	—	—	13000	—
Tea shop owner	1	1	1460	—	—	—	—
Labourer	3	1	1600	—	1600	—	—
Tailor	1	1	4150	1600	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goldsmith	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	4	1	1000	—	—	—	—
Total	30	12	35810	7200	6100	13000	—

Table 54.4 Indebtedness for Productive and Unproductive Purposes

Occupation	Total Number of households	Productive		Unproductive					
		Other	Total (in Rs.)	Domestic expenditure mainly on food	Medical expenses	Purchase of cloth	Social observances e.g. birth, marriage, death ceremony	Others Repayment of old bebt	Total (in Rs.)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Agricultural Labourer	1	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in Stone quarry	2	—	2400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	—	1500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milker	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	1	—	3000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	—	2700	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepoy in Army	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cultivator	10	—	13000	—	—	—	4500	—	4500
Tea shop owner	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1460	1460
Labourer	3	—	1600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	—	1600	700	—	—	1850	—	2550
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goldsmith	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	4	—	—	—	—	—	1000	—	1000
Total	30	—	26300	700	—	—	7350	1460	9510

Table 54.5 Indebted Households by Source, Amount, Purpose and Term and Conditions

Source	Number of household who obtained loan								
	upto 100 for the	Rs. 101— 200 for the	Rs. 201 to 500 for the			Rs. 500 + for			
						Purpose 1	Purpose 2		Purpose 3
	Purpose on	Purpose on	Purpose 1		Purpose 2	For son's marriage	Agricultural Production		For repayment of of bank loan
			Purchasing of cattle		Construction of house				
	Terms & Conditions	Terms & Conditions	Terms and condition 1	Terms and condition 2	No terms and conditions	No terms and conditions	Terms & condition 1	Terms & condition 2	Term 1
			No Terms & Condition	Loan should be repaid regularly in instalments			Loan should be repaid regularly in instalments	Loan should be repaid with interest within 5 years	Interest must be paid regularly per month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cooperative Society	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syndicate Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Village and Kin's man	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Harijan Welfare Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moneylender	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1

Table 54.5 Indebted Households by Source, Amount, Purpose and Term and Conditions

Source	Rs. 500+for	Number of household who obtained loan								Remarks
		Purpose 4		Purpose 5		Purpose 6	Purpose 7		Purpose 8	
		Purchasing of cattle		Construction of house		For purchasing food grain	For the marriage of daughter		Brother's marriage	
		Term 2	Term 3	Term 1	Term 2	No terms & conditions	Term 1	Term 2	Terms	
		No Terms & Conditions	Loan should be repaid regularly in instalments	No Terms & Conditions	Interest must be paid regularly per month		No Terms & Conditions	Interest must be paid regularly per month	No Terms & Conditions	
1		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cooperative Society		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syndicate Bank		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Village and Kinsman		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Harijan welfare Board		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Moneylender		1	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	
Total		1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	

Table 54.6 Indebted Households by Occupation and Year

Occupation of Head of Household	Total Number of house-holds	Number of house holds in debt	Number of households in debt							
			Upto Rs. 100				Rs. 101—200			
			Within 6 months	Within 1 Year	1—2 Years	2+ Years	Within 6 months	Within 1 Year	1—2 Years	2+ Years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11
Agricultural labourer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractor in Stone quarry	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeper	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milker	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shopkeeper	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepoy in Army	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cultivator	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea Shop owner	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goldsmith	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 54.6 Indebted Households by Occupation and Year

Occupation of Head of Households	Total Number of house-holds	Number of households in debt								Remarks
		Rs. 201—500				Rs. 500+				
		Within 6 months	Within 1 Year	1—2 Years	2+ Years	Within 6 Months	Within 1 Year	1—2 Years	2+ Years	
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Agricultural labourer	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Contractor in Stone quarry	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Milker	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chowkidar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Shopkeeper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Sepoy in Army	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cultivator	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	
Tea Shop owner	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Labourer	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Tailor	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
Barber	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Goldsmith	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-worker	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Total	30	—	—	1	1	2	1	5	7	

