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SERIES 21

UTTAR PRADESH

PART-VI-C

SPECIAL SURVEY REPORT ON SELECTED VILLAGES BHADKAR UPARHAR

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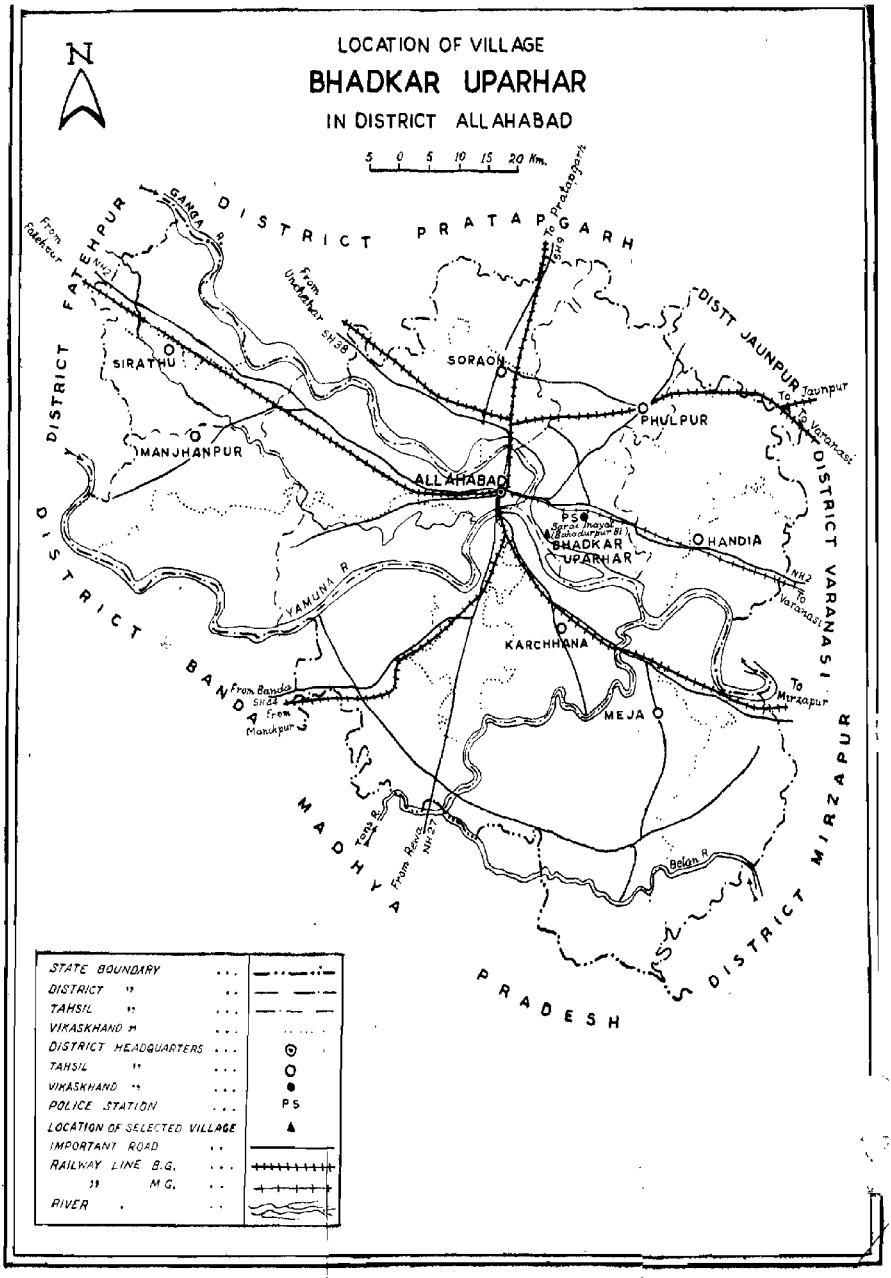
UTTAR PRADESH


LOCATION OF VILLAGE
BHADKAR UPARHAR
IN DISTRICT ALLAHABAD
N
5 0 5 10 15 20 Km.
DISTRICT PRATAPGARH
DISTRICT FATEHPUR
DISTT JAUNPUR
DISTRICT VARANASI
DISTRICT BANDA
MADHYA PRADESH
DISTRICT MIRZAPUR
GANGA R.
From Fatehpur
NH2
From Unchahar
SH38
To Pratapgarh
SH9
SIRATHU
SORAON
PHULPUR
To Jaunpur
To Varanasi
MANJHANPUR
ALLAHABAD
PS
Sarai Inayat (Bahadurpur 81)
BHADKAR UPARHAR
HANDIA
NH2
To Varanasi
YAMUNA R.
KARCHHANA
From Banda
SH24
From Manikpur
MEJA
To Mirzapur
Tons R.
From Rewa
NH27
Belan R.
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT "
TAHSIL "
VIKASKHAND "
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TAHSIL "
VIKASKHAND "
POLICE STATION
PS
LOCATION OF SELECTED VILLAGE
IMPORTANT ROAD
RAILWAY LINE B.G.
" M.G.
RIVER



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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 macro 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 ancillary 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) village 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

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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 restudy 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 a 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 is 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, urbanization and changes in the agrarian structure. The main

criteria for selection of villages for restudy 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 about 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 of 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, Uttar Pradesh. The study was conducted by the staff of C. P. Cell, Varanasi. The report was initially drafted by Shri J. P. Baranwal, Tabulation Officer under the supervision of Shri Om Prakash, Dy. Director. It was subsequently edited by Shri O. P. Sharma, Asstt. Directors. Sarvashri S. K. Agrawal and V. K. Bhargava, Dy. Directors finally edited the report in the Directorate of Census Operations, U.P. I am indebted to my colleagues in the census office for their painstaking efforts in the preparation of the monograph. —

P. PADMANABHA

Registrar General, India

NEW DELHI

PREFACE

In Uttar Pradesh, 5 villages were selected for restudy as ancillary to the 1971 Census. Bhadkar Uparhar village is one of them. The basis of selection of these villages was made in accordance with certain principles and criteria laid down by the Registrar General :—

(a) One village near an effective urban centre, with a population of 50,000 and above (proximity to industrial towns and cities preferred).

(b) One village away from an effective urban centre, which may, however, be near a small town (within distance of 5 to 10 kms.).

(c) One village at a distance of not less then 25 kms. from any urban centre.

Besides, the following suggestions of the Planning Commission were also considered while selecting the villages for restudy :

"It would be useful, if in each state three or four villages were selected in such a way that (i) one was in dry area, (ii) the second was in Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, (IADP) area, (iii) the third having very small irrigation facilities and rural electrification, and (iv) the fourth where facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operations had progressed well."

Bhadkar Uparhar satisfied the requisites laid down under category (a) by the Registrar General, India, and (iii) by the Planning Commission and was selected for

restudy because its population mainly comprised of Mallah community (Fishermen) whose main occupations were boat-rowing and fishing.

Bhadkar Uparhar, in addition to the main habitation, has two hamlets. One of these two hamlets is Mallahi Tola. Since the main purpose of the restudy is to see if there has been any change in the Socio-economic condition during the last decade, it was decided to restrict the study to the area covered in 1961 Study *i.e.* Mallahi Tola. The field survey of the village was undertaken in 1973 and a set of schedules were canvassed for the enquiry.

The conclusions drawn in the report on the basis of the result thrown by the survey are author's own and in no way reflect the view of the Government.

RAVINDRA GUPTA

Director of Census Operations
Uttar Pradesh

LUCKNOW

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The idea of undertaking socio-economic survey of villages was first conceived at the time of 1961 Census. In order to attain a broad understanding of what was happening around them to wrap up in 'statistical ingenuity', it was felt that through such surveys efforts can be made to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh and blood accounts of social structure and social change. It was accordingly decided to select a few villages in each state for special study where personal observation would be brought to bear on the interpretation of statistics to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where. In Uttar Pradesh 50 villages were initially selected for such study during the 1961 Census, though reports could be published in respect of 26 villages only.

The 1961 series devoted to socio-economic survey of villages were widely appreciated, since for the first time it gave a minimal socio-economic map of the country.

At the 1971 Census it was decided to select five villages in this state, out of villages already surveyed during the 1961 Census, for undertaking restudy. Bhadkar Uparhar is one of such villages. The other four villages selected for restudy are as given below :

Village	*Tahsil*	*District*
1. Ghorpatta Malla	Munsiari	Pithoragarh
2. Bilaspur	Deoband	Saharanpur
3. Pakri Buzurg	Ghosi	Azamgarh
4. Beri Cahahr	Kheragarh	Agra

Selection of the Villages

In the 1961 Census, villages for intensive study were selected in a way that they represented adequately geographical, occupational and ethnic

diversity in the rural areas. The villages were divided into the following three main categories :

(a) containing one dominant community with one predominating occupation;

(b) containing some numerically prominent scheduled tribe of the state; and

(c) villages of fair size having some old and settled character and containing variegated occupations and as far as possible, multi-ethnic in composition besides being mainly dependent on agriculture and located at a sufficient distance from the major sources of modern communications such as the district administrative headquarters and business centres.

As a part of the 1971 Census programme villages were selected for restudy by keeping in view the following considerations :

(a) one village near an effective urban centre, with a population of 50,000 and above (proximity to industrial towns and cities preferred);

(b) one village away from an effective urban centre, which may, however, be near a small town (within distance of 5 to 10 kms.);

(c) one village at a distance of not less than 25 kms. from any urban centre.

Besides, the following suggestions of the Planning Commission were also considered while selecting the villages for restudy.

"It would be useful, if in each state three or four villages were selected in such a way that (i) one was in a dry area, (ii) the second was in Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (IADP) area, (iii) the third having very small irrigation facilities and rural electrification, and (iv) the fourth where facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operations had progressed well".

Bhadkar Uparhar satisfied the requisites laid down under category (a) by the Registrar General, India and (iii) by the Planning Commission and was selected for restudy because its population mainly comprised of Mallah community (Fishermen) whose main occupations were boat-rowing and fishing.

Bhadkar Uparhar, in addition to the main habitation, has two hamlets. One of these two hamlets is Mallahi Tola. Since the main purpose of the restudy is to see if there has been any change in the socio-economic



A distance view of village

condition during the last decade it was decided to restrict the study to the area covered in the 1961 study. The field survey of the village was undertaken in 1973 and a set of schedules were canvassed for the enquiry.

Settlement Pattern

The village Bhadkar Uparhar is situated at a distance of 14 kms. from Allahabad, the district headquarters and 26 kms. from Phulpur, the tahsil headquarters. It consists of three hamlets **viz;** Mallahi Tola and Khubhar besides the main *abadi* which is called Bhadkar Khas. It is bounded on the north by village Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar, on the west by village Ustapur Mohammadabad Kachhar and on the east by Nawaba *urf* Nimi Kalan Uparhar. The southern boundary all-along is formed by the river Ganga.

The picturesque landscape of the village is truely representative of the villages of transgangetic plain. The climate is moderate and shows no extremist tendencies either in summer or winter. However the existence of the river Ganga flowing by the side of the village causes floods every year in rainy season.

The physiography of the village is divided into two parts; level plain spread over from north to south of the village and low lying part which is inundated by Ganga floods every year.

The village is having three hamlets including the main *abadi* :

1. Mallahi Tola
2. Khubhar
3. Bhadkar Khas

At the time of the survey there were 118 households in Mallahi Tola, 27 in Khubhar and 75 in Bhadkar Khas. From Bhadkar Khas the distance of Mallahi Tola and Khubhar is 1.5 and 0.5 kms. respectively. In Mallahi Tola and Khubhar all the households belonged to Hindus and there was no household belonging to sheduled castes or scheduled tribes. In Bhadkar Khas, out of 75 households, 20 belonged to scheduled castes, 48 to non-scheduled caste Hindus and seven to Muslims.

Mainly the houses in Mallahi Tola are *kachcha* and single-storeyed. The walls of the houses are made of mud and unburnt bricks while the roofs are mostly built of bamboo, reeds and tiles. Houses have *kachcha* flooring and are congested. They do not have any provision for cross-ventilation. Some persons belonging to comparatively progressive and richer class in the Bhadkar Khas and Khubhar hamlets have recently built

pucca houses. At the time of survey only one *pucca* house existed in Mallahi Tola which belonged to an Ahir family. There has, however, not been any noticeable change in the style of the construction of houses during the last decade. They are still built in the traditional style, *i.e.*, construction without any prior planning or layout. Whatever growth has been in their number is because of addition of *kachcha* houses. Houses belonging to Brahmins, Muslims and Ahirs found in the village, other than Mallahi Tola, give somewhat better appearance.

At the time of survey in Mallahi Tola one *pucca* house and four *kachcha* houses were under construction.

Origin

So far as the origin of the village is concerned no records are available about it. It has also not been possible to trace out any historical, social or cultural importance of the village. The villagers consider this village to be about three to four hundred years old. Some people ascribe its name to a *Devi* (Goddess) 'Bhadkari' whose idol is still found in the village Some believe that the village was founded by one Bhadkar Baba whose *samadhi* also exists in a mango grove near the *abadi*.

There is yet another story according to which there were two brothers, Doman and Lulai. They were Mallah by caste. They migrated from a place named Diha and settled in the village with the permission of the then Zamindar of Kanihar. It is said that the Zamindar put forth a stipulation before both the brothers that they would be required to cultivate land allotted to them if they wanted to stay in the village, to which they agreed. Later on finding cultivation to be a difficult task both the brothers managed to get rid of this binding by greasing the palms of the officials of the Zamindar and started boat-rowing for earning their livelihood, which later on emerged to be the main occupation of the villagers.

There are two villages bearing the name Bhadkar; one is Bhadkar Uparhar, the referent village, and the second Bhadkar Kachchar. As the very name itself indicates Bhadkar Uparhar is that portion of the terrain which is upland. Bhadkar Kachchar is low-lying area, always prone to floods because of being situated in or near the river belt.

Flora and Fauna

There has been no visible change in the presence of flora and fauna during the last decade. Thus the report of 1961 on this village reads "Dhak" or *Palas, Babul* (Acacia arabica), *Peepal* (Ficus religiose) and *Bargad* (Banyan) trees, which are usually seen in the trans-Gangetic tract, are commonly found in the village. In river bed reed and *Kans* are visible in abundance. Big trees are rarely found on the river banks or nearby as they

cannot withstand the fury of the floods. Birds commonly found in the village are the house-crow, sparrows, snifes and partridges. Cuckoo is seen in summer and peacock is commonly met with in the rainy season. During winter, the Ganga provides a resting place to migrant water fowls, gees, ducks, etc. A large number of harmless as well as poisonous snakes are also found in the area. Wild animals, who sometimes find their way to the village are fox, jackal, wolf, hyena, etc. The large carnivora like tigers and leopards are conspicuously absent.

Nature of Terrain

The village Bhadkar Uparhar falls in the transgangetic tract. The type of the land is upland which encompasses about 80 per cent of the total area of the village. The types of soil in the village are *'Har' (Usar)*, *'Gauhan'* and *'Manjha'*. *'Har' (Usar)* is the alkali-laden land unfit for cultivation while *'Gauhan'* is the upland closely surrounding the village *abadi* and is more fertile. *'Manjha'* consists of sand and clay which is called *'Balue'* (Sandy). *'Manjha'* and *'Har'* form about 80 per cent of the total land of the village. No settlement operation and soil testing have been conducted in the village for a considerable period.

The physical features of the village can be divided into two natural divisions. The first one comprises the level plain having a gradual and uniform shape from north to south, which is fertile and suitable for the cultivation of wheat, gram and pulses in *Rabi* and paddy, maize and *bajra* in *Kharif*. The second one consists of the low lying part in the south of the hamlet which is inundated every year by the floods in the Ganga. Some land is annually eroded or converted into sand, which is good for growing melons and water-melons.

Size and composition of low land changes every year because of floods in the Ganga.

The nature of terrain of the village does not substantially differ from that of the tahsil which wholly falls under trans-gangetic (Gangapar) tract.

Climatic Region

This village is situated in subhumid zone of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The main climatic characteristics are very hot summer, mild to severe winter and an annual rainfall of more than 800 mms. Following two tables are included to study the temperature and rainfall data as recorded in the nearest observatory of Allahabad. December, January and February

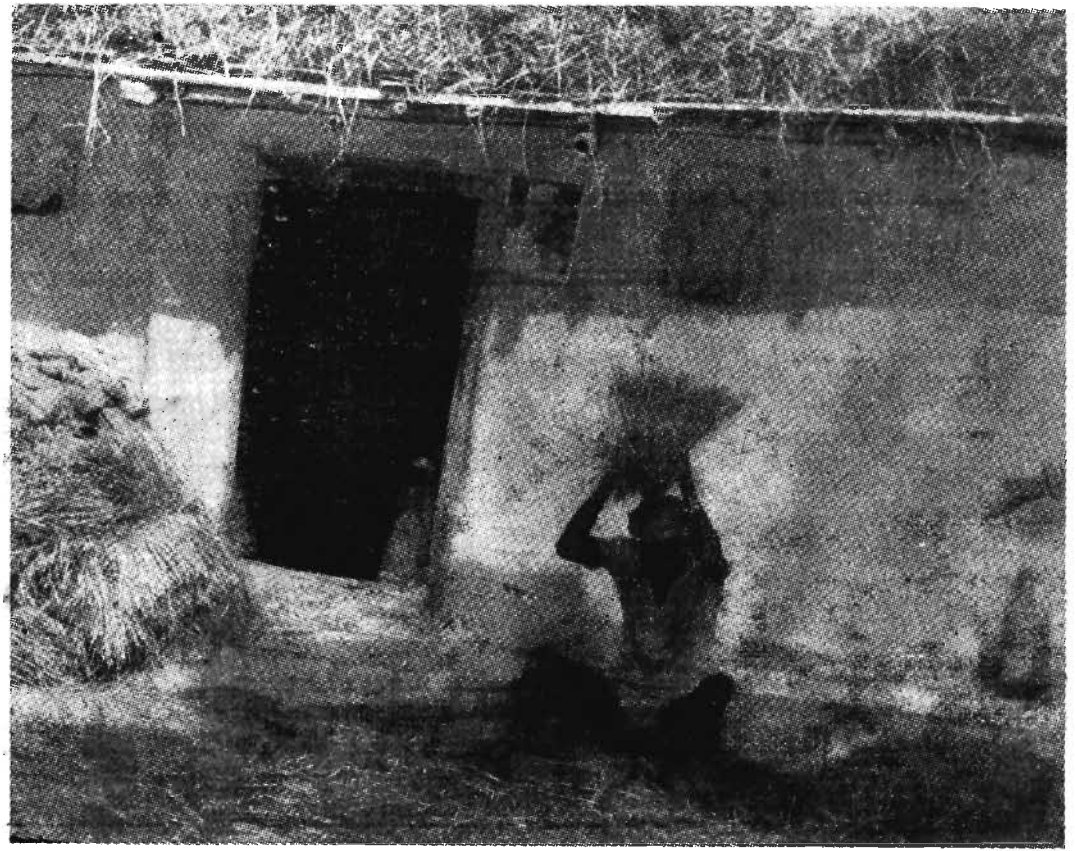
are the months of winter. The climate in this season is quite pleasant on sunny and warm days. However, the nights are very cold and hence uncomfortable in these months.

TABLE-I-1

Average rainfall statistics by months 1969 (in m.m.)

Months	*Number of rainy days*	*Rainfall*
Total	41	846·4
January	..	0·4
February	..	0·8
March	1	1·0
April	..	..
May	2	21·0
June	1	5·2
July	14	347·6
August	13	230·5
September	9	219·2
October	..	..
November	1	20·7
December	..	..

Note : 2·5 mm. or more rainfall during 24 hours has been taken as a rainy day.



A villager separating the grains



A view of Khaliyan

TABLE I-2

Minimum and maximum temperature by months

1961 (In centigrades)

Months	Temperature			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
All seasons	33·6	46·5	19·9	4·0
January	24·9	30·2	7·9	4·0
February	29·2	35·0	11·6	5·8
March	37·2	41·4	18·1	10·9
April	41·0	45·0	23·1	19·4
May	40·1	46·5	26·0	18·7
June	42 5	44·8	29·5	25·7
July	33·2	41·8	26·2	24·5
August	31·9	36·5	25·4	22·5
September	32·7	35·3	25·0	22·8
October	34·5	36·0	21.5	19.0
November	30·6	35.4	16.2	11.0
December	25.3	28.0	8.7	5.7

a=Mean Maximum
b=Highest
c=Mean Minimum
d=Lowest

During the summer months, *i.e.,* April, May and June the climate is too hot, specially during the days. Generally dry westerly winds blow fiercely across the area which are full of sand and dust. This is due to sand cliffs and ravines made out by the river Ganga. Atmosphere becomes so hot that the wells get dried up or the water level goes down. The monsoon generally breaks in July. More than 97 per cent of the yearly average rainfall is received during the months of July, August and September. During these months villagers face the fury of floods.

Cropping Pattern

Upland portions of the village are used for cropping of grains under *Rabi* and *Kharif* and the low land for *Zaid, i.e.,* hot season crops. The river (*kachcha*) is good for cropping of melons and water-melons.

The main *rabi* crops, *viz.*, wheat, barley, gram and peas are generally sown in October. The *kharif* crops (*bajra* and *jowar*) are sown in July. *Zaid* or hot season crops like melon and water-melon are sown in May and June.

Bajra, barley and peas are grown in irrigated land and millet, wheat and *urd* in unirrigated land. The crop types and cropping pattern of the village area do not basically differ with those of the district and tahsil as a whole.

Level of Development

The village is not covered by any industrial or agricultural development project. No important development, worth mention, has taken place during the last decade. Electricity has not yet reached the village. There is only one government owned tubewell and that is in village Nawaba *urf* Nimi Kalan Uparhar. The villagers are not very much benefitted by it. In Mallahi Tola hamlet, of the village, out of 118 households only 21 households cultivate their own land. The size of the holdings is very small which discourages deployment of more man-power on cultivation. Besides, the methods and means adopted for cultivation are quite old. Thus cultivation on small holdings with meagre capital and with out-moded equipments is not a paying business. Moreover, the increasing use of money for purchasing the necessities and for payment of various rents and taxes compels the villagers to dispose off their surplus agricultural produce immediately after the harvest at low rates which adds to their economic misery.

Industrially too the village has shown no improvement. As per the 1951 Census there were only two males engaged in production other than cultivation. In 1961 there was none in this industry. However in 1971 three males have been reported to be working in manufacturing other than household industry.

Seat of Administration

The district headquarters of the village is Allahabad. It is only 14 kms. away from the village. This proximity, strangely, has hardly made any impact on the village.

Phulpur, situated at a distance of 26 kms from the village, is the sub-divisional headquarters which had the unique honour of being the constituency of late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of Independent India. This too has not benefitted the village people because of its difficult location and peculiar physiography.



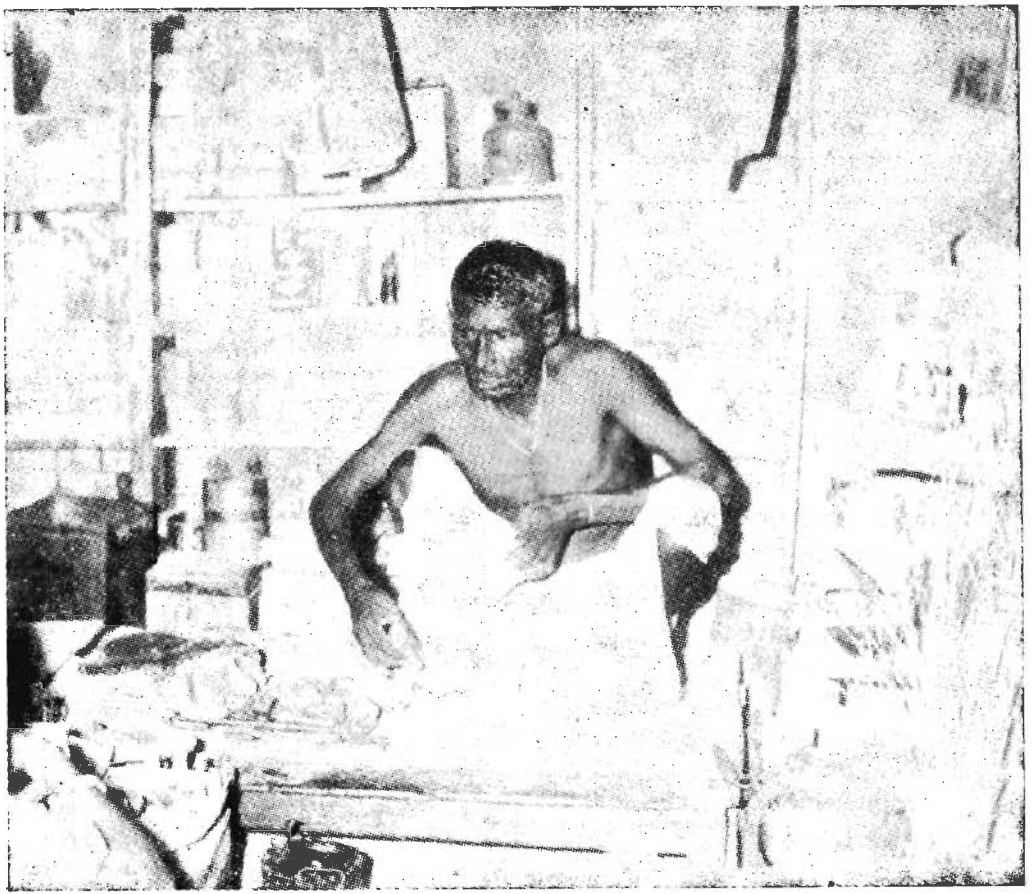
Hanuman Temple



Shiva Temple



Diety under a tree



Grocery shop in the village

The village falls in Bahadurpur National Extension Service Block. The block headquarters is at a distance of 12 kms. The nearest police station, Sarai Inayat, is situated at a distance of 7 kms. only. The *Nyaya Panchayat*, under which the village falls, has its headquarters in the adjoining village Nawaba *urf* Nimi Kalan Uparhar situated at a distance of about one km. only. The village level officials, in general are stationed at Jhusi, 6 kms. away from the village. This is also a part of Allahabad standard urban area and is the nearest centre of commerce and industry.

Commercial, Industrial and Financial Centres

There are no commercial or financial institutions in the village. There are three grocer's shops which cater to the minor, day-to-day needs of the villagers. These shops are located in the household premises. They have no separate existence and are hardly sufficient to meet even day to day need of the villagers. The nearest market for grocery and other essential commodities is at Jhusi. The villagers generally visit this place for purchasing commodities of daily need. Besides, they visit Rithayan also which is at a distance of 3 kms. where weekly *hats* are held every Saturday and Wednesday. The markets of Chhibanya and Sahason also serve as shopping centres for them. Medicines etc. are available with two shops at Jhusi. Villagers go to Allahabad to purchase costly and valuable things like ornaments, utensils, shoes and clothes.

There is a cooperative credit society in village Hanumanganj in Bahadurpur block but villagers do not seem to be taking real advantage of this although its membership is open to all the villagers irrespective of their being agriculturists or otherwise. At the time of the last survey this society existed in the village Bhadkar Uparhar itself. But later on it was shifted to village Hanumanganj. There is also one money lender in the village who advances loans.

Religious Institutions

The people of the village take deep interest in religious fairs like 'Durbasa Fair' which is held on the occasion of *Nag Panchami* in July or August every year in Kotwa village, 7 kms. away and *Magh Mela* at Prayag. They believe in various deities. Many are quite superstitious and have faith in the existence of spirits and ghosts also, and avail of the services of *'Ojhas'* (witch doctors) to get rid of the evil effects of these spirits and ghosts.

There is a temple of Shiva named "Shanker ji ka Mandir" near the river. Though the image of Shiva was installed here long ago, it was given the shape of a *pucca* temple only in 1960. Large number of villagers generally visit this temple on the occasion of *Shivratri* (February/March). There is also a Hanuman temple in Mallahi Tola with a life size idol

of Hanuman. Ganga Devi-ka-Asthan is another place of worship. The newly married couples visit this place on the fourth day of marriage to have the blessings of the goddess. An idol of goddess Bhadkari after whose the village takes its name, also exists in the village.

Nearest Town-ship

Allahabad is the nearest city with a population of more than one lakh. But because of the distance and topography and physical features of the village there is not much impact of urbanisation on this village. However the village is part of the Allahabad Standard Urban Area.

Transport and Communication

At the time of the survey, there were two routes from Allahabad to reach the village. The first route was to reach the bank of the river Ganga either by a bus, or *ekka* or rickshaw or bicycle or even by a bullock cart. After crossing the river Ganga by a pantoon bridge which is available in all the seasons, except the rainy season, one could reach Jhusi. There is a metalled road from Jhusi leading to Varanasi. After going about 1.5 kms. on this road one reaches Chak Harihar Ban from where one has to move on a *kuchcha* road which passes through Narain Dass Pura, Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar, and Nawaba *urf* Nimi Kalan Uparhar. The road, though *kachcha,* is quite wide upto Nawaba *urf* Nimi Kalan Uparhar and one can travel either by a jeep or a bullock cart. From there one has to go by a narrow path leading to the hamlet, *viz.* Mallahi Tola. This entire distance from Chak Haripur Ban to Mallah Tola is approximately seven kms. The other alternative route from Allahabad is to reach Sahason *via* Phaphamau by taking a shuttle bus regularly plying between Allahabad and Phulpur. From Sahason one has to take either a rickshaw or an *ekka* or bicycle upto Chak Harihar Ban and then follow the route mentioned.

Since the road from Chak Harihar Ban is very slushy and slippery upto Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar one can take another route. Instead of terminating the journey, on Allahabad-Varanasi road at Chak Harihar Ban one can proceed further to Garh Rana and from there take a *kuchcha* road leading to Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar which passes through Badhwa Tahirpur. At Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar both the routes join and thereafter one has to take the route already discussed. This *kuchcha* stretch is about a kilometre shorter and better than the one taken from Chak Harihar Ban.

At the time of sending this report to the press it was found that a *pucca* bridge named "Shastri bridge" has been commissioned in December, 1977 over the Ganga and now one can proceed from Allahabad by taking



Ekka a means of Transport

a shuttle bus plying between Allahabad and Handia available at Kachehri bus stand.

The village roads and lanes are still very much neglected and there has been no visible improvement in this regard during the last decade. The means of transport to reach the hamlet continue to be mainly boats and bicycles. At the time of the survey the nearest bus station for the village was Sahason which is about 16 kms. from the hamlet. However, after commissioning of the bridge on the Ganga in December, 1977, the three nearest bus stands are in Allahabad *viz.* Zero Road, Civil Lines and Kachehri. The Zero road bus stand is about 14 kms. and the one at the Kachehri is about 13 kms. only. Civil lines is also almost at the same distance. The shuttle service between Allahabad—Handia and Phulpur are available from Kachehri bus stand. For Sahason the buses are available both at Kachehri and Civil lines bus stop. The shuttle service between Allahabad and Handia is most convenient to reach the hamlet. Though there is no regular bus stand either at Chak Harihar Ban or Garh Rana all the buses stop at these places on request. After alighting at Chak Harihar Ban or Garh Rana one has to cover a *kachcha* stretch of about 7 kms. by a jeep, a bullock cart, a cycle or on foot. The first two modes are not possible during rainy season. There is a big stop built at Jhusi but it functions only during the big fairs held at Allahabad. Jhusi, is incidentally a part of the "Mela area" and the traffic coming from Varanasi side, during any big mela terminates at Jhusi.

The nearest railway station is Jhusi which lies between Allahabad and Handia on Varanasi—Allahabad metre-gauge rail route of N.E. Railway.

Since Bhadkar Uparhar is situated on the bank of the river Ganga, villagers can also go by boats to all the places situated on the bank of this river. However, much use of this mode of transport is not being made over long distances. In rainy season, due to floods, the transport system gets dislocated and the village gets cut off from other areas.

The nearest air-strip or landing ground is at Bamrauli, which is 20 kms. away from the village.

Lack of proper means of communication and transport seems interlinked with the backwardness of the village.

Postal Facilities

There is no post office in the village. The nearest post office is at Jhusi with telegraph and telephone facilities. The villagers experience great difficulty in availing of these facilities because of distance. The postman

visits the village each Friday. Mostly the distribution is effected through villagers visiting Jhusi.

Educational Facilities

In spite of the fact that the village is having a population of 1,369 (as per the 1971 Census) there is no educational institution in the village, except an unrecognised school which is run by local resident who is a Mallah by caste. He runs it on his own. He takes class only upto third standard. Since no recognition is granted to this school no examination is conducted. Indeed this school provides a source of livelihood to this self-styled teacher who lives on the alms and contributions of the local residents. Even for primary education, the nearest school for children is at Nawaba *urf* Nimi Kalan Uparhar a closeby village. For middle and secondary education, both boys and girls have to go to Jhusi at a distance of 6 kms. For college and other education one has to go to Allahabad. So far as literacy is concerned, in 1971 there were 152 literate males and nine literate females as against 140 males and four females in 1961 and only 33 males and no female in 1951.

Medical Facilities

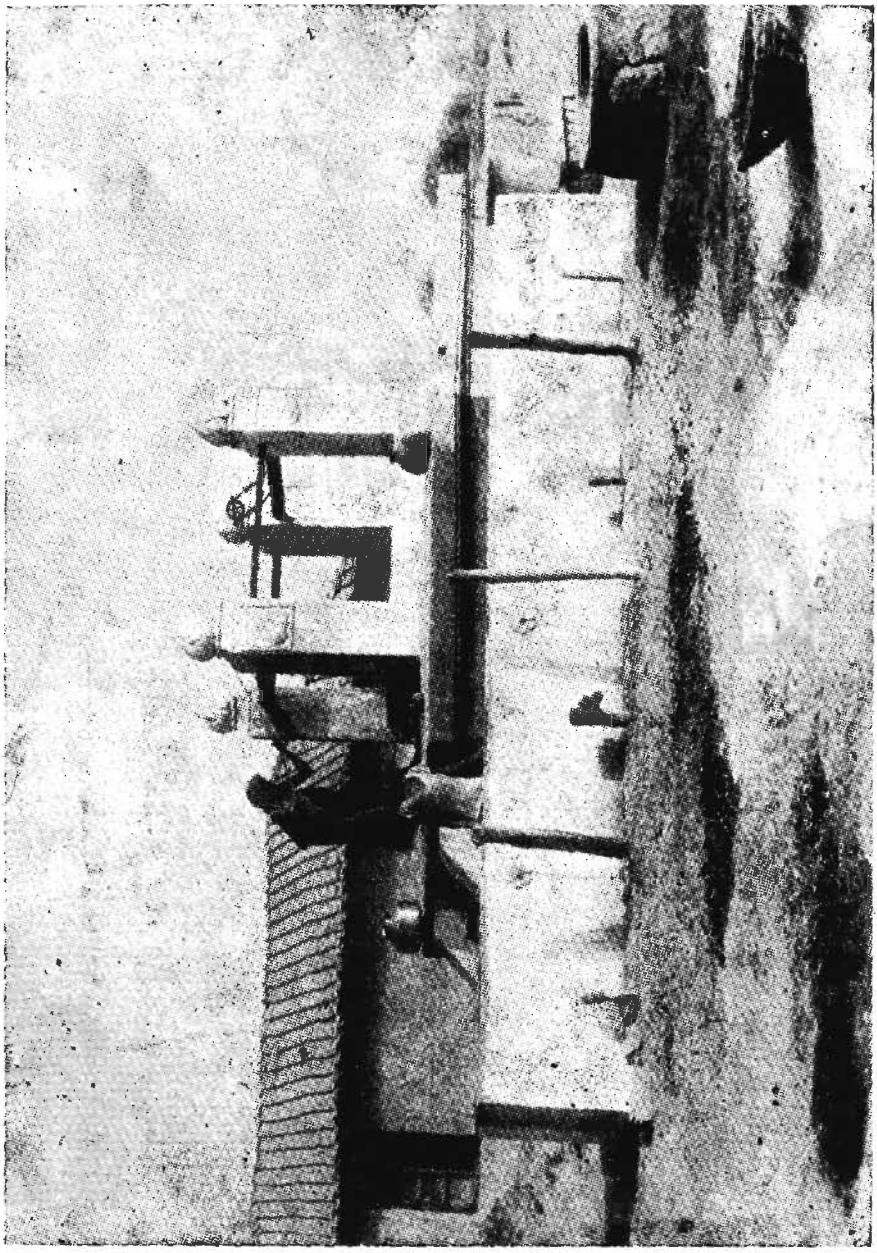
The nearest medical institution is the four bed state dispensary at Jhusi. For serious cases the villagers have to go to Allahabad. Generally people avail of the services of *'Ojhas'* (Witch doctors) at the village itself. Herbal preparations are also consumed. There is, however, evidence of a slight shift from the traditional medical treatment to modern facilities available through the medical practitioners, state owned dispensaries and hospitals situated at Jhusi. Kotwa and Allahabad. The dispensary at Jhusi is functioning since 1950. Primary Health Centre at Kotwa at a distance of 8 kms. provides family planning facilities also. For veterinary services the villagers have to go to the Block Development Office at Bahadurpur (Hanumanganj).

Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water is well. As against 2 *pucca* wells in 1961 there are, now 6 *pucca* wells in the village. All these are privately owned. However, all are allowed to use these wells without any distinction of caste. In summer generally villagers take bath and wash their clothes and utensils in the river Ganga.

Electricity and Fuel

There is no electricity in the village. People use old models of lanterns and kerosene lamps. Locally available wood and cowdung are commonly used as fuel.



Puoca well

Ethnic Composition

At the time of the survey all the 118 households in Mallahi Tola were Hindus. Majority of them were Mallahs and only three households belonged to Ahirs. The population of mallah community constituted 97.52 per cent of the total population (685) of the hamlet.

Demographic Trends

The population of Bhadkar Uparhar increased from 939 (470 males and 469 females) in 1951, to 1,144 (607 males and 537 females) in 1961 and further increased to 1,369 (747 males and 622 females) in 1971. The per cent increase experienced by the village during 1951—61 was 21.83 and during 1961—71 it was 19.67. Taking two decades *viz.*, 1951—1971 together the population of the village increased by 45.79 per cent.

If we compare the increase in population of the village with that of the rural areas of Phulpur tahsil, Allahabad district and the state we find that the percentage increase in population in case of the village (21.83) has been higher in comparison to that of tahsil (21.19), the district (18.57) and the state (17.73) during the decade 1951—61. However, during 1961—71 the growth rate of Bhadkar Uparhar (19.67) was higher than the state (18.18) and the tahsil (18.01) but lower than the district (20.09).

As regards Mallahi Tola the population increased by 18.51 per cent during 1961—71 which was lower than the growth rate observed for the village and the rural parts of the district.

The 1971 Census work participation rate in respect of Mallahi Tola, (34.01 per cent) is higher than the participation rate of the village (30.75), the rural parts of its tahsil (31.05), district (33.34) and the state (31.48). It is a well established fact that the higher rate of work participation in an under-developed economy indicates the lower level of the economic development of the area. This holds good for Mallahi Tola hamlet also. It is, however, quite interesting to note that the work participation rate among females in Mallahi Tola was only 1.35 per cent since none of the Ahir females was economically active. The rate is little higher (3.86) for the village as a whole. It shoots up to 11.04 in respect of rural parts of the tahsil, 14.21 for the rural parts of the district and 7.27 for the rural parts of the state. The lower female work participation rate in respect of Mallahi Tola and Bhadkar Uparhar may partly be because of the occupation which the Mallahs follow, *i.e.*, boat-rowing, which requires considerable physical strength for which females are not fit.

It is being observed in the country and many states, including Uttar Pradesh, that the sex ratio has shown a gradual decline. This is true in the case of Bhadkar Uparhar also. In 1951 its sex ratio was 998 which declined to 885 in 1961 and to 833 in 1971. In Mallahi Tola the number of females per 1,000 males according to 1971 Census was only 765. Among Mallahs this ratio was 753 and among Ahirs it was as high as 1,429. The higher sex ratio among Ahirs in Mallahi Tola may not be the true picture of this community as the number of Ahirs residing in the hamlet is very small.

In-migration to the village is practically nil because of the absence of job apportunities. However, seasonal out-migration of workers amongst Mallahs, Ahirs and Chamar communities, living in other parts of the village, takes place in rainy season when labourers are recruited through the contractors of the firms and different institutions. This labour mainly migrates to Naini Industrial Complex and other parts of Allahabad city where they work as casual labour in various industrial and commercial units. Workers out-migrate only when there is no work in the village itself. However, no one from the hamlet is reported to be working in the Naini Industrial Complex at the time of survey.

A General Feel

Bhadkar Uparhar though shares the general, cultural and social traits of most of the villages in gangetic plain of Uttar Pradesh is still conservative, probably due to lack of communication facilities. Floods cause damage to standing crops every year and mar the very spirit and efficiency of the people. Low productivity in agriculture, mainly because of small size of holdings, low capital investments, old agricultural technology and high pressure on land account for the general low level of living standard. Even in the field of industrial growth and development performance has been most unimpressive. On educational front too progress has been very slow. Fishing is gradually loosing its charm because of uneconomical returns. People in the village are, therefore, slowly shifting towards cultivation since performance has been almost nil in the field of industrial growth. However in the recent past some families have switched over to the transportation of sand as their occupation and their number is gradually increasing.

Social conditions in the village have undergone a radical change. In spite of being orthodox in nature the villagers believe in small family, specially new generation which is fully aware of the changing winds. Untouchability does not have much impact and the relations of the villagers with each other are cordial.

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

The evaluation of the social demography of Bhadkar Uparhar requires not only a study of the demographic variables pertaining to the village but also its comparison with the adjoining areas. Since the two nearby towns, *viz.*, Phulpur and Allahabad have not made any visible impact on the life of the people in the village it would be of great interest to study their impact, if any, on the adjoining villages. For comparison sake the following five adjoining villages have been taken.