Table 55.0 Outstanding Loan Paid Back During the Year

Number of households who incurred debt	Household who are						
	in debt (in money value)				Loan paid back (in money value)		
	Upto Rs. 100	Rs. 101—200	Rs. 201—500	Rs. 500+	pto Rs. 100		
					Wholly	Partially	Not paid at all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Within 2 Years	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
2—5 Years	—	—	1	6	—	—	—
5+Years	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Total	—	—	3	13	—	—	—

Table 55.0 Outstanding Loan Paid Back During the Year

Number of households who incurred debt	Households who are									Remarks
	Loan paid back (in money value)									
	Wholly	Rs. 101—200		Rs. 201—500			Rs. 500+			
		Partially	Not paid at all	Wholly	Partially	Not paid at all	Wholly	Partially	Not paid at all	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Within 2 Years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	
2—5 Years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	
5+ Years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	
Total	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	7	6	

Table 56.0 Sale of Valuable Assets During Last Five Years by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of household	Reporting of Sale		Households reporting sale of asset					Remarks
	During	No. of house-holds	Type 1 : Wrist-Watch	Type 2 : Ox	Type 3 : Buffalo		Type 4 : Goat	
			Money value Rs. 128/-	Money value Rs. 1615/-	Money value Rs. 500/-	Money value Rs. 900/-	Money value Rs. 80/-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator	Within 6 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Within 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1—2 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2 + Years	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Labourer	Within 6 months	1	1	—	—	—	—	
	Within 1 Year	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	1—2 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2 + Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Barber	Within 6 months	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	Within 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1—2 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2 + Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Contractor in Stone quarry	Within 6 months	1	—	1	—	—	—	
	Within Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1—2 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2 + Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	5	1	1	1	1	1	

Table 57.0 Source of Finance for Capital Expenditure

Source	Number of households who spent for													
	Construction and improvement of building & other structure												Land Levelopment	Capital Goods
	Money value													
	Rs. 25	Rs. 100	Rs. 200	Rs. 250	Rs. 400	Rs. 500	Rs. 650	Rs. 900	Rs. 1100	Rs. 1350	Rs. 1800	Rs. 4000	Money value	Money value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Personal saving	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sale of assets	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsidy received from Harijan welfare board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Borrowing from														
A. Private money lender	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Friends and relations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—

Table 57.0 Source of Finance for Capital Expenditure

Source	Number of households who spent for										Remarks
	Purchase of land & other productive assets									Others	
	Buffalo		Buffalo Cow. Calf & Goat		Goat/Goat		Camel	Cream Exracting machine	Tube-well	Cycle	
	Money value		Money value		Money value		Money value Rs. 800	Money value Rs. 1500	Money value Rs. 5000	Money value Rs. 200	
	Rs. 500	Rs. 900	Rs. 2450	Rs. 4000	Rs. 80	Rs. 800					
1	16	17	18	19	20.	21	22	23	24	25	26
Personal saving	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	
Sale of assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Subsidy received from Harijan welfare board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Borrowing from											
A. Private money lender	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B. Friends and relations	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Table 58.1 Distribution of Households with Reference to Income Group, Occupation and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Income-Group (Per annum in Rs.)	Total number of households	Household belonging to									
		Gujar							Chamar		
		Cultivation	Contractor in stone quarry	Chowkidar	Shopkeeper	Milker	Tea shop owner	Non-worker	Agricultural labour	Labour in stone quarry	Non-worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Upto 1200	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1201-2400	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
2401-6000	11	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
6000+	9	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total	29	11	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2

Table 58.1 Distribution of Households with Reference to Income Group, Occupation and Caste or Tribe or Community af Head af Household

Income-Group (Per annum in Rs.)	Total Number of households	Household belonging to						Remarks
		Bhangi		Nai	Sunar	Lohar	Muslim	
		Sweeper	Labour in stone quarry	Hair-cutting	Goldsmith	Black-smith	Tailor	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Upto 1200	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
1201-2401	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	
2401-6000	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	
6000+	9	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Total	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	