Sl. No.	Code	Village	Area in sq. kms.	1961 Census population	1971 Census population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	487	Daulatpur	3.132	86	87
2	476	Rajupur	0 508	274	325
3	477	Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar	1.448	541	729
4	479	Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar	3.116	1,164	1,391
5	475	Kanihar	4.212	1,456	2,138

Houses and Households

Housing conditions of an area can be studied by co-relating the number of houses of that area with the number of households living in them. Table II-1 gives an idea of housing conditions on Bhadkar Uparhar and of the five adjoining villages. It gives comparable figures of number of houses and households for 1951, 1961 and 1971 for all the 6 villages.

TABLE II-1

Number of houses and households, 1961—1971

Sl. No.	Village	Houses			Households		
		1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Daulatpur	9	11	13	9	11	13
2	Rajupur	37	32	59	37	36	59
3	Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar	83	90	122	83	92	127
4	Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar	137	178	241	137	203	241
5	Kanihar	276	307	451	277	318	528
6	Bhadkar Uparhar	154	180	219	170	215	220

It may be seen that being the most populous village Kanihar had maximum number of houses and households. There has been a steady growth, both in the number of houses and households during 1951—71. As regards coming up of new houses the highest number, taking 1951 as base, was recorded in the case of Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar where against 100 houses in 1951 there were 176 houses in 1971. In case of Bhadkar Uparhar there were 142 houses in 1971 against 100 houses in 1951.

Considering increase in the number of households during 1951—71 we find that Kanihar recorded the maximum increase. For every 100 households in 1951 there were 191 households in 1971 in this village. In Bhadkar Uparhar the increase in the number of households was lowest. For every 100 households in 1951 only 121 households were recorded in 1971.

As regards the number of households per census house Table II-2 shows that there were 110 households for every 100 houses in Bhadkar

Uparhar in 1951. However, the position has eased in the village in 1971 when each household has a census house to live in. Kanihar, the most populous village, had 117 households for every 100 houses in 1971 though it had almost one house for every household in 1951. Similarly in Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar, there is a gradual increase in number of households per census house. The following table has been prepared to study the degree of congestion in six selected villages.

TABLE II-2

Households per 100 houses, population per 100 houses and households, 1951—1971

Village	Households per 100 houses			Population per 100 houses			Population per 100 households		
	1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Daulatpur	100	100	100	811	782	669	811	782	669
2. Rajupur	100	113	100	570	856	551	570	761	551
3. Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar	100	102	104	525	601	598	525	588	574
4. Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar	100	104	100	623	654	577	623	573	577
5. Kanihar	100	105	117	512	482	474	510	458	405
6. Bhadkar Uparhar	110	119	100	610	636	625	552	532	622

In 1951 the maximum congestion was observed in Daulatpur where 73 persons resided in only nine houses (811 persons per 100 houses). In Bhadkar Uparhar 939 persons were living in 154 houses (610 persons per 100 houses). The minimum congestion was in Kanihar where 512 persons were living in 100 houses.

In 1961 the maximum congestion was observed in Rajupur, where 856 persons per 100 houses were observed. In Bhadkar Uparhar the congestion had slightly gone-up with 636 persons per 100 houses. The lowest congestion was in Kanihar where 482 persons were living in every 100 houses. In 1971 Daulatpur was again having the maximum congestion as it had in 1951. In Bhadkar Uparhar 625 persons were observed for every 100 houses. However, the lowest congestion was observed in Kanihar where 474 persons were residing in every 100 houses.

As regards the average size of households, it was highest in Daulatpur in all the three Censuses. In 1951 it had 811 persons per 100 households, which declined to 782 in 1961. In 1971 the size had further declined to 669 persons per 100 households. The smallest size of households was observed in Kanihar in all the three censuses. Bhadkar Uparhar had 552 persons per 100 households in 1951 which increased to 662 in 1971.

Growth Rate

The growth rate of population during the last decade (1961—71) among the six villages, including Bhadkar Uparhar, varied considerably. On the one hand it was only 1.16 per cent in Daulatpur village while in Kanihar it was as high as 46.84. Bhadkar Uparhar recorded 19.67 per cent increase which was the third highest among the six villages. In this analysis an interesting point is that both the contiguous villages namely, Bhadkar Uparhar (19.67) and Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar (19.50) recorded almost identical growth in population. The population of these villages at the 1961 Census was 1,144 and 1,164 respectively which increased to 1,369 and 1,391 respectively in 1971.

If the growth of population is studied for the last 20 years from 1951 to 1971, it will be observed that the highest growth has been experienced by Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar (67.20) closely followed by Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar (63.07). Kanihar which recorded the highest growth during 1961—71 could record very insignificant growth (3.12) during 1951—61. In the case of Bhadkar Uparhar the population increased by 47.79 per cent during 1951—71.

Table II-3 gives the comparative population figures and the growth rates during 1951—61 and 1961—71 of all the six villages and the rural portions of the state, the district and the tahsil.

TABLE II-3

Growth rate of population during 1951 –1971

State/District/Tahsil/ Village	Population			Percentage increase		
	1951	1961	1971	1951—61	1961—71	1951—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State (Rural)	54,590,043	64,266,506	75,952,548	17.73	18.18	39.13
District						
Allahabad (Rural)	1,682,123	1,994,412	2,395,175	18.57	20.09	42.39
Tahsil						
Phulpur (Rural)	2,18,730	265,072	321,805	21.19	21.40	47.12
Village						
Daulatpur	73	86	87	17.81	1.16	19.18
Rajapur	211	274	325	29.86	18.61	54.03
Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar	436	541	729	24.08	34.75	67.20
Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar	853	1,164	1,391	36.46	19.50	63.07
Kanihar	1,412	1,456	2,138	3.12	46.84	51.42
Bhadkar Uparhar	939	1,144	1,369	21.83	19.67	45.79

The above table reveals that during 1951—71 all the villages with the exception of Daulatpur, recorded higher growth rate in comparison to the growth rate observed for the rural areas of the tahsil, district and the State. Bhadkar Uparhar recorded the growth rate of 45.79 per cent during this period which is somewhat similar to the growth rate recorded for the district (rural) and the tahsil (rural).

Sex Ratio

According to the 1971 Census, the number of females per 1,000 males in Bhadkar Uparhar, Daulatpur, Rajupur and Kanihar was less than the rural portion of the district and tahsil as a whole.

Only in two villages, namely Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar and Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar the sex ratio was above that of the district and tahsil.

TABLE II-4

Sex ratio

State/District/Tahsil/Village	Sex ratio	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
State (Rural)	924	889
District		
Allahabad (Rural)	965	925
Tahsil		
Tahsil Phulpur (Rural)	976	926
Village		
Daulatpur	911	706
Rajupur	916	912
Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar	872	934
Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar	950	943
Kanihar	798	862
Bhadkar Uparhar	885	833
Hamlet		
Mallahi Tola	914	765

Table II-4 provides a comparative picture of the sex ratio of these villages for both 1961 and 1971 Censuses. As compared to the 1961 Census, the sex ratio in all these villages, excepting Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar and Kanihar has gone down. It has strikingly gone

down in village Daulatpur. This decline fits into the trend observed in the rural areas of the state, district and tahsil. During the decade the sex ratio has declined substantially from 914 to 765 in Mallahi Tola also.

Scheduled Caste

According to the 1971 Census the scheduled caste population comprises 8.40 per cent of the total population of village Bhadkar Uparhar, 24.14 per cent in Daulatpur, 12.92 per cent in Rajupur, 47.46 per cent in Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar, 43.21 per cent in Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar and 25.02 per cent in Kanihar. The percentage is lowest in village Bhadkar Uparhar, the highest being in village Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar. In Mallahi Tola, however, there is no scheduled caste population. The percentage of scheduled castes in the rural areas of the district and tahsil as a whole stand at 27.01 and 24.68 respectively. In Daulatpur at the time of the 1971 Census the percentage of scheduled castes has gone down sharply from 51.16 in 1961 to 24.14 in 1971. However, the percentage in village Bhadkar Uparhar has remained stationary.

Literacy

So far as literacy is concerned, the hamlet Mallahi Tola seems to be at the lowest rung of the ladder. According to the 1971 Census only 13 out of 685 persons (1.90 per cent) in the Hamlet were literate. These literates were males only. No female in the hamlet was literate. The percentage of literates to total population in village Bhadkar Uparhar inclusive of Mallahi Tola, was also not very high being 11.76 only. This percentage is lowest among all the villages except that for Rajupur where literacy rate was 4.31 per cent. Village Kanihar had the highest literacy rate (21.09). In the rest of the villages, except Daulatpur, literacy rates were lower than the district and the tahsil. Strangely enough, whereas 16 out of 51, or little more than 30 per cent of the males in Daulatpur were literate, none of the 36 females could read and write with understanding.

In the rural parts of district Allahabad and tahsil Phulpur the literacy rates in 1961 were 13.32 and 12.90 respectively. These percentages have gone up in 1971 to 17.57 and 17.86 respectively whereas for village Bhadkar Uparhar this percentage has gone down from 12.59 in 1961 to 11.76 in 1971. Female literacy rate has risen from 0.74 to 1.45 while the male literacy rate has gone down from 23.06 to 20.35. Similar situation prevails in village Rajupur also. There were 30 male literates and no female literate in 1961 whereas their respective number in 1971 was 13 and one. Other villages have generally shown a rising trend in literacy in 1971 over 1961.

TABLE II-5

Decennial growth rate of Literates

District/Tahsil/Village/ Hamlet	Percentage of 1961			Literates to total population 1971			Decennial growth among literates		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District									
Allahabad (Rural)	13.32	23.77	2.50	17.57	29.54	4.64	58.40	52.38	117.66
Tahsil									
Phulpur (Rural)	12.90	23.50	2.05	17.86	30.04	4.70	68.00	59.24	170.84
Village									
Daulatpur	10.47	17.78	2.44	18.39	31.37	..	77.78	100.00	—100.00
Rajupur	10.95	20.98	..	4.31	7.65	0.65	—53.33	—56.67	100.00
Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar	5.91	11.07	..	16.32	29.44	2.27	271.88	246.88	800.00
Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar	14.69	27.81	0.88	14.09	25.56	1.93	14.62	10.24	160.00
Kanihar	11.88	20.49	1.08	21.09	33.54	6.67	160.69	131.93	842.86
Bhadkai Uparhar	12.59	23.06	0.74	11.76	20.35	1.45	11.81	8.57	125.00
Hamlet									
Mallahi Tola	7.44	13.91	0.36	1.90	3.35	..	—69.77	—69.05	—100.00

Table II-5 presents detailed statistics in this regard which speak by itself. However, at the time of survey it was found that in 70 households having a population of 318 (excluding 0—4 population) only seven boys, four in the age-group 5—9, two in 10—14 and one in 15—19 were attending schools. All of them belonged to Mallah community. In case of two, parent's occupation was agricultural labour and for the rest five it was boat-rowing.

Literacy by Educational Levels

At the time of 1971 Census there were 13 males who were literate in the hamlet. No female was found to be literate. Among the 13 male literates eight had no educational attainment except that they could simply read and write with understanding. Four males had attained the primary standard and one that of middle, which is equivalent to junior high school.

TABLE II-6

Literates by educational Levels and age-groups (1971 Census)

Age-groups	Educational level							
	Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		High school	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
25—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—34	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
35—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45—49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Out of the eight males who were literates without any educational level, three were in the age-group 5—9, one in 10—14, two in 20—24 and one each in 25—29 and 45—49. Three primary pass males were in the age-group 10—14 and one in 30—34. The only middle pass member of the hamlet was in the age-group 20—24.

As against 13 male literates in total population of 685 in 1971 there were 42 males and one female literate in 1961. The lone female literate of 1961, who was in the age-group 5—9, now appears to have gone out of the village possibly due to her marriage. It is indeed a point to be noted here that the strength of even 42 male literates could not be maintained by the village during the last decade and their number dwindled to 13 only. This appears mainly due to the fact that people in the village are poor, struggling hard for earning livelihood and can ill-afford to send their wards for schooling. Moreover, the persons with little education would generally tend to outmigrate for earning bread.

However, the survey data pertaining to 100 households gives comparatively encouraging picture as shown by table II-7 below :

TABLE II-7

Literates by educational levels and age-groups (survey data)

Age-groups	Educational level							
	Lieterate without educational level		Primary		Middle		High school	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	27	1	15	..	5	..	..	..
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
25—34	7	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
35—49	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
50+	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

According to the survey there were 48 persons (47 males and 1 female) who were literate. Twenty seven males and one female among them, were literate without educational level. Fifteen males were primary pass and five males were middle pass. Out of 27 males, who were literate without educational level, three belonged to age-group 5—9, five to 10—14, two to 20—24, seven to 25—34, five each to 35—49 and 50+. Three males each of age-groups 10—14, 15—19 and 20—24, four of 25—34 and two of 35—49 were primary pass. Out of five middle pass males, three were in the age-group 15—19 and two in 25—34. The literate female belonged to ago-group 15—19.

Out of 100 nousenolds surveyed, 46 had children of school-going age. However, 43 households out of them failed to send their children for schooling. Of these 43 households only four households reported their inability in this regard due to the non-availability of schools in the Mallahi Tola itself. All these four households had only female school-going children. Rest of the households expressed their inability due to their poverty and backwardness. Survey data tells that educational levels of the parents have no direct effect in sending their children to schools.

Working Population

As per the 1971 Census the percentage of workers to total population (Table II-8) in the rural areas of Allahabad district was 33.34. This percentage for Phulpur tahsil was 31.05 only. In Bhadkar Uparhar the workers accounted for 30.75 per cent of the population which conforms with the trend observed for the district and the tahsil. In Mallahi Tola hamlet, 34.01 per cent of total population was reported as workers. Rajupur village has the highest percentage of workers (34.46) among all the villages forming the focus of comparison. Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar was reported to be having the lowest percentage (21.67) among all the villages. If we compare the data by sex we find that the highest percentage of workers among males was in Rajupur (65.29) and lowest in Daulatpur (37.25). In Bhadkar Uparhar and its hamlet Mallahi Tola the male work participation rate was 53.15 and 59.02 per cent respectively. These percentages were well above the district and tahsil levels. As regards females though the percentages for Bhadkar Uparhar and Mallahi Tola were much below the district and tahsil, yet these were much above for the adjoining villages,*viz.*, Rajupur, Chak Chunaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar, Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar and Kanihar.

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TABLE II-8

Percentage of workers to total population, 1961—71

District/Tahsil/ Village/Hamlet	Percentage of workers					
	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Allahabad (Rural)	47·96	58.88	36·64	33·34	51·03	14·21
Tahsil Phulpur (Rural)	45·22	57.05	33·09	31·05	49·57	11.04
Daulatpur	76·74	73.33	80·49	26·44	37·25	11.11
Rajupur	31·75	58.74	22·29	34·46	65.29	0.65
Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar	31.61	53.98	5.95	21.67	40.05	1.99
Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar	55·93	56.78	55.03	22.72	43.85	0.30
Kanihar	35·16	61.48	2.17	25.58	45.38	2.63
Bhadkar Uparhar	59·35	62.44	55.87	30.75	53.15	3.86
Mallahi Tola	60·38	57.28	63.77	34.01	59.02	1.35

A comparison of the work participation rate observed in 1961 and 1971 reveals that as in the case of the district and tahsil the rate has gone down remarkably in all the villages, excepting Rajupur where the rate has gone up (from 31.75 to 34.46 per cent). In this village too the female work participation rate has gone down from 2.29 to 0.65 per cent. This trend can be attributed, *inter alia*, to the variation in the concept of workers adopted during 1961 and 1971.

At the time of 1971 Census it was felt that the 1961 definition of work was on the liberal side which had exaggerated workers' participation rate. At that census, a person was categorised basically as economically active even if such a person's contribution to work was extremely marginal. In respect of seasonal work like agriculture or household industry, if a person had put in an hour's work a day during the major part of a working season, such a person was treated basically as an economically active worker.

At the time of 1971 Census, every individual was required to declare his main activity. If his answer indicated that he was economically active, he was classified as working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer, or at household industry or in other work, such as forestry, mining, manufacturing, trade, transport, services etc.

At the time of the 1971 Census a worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. A man or woman who was engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who was primarily a student, attending institution, even if such a person helped in the femaly economic activity but not as a full time worker, was not treated as a worker for main activity.

Workers Classified by Three Sectors of Economy

Table II-9 below shows the distribution of workers for all the villages forming the focus of study into three sectors of economy *i.e.* primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector includes cultivators, agricultural labourers, livestock, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities and mining and quarrying. Secondary sector includes manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs as also construction. Trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and other services together form tertiary sector. The data in the table has been presented for 1971 Census *vis-a-vis* 1961 Census for comparison sake.

TABLE II-9

Distribution of workers into three sectors *i.e.*. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary

Units		Total workers			Primary sector		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Distt. (Rural)	1961	956,577 (100.00)	597,632 (100·00)	358,885 (100·00)	815,521 (85.26)	486,964 (81.48)	328,557 (91.55)
	1971	798,475 (100·00)	634,986 (100.00)	163,489 (100.00)	686,765 (86.01)	534,674 (84.20)	152,091 (93.03)
Phulpur Tahsil (Rural)	1961	119,857 (100.00)	76,531 (100.00)	43,326 (100.00)	101,010 (84.28)	61,440 (80.28)	39,570 (91.33)
	1971	99,914 (100.00)	82,827 (100.00)	17,087 (100.00)	82,482 (82.56)	67,260 (81.21)	15,222 (89.09)
Daulat pur	1961	66 (100.00)	33 (100.00)	33 (100.00)	56 (84.85)	28 (84.85)	—28 (84.85)
	1971	23 (100.00)	19 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	20 (86.96)	16 (84.21)	4 (100.00)
Rajupur	1961	87 (100.00)	84 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	64 (73.57)	63 (75.00)	1 (33.30)
	1971	112 (100.00)	111 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	107 (95.54)	106 (95.49)	1 (100.00)

Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar	1961	171 (100.00)	156 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	109 (63.74)	104 (66.67)	5 (33.34)
	1971	158 (100.00)	151 (100.00)	7 (100.00)	79 (50.00)	76 (50.33)	3 (42.86)
Qstapur Mohammadabad Uparhar	1961	651 (100.00)	339 (100.00)	312 (100.00)	520 (79.88)	217 (64.01)	303 (97.12)
	1971	316 (100.00)	314 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	247 (76.16)	245 (78.03)	2 (100.00)
Kanihar	1961	512 (100.00)	498 (100.00)	14 (100.00)	404 (78.91)	396 (79.52)	8 (57.14)
	1971	547 (100.00)	521 (100.00)	26 (100.00)	310 (56.67)	305 (58.60)	5 (19.23)
Bhadkar Uparhar	1961	679 (100.00)	379 (100.00)	300 (100.00)	502 (73.93)	215 (56.73)	287 (95.67)
	1971	421 (100.00)	397 (100·00)	24 (100.00)	355 (84.32)	333 (83.88)	22 (91.67)
Mallahi Tola	1961	349 (100.00)	173 (100.00)	176 (100.00)	212 (60.74)	38 (21.97)	174 (98.86)
	1971	233 (100.00)	229 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	208 (89.27)	204 (89.08)	4 (100.00)

TABLE II-9—*contd.*

Units		Secondary sector			Tertiary sector		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		8	9	10	11	12	13
Allahabad Distt. (Rural)	1961	68,237 (7.13)	51,632 (8.64)	16,605 (4.63)	72,759 (7.61)	59,036 (9.88)	13,723 (3.82)
	1971	50,937 (6.38)	43,122 (6.79)	7,815 (4.78)	60,773 (7.61)	57,190 (9.01)	3,583 (2.19)
Phulpur Tahsil (Rural)	1961	8,977 (7.49)	6,616 (8.65)	2,361 (5.45)	9,870 (8.23)	8,475 (11.07)	1,395 (3.22)
	1971	7,762 (7.77)	6,420 (7.75)	1,342 (7.85)	9,670 (9.68)	9,147 (11.04)	523 (3.06)
Daulatpur	1961	..	..	..	10 (15.15)	5 (15.15)	5 (15.15)
	1971	2 (8.69)	2 (10.53)	..	1 (4.35)	1 (5.26)	..
Rajupur	1961	13 (14.94)	11 (13.10)	2 (66.70)	10 (11.49)	10 (11.90)	..
	1971	..	..	..	5 (4.46)	5 (4.51)	..

Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar	1961	32 (18.72)	27 (17.31)	5 (33.33)	30 (17.54)	25 (16.02)	5 (33.33)
	1971	24 (15.19)	20 (13.25)	4 (57.14)	55 (34.81)	55 (36.42)	..
Ostapur Mohammadabad Uparhar	1961	31 (4.76)	22 (6.49)	9 (2.88)	100 (15.36)	100 (29.50)	..
	1971	7 (2.22)	7 (2.23)	..	62 (19.62)	62 (19.74)	..
Kanihar	1961	82 (16.01)	76 (15.26)	6 (42.86)	26 (5.08)	26 (5.22)	..
	1971	125 (22·85)	104 (20.00)	21 (80.77)	112 (20.48)	112 (21.40)	..
Bhadkar Uparhar	1961	3 (0.44)	1 (0.26)	2 (0.66)	174 (25.63)	163 (43.01)	11 (3.67)
	1971	3 (0.71)	3 (0.75)	.. ..	63 (14.97)	61 (15.37)	2 (8.33)
Mallahi Tola	1961	..	..	..	137 (39.26)	135 (78.03)	2 (1.14)
	1971	..	..	..	25 (10.73)	25 (10.92)	..

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage of workers in each sector to total workers.

A glance at the table reveals that the pressure on land is very heavy. This is mainly because of the fact that all the villages have primarily agricultural economy. While two villages namely Daulatpur and Rajupur alongwith Bhadkar Uparhar have revealed an increase in the ratio of workers engaged in primary sector during 1961—71. Villages Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar and Ostapur Mohammadabad Uparhar and Kanihar have revealed a fall. In Mallahi Tola, the main point of study, there is an abrupt increase in the ratio of workers engaged in primary sector in 1971 (89.27) per cent over that of 1961 (60.74). The reason being that some of the workers engaged in transport during 1961 have shifted over to agriculture in 1971.

As regards secondary sector the ratio of workers have gone up in 1971 over 1961 in villages Daulatpur, Kanihar and Bhadkar Uparhar. In rest of the villages it has gone down. In Mallahi Tola no worker was reported to be engaged in this sector in either of the censuses.

The percentage of workers engaged in tertiary sector has dwindled in 1971 over 1961 in villages Daulatpur, Rajupur and Bhadkar Uparhar. However in village Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar it has doubled while in Kanihar it has increased fourfold. In Mallahi Tola it has come down from 39.26 per cent in 1961 to 10.73 per cent in 1971.

Considering Allahabad district and Phulpur Tahsil no abrupt increase or decrease in the ratio of workers engaged in these sectors of economy is observed.

A Comparison of 1971 data with 1961 data

To know the change in the behaviour of working force during the last decade, it would be worth-while to have a look into the figures for the workers participation in different categories in 1971 *vis-a-vis* 1961 as given in Table II-10.3.

It is observed that generally in all the villages the ratio of farm workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers taken together) has increased during 1961—71. The only exceptions are female workers in Bhadkar Uparhar, male workers in Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar and both male and female workers in Kanihar. In Bhadkar Uparhar the percentage of male farm workers has gone up from 56.73 in 1961 to 83.88 in 1971 and among females it has gone down from 95.34 in 1961 to 91.67 in 1971. Taking cultivators and agricultural labourers separately a noticeable difference is observed between the two ratios. Among male and female workers the number of agricultural labourers has generally

increased whereas for cultivators the number has decreased substantially. This is because at the time of the 1961 Census, if a woman, who was basically engaged in attending to household duties, went to her husband's field taking his lunch and for about an hour or so she tended the cattle, she was straight away treated as engaged in cultivation. Besides, the sequence of questioning for ascertaining the economic activity at the 1961 Census was such that every individual was compulsorily asked if he was engaged in (i) cultivation (ii) in agricultural labour (iii) at household industry and (iv) in any other work in the above order. A person who was basically an agricultural labourer but cultivated just a couple of cents of land in his backyard ,declared himself first as cultivator and then as an agricultural labourer. This introduced a definite bias in favour of persons being categorised as cultivators.

TABLE II-10

Percentage of workers in each industrial category to total workers 1961 and 1971

Industrial category of workers	Census year	Name of village					
		Bhadkar Uparhar		Daulatpur		Rajupur	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total workers	1961	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1971	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I Cultivators	1961	43.27	44.67	51.52	39.39	54.39	33.33
	1971	22.92	16.67	26 32	..	..	..
II Agricultural labourers	1961	13.46	50.67	33.33	45.46	20.24	..
	1971	60.96	75.00	57.90	100.00	95.50	100.00
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	1961	..	0.33	..	..	..	..
	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Mining and quarrying	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	..	..	..	..	..	.

V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs							
	(a) Household Industry	1961	0.26	0.33	..	..		66.67
		1971	..	..	5.26	..		..
	(b) Other than household industry	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1971	0.75	..	5.26	..	..	..
VI	Construction	1961	..	0.33	..	..	..	..
		1971	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	Trade and Commerce	1961	1.06	0 33	..	..	..	..
		1971	1.01	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	Transport, storage and communication ..	1961	25.33	..	3.03	..	1.19	..
		1971	6.55	..	..	..	..	..
IX	Other services	1961	61.62	3.34	12.12	15.15	10.71	..
		1971	7.81	8.33	5.26	..	4.50	..

TABLE II-10 —*contd.*

Industrial category of workers	Census year	Name of village					
		Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar		Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar		Kanihar	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total workers	1961	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1971	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I Cultivators	1961	54.49	33.33	57.23	78.21	41.77	28.57
	1971	19.87	42.86	38.22	..	23.22	11.54
II Agricultural labourers	1961	12.18	..	6.78	18.91	37.75	28.57
	1971	25.83	..	39.81	100.00	35.32	7.69
III Livestock, forestry, fishing hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	4.64	..	..	..	..	..
IV Mining and quarrying	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..

V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs							
	(a) Household Industry	1961	17.31	33.33	5.60	2.88	15.06	42.86
		1971	7.28	57.14	0.32	..	17.47	80.77
	(b) Other than household industry	1961	..	..	0.30	..	0.20	..
		1971	4.64	..	1.27	..	2.49	..
VI	Construction	1961	..	..	0.59	..	..	..
		1971	1.32	..	0.64	..	..	..
VII	Trade and Commerce	1961	6.41	33.34	4.13	..	0.60	..
		1971	7.28	..	0.64	..	1.92	..
VIII	Transport, storage and Communications	1961	0.64	..	4.13	..	..	..
		1971	0.66	..	0.95	..	1.54	..
IX	Other services	1961	8.97	..	21.24	..	4.62	..
		1971	28.48	..	18.15	..	18.04	..

In 1961 no male worker was engaged in livestock and fishing etc. among all the six villages. However, only one female worker in Bhadkar Uparhar was participating in this category. In 1971, 4.64 per cent of male workers in Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar were engaged in this industry. In absolute term their number was 7 out of 151 male workers.

In Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repaires etc. (both at household industry and other than household industry) no descernible change is visible. In some villages the ratio has gone down in 1971 in comparison to 1961 and in some it has increased. At the time of the 1961 Census in Rajupur 13.10 per cent of male workers and 66.67 per cent of female workers were engaged in this category but none in 1971 Census. In Daulatpur though neither any male nor female worker was engaged in this category in 1961 but in 1971 two out of 19 male workers (10.52 per cent) were engaged in this category. In Kanihar the ratio of workers in this industry has gone up remarkably. In respect of males the percentage has gone up from 15.26 in 1961 to 19.96 in 1971. The corresponding figure for females were 42.86 and 80.77. In Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar, the percentage of male workers engaged in this category has declined from 17.31 in 1961 to 11.92 in 1971 but that of females increased from 33.33 to 57.14, though in absolute term this number has decreased from five to four females only. In Bhadkar Uparhar the percentage of male workers has increased from 0.26 in 1961 to 0.75 in 1971 but in respect of females the percentage has gone down from 0.33 in 1961 to zero at the 1971 Census.

At the time of the 1961 Census, only 0.59 per cent of male workers in Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar and 0.33 per cent of female workers in Bhadkar Uparhar were engaged in "construction". No other village had either male or female worker in this category. At the 1971 Census the percentage of male workers engaged in construction was 0.64 in Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar and 1.32 in Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar. No female was reportedly engaged in construction in 1971.

In 1961 trade and commerce could not attract any worker, male or female, in Daulatpur and Rajupur villages and any female worker in Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar and Kanihar village. The highest percentage of male workers (6.41) was recorded in Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar, followed by Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar (4.14), Bhadkar Uparhar (1.06) and Kanihar (0.60). At the 1971 Census no female worker in either of the six villages was classified as engaged in trade and commerce. Among male workers. Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar, however, had the highest percentage (7.28) followed by Kanihar (1.92), Bhadkar Uparhar (1.01) and Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar (0.64). Daultapur and Rajupur villages had no worker in this category.

Transport, storage and communication attracted only male workers and their percentage in each of the six villages varied between 25.33 and 0.64 in 1961. The only village which did not have any worker engaged in this category, was Kanihar. Daulatpur and Rajupur, which engaged 3.03 and 1.19 per cent of their male workers in this category in 1961, failed to record any worker in this category in 1971. On the contrary Kanihar which did not employ even a single male worker in this category in 1961, could engage atleast 1.54 per cent of its male workers in this category in 1971. The percentage of male workers engaged in this category in 1971 in Bhadkar Uparhar and Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar dropped considerably but Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar could maintain status quo. Inspite of the above changes Bhadkar Uparhar could mainain its position among all the six villages by recording highest percentage (6.55) of male workers engaged in this category. As said earlier the highest percentage of male workers engaged in this category is due to its physical features and proximity to the Ganga providing an opportunity of rowing-boats.

The residuary category of 'other services' accounted for all the workers which could not be classified under any of the categories discussed above. In 1961, the percentage of male workers engaged in 'other services', varied, among six villages, between 21.24 (Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar) and 4.62 (Kanihar). Only two villages Bhadkar Uparhar (3.34) and Daulatpur (15.15) were such where female workers were engaged in this residuary category. At the 1971 Census the highest percentage was observed in Chak Churaman Taluk *urf* Kanihar (28.48) instead of Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar (18.15) and the lowest percentage in Rajupur (4.50 instead of Kanihar (18.04). Another significant change was that Daulatpur which had 15.15 per cent of its females engaged in 1961 in this category, did not have a single female worker in 1971.

Change in Participation Ratio of Workers (1961—1971)

Table II-11 provides a comparative picture for the district and tahsil, under which the village under study falls, and the concerned hamlet. The table shows a district shift of workers in Mallahi Tola from transport to agricultural labour during the last decade. The identical proportions for the district and tahsil are quite evident.

TABLE II-11

Percentage of workers by different industrial categories, 1961 and 1971

	Industrial categories	Census year	District Allahabad(R)		Tahsil Phulpur (R)		Mallahi Tola	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Cultivators	1961	65.22	64.73	66.47	65.05	12.72	16.48
		1971	57.99	31.24	56.85	29.54	13.98	..
II	Agricultural Labourers	1961	15.87	26.59	13.68	26.26	9.25	82.38
		1971	25.82	61.24	24.16	59.33	75.11	100.00
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	1961	0.39	0.23	0.13	0.02	..	..
		1971	0.23	0.22	0.17	0.21	..	..
IV	Mining and quarrying	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1971	0.16	0.33	0.02	0.01	..	..
V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—							
	(a) Household industry	1961	6.98	4.38	6.91	5.34	..	..
		1971	4.53	4.06	5.01	6.30	..	..
	(b) Other than household industry	1961	1.31	0.22	1.38	0.11	..	..
		1971	1.90	0.64	2.42	1.53	..	..

VI Construction	1961	0.35	0.03	0.36	0.00	..	..
	1971	0.36	0.07	0.32	0.02	..	..
VII Trade and Commerce	1961	2.94	0.87	2.68	0.90	4.52	1.14
	1971	2.41	0.47	2.20	0.45	0.87	..
VIII Transport, storage & communication	1961	1.07	0.01	1.73	0.06	73.41	..
	1971	0.63	0.02	0.83	0.05	10.04	..
IX Other services	1961	5.77	2.94	6.66	2.26	..	..
	1971	5.97	1.71	8.02	2.56	..	..

Note : Categories III and IV of 1971 constituted category III in 1961, hence 1961 data of category IV is included in category III.

Non-Workers in Mallahi Tola

Table II-12 gives caste-wise distribution of non-workers by sex and by their main activity in Mallahi Tola based on the results of the 1971 Census individual slips.

TABLE II-12

Non-workers by their nature of activity (Mallahi Tola)

Caste	Nature of activity	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Mallah				
	Dependents	275	145	130
	Household duties	156	3	153
	Students	5	5	..
	Beggars	1	1	..
	Others	1	1	..
Ahir				
	Dependents	11	4	7
	Household duties	3	..	3
	Students	..	..	..
	Beggars	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..
	Total Non-workers	452	159	293

Nearly two-third of the total non-worker Mallahs were dependents. The ratio of dependent among males was highest. In resptct of females, as one would expect, the highest percentage was of those engaged in household duties followed by dependents. Similarly among Ahirs, all the four male non-workers were dependents. Among females the highest number was that of dependents and not of those engaged in household duties. In the hamlet among Mallahs there were only five male students nd one beggar.



A villager making cot

As per the results obtained after proccessing of the 1971 Census individual slips of the hamlet, 65.43 per cent of the total non-workers were in the youngest age-bracket and 30 per cent in 15—19 age-bracket. The pattern among males is altogether different *i.e.* 96 per cent of the male non-workers were less than 15 years of age and only 1.33 per cent were in the working age bracket 15—59. Among females the highest percentage (51.50) was that of those who were in 15—59 age-bracket, followed by 0—14 (42.50).

The 1961 pattern was altogether different. Against 65.43 per cent in 1971, in 1961, 92.14 per cent of the non-workers were below 15 years of age. As regards males, the 1961 pattern was almost similar to that of 1971. However, in respect of females, the 1961 data seems to have been influenced heavily because of the concept of work adopted at that census. As against 51.50 per cent in age-group 15—59 in 1971, only 8 per rent were recorded in 1961. Table II-13 gives the distribution of non-workers by sex, into three broad age-groups.

TABLE II-13

Distribution of non-workers, in Mallahi Tola, by broad age-groups, 1961 and 1971

Age-groups	1961			1971		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	100·00	100·00	100 00	100·00	100.00	100.00
0—14	92.14	93.80	90.00	65.43	96·00	42.50
15—59	3.93	0.78	8.00	30.00	1.33	51.50
60+	3·93	5·42	5.00	4.57	2.67	6.00

TABLE II-14

Distribution of population of Mallahi Tola by age-groups and sex 1961—71

Age-groups	Population						Percentage distribution					
	1961			1971			1961			1971		
	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
All ages	578	302	276	685	388	297	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0—4	99	61	38	91	52	39	17.13	20.20	13.77	13.28	13.40	13.13
5—9	92	46	46	107	64	43	15.92	15.23	16.67	15.62	16.50	14.46
10—14	61	31	30	75	48	27	10.55	10.27	10.87	10.95	12.37	9.09
15—19	29	12	17	41	29	12	5.02	3.97	6.16	5.99	7.47	4.04
20—24	52	25	27	66	38	28	9.00	8.28	9.78	9.64	9.79	9.43
25—29	50	28	22	54	27	27	8.65	9.27	7.97	7.88	6.96	9.89
30—34	47	22	25	63	32	31	8.13	7.28	9.06	9.20	8.25	10.44
35—44	58	32	26	76	41	35	10.03	10.60	9.42	11.09	10.57	11.78
45—59	48	22	26	88	43	45	8.30	7.28	9.42	12.85	11.08	15.15
60+	42	23	19	24	14	10	7.27	7.62	6.88	3.50	3.61	3.37

Table II-14 gives sex-wise distribution of the population of the hamlet by five year age-groups, as revealed by the results of the processing of the 1971 individual slips. From the table it is evident that 41.26 per cent of its males and 36.70 per cent of females were aged 0—14. Though in the two younger age-groups (0—4 and 5—9) there is not much marked difference in the percentages of males and females falling in these age-groups, a striking difference, however emerges out when we compare the percentage of males and females aged 10—14 as well as 15—19. The gap between the percentage of male and female population narrows down in the very next age-group *i.e.* 20—24. Thereafter the gap is not much. There is a sudden drop in the proportion of females aged 15—19, whereas in the preceding (10—14) and succeeding (20—24) age-groups there is not much variation.

Comparison of 1961 census age-data of the hamlet with that of the 1971 Census shows that migration plays a predominent role. In the 0—9 age-group the hamlet inhabits 198 persons (116 males and 82 females) who are supposed to be born during 1961—1971. The age-group 0—4 of 1961 should more or less give the population aged 10—14 years at the 1971 Census, after taking due account of mortality. In 1961 there were 99 persons in 0—4 age-group. However, in 1971 we find only 75 persons in the age-group 10—14 which reflects heavy out-migration. The position of the next age-group (5—9) of 1961 is still sharp, particularly in respect of females. As compared to 46 females aged 5—9 of 1961, the number in age-group 15—19 in 1971 was 12. In respect of males the corresponding figures were 46 and 29. The magnitude of out-migration in respect of males is, therefore, not that high as in the case of females. Similarly in the age-group 60 + the population during the last decade has declined from 42 to 24 even though the population of the hamlet has increased from 578 in 1961 to 685 in 1971.

TABLE II-15

***Distribution* of population by sex and marital status in Mallahi Tola, 1971**

Age-groups	Total population		Marital status					
			Never married		Married		Widowed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	388	297	196	111	185	165	7	21
	100.00	100.00	50.52	37.37	47.68	55.56	1.80	7.07
0—9	116	82	116	82	..	..	..	..
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
10—19	77	39	70	29	7	10	..	..
	100.00	100.00	90.91	74.36	9.09	25.64	..	..
20—29	65	55	9	..	55	55	1	..
	100.00	100.00	13.85	..	84.61	100.00	1.54	..
30—39	55	48	..	..	54	47	1	1
	100.00	100.00	..	..	98.18	97.92	1.82	2.08
40—49	33	33	1	..	31	31	1	2
	100.00	100.00	3.03	..	93.94	93.94	3.03	6.06
50—59	28	30	..	..	28	.19	..	11
	100.00	100.00	..	..	100.00	63.33	..	36.67
60—69	11	9	..	..	8	3	3	6
	100.00	100.00	..	..	72.73	33.33	27.27	66.67
70+	3	1	..	..	2	..	1	1
	100.00	100.00	..	..	66.67	..	33.33	100.00

Note : No divorced or separated person was reported.

Marital Status

The 1971 Census data on marital status cross-classified by age and sex about Mallahi Tola is given in table II-15.

From the table it is evident that the ratio of never married males (50.52) was much higher than that of females (37.37). On the other hand the ratio of married males (46.78) was lower than married females (55.56). Widowers accounted for 1.80 and 7.07 per cent respectively. No case of divorce or separation was reported from the hamlet.

If the data for different age-groups is analysed, it will be seen that out of 77 males aged 10—19, as many as 7, (9.09 per cent) were married. For females the corresponding percentage was 25.64. In the next age-group 20—29, none of the females was unmarried whereas 13.85 per cent of males were still unmarried. After this age-group only one male was recorded as unmarried in age-bracket 40—49. In the highest age-bracket (70+) there were in all three males and one female. Of the three males, two were still married and one was widower. The only female in this age-bracket was a widow.

Data regarding marital status was also collected at the time of the survey conducted in the hamlet. In the survey the marital status was ascertained from 564 persons (321 males and 243 females). The data thus obtained is presented in Table II-16.

TABLE II-16

Marital status by age-groups

Age-groups	Total population		Marital status					
			Never married		Married		Widowed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	321 (100.00)	243 (100.00)	164 (51.09)	82 (33.74)	155 (48.29)	151 (62.14)	2 (0.62)	10 (4.12)
0—4	62 (100.00)	43 (100.00)	62 (100.00)	43 (100.00)	..	..	..	..
5—9	54 (100.00)	30 (100.00)	54 (100.00)	29 (96.67)	..	1 (3.33)	..	..
10—14	39 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	36 (92.31)	9 (90.00)	3 (7.69)	1 (10.00)	..	..
15—19	24 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	10 (41.67)	1 (5.00)	14 (58.33)	19 (95.00)	..	..
20—24	16 (100.00)	27 (100.00)	2 (12.50)	..	14 (87.50)	27 (100.00)	..	..
25—29	24 (100.00)	26 (100.00)	..	..	24 (100.00)	25 (96.15)	..	1 (3.85)

25–34	..	..	21 (100.00)	19 (100.00)	..	..	21 (100.00)	16 (100.00)		
35–44	..	..	31 (100.00)	34 (100.00)	..	..	31 (100.00)	33 (96.06)	..	1 (2.94)
45–54	..	..	28 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	..	..	28 (100.00)	13 (86.67)	..	2 (13.33)
55–69	..	..	10 (100.00)	17 (100.00)	..	..	8 (80.00)	13 (76.47)	2 (20.00)	4 (23.53)
70 +	..	..	12 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	..	..	12 (100.00)	3 (60.00)	..	2 (40.00)

Note : No divorced or separated person was reported.

When we look down on columns 5 to 10 of Table II-17 which gives marital status of the population obtained at the survey and the census quite a diversified pattern is observed. The survey result shows that there was a married girl whose age was less than 10 years whereas the census data showed none because of the instructions issued in this regard to treat population age 0—19 years as unmarried. In the case of age-group 10—19, there were 73.01 per cent males and 33.33 per cent females as never married and the rest were married according to the survey results. However the census results show that 90.91 per cent of males and 74.36 per cent of famels were never married in this age-group. The reason for variation in the results may perhaps be because of the time gap between the two operations. The Census was conducted in March 1971 whereas the survey was conducted two years later *i.e.* March 1973. Dissimilarities exist in the next two age-groups also but the magnitude of difference is not much.