ERRATA

A Report on Mandi Village

Page No.	Particulars	Col. No.	Line No.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Table 4	10	3	Blank	2
15	Table 5	3	8	44230	54230
17	Table 6	5	5	Misprint	419
17	Table 6	5	7	1706	17.6
27	Table 13	8	3	151	141
69	ST.IV-5.7	12	5	22	23
78	ST.IV-5.12 Sub-heading	1		Blank	Education
78	-do-	2		Blank	Age at marriage
78	ST.IV-5.12	4	8	8	28
88	ST.IV-6.1	2	8	3	8
93	ST.IV-6.5	3	23	377	277
96	ST.IV-6.7	8	11	10	16
104	ST.IV-7.3	7	24	9	90
114	ST.IV-7.9	7	24	...	2
114	-do-	8	24	...	118
114	-do-	9	24	...	4
116	ST.IV-8.1	9	9	29	28
134	ST.IV-10.1	10	1	8	1
142	ST.IV-10.7	2	3	35-39	35-59
165	Table 5.1 Between others and Total	1	—	Blank	(i) Widow head with married son and unmarried daughter.
165	-do-	1	—	Blank	(ii) Nuclear family with two married sisters
165	Table 5.1	2	7	1	3
165	-do-	2	9	2	3
165	-do-	2	12	4	...
165	-do-	2	13	Blank	1
165	-do-	4	12	1	...
165	-do-	4	14	Blank	1
165	-do-	9	7	2	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
165	-do-	9	9	2	3
165	-do-	9	12	5	...
165	-do-	9	13	Blank	1
165	-do-	9	14	Blank	1
166	Table 5.4 between others and Total	1	—	Blank	(i) Widow head with married son and unmarried daughter
166	-do-	1	—	Blank	(ii) Nuclear family with two married sisters
166	Table 5.4	2	7	1	3
166	-do-	2	12	3	...
166	-do-	2	14	Blank	1
166	-do-	3	9	...	1
166	-do-	3	12	1	...
166	-do-	4	12	1	...
166	-do-	4	13	Blank	1
166	-do-	10	7	2	4
166	-do-	10	9	2	3
166	-do-	10	12	5	...
166	-do-	10	13	Blank	1
166	-do-	10	14	Blank	1
167	Table 5.6	7	12	1	...
194	Table 12.4	5	2	27	22
210	Table 15.5	5	14	70.37	70.36
210	-do-	5	15	155.00	108.06
214	Table 18.0	15	5	4	14
216	Table 18.6	9	9	—	1
216	-do-	10	9	—	1
221	Table 19.5	15	7	Misprint	1
227	Table 19.10	6	9	—	1
229	Table 19.10 Sub-heading	—	—	Seeking Employment and registered with employment exchange	Seeking Employment and not registered with employment exchange
230	-do-	—	—	-do-	-do-
230	Table 19.10	12	2	1	—
230	-do-	12	3	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
230	Table 19.10	12	7	1	--
257	Table 21.4	9	4	Blank	12
259	Table 22.1	2	7	1	Delete
259	-do-	3	6	1	—
259	-do-	3	7	1	Delete
259	-do-	4	1	44	—
259	-do-	4	2	4	—
259	-do-	4	4	11	1
259	-do-	4	5	11	1
259	-do-	4	6	11	—
259	-do-	4	7	11	Delete
261	Table 22.1 heading	—	—	Table 22.1	Table 22.10
271	Table 22.22	6	7	1	—
321	Table 27.5	9	13	7	17
331	Table 30.1	9	6	31	13
340	Table 32.0	4	3	2	1
384	Table 36.1	14	4	1	—
418	Table 37.0	10	3	Blank	2
418	-do-	12	2	Blank	1
448	Table 38.3 Sub-heading	—	—	Kin 2	Kin 1
496	Table 46.5	7	1	4	1
497	-do-	19	6	4	1
498	Table 46.6	9	6	4	1
500	Table 46.7 Sub-heading	—	—	No. of males adopting measure	No. of females adopting measure
533	Table 54.0	9	10	—	1
542	Table 54.6	18	9	—	1
542	-do-	18	10	1	—
542	-do-	19	9	1	—
542	-do-	19	10	—	1
548	Table 58.1	10	5	2	1
548	-do-	11	5	1	2
548	-do-	12	5	2	1