TABLE II-17

Marital status based on survey and census data

Age-groups	Census/ Surveys	Total population		Never married		Married		Widowed	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages ..	Census	100.00	100.00	50.52	37.37	47.68	55.56	1.80	7.07
	Survey	100.00	100.00	51.09	33.74	42.29	62.14	6.62	4.12
0—9 ..	Census	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
	Survey	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.63	..	1.37	..	..
10—19 ..	Census	100.00	100.00	90.91	74.36	99.09	25.64	..	..
	Survey	100.00	100.00	73.01	33.33	26.99	66.67	..	..
20—29 ..	Census	100.00	100.00	13.85	..	84.61	100.00	..	..
	Survey	100.00	100.00	5.00	..	95.00	98.11	..	1.89
30+ ..	Census	100.00	100.00	0.77	..	94.62	82.64	4.61	17.36
	Survey	100.00	100.00	..	..	98.04	89.65	1.86	10.35

Note : No divorced or separated person was reported either at the time of the survey or the census.

Age at First Marriage

This is an important demographic veriable which directly influences the fertility of an area. In India the lower limit of the age at marriage in respect of both boys and girls, has been raised twice since it is felt that late marriages help in checking the growth of the population. During the course of the survey statistics regarding age at first marriage were collected from 35 households. The table II-18 distributes all the males and females by their present age and cross-classified them according to the age at their first marriage. Within each age-group, the average of the age at marriage has been worked out separately for males and females. In consonence with the trend in our country the average age at marriage in respect of males is more than females in the hamlet in all age-group except in age-group 35—44 where the average for females is 18.1 and for males 17.7. However, one alarming feature which emerges from the table is that contrary to the efforts of the Government the inclination for early marriage continues to persist. Out of the eight males who were married before they attained the age of 15, there were below 19 years of age. Same is true in the case of females. Of the 31 females who were married before their fifteenth birth day, seven were below 20 years of age and five in age-group 20—24.

If we look at the picture from another angle we will see that out of 52 married males only eight married before they attained the age of 15 and 26 married in the age-bracket 15—19 and 16 in age-bracket 20—24. Among 56 married females, 31 were such who were married quite early *i.e.*, before 15 years of age and 22 married between the age of 15 and 19. This, as is expected, brings home the fact that girls get married early as compared to boys.

TABLE II-18

Age at first marriage as related to present age

Present age	Average age of married	Total	Age at marriage						
			Upto 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Males					
Total ..	..	52	8	16	10	16	1	1	.
Upto 19 ..	14	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
20—24 ..	17	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
25—29 ..	19	9	1	3	1	4	..	..	..
30—34 ..	18	6	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
35—44 ..	18	11	1	4	3	3	..	..	..
45—58 ..	20	10	2	..	3	4	..	1	..
59—64 ..	27	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
65+ ..	20	5	..	1	1	3	..	..	..

TABLE II-18—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Females					
Total	..	56	31	15	7	2	1	..	..
Upto 19	14	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	16	11	5	4	2	..	..	..	..
25—29	15	7	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
30—34	15	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
35—44	18	9	7	..	1	..	1	..	..
45—58	17	9	3	3	1	2	..	..	..
59—64	15	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
65+	17	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..

Migration

Migration is an important demographic variable in determining the population of an area. In the case of Bhadkar Uparhar the migration among females is mainly due to marriage and among males due to economic reasons. Because of non-availability of job opportunities at the village a significant seasonal out-migration takes place from June to September every year. The population migrates to nearby towns of Allahabad and Naini. As per our survey results about 14 per cent of the population is involved in this process. These migrants work mainly as casual labourers. Some Mallahs, including childern, out-migrate during February to June for transportation of sand to Allahabad and Naini. Casual labourers from the village are generally recruited by the contractors for different firms and institutions of Allahabad and Naini. M/s Universal Tyre Co. Ltd., Allahabad and Triveni structurals, Naini, a Central Government undertaking, are among the main employers.

As regards the migration of permanent nature, the survey of 70 households in the hamlet shows that the heads of only four households were born outside the village but within the district. If we take the concept of "last residence" then the number of households who have migrated to the village increases to six but the place of last residence in their case is again within the district.

In all, during the last 20 years, 47 households have moved in Mallahi Tola from Karchhana tahsil of Allahabad district. Of them 2 have migrated long back and have been residing in the village for the last 16 to 20 years. Two have migrated between 11 and 15 years age and 11 between 6 and 10 years. No household has moved in the village in the recent past *i.e.*, five years or less.

So far as out-migration is concerned there were 22 households whose members had gone out to earn their livelihood and they were maintaining link with the village because their parents children and other family members stay back at the village. Furthermore, all of them had agricultural land in the village. They were regularly remitting money to their family members which ranged from Rs. 90 to Rs. 225 per month. Of the 22 migrants, majority of them (13) left the village long back (10—20 years), seven between 6 and 10 years and two have migrated recently (less than 5 years). As regards their occupation 19 were engaged as labourers in Indore Cloth Mill, one each was Jawan in Army and P.A.C., and clerk in Electricity Board, Rae Bareli.

Birth and Death Statistics

As in all the rural areas of the state the records of vital events, based on the information given by the village *Chowkidar* were kept by police upto 1947. However, after 1947, this work, under the provisions of U.P. Panchayat Raj Act 1947, was entrusted to the *Gram Sabhas*. It was made obligatory on the part of the villagers to inform about the events of births and deaths to the *Gram Sabha*.

However, because of reluctance on the part of villagers and at times out of sheer ignorance, the records kept by *Gram Sabha* were not upto-date. As per the report received from *Panchayat* Secretary of the *Gram Sabha* only the following vital events were recorded in the birth and death register (for Mallahi Tola):

	1969-70	*1970-71*
Births	8	7
Deaths	2	3

It clearly depicts under registration of vital events.

Diseases and Treatment

Due to ignorance of village folks correct information about the exact nature of deseases with which the people were mostly affected and died could not be had. Mostly the cause was reported to be fever or old age. In substantial number of cases the cause of death was not

forthcoming. However, table II-19 gives information about the number of patients who were treated for different types of diseases at the state dispensary located at Jhusi. It is difficult to find out how many of these patients belonged to Mallahi Tola. The figures show a preponderence of cases belonging to diseases of digestive system, infective and parasitic diseases and diseases of blood and blood forming organs. These should, however, in general hold good for Mallahi Tola also.

TABLE II-19

Patients treated at Jhusi State Dispensary

	Type of diseases	*Number of outdoor patients treated*
I.	Infective and parasitic diseases	2,628
II.	Neoplasm	20
III.	Allergic and nutritional diseases	220
IV.	Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	2,438
V.	Mental, Psychoneuretic and personality disorder	8
VI.	Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	76
VII.	Dseases of circulatory system	76
VIII.	Diseases of respiratory system	2,388
IX.	Diseases of digestive system	4,789
X.	Diseases of genito urinary system	120
XI.	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child birth and purperium	33
XII.	Diseases of skin and cellulor tissue	890
XIII.	Diseases of bones and organs of movement	60
XIV.	Congenital not formations	11
XV.	Diseases of early infancy	92
XVI.	Symptoms of senility and ill-defined conditions ..	102
XVII.	Accidents, poisoning and violence	2,403

N.B. : Only 3 indoor patients belonging to the last category were treated in the reference period.

People in the village still have great faith in *'Ojhas'* (witch doctor). Some consult elderly villagers who advise the use of herbal preparations. Maternity cases are generally attended by local untrained *dais*. Though traditional methods of treatment are still in vogue but the villagers are quite aware of the scientific methods of treatment. Although some people have started consulting qualified doctors, most of them prefer to go to dispensaries where they can get treatment free of charge. Only in serious cases they take the treatment available at Allahabad. The dispensary of Kotwa also provides the family planning facilities. However, because of the little interest evinced in family planning by the villagers they sparingly utilise the services of this centre.

Periodical vaccination and measures of immunisation against various diseases have done a lot to improve the health of the villagers. However they continue to suffer from low nutrition because of poor economic condition.

For veterinary services there is a hospital located at Hanumanganj, headquarters of Bahadurpur Development Block.

Sanitation and Hygiene

As compared to 1961 no improvement was visible so far as sanitation and hygiene conditions of the village are concerned. In rainy season the village lanes and streets are full of mud. Though waterlogging is not there, yet the village becomes inaccessible in rains. There is no regular system of disposal of garbage and animal waste. Even after the expiry of a decade no necessity seems to have been felt for constructing latrines in the houses. The houses are poorly ventilated and have not been constructed keeping in view hygienic needs.

There is also no proper arrangement for drinking water. Villagers have their drinking water either from the village wells or the river. Because of this, infective and mal-nutritional diseases as also diseases of digestive system are quite prevalent in the village.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

Agriculture continues to be the main stay of the village economy. This sector alone absorbed about 85 per cent of total workers in 1971 as against 75 per cent in 1961. Within the agricultural sector the number of cultivators went down from 298 to 95 during 1961—1971 while the number of agricultural labourers increased from 203 to 260. The fall in the number of cultivators is not real and can be attributed to the instructions issued at the 1961 Census which tended to inflate the number of cultivators. At the stage of editing of schedules in Tabulation Offices the instructions were to the effect that where economic activity was recorded against cultivator, agricultural labour and household industry and if there was no indication of which among them formed the main activity, cultivation should be treated as the main activity. Moreover, there was also a possibility that during the period when there was much talk about land reforms, several agricultural labourers were tempted to declare themselves as cultivators of land rather than as agricultural labourers with the hope of establishing a right as cultivator. Above all in 1961 even such family members who had put in only marginal work in cultivation in their spare time were also returned as cultivators but at the 1971 Census with the application of main activity approach such persons were eliminated from the scope of workers thereby reducing the number of cultivators as also the number of workers in other categories. It is, however, worth noting that there is a high preponderence of labourers in agriculture which is indicative or much pressure on land and meagre agricultural resources.

Outside the agricultural sector, 'other services' and transport, storage and communication are the two important categories which employed 33 and 26 persons respectively. In 1961, the latter category, with 96 workers, got precedence over 'other services (73)'. But the position has now been reversed perhaps due to a sharp fall in the number of workers in transport activities. It appears that the river transport activities particularly the boat-rowing in the Ganga river which attracted large number of workers previously is now becoming less popular, because of availability of better road facilities.

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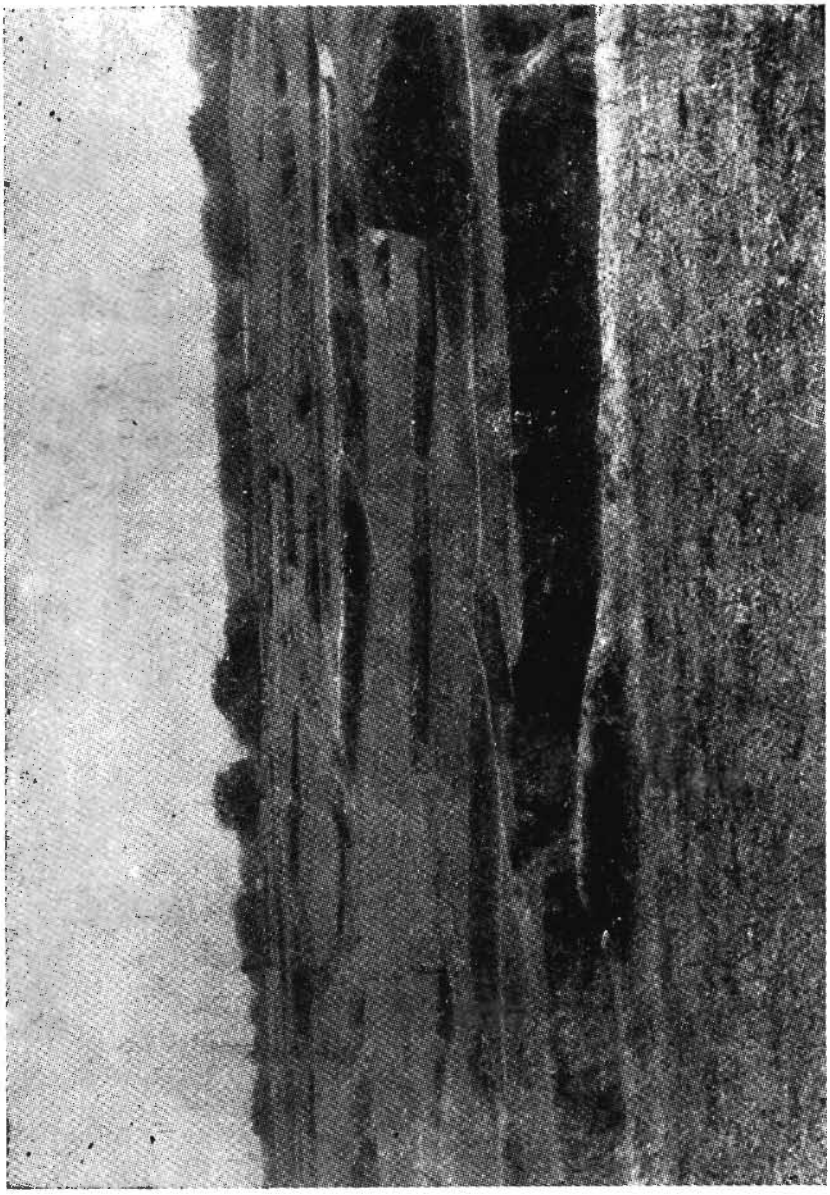
Land Use Pattern.

Table III-1 shows the land use pattern of Bhadkar Uparhar and five other villages within the area of influence of Allahabad M. C. The table III-1 based on the revenue records, shows population, the total area of each village, cultivated land with break up into irrigated and unirrigated, forest, culturable waste and area not available for cultivation in addition to the 1971 population. Total area of Bhadkar Uparhar was 386 acres, out of which 55.96 per cent was cultivable and 43.78 per cent was not available for cultivation. Only 0.26 per cent of the total area was culturable waste.



Land pattern

TABLE III-1

Land Use Pattern

Sl. No.	Name of village	Population	Total area of the village in acres	Total cultivable land	Percentage of cultivable land	Forest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Daulatpur	87	783	766	97.83	..
2	Rajupur	325	127	96	75.59	..
3	Chak Churaman Taluk *Urf* Kanihar ..	729	362	253	69.00	..
4	Bhadkar Uparhar ..	1,369	386	216	55.96	..
5	Ustapur Mohammad-abad Uparhar ..	1,391	779	685	87.93	..
6	Kanihar	2,138	1,053	754	71.60	..

Col. 8 T=Total
W=Well
TWE=Tube well with electricity
TK=Tank

TABLE III-1—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of village	Irrigated area		Unirrigated area		Cultivable waste		Area not available for cultivation	
		Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent	Actual	Per cent
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Daulatpur	T (111) W (111)	14.18	655	83.65	9	1.15	8	1.02
2	Rajupur	T (34) TWE (34)	26.77	62	48.82	24	18.90	7	5.51
3	Chak Chuiaman Taluk *Urf* Kanihar ..	T (65) W (65)	17.96	188	51.93	23	6.35	86	23.76
4	Bhadkar Uparhar ..	T (216) W (216)	55.96	..	..	1	0.26	169	43.78
5	Ustapur Mohammad-abad Uparhar ..	T (497) W (97) TWE (400)	63.80	188	24.13	63	8.09	31	3.98
6	Kanihar	T (295) W (90) TK (205)	28.01	459	43.59	144	13.68	155	14.72

This village had the lowest proportion of cultivated area and the culturable waste land among all the villages under review. Consequently the proportion of area not available for cultivation is the highest among all these villages. The highest percentage of cultivable land was in Daulatpur (97.82) and the highest percentage of culturable waste in Rajupur (18.90). There is no forest land in any of the village, including the village under study. The entire cultivated area of Bhadkar Uparhar according to table III-1, which is based on the revenue records, was having irrigation facilities and that too by wells.

Among other villages the highest percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area was observed in Ustapur Mohammadabad Uparhar. More than 80 per cent of this irrigated area was irrigated with the help of tube well run on electricity. Other village which had the privilege of irrigating its cultivable area with the help of tube well run on electricity is Rajupur. Though this village has the smallest area among all the villages (127 acres), its 75.59 per cent of the area was cultivable and of this cultivable area 35.42 per cent was irrigated. The entire area (34 acres) was irrigated with the help of tube wells run on electricity.

According to the results of the survey, the land use pattern of Mallahi Tola was as under :

Land use	*Acres*
1. Agricultural land	252
(*a*) Irrigated	14
(*b*) Unirrigated	238
2. Tanks	3
3. Usar	3
4. Gardens	3
5. Banjar (fallow)	22
6. Parati	21
7. Abadi	11
Total	315

As we have said earlier, Mallahi Tola is a hamlet of Bhadkar Uparhar and according to the revenue records at the time of the 1971 Census the total and cultivable area of Bhadkar Uparhar, was 386 and 216 acres respectively. According to the present survey the total and cultivable area of Mallahi Tola was 315 and 252 acres respectively. This seems to be an impossibility because cultivable area of the hamlet (252) exceeds that of the village (216). This can be because of two different sources of information. It is a matter of concern to note that the irrigated area of Bhadkar Uparhar has been reported to be 216

acres but that of Mallahi Tola at the time of the survey was said to be only 14 acres. The figures reported at the time of the survey seem to be more near to the truth because the village lacks irrigational facilities. In fact, the only source of irrigation in the village is one Government owned tube well existing in the adjoining village, namely Nawanwan Nimi Kalan Uparhar. This tube well caters to the need of Bhadkar Uparhar also

Working Population

Work participation rate (WPR) of an area is an index of the economic structure and condition of the people. The 1961 and 1971 WPRs in respect of Bhadkar Uparhar and Mallahi Tola are given in Table III—2. The over-all WPR in respect of Bhadkar Uparhar as well as Mallahi Tola was declined considerably due to a steep fall in the WPR among females. As discussed earlier this fall in the WPR is not due to the fact that job opportunities for these females have disappeared. But the fall can safely be attributed to the change in the concept of work adopted at the 1971 Census which eliminated the marginal female workers. The male WPR has also gone down for the village though it is not so in the case of Mallahi Tola hamlet where the male WPR has slightly gone up from 57.28 in 1961 to 59.02 in 1971.

TABLE III-2

Work participation rate, 1961 and 1971

Census year	Percentage of workers to total population		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
Bhadkar Uparhar			
1961	59.35	62.44	55.87
1971	30.75	53.15	3.86
Mallahi Tola			
1961	60.38	57.28	63.77
1971	34.01	59.02	1.35

Mallahi Tola is predominantly a village of Mallahs community who alone account for 97.52 per cent of total population. There is only one other caste, namely, Ahir in the hamlet with a numerical strength of 17 only. The WPR among Mallahs and Ahir comes to 34.43 and 17.65 respectively. The female WPR in respect of Mallahs is 1.39, whereas in respect of Ahirs it is nil.

Distribution of workers by occupations

Table III—3 gives distribution of workers by occupation in Mallah Tola, for 1961 as well as 1971.

TABLE III-3

Workers in Mallahi Tola classified by occupations 1961 and 1971

Occupation	1961			1971		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	349 (100.00)	173 (100.00)	176 (100.00)	233 (100.00)	229 (100.00)	4 (100.00)
Cultivators	51 (14.61)	22 (12.72)	29 (16.48)	32 (13.73)	32 (13.97)	..
Agricultural labourers	161 (46.13)	16 (9.52)	145 (82.39)	176 (75.54)	172 (75.12)	4 (100.00)
Retail trade	10 (2.87)	8 (4.62)	2 (1.13)	2 (0.86)	2 (0.87)	..
Boat-rowing	126 (36.10)	126 (72.83)	—	23 (9.87)	23 (10.04)	—
Transport	1 (0.29)	1 (0.58)	..	..	..	

Both in 1961 and 1971 the predominant occupation of the residents of Mallahi Tola was agricultural labour. Though the population of the hamlet has increased from 578 to 685 during this period the number of workers has declined from 349 to 233. Keeping this trend in view if we review the distribution pattern of 1961 and 1971 workers it will be seen that the number of agricultural labourers has gone up from 161 to 176 and the number of workers engaged in boat-rowing has decreased sharply from 126 to 23. Incidentally the boat-rowing occupation is mainly performed by males and the drop in the number of workers engaged in boat-rowing has been considerbly compensated by increase in the number of male workers engaged in agricultural labour. All the 145 females engaged in agricultural labour in 1961 got eliminated because of strict definition of work adopted at the 1971 Census, which eliminated marginal workers. Number of cultivators has also gone down from 51 to 32 though number of males engaged in this occupation has considerably increased from 22 to 32. Again perhaps because of the reasons explained above, all the 29 females working as cultivators in 1961 got eliminated at the 1971 Census. Retail trade has also experienced a set back.

Incidentally it may be mentioned here that all the 1971 workers shown in table III-3, except three Ahirs were cultivators, belonged to Mallah community.

When we look into the distribution of 1961 and 1971 workers into different occupations it will be observed that agricultural labour employed the highest percentage both in 1961 (46.13) as well as 1971 (7.54). In 1961, boat-rowing was the second predominant function.

But in 1971 cultivation, which was at third position in 1961, interchanged its position with boat-rowing. However, in 1961 the first position in respect of males was occupied by boat-rowing but in 1971 the preponderance was that of agricultural labourers. The case of females is altogether different because in 1971 only four females were economically active against 176 in 1961. Thus the above analysis, based on the data available from the 1971 Census individual slips, reveals that Mallahs are giving up their traditional occupation of boat-rowing and switching over to agricultural labour.

The results obtained from the survey of 35 households in Mallahi Tola show that the magnitude of occupational mobility is not significant. Out of 35 households interogated 28 were such where the occupation of the head of the household was the same as that of his father. Change in occupation was noticed only in case of seven households. Four out of these seven households were such where the father of the head of household was agricultural labourer but they had shifted to boat-rowing

(3) or cultivation (1). In the case of remaining three households, father of one each was a drum player, cultivator and boat-rower. But now the first two heads of households have switched over to boat-rowing and third one to agricultural labour. If we further study the occupation of grand father to study the inter-generational shift in occupation, it will be observed that out of 35 households 30 were following the same occupation. Out of the remaining five whose heads had switched over to boat-rowing the grand father of one household was a drum player and of another a cultivator. The grand fathers of remaining three heads of households were agricultural labourers. Coming to the present generation we find that out of 35 households the sons of only eight heads of households were working. Five of them had adopted the-same occupation as that of their fathers—the boat-rowing occupation. One had switched over from drum-beating to agricultural labour and one each from cultivation and boat-rowing to agricultural labour.

During the survey an attempt was also made to study the trends in attitude of the heads of households in allowing their wards to adopt different occupations. Out of the 35 households surveyed only 24 gave specific answers in this respect while 11 did not state anything. Of the 24, among whom one was Ahir and rest Mallahs, 7 boat-rower Mallahs wanted their sons to adopt the same occupation. Remaining 17, following different occupations, desired that their sons instead of following their occupation should shift to some other occupation. One of the two cultivators desired that his son should go in for service while the other suggested agricultural labour. One agricultural labourer preferred his son to go in for boat-rowing. A carpenter wanted his son to adopted teaching job. Of the 12 boat-rowing heads of households who desired that their sons instead of following boat-rowing should switch over to other occupation, three preferred teaching, five service and four business. The only Ahir cultivator also preferred that his son should go in for service. Of the 35 households atleast two were such who showed exception about the occupation of their daughters. One cultivator Mallah wanted that his daughter should go in for service and another boat-rowing Mallah thought of teaching profession for his daughter. It is clear from the foregoing analysis that people of the village have developed progressive thinking and want their sons to switch over to better jobs.

Employment Depth

The strength of labour force available in a household and extent of their deployment in any economic activity reflects the economic condition of the household. During the survey the strength of labour force

available in a household was collected and the data so collected are contained in Table III-4 which shows the distribution of the household by employment depth *i.e.* number of adults as well as minor workers in the households. Those persons who had crossed their fifteenth birthday have been treated as adult for this table. Figures within bracket indicate number of adults which include workers as well as non-workers whereas the number of workers indicated in the first column include adult as well as minor workers. The households are then classified by the number of workers in each and then within each size, households have been distributed by different size groups of number of members irrespective of their sex and main activity.

TABLE III-4

Distribution of households by employment depth

Number of (adult and minor) workers in households	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of workers noted in column 1				
	All households	Size of households (adults)			
		1—3	4—6	7—10	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	37	8 (17)	25 (56)	4 (11)	..
2	39	13 (27)	22 (61)	4 (17)]	..
3	12	..	2 (6)	8 (41)	2 (13)
4	6	..	1 (4)	3 (13)	2 (15)
5	2	..	1 (6)	..	1 (8)
6	1	..	..	1 (6)	..
7	2	..	..	..	2 (15)
8	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	..	..	..	1 (10)
Total ..	100	21 (44)	51 (133)	20 (88)	8 (61)

According to the survey data, compiled on the basis of information collected from 100 households in the hamlet, out of 214 workers only 16 were minor *i.e.* bolw 15 years of age. Of all the 100 households surveyed none was such which did not have an economically active member. The extent of employment in different households was, however, quite diversified. On the one hand there were four households, having

eleven adult members, but only one in each household was economically active. On the other in a household having ten adult members as many as nine were economically active. In two households there were 15 adult members and the number of gainfully employed was 14. There was a household which had 6 adult members all of whom were working. The table thus brings home the fact that considerably large number of adults, males as well as females, have to perform one or the other economic activity to substantiate the earning of the household, reflecting a very low economic standard of the people of the hamlet. Since a substantial number of adults were gainfully employed not even a single person, who was not economically active, was reported to be seeking employment at the time of survey.

As regards occupational diversity only 22 households have reported their occupational shift. Twenty households have shifted from boat-rowing to agricultural labourer, one household to tailoring and one to rope-making. As regards subsidiary occupations only two households have reported a shift in this regard from boat-rowing to agricultural labour.

Agriculture

It is quite an important occupation of the villagers as 89.27 per cent of the total workers of Mallahi Tola are engaged in it. According to information collected during the survey the total area of Mallahi Tola was 315 acres, out of which 252 acres was under cultivation. As regards distribution of land holdings by nature of terrain the survey of 30 households in the hamlet has thrown out the data given in Table III-5.

TABLE III-5

Land holdings by nature of terrain

Size-group of holdings (acres)	Total No. of house-holds owning the land	Land by nature of terrain (in acres)			
		Total	Upland	Slope	Plain
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 1	1	30	0·30	..	..
1—2.4	4	5.10	2.10	3.00	..
2.5—4.9	1	3.24	3.04	0.20	..
5 and above	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	8.64	5.44	3.20	..

It is revealed that out of 30 households only 6 were owning land and they too were small land holders.

Of these six households two had lands adjoining to their houses, one at a distance between two and three kms.

Eight households were owning 16 hectars of land in the neighbouring villages which are within three kms. from the hamlet. Land owned by these households in other villages was very old and not recently purchased. Sale and Purchase of land in the village is very rare.

Soil

The soil in the village can be classified as under:

1. Gauhan No. 1
2. Gauhan No. 2
3. Gauhan No. 3
4. Manjha No. 2
5. Har No. 1 Khaki
6. Har No. 2 Khaki

Gauhan, which accounts for 50 per cent of the land, is known for its fertility and is suitable for producing all kinds of crops. The fertility of the soil gets richer with the supply of water and manure. *Manjha* constituting 20 per cent of the land consists of clay and sand in small proportions. It is equally good or growing *rabi* and *kharif* crops. The rest of the soil, *Har* is an inferior quality of soil and requires an abundant supply of water and manure for growing good crops.

Manure

There is no improvement in the supply of manure over that of 1961. Compost, prepared from dump of leaves and dung and green manure mostly prepared of *Sanai* and *Dhaincha* are in common use to enrich the soil. Chemical fertilizer is also in use which is procured from the block headquarters or open market but it is used only by comparatively better off agriculturists.

Seeds

The villagers try their level best to select the best varieties of seeds out of their harvest. With this end in view most of them generally preserve some of their best crop produce till next sowing for the purpose

of seeds. Other obtain seeds from the fellow farmers or the market. Seeds are also obtained from the stores of the Development block where sometimes hybrid seeds are also available. However, they seldom use hybrid seeds as they find it of little use in the present set up of cultivation.

Irrigation

The main source of irrigation in Mallahi Tola is *Kuchcha* wells. A tube well is in the adjoining village which belongs to the state irrigation department. Water is taken to the fields by means of drains. However, facility of irrigation from the tube well is not available to all the cultivators. Fields are, however, mostly irrigated by *kuchcha* wells. In fact irrigation by *kuchcha* wells with the help of *'Dhenkuli'* is more popular but these wells are rendered useless in the rainy season. Persian wheel is not used for irrigation.

Agricultural Implements

The following agricultural implements are in common use :

Name of the implement in Hindi	*Equivalent term in English*	*Use*	*Material with which made*
1. Hal	Plough	Ploughing	Wood with an iron shear
2. Kudal	Hoe	Digging	Iron with wooden handle
3. Khurpa	Scythe	Weeding	Iron with wooden handle
4. Phawara	Spade	Digging earth	Iron with wooden handle
5. Jowatha	Harness	Keepting the bullocks in harness	Wood
6. Henga (Patela)	Clod crusher or leveller	Levelling earth	Wood
7. Hansia	Sickle	Harvesting crops	Iron with wooden handle

Generally all agricultural implements are made of indigenous material. Improved agricultural implements, *e.g.* Meston plough and Subhas plough are also being used. Their utility is being increasingly

realised and they are now becoming more popular among the cultivators because these ploughs can enter deep into the soil as compared to *deshi* ploughs. There is no tractor in the village. Bullock carts are used for carrying manure and crops.

Cropping Pattern

On the whole there is practically no change in the cropping pattern over the decade. Three types of crops are grown in the village, *viz., Kharij, Rabi,* and *Zaid. Kharif* crop is sown in the months of June-July and harvested in the months of October and November. *Rabi* crop is sown in the months of October and November and harvested in March-April. The *Zaid* or hot weather crop is of considerable importance to the cultivators. It is sown in April and harvested in June or July. Cultivators grow melons and water-melons in the river bed and get sizeable profit from them at times.

The main *Kharif* crops are *bajra, jowar,* maize *and arhar.* In *Rabi* wheat, barley, gram and peas are grown. The following facts collected during the 1961 survey, still hold good about the *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops of the village.

KHARIF

"*Bajra* is a important *Kharif* crop of the hamlet. It is sometimes grown mixed with *arhar.* The field is ploughed soon after the first spell of rains occur and the seed is scattered. Four kilograms of seeds is sufficient for an acre of land. The crop ripes in *Kartika* (October-November) and the harvesting begins by the end of the month. The rains are sufficient for the crop to grow well. The average yield varies between 10 to 12 maunds per acre. *Jowar* is also sown mixed with *arhar.* The method of sowing and harvesting of *jowar* is the same as that of *bajara.* Paddy, *moong* and *urd* are also sown during this season.

RABI

Barley is an important *Rabi* crop. It is sown in the later part of October. The preparation of land starts in August and fields are ploughed at regular intervals. Seeds are sown by scattering them in the fields, in rows with an occasional mixing of mustard. Twenty to thirty kilograms of seed is sufficient for an acre of land. It does not require abundant supply of water or manure. The crop ripens by March and is harvested either in the last week of March or the beginning of April. It is trodden by bullocks in order to separate the grain from the husk. *Bhusa* is obtained after winnowing and is used as fodder. The crop is affected

by fog, hail and by strong winds. Field rats also cause considerably damage to it. Wheat is sown in the same way as barley but it requires more attention, expenses and labour. It also needs an adequate supply of manure and water. Seeds are generally sown in rows with the help of dibbler. It is often sown mixed with gram and barley. *Gojai* (mixture of wheat and barley) is the staple food of majority of villagers.

Inspite of the fact that about 80 per cent of the total land of the village is upland which is reasonably fertile, the out-turn is not impressive. The following table shows the out-turn of different crops recorded during the year 1971-72.

Crop	*Area (acres)*	*Out-turn (quintals)*
Wheat	19	190
Jowar } Bajra }	102	850
Barley	52	500
Other	79	300

The yield of different crops reaped by 6 households owning land was also not appreciable. The reported yield of *Bajra,* was 33 quintals, *arhar* 20.5 quintals *moong* 5.70 quintals, Gram 3 quintals, *berra* 2 quintals and others 1.2 quintals.

The total cropped area remained the same since 1960 as shown in the Table III-6.

TABLE III-6

Area under crops (1961-72)

Year	Total cropped area (acres)	Irrigagted		Unirrigated	
		Area cropped once	Area cropped more than once	Area cropped once	Area cropped more than once
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960	252	..	14	238	..
1967	,,	..	14	150	88
1970	,,	..	14	200	38
1971	,,	..	14	100	138
1972	,,	..	14	238	..

The survey reveals that the practice of leasing land is absent in village. Furthermore, there has been no change in the nature of right/ tenure status of land during last 20 years. However, two households received land during the last decade under the scheme of distribution of land. The area received by these households was 0.30 acre and 1.10 acre respectively.

One important factor regarding executive measures taken relating to land is that the scheme of consolidation of holdings had not started in the hamlet till the time of survey. Another important point worth mentioning here is that the hamlet does not have any land under forests as observed in surrounding villages.

Horticulture

There is none in the village to follow horticulture as an occupation. However, as per the land use pattern revealed by the survey, three acres of land is undergardens. The villagers grow some seasonal vegetables for their personal consumption like pumpkin, *toroi,* lady finger, potato, onions, brinjal etc. Horticulture does not make tangible contribution in the village economy.

Crop Diseases and Pests

Bajra is attacked by an insect locally called *gandhi.* It appears like a swarm of locust and sucks out milk from the plant when it is about to ripen. B.H.C. solution is sprayed on the plants for rooting out this menace. Villagers sometimes burn cow-dung cakes to destroy them. *Jowar* is attacked by *Sudia* or *Kator* insects. They affect the plant from top to bottom with the result that leaves do not come out. Gamaxene power is scattered on the plants for the effective destruction of these insects. Wheat and barley crops are affected by *dimak* (white ants) and *kandua.* White ants destroy the plants while *kandua* affects their leaves which become black. Both the insects are destroyed by the use of B.H.C. solution. Heavy rains also affects wheat and barley crops.

Land Reforms

Except for the abolition of old Zamindari system nothing new has been done towards land reforms. The abolition of Zamindari in the state in July, 1952 brought about important changes in the economic life of cultivators. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950 provided for the acquisition of intermediaries rights on payment of compensation at eight times of the net land revenue paid by the Zamindars. It also gave *bhumidhari* rights to the tenants

on contribution of ten times of rent of their holdings. The *bhumidhars* are entitled to transferable rights in their holdings and to the reduction of land revenue by 50 per cent of the rents. With the abolition of zamindari the cultivators have been saved from the arbitrary exactions of the zamindars. They pay the rent directly to the state and no longer suffer from the fear of ejectment from their holdings. The system of land tenure is classified into three classes *bhumidharies, sirdharies* and *assamies.* The cultivators are free to bring about any improvement on their land.

Livestock

Cattle have their own part to play in village economy as they are a necessity for agricultural operations. Bullocks among them, are used for ploughing the field or for other field operations. Villagers have great sentimental attachment with them. They are generally purchased from cattle market of the district. Two bullocks can plough about an acre of land in a day. They are fed on *bhusa,* gram soaked in water and on oil cakes.

The milch cattle include buffalows, cow and she-goat. Cows and buffalows of ordinary breed are kept for dung and milk. The milch cattle, for their food, are set free in the morning and are driven back home in the evening. Well off cultivators generally employ some man/men to look after their cattle and in turn, pay in the form of grains etc. at the time of harvesting. At the time of survey approximately 100 cows, 200 bufallows and 80 she-goats were reported to be existing in the village. The approximate yield of milk per day per cow was reported to be 2.5 kg. of buffalow 5.5 kg. and that of she-goat one kg. Major quantity of milk was being used for self consumption and only a small quantity was being sold in the neighbouring villages and towns.

These animals suffers from a number of diseases, like *poka* (dysentery), *galaghont* and *Khurpaka.* The villagers try local remedies for small ailments but bring them to the Veterinary Hospital for treatment in case of serious illness. There is no arrangement for artificial insemination in the village for improving their breed. In the case of quality of livestock, no visible change is observed in comparison to 1961. There is no poultry farm in the village.

Fishing

Fishing is an important occupation because of the location of the village. According to the survey 12 persons in the village owend fishing boats. The size of the boats is not big and generally these are 8 feet

long. Wood for the boat is generally procured from Allahabad and it is locally prepared at Bhadkar Uparhar. The approximate cost at times exceeds even Rs. 5.000 for getting a boat manufactured. The method of fishing is quite primitive, *i.e.* by throwing net in the river. There is no institution of hired labour in existence so far as this occupation is concerned. This is exclusively a family enterprise. Fishing is generally done throughout the year and the type of fish caught included mostly *Rohu, Tengra, Pahina, Helsa* and *Bazi.* It is estimated that about 10 to 12 quintals of fish is sold annually at an approximate value of Rs 4,500. The mode of conveyance for transporting fish to Allahabad is the Ganga but at times cycles are also used for the purpose. The entire catch of fish is not sold out. A little less than half is consumed by the villagers of Bhadkar Uparhar other than those living in Mallahi Tola and rest is sold in the market. No fishermen co-operative society exists in the village.

Boat-rowing

Boat-rowing is still the traditional occupation of 23 Mallahs of Mallahi Tola. In 1961 there were 126 Mallahs engaged in this work. In comparison to 1961 survey, 103 mallahs have left their traditional occupation and have switched over to other occupations. Mallahs have their own boats generally operated between the village and Triveni ghat (confluence of rivers Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati) and the fort at Allahabad. Their daily earnings during the Magh Mela (January-February) range between Rs. 20—30. In the slack season they carry the villagers on payment from one bank of the river to the other. However, in recent times a shift has been observed and Mallahs are seen transporting sand on their boats. Barring a few economically weaker households who can't afford the keeping of a boat almost every household is now engaged in this activity.

Industries

The villagers are mostly engaged in boat-rowing or agricultural labour. However, the information collected during the survey of Bhadkar Uparhar shows that two household industries are existing in the village, as secondary activity. First one is rope-making. In all 125 households in the village were reported to be engaged in this industry. Approximately 20 quintals of rope made of sanhemp is manufactured annually of which a small fraction (120 kgs.) is sold and the rest is consumed locally. In all 200 persons are reported to be engaged in this industry. Another industry which exists in the village is manufacturing of boats. This is also reported to function as a household industry. During the year preceding the survey in all 14 boats were manufactured of

which ten were of small size. Of the 14 boats built 11 (3 large and 8 small) were for the use of the villagers themselves and the rest were sold. The raw material is either secured from Allahabad or Jhusi. The total employment in this industry is reported to be three only. It is not a regular industry hence only a few persons knowing the craft are engaged.

Markets

There is no market in the village. Only three groceries shop exist in the village which cater to the day to day needs of the villagers. However, there is a permanent market at Jhusi where cloth, grain, spices, etc. are available. Besides, the villagers visit Rithayan also where weekly markets are held. This is 3 kms. away. The villagers go to Allahabad to purchase ornaments, utensils and clothes, because they get these articles there at reasonable rates and of good quality. The markets of Chhibanya and Sahson also serve as shopping centres.

Source of Finance

There are no commercial or financial institutions in the village. Money is obtained on credit partly from the village money lender at a high rate of interest and partly from the co-operative credit society functioning in Hanumanganj. The co-operative credit society in village Hanumanganj was established in 1958. Membership of the co-operative society is open to agriculturists and non-agriculturists alike. An adult worker can be its member by purchasing its share. The society gives loans to its members and also distributes chemical fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds.

The members elect a Director at the annual general meeting of the society. He is responsible for its proper working. The Co-operative Inspector gives general guidance and occasionally inspects its working. An annual audit of its accounts is done by auditors of the State Co-operative Department.

Apart from the above there is a *Sahkari Samiti* also in the village which was established in 1947 mainly for meeting the financial needs of the villagers. In both the Co-operative Credit Society and *Sahkari Samiti* there are a few members from Mallahi Tola also. But they have not been able to take much benefit so far.

The survey has shown that of the 30 households interviewed the main source of finance for capital expenditure was personal savings. About 23 households reported themselves to be under debt. Thirteen households have spent approximately Rs. 14,000 for construction and

improvement of building and other structure. All this was out of their personal savings. Similarly a household in the village made an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for getting a boat manufactured and this too is reported to be out of his personal saving. Another household has spent, though a small amount of Rs. 6,000, out of his personal savings for the development of land.

Income and Expenditure

During the survey 30 households in Mallahi Tola, all belonging to mallahs, were interviewed to ascertain their income and expenditure. The figures so arrived at are exhibited in Table III-7.

TABLE III-7

Distribution of households by income-groups and occupation

Income-groups (Rs.)	Total number of house-holds	Number of household with occupationss	
		Boat-rowing	Agricultural labour
1	2	3	4
Upto 1,000	1	1	..
1,001–2,000	9	3	6
2,001–5,000	17	16	1
5,001–10,000	3	2	1
10,001 and above	..	..	..
Total ..	30	22	8

Out of 30 households 17 had an annual income between Rs. 2,001 and 5,000. Barring one, all the households had boat-rowing as their main occupation. Only three households had an annual income between 5,001 and 10,000 and none among the surveyed households was such whose annual income exceeded Rs. 10,000.

Sources of Income

Though the occupation of majority of these 30 households was boat-rowing and only eight were agricultural labourers yet they earn income from other sources also as indicated in Table III-8.

TABLE III-8

Distribution of households with reference to income group and average income from each source in each occupation

Income group	Number of households	Trade and commerce transport, live-stock		Transport, trade and commerce		Agri. labour trade and commerce, transport & profession and others		Agri. labour, trade and commerce, transport		Agri. labour, live-stock and production	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Upto 1,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,001—2,000	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,900
2 001—5,000	17	1	2,340	..	..	..	..	1	2,450	..	..
5,001—10,000	3	..	..	1	5,500	1	5,895	..	..	..	..
Total	30	1	2,340	1	5,500	1	5,895	1	2,450	1	1,900

TABLE III-8—*contd.*

Income group	Agri. labour, transport, fishing, livestock and production		Agri. labour		Trade and commerce		Transport		Transport, livestock and production	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Upto 1,000	..	..	1	960	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,001—2,000	..	..	5	1,318	..	..	3	1,600	..	..
2,001—5,000	1	2,060	..	..	1	3,200	4	2,750		12,200
5,001—10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	2,060	6	1,258	1	3,200	7	2,257	..	12,200

TABLE III-8—*concld.*

Income group	Live-stock, transport and agri. labour		Agri. labour, transport		Agri. labour, live-stock, production, art & craft, transport		Cultivator, live-stock, and production		Cultivator, agri. labour, trade and commerce, transport		Average for all H.H. in the income group
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Upto 1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	960.00
1,001—2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1476.66
2,001—5,000	1	2,650	4	3,262	1	2,650	1	2,600	1	2,200	2729.30
5,001—10,000	..	..	1	5,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	5548.00
Total	1	2,650	5	3,659	1	2,650	1	2,600	1	2,200	..

a—Number of households receiving income from each soruce.

b—Average income per household derived from each source.

The lowest income, among the 30 households surveyed was of a household which derived its income from agricultural labour. Three households engaged in transport, with annual average income of Rs. 1,600 per household came next. Still higher income (Rs. 1,900) was of a household whose main occupation was agricultural labour but had other sources of income from livestock and products thereof. Another household, whose main source of income was agricultural labour supplemented with livestock, fishing and transport came fourth in that order with an annual income of Rs. 2,060. The household with the highest income (Rs. 5,895) derived its income from agricultural labour coupled with trade and transport. Broadly all the 30 surveyed households can be distributed into four ranges *viz.* up to 1,000 (1), 1,000—2,000 (9), 2,001—5,000 (17) and 5,001—10,000 (3).

Table III-9 gives an idea of the proportion of expenditure on various items of expenditure, for the households in different income groups.

TABLE III-9

Distribution of households by Income-group and nature of expenditure

Income group (Rs.)	Number of households	Number of households where expenditure are							
		Food & cereals in respect of total expenditure				Fuel and light			
		Up to 40 %	40·01—60%	60.01—80%	80.01+%	Up to 1.00%	1.01—2.00%	2.01—3.00%	3.01+%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Up to 1,000	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1,001—2,000	12	..	1	2	9	..	2	4	6
2,001—5,000	16	1	2	3	10	1	6	4	1
5,001—10,000	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
10,001 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	30	2	3	5	20	2	8	8	8

TABLE III-9—*contd.*

Income group (Rs.)	Number of households where expenditure are											
	Cloth and ornaments				Travel and recreation				Education			
	Up to 5.00%	5.01—7.50%	7.51—10.00%	10.01+%	Up to 1.00%	1.01—2.00%	2.01—3.00%	3.01+%	Up to 2.50%	2.51—5.00%	5.01—7.50%	7.51+%
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Up to 1,000	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,001—2,000	2	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2,001—5,000	6	3	2	4	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	2
5,001—10,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,001 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9	6	5	8	2	..	..	2	2	..	1	2

TABLE III-9—*concld.*

Income group (Rs.)	Number of households where expenditure are											
	Medicine				Other misc. services				Construction			
	Up to 2.50%	2.51—5.00%	5.01—7.50%	7.51+%	Up to 2.50%	2.51—5.00%	5.01—7.50%	7.51+%	Up to 25.00%	25.01—35%	35.01—45%	45.01+%
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Up to 1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,001—2,000	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..
2,001—5,000	5	5	2	2	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
5,001—10,000	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10,001 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	5	..	..	..	1

Note : No expenditure on fuel and light was reported by four households.

The pattern of spending money on different items of expenditure shows that out of 30 households surveyed 20 (10 in income bracket 2,001—5,000, nine in 1,001—2,000 and one in less than 1,000) were such who had to spend atleast 80 per cent of their income on food. Only two households had spent less than 40 per cent on food. As regards other essential items like fuel and light details in respect of four are not available. Out of the 26 households about which the data is available two were such who hardly spent even one per cent of their income on this item and eight were such whose expenditure on fuel and light exceeded 3.00 per cent of their income. Another very essential item of expenditure is cloth and ornaments. Out of 30 surveyed households in respect of two details regarding expenditure on this item are not available. Of the remaining 28, nine spent only 5.00 per cent or less on cloth and ornaments and eight had spent more than 10 per cent. Remaining 11 had spent between 5.01 and 10.00 per cent. Only four households reported expenditure on travel and recreation. Of these two spent a meagre sum (1 per cent or less) on this item but two had spent atleast 3 per cent or more. Education is another item of expenditure which seems to be quite neglected one. Only five households out of 30 reported some expenditure on this item. One out of the five was from income bracket 1,001—2,000 and four from 2,001 to 5,000. Only two households were such who had spent atleast 7.50 per cent or more of their income on education of their children. However, a considerable number of households (24) had spent a part of their income on the medical treatment of their families. The household in the lowest income bracket had spent nothing on this item but the one which is in the highest bracket had spent more than 7.50 per cent of its income for this purpose. There was atleast one household who spent an appreciable portion (more than 45 per cent) of its income on construction of house. No doubt this household is in the highest income bracket. Thus the spending habit of the surveyed households highlights an important factor that major portion of the income of the households is spent for the items which are absolutely necessary for making both ends meet.

Indebtedness

In 1961 out of 107 households 72 were reported to be under debt. The total amount of debt was Rs. 28,096 and the average indebtedness per indebted household was Rs. 390.22. Of the 30 households surveyed in 1973, 23 were reported to be under debt. The total amount of debt of these 23 households works out to Rs. 12,990 which gives average amount of debt per indebted household as Rs. 556.86. The increase in the average amount of debt from Rs. 390.22 to Rs. 556.86 can partly be attributed to the price rise. Of the 30 surveyed households 23 were

boatmen and 17 out of them were under debt. Out of the remaining seven households who were agricultural labourers as many as 6 were under debt. The amount of debt taken by these 23 households shows that only nine (8 boatmen and 1 agricultural labourer) had borrowed money more than Rs. 500. Otherwise the extent of indebtedness was not high. Of the 23 indebted households, eight (seven boatmen and one agricultural labourer having a boat) borrowed money for repair of their boats and three (one boatman and 2 agricultural labourers) for the repair of their houses. The position in respect of nine (seven boatmen and two agricultural labourers) is quite disappointing as they borrowed money to meet their expenses on food. All the 23 indebted households borrowed money from the money lender in the village itself against self security and on a very exhorbitant rate of interest of 36 per cent per annum. However, it has been reported that villagers do not find any problem in getting loan from this unlicensed money lender.

Table III-10 shows the details of expenditure on various items from the entire amount borrowed by 23 indebted households.

TABLE III-10

Items of expenditure from the money borrowed

Item				Amount in Rs.	Percentage
1				2	3
Repair of house	..	..	..	1,200	9.24
Marriage	..	..	..	500	3.85
Domestic expenditure	..	..	..	3,190	24.55
Purchase of boats	..	..	..	2,800	21.56
Boat repairing	..	..	..	5,300	40.80
		Total	..	12,990	100.00

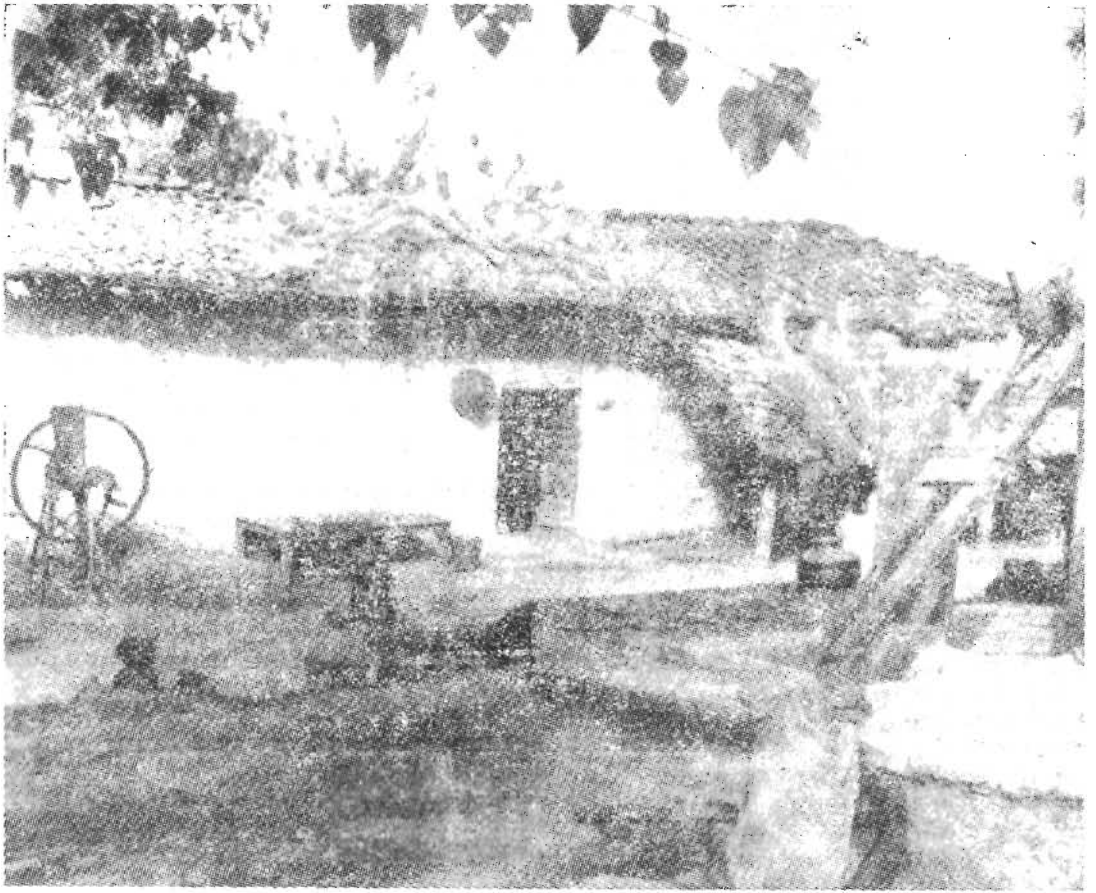
It is clear from the above table that almost three fifths of the loan was utilised for productive work, *i.e.*, purchase and repairing of boats. About one fourth of the loan was used for meeting domestic exigencies. Construction of houses and marriages accounted for 9,24 and 3.85 per cent respectively.

The study of the 1961 and 1971 data shows that major part (71.11) of the borrowed money in 1961 was consumed for productive work like purchase of boats, bullocks and improved agricultural implements, etc. whereas in 1971 though the magnitude has gone down, the highest share (62.36) of the borrowed money went to purchase and repair of boats. Raising of loans for meeting domestic expenditure was next important item both in 1961 as well as 1971. In 1961 its percentage was more than 18 whereas in 1971 it was about 25. There is, however, not much in the case of spending borrowed money on marriages, though the percentage has gone down slightly in 1971 (3.85) as compared to 1961 (4.54). The amount spent on repair of houses in 1961 was little more than one per cent but in 1971 it was reported to be 9.24 per cent of the borrowed money. Thus it can be safely deduced that though the villagers are in the habit of borrowing money but the major part is spent for productive purposes.

So far as duration of the period of loan taken is concerned 16 out of 23 households have taken loan two years back and four have taken loan between 6 months and one year back, and only one household had taken loan recently. As regards refund of loan of the 23 indebted households only four had paid back their loans partially. Of these two had taken loan between Rs. 100 and 200, one each between Rs. 201—500 and 500 and more. It is quite interesting to note that of the 16 households who had taken loan two years ago only two had partially paid back the loan inspite of the exhorbitant rate of interest. This indicates poor economic conditions of these people who are unable to pay back their loans.

Sale of Assets

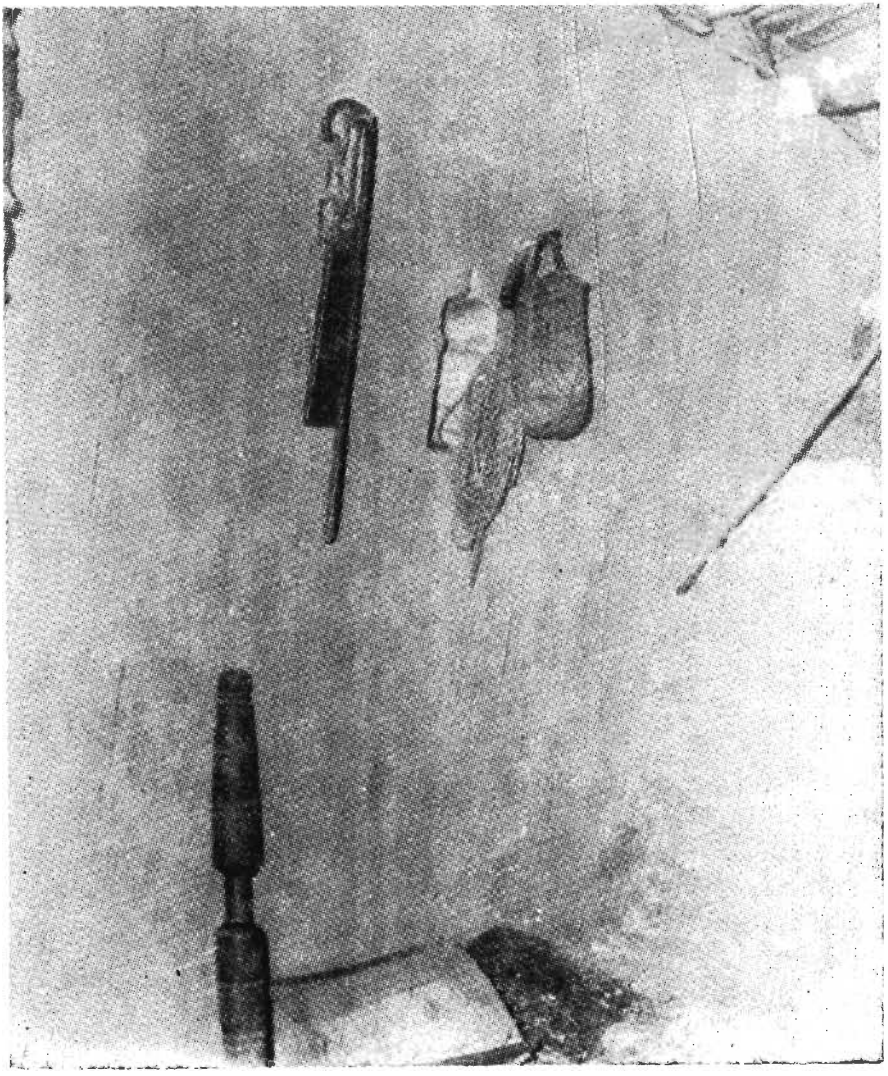
Out of the 30 households surveyed only five were such who had sold out either ornaments or land during last five years. All the heads of these households were boatmen. A household sold out its land (though officially not recorded) less than a year back for a consideration of only Rs. 140. One household sold its ornaments for only Rs. 100. Remaining three households also disposed of their land for Rs. 2,500.



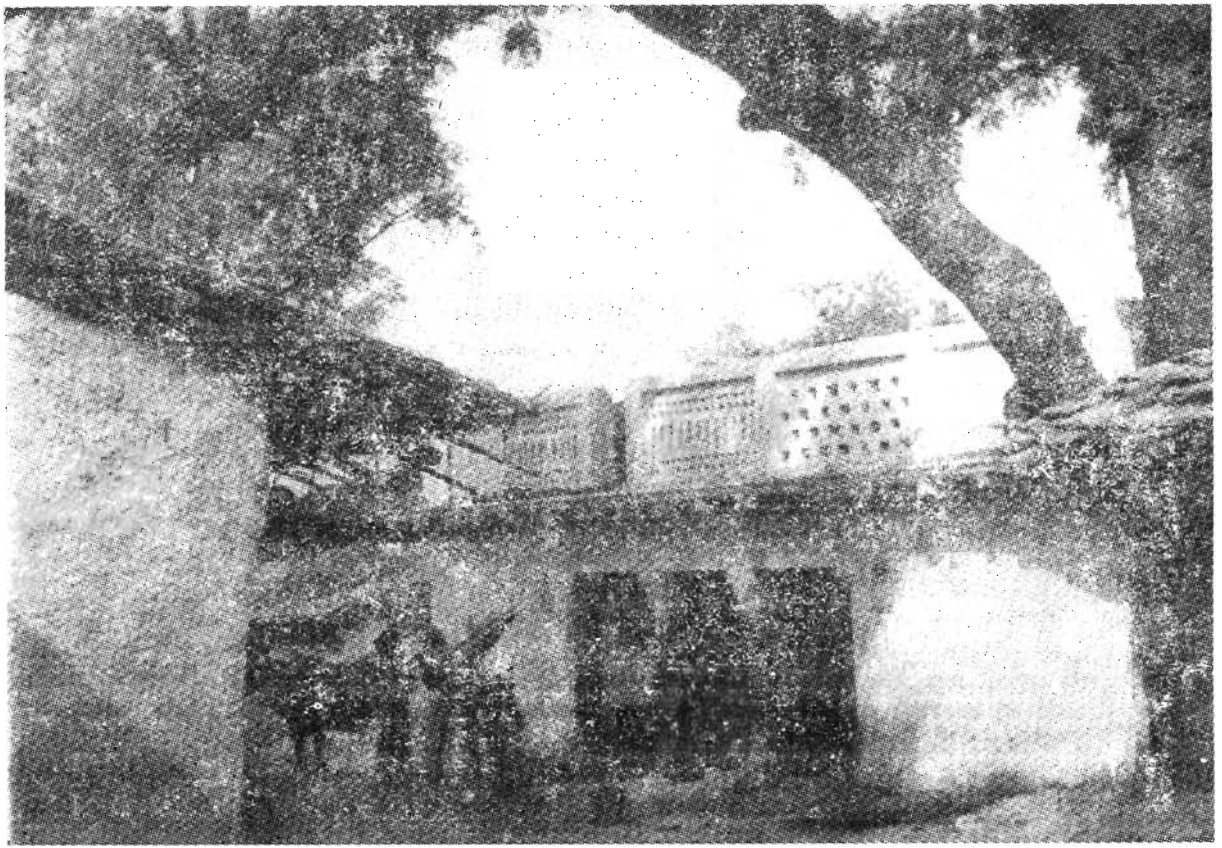
Pradhan's house



Old type of houses



Inside view of a house



A pucca houso

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

House type

Houses in Bhadkar Uparhar are mostly *kachcha* and are not different from other villages of the area where people of the same economic standard live. They are constructed without any pre-planning and any layout. They are simple and compact. However, they are of quite a low cost.

As regards material of houses, walls are generally built of mud and roofs of bamboo, reeds, thatch and tiles (*thapua* and *Naria*) supported by legs of wood. Wood and unbaked bricks also used as they are locally available. The flooring of houses is also *kachcha.* A detailed survey of 35 households from Mallahi Tola shows that all the households were having *kachcha* houses with walls built of mud, roofs of tiles and ceilings of bamboo (32) and thatch (3). The floors were plastered by cow-dung or liquid mud after levelling them properly. Doors and windows of nine houses were made out of wood and in another nine houses iron rods were also used alongwith wood. Majority of the houses do not have a separate compound. Out of the 35 households surveyed only ten had houses with a separate compound. No *pucca* construction existed in Mallahi Tola but a few *pucca* houses did exist in the remaining part of the village. These houses belonged to Yadavas who are comparatively affluent and economically better off. Their houses were thus comparatively better in construction.

Since the houses are *kachcha* they are generally ill-ventilated, low roofed and dark. There is also no proper arrangement for outlet of dirty water through drains which overflow during rainy season. Majority of the surveyed households lived in their own houses and only four were living in rented houses. Of these four households three were living in rented houses for more than 10 years. The fourth household was also living in a rented house for a pretty long period *i.e.* 5 years.

Out of the 35 households surveyed only four households comprising 14 members were living in a single-roomed house. On the other hand eight households comprising 53 members, were living in houses having five or more rooms. The distribution of households by

the number of rooms occupied both in 1961 and 1971 is given in Table IV-1. The 1961 figures are for the entire hamlet whereas the 1971 figures relate to the 35 surveyed households of Mallahi Tola.

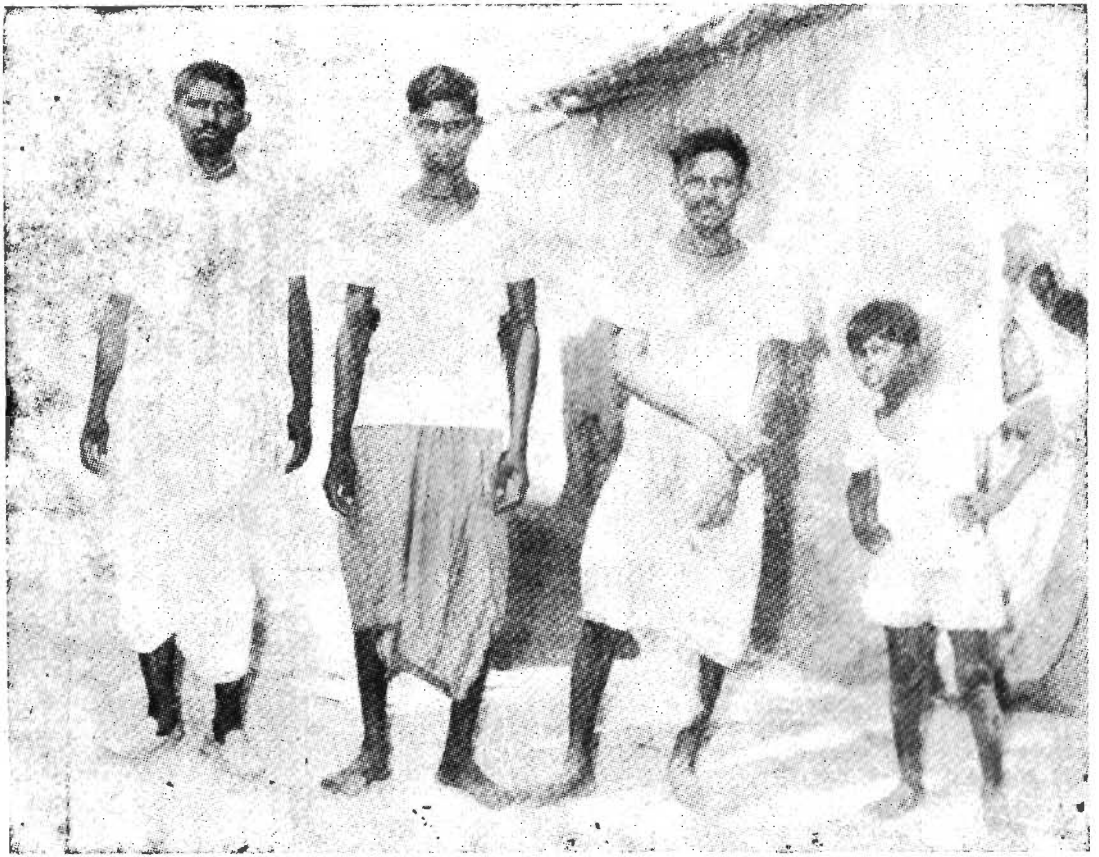
TABLE IV-1

Distribution of households by number of rooms, 1961 & 1971

No. of rooms	1961		1971	
	No. of house-holds	Number of persons	Number of house-holds	Number of persons
1	2	3	4	5
1	52 (48.59)	198 (35.45)	4 (11.43)	14 (7.25)
2	25 (23.36)	154 (27.59)	13 (37.14)	66 (34.19)
3	13 (12.15)	81 (14.51)	7 (20.00)	30 (15.54)
4	9 (8.41)	60 (10.75)	3 (8.57)	30 (15.54)
5	8 (7.49)	85 (11.70)	8 (22.86)	53 (27.48)
Total ..	107 (100.00)	578 (100.00)	35 (100.00)	193 (100.00)

When we compare the 1961 data with that of 1971, it is observed that the degree of congestion has shown a remarkable change. Out of 107 households in 1961, 48.59 per cent were such who were living in one-roomed houses. This percentage has gone down sharply in 1971 when we find only 11.43 per cent of such households.

The percentage of population living in one-roomed houses has also declined from 35.45 in 1961 to 7.25 in 1971. Though the percentage of households living in four-roomed houses has not changed significantly during this period the percentage of population living in four-roomed houses has gone up from 10.75 to 15.54. This means the enlargement in the size of these households. The pattern in the biggest sized houses (5 room +) is that in 1961 only 7.49 per cent of the households were



A group of males



A group of males, females and children

living in such houses. In 1971 this percentage has increased to 22.86 corresponding increase in the percentage of population has not been observed during the decade, which means that the population of the households living in bigger sized houses has not multiplied to the extent it has done in the case of those households who were living in small sized houses. In nut shell there is no congestion in the village under study though the housing activity has increased in an unplanned manner. The house continue to be made of cheap construction material of without any visible change in the construction material during the last decade.

As regard the life of the houses, out of 30, households living both in owend and rented houses, 15 were built more than 40 years ago, four were built during the last 5—9 years and the remaining eleven during the intervening period. The average construction cost of those houses which were built more than 40 years ago is estimated to be around Rs. 160 whereas their present average cost is estimated to be around Rs. 1,550. Against this the average construction cost of the four houses built 5 to 9 years ago was around Rs. 600 which had appreciated to Rs. 760 at the time of survey.

Availability of amenities in the houses is also poor. Only 21 households had a separate kitchen in their houses. No household had facilities of bathroom and lavatory. Water is taken from community wells. There is no electricity in the village.

Dress

There is hardly any change in the pattern of dress over the last decade except that young boys now use bush-shirts instead of shirts and girls occasionally wear *Salvar* which was not in use during the past survey. Adult males generally wear shirt or *kurta* and *dhoti*. Youngers prefer pyjamas, shirts and bush-shirts. Pants is rarely used. Minor males including those who are of school-going age, wear half-pants and shirts Comparatively well-off persons wear coats and caps particularly in winter. Under-shirts are used by mainly adults and only in eight households it was used by minors. Out of the 30 households the adult male members of only four households usually used shirts. Of these four one was a cultivator and three were boatmen. However, among minors the use of shirt was quite common in 21 households.

Among the adult females the use of *dhoti* and blouse is quite common. However, only one female has been reported to be wearing petticoat under *dhoti*. Girls wear frock and *kachchha* or *kamiz* and

salvar. School-going girls also wear *kamiz* and *salvar*. Children upto 5 years can mostly be seen runnig here and there quite naked.

All males and females, generally, use coarse cloth for their dress. This is mainly due to their poor economic condition. Villagers are generally aware of recent changes and developments in fashion in the neighbouring urban and suburban areas. But they are not in a position to afford it. Well-to-do families use fine cloth including terene or nylon cloth for their dresses which is obtained from nearby markets. Fine, fashionable and costly dresses are purchased and kept by the villagers for festive occasions like marriages, fairs, etc.

Counrty shoes made by the village shoe maker are used by those who can afford. The poor go about bare-footed and economically well off use western style shoes and sandals purchased from the nearby urban centres. Women folk generally wear *chappals*, if they can afford otherwise go about bare-footed.

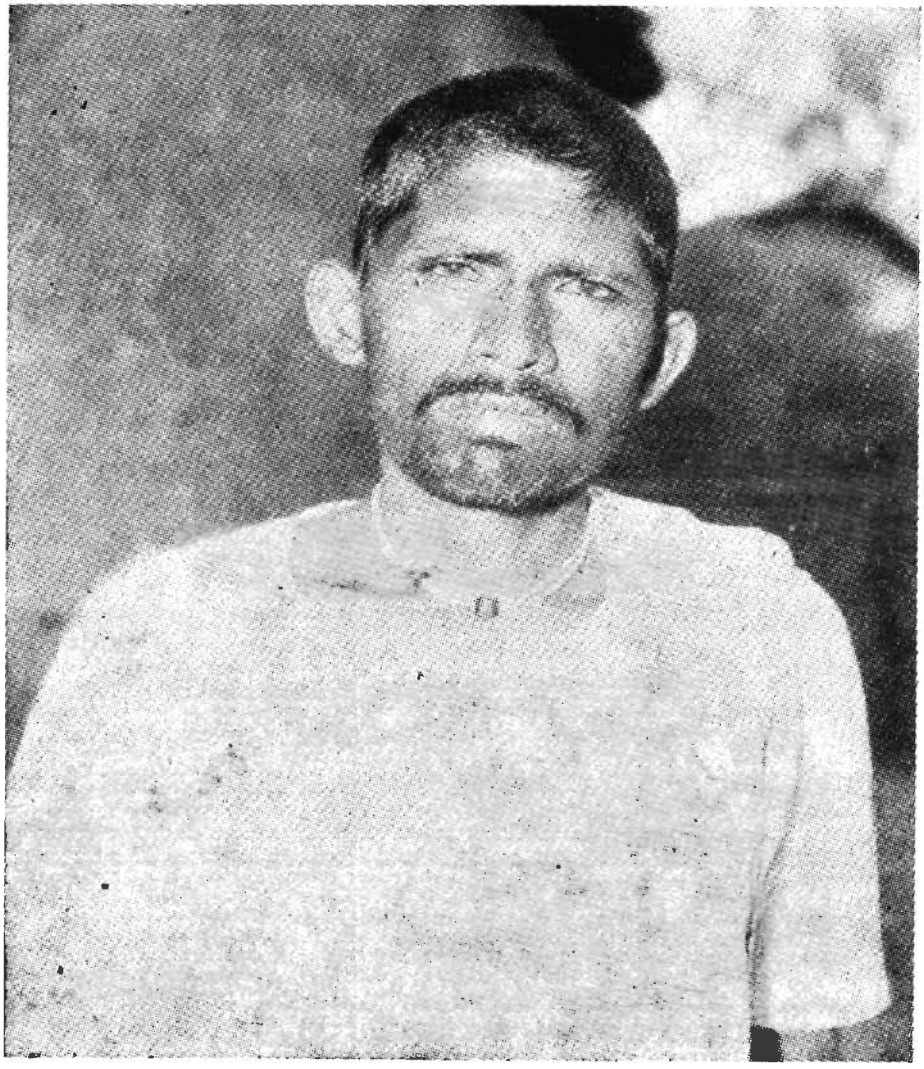
Ornaments

Most of the female ornaments of daily use are made of silver or nickel. Ornaments made of gold are worn only on certain auspicious occasions like marriage, engagement or a social gathering in the village and that too mostly by the women of well-to-do families. Women mostly put on heavy silver ornaments round their ankle, wrists and neck. Wearing of gold ornaments in ankle is considered to be inauspicious. Common ornaments made of either gold or silver worn by women in the village are listed below :

Where worn	*Local name of ornaments*	*Metal of which made*
1. Neck ..	Sikari Hansuli	Silver or gold
2. Nose ..	Nathia Keel (laung)	Silver or gold
3. Ear ..	Bali Jhumki	Gold and silver Gold and silver
4. Waist ..	Kardhani	Silver
5. Finger (foot) ..	Bichhia	Silver
6. Fingers (hand) ..	Anghuthi	Gold and silver
7. Ankles ..	Kara Payal	Silver Silver
8. Wrist ..	Pachhaila Kangan	Silver Silver



A male in two poses



A male in two poses

Glass bangles and *bichhia* are invariably worn by the currently married women of each sect of the society. So far as males are concerned they wear silver or gold ring only.

All the ornaments are generally purchased or repaired at Allahabad as there is no goldsmith available in the village.

In the use of dress and ornaments there is hardly any change during the last decade. Though in an affluent society the use of these things are guided by the younger generation but in a village economy like that of Bhadkar Uparhar this is governed solely by the economic conditions of the people.

Household goods

In general, villagers were found to be owning cheap and durable household goods. As regards home furniture only string-cots, *'Moodhas'* and *'Pidhas'* were generally seen in use. The following statement gives an idea of the number of households out of 35 surveyed possessing various items of furniture :

Item of furniture	*Number of households*
Chair	2
Table	2
Diwan Chauki	11
Cot (*Charpai*)	35
Machia	5
Pirha	5
Bench	1
Khatola	4

The following articles which could be termed as luxury goods were also reported to be in use, among some of the surveyed households.

Articles	*Number of households*
Wrist watch	6
Radio-transistor	4
Petromax	1

15 households were possessing bicycles. This coupled with the use of transitors in the village shows improvement over the last decade as there was no bicycle or radio in the village in 1961. Hurricane lanterns are generally used for lighting.

Utensils

Most of the utensils in every household are made of brass, aluminium, iron and other cheap metals. Utensils made of costly metals like bronze, copper and stainless steel are rarely found in use except by some of the comparatively prosperous households. Generally metal utensil made of brass, and iron, are used for taking food and for other household purposes. Earthen pots are also commonly used, as they are cheaper and locally available. A few pots made of wood are also used but mainly by backward and economically weaker families. Use of crockery and glassware is very rare. Metal utensils are bought either from Allahabad city market or other nearby weekly hats and fairs.

Choolha (furnance made of mud) is used for cooking food invariably in all the families. It works on wood or cow-dung cakes or grass/leaves/reeds as fuel.

Food and drink

Though the hamlet is mainly inhabited by Mallahs (fishermen) yet most of them are vegetarians. Out of 118 households in the hamlet only 3 households, belonging to Mallah community, were reported to be non vegetarians. In 1961, 37 households of 65 Mallah households reported as non-vegetarian. The decrease in the number of non-vegetorian households during the last decade is mainly due to religious belief of the people. They feel socially elevated if addressed as '*Bhagat*' (vegetarians).

The staple food of the villagers is mainly coarse grains—barley, *jowar*, gram, maize, *bajra* and peas. Wheat and rice are also taken frequently and the food is supplemented with *dal* and vegetables.

Consumption of different grains varies with seasonal crops—*bejher* mixture of gram and barley from April to October and *Bajra* from November to March. Majority of the households use mustard and '*teesi*' oil as medium of cooking. Vegetable oil is also used now a days but occasionally and by well off families only. Use of spices in sufficient quantity is common in all sections of the society. Cereals form the bulk of the diet of the people.



Kitchen

Frequency of taking meals differs according to the economic status of the people and the amount of physical labour involved in their work. In general, they take two meals a day—one in the mid-day and another at night. Persons going outside the village for work take heavy meal in the morning. Breakfast mostly comprises of parched grains with a pinch of salt or *gur.*

During season melons and water-melons and at times locally available cheap variety of mangoes are consumed by the people of the village. Milk, curd and *ghee* are available only to those families who have their own milch cattle. Occasionally country liquor is also consumed mainly of festive occasions. Tobacco is commonly chewed and *bidi* smoked by the elderly persons.

There is in general no change in the food habits of the people over the last decade. This is again because of the poor economic conditions of the people and due to the non-availablity of different varieties of food materials in the village. A number of non-vegetarian households have switched over to vegetarian diet because of the religious habit incalcated in them by their association with the *sadhus* coming from Allahabad city the famous holy place of Hindus.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, FAMILY AND KIN

In the hamlet of Mallahi Tola, there are 18 households having a population of 685. Out of these 118 households, 115 belong to Mallahs, and 3 to Ahirs. Table IV-2 gives the distribution of above households based on the census records by the number of members living therein.

TABLE IV-2

Distribution of households by number of members

Caste	Total No. of household	Population		Households with members					
		M	F	Single	2—3	4—6	7—9	10—12	13 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mallah	115	381	287	6	20	54	21	6	8
Ahir	3	7	10	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total	118	388	297	6	20	57	21	6	8

Table IV-2 shows that the joint family system is still very much in vogue in the hamlet. Among Mallah community there were as many as 8 households which had a sizeable family (13 members or more). There were only 6 single-member households and 20 with 2 to 3 members each. All the three Ahir households has a medium size family with 4 to 6 members each.

Analysis of the data obtained from the survey of 100 households, however, shows that there was not even one single-member household among the surveyed households in the hamlet. Table IV-3 gives the distribution of these 100 households by the age of the head of the household and size of the household.

TABLE IV-3

Distribution of households by number of members and age of the head of the household

Age of head of household in years	Number of households having members									
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	100	..	7	14	22	14	25	8	6	4
upto 20	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—29	20	..	3	3	8	4	1	1	..	..
30—39	26	..	3	3	9	4	7	..	2	1
40—49	23	..	2	3	3	3	10	2	..	..
50—59	14	..	1	2	1	1	4	3	2	..
60+	16	..	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	3

Among the 100 households the highest number (10) was of those whose heads of the households were aged 48-49 years and the family size was 6-7 members. Next in order were those households whose heads were between 30 and 39 years of age and the number of members was four. The number of such households was nine. The study of the table further shows that at the time of survey there were atleast three households in the hamlet whose heads were in the highest age bracket (6 +) and the number of members of the family was

also significantly high (13 +). However, there does not seem to be any noticeable relationship between the age of the head of the household and size of the family. On the one hand there was a household whose head was more than 60 years of age but the number of members in the family was just two. On the other hand there was a household with a young head (30—39 years) but the number of members in the family was more than 13.

As regards the migratory characteristics of the migrant households as determined by the place of birth of the head of the households, out of five such households the head of one household, having 8 members in the family, moved to the village from some other village in the same tahsil. The remaining four migrated from the adjoining tahsil Karchhana. In their cases the size of the family varied between 3 and 16. Two households among them had three members each, one had six and the fourth had as many as 16 members.

If we consider the migrant households by place of last residence of their heads the number of such households comes to six. In case of five households the place of last residence of the heads was also their place of birth. However, in case of the sixth the place of last residence was village Mawaia in Karchhana tahsil though he was born in the village Bhadkar Uparhar itself. This household had repatriated to the village in 1968. As regards the composition of these six households, three of them comprised self, spouse, unmarried sons and unmarried daughters and the remaining three comprised, in addition to the heads of the households, their wives, married sons and their wives with or without unmarried sons and daughters.

TABLE IV-4

Type	Number of house-holds	Population
1	2	3
Total households	118	685
Nuclear family	58	248
Supplemented nuclear family	6	27
Sub-nuclear family	4	14
Single person household	6	6
Supplemented Sub-nuclear family	2	10

TABLE IV-4—*contd.*

1		2	3
Collateral joint family	..	8	82
Lineal joint family	..	25	187
Lineal collateral joint family	..	9	111

Nuclear family	a couple with or without unmarried children.
Supplemented nuclear family ..	a nuclear family plus one or more unmarried separated or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children.
Sub-nuclear family	a fragment of a former nuclear family, *i.e.*, the widow or the widower with unmarried children or siblings living together.
Supplemented sub-nuclear family ..	a group of relations, members of a formerly complete nuclear family plus some other unmarried, divorced or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family. For example a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law.
Collateral joint family	two or more married couples between whom there is a sibling bend usually a brother—brother relationship—plus unmarried children.
Lineal joint family	two couples between whom there is a lineal link, usually, between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and married daughter.
Lineal collateral joint family ..	three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally typically parents and their two or more married sons, plus the unmarried children of the three or more couples.

Table IV-4 reveals that in the hamlet about half (58) of the total (118) families were nuclear families *i.e.* a couple with or without unmarried children. Next in order were 25 lineal joint families. These families were constituted mostly of two couples between whom there is a lineal link, usually between parents and married sons and sometimes between parents and married daughters.

To have a comparison with earlier data the following family structure of the hamlet relating to 1961 may be studied :

	Type of household	*Number*
(a)	Joint family comprising a married couple with married children and married brothers	23
(b)	Intermediate family consisting of a married couple and unmarried brothers or sisters or one of the parents.	12
(c)	Simple family comprising the married couple and unmarried children	55
(*d*)	Others	17
	Total families ..	107

The comparison reveals that the joint family system still continues. Though there is a growing tendency of individualism and disregard of old values and customs, still the parents are commanding a respectable position. Relations among the family members are quite cordial.

TABLE IV-5

Distribution of population by age, sex and relationship to head of household where head is male

Age	No. of persons who are related to head of household															
	Head of household	Wife	Son	Brother	Brother's wife	Son's wife	Daughter	Sister	Father	Mother	Son's son	Son's daughter	Daughter husband	Sister husband	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0–9	..	..	85	..	..	..	52	2	..	..	31	19	..	..	189	
10–14	1	..	28	2	..	1	7	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	49	
15–24	5	17	31	3	3	22	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	87	
25–44	51	66	20	5	3	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	152	
45–59	27	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	56	
60+	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	31	
Total	100	99	166	10	6	39	64	2	5	12	40	21	..	..	546	

This is further substantiated if we look at Table IV-5 which distributes the entire population of 100 households surveyed by relationship to the head of the household and by broad age-groups. An idea of the extent of the joint-family system prevalent among these households can be had from the fact that five fathers and 12 mothers were living with their sons. Further ten brothers and 6 wives of the brothers were living together. It is quite interesting to note here that there is one boy of less than 14 years of age among the surveyed households, who has been labelled as head of the household.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS RELATING TO MARRIAGE, BIRTH AND DEATH

Marriage

The marriage customs in the village are generally the same which are observed in the eastern parts of the state or in northern parts of India. Marriage by negotiation is a common feature among all the ethnic groups of the village. The fixation of marriage is entirely the prerogative of the elders. The girl's guardians approach the boy's guardians for settlement of marriage. Polygamy and polyandry are very rare in this pocket. Pseudo marriage is now a thing of past. Inter-caste marriage are not held.

The customs relating to marriage are age-old and no change is visible in the customs during the last decade.

The number of members of marriage party and expenditure on marriage depends upon the social and economic status of the head of the household. The survey results show that the amount of payment, cash and kind, made by the household in the case of girl varies between Rs. 200 and 1,000. The results also bring the fact that the extent of expenditure on this account has gone down. More than forty years ago on three marriages in Mallah family, two had given an amount between Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,000 and one had given less than Rs. 200. In the case of marriages taken place recently (less than 10 years) the extent of expenditure on this account has never exceeded Rs. 200. This can be interpreted in two ways. The economic condition of the people has deteriorated to the extent that they cannot spend more than this or the people have become less extravagant and spend much less amount (Rs. 200) as compared to their elders. The main functionaries for the conduct of marriage of both boys and girl's are family priests and barbers. As per survey the remuneration given to these functionaries ranges between Rs. 10 to 25 depending on the economic condition of the people. Barbers, as compared to priests are paid less. Only in 6 cases of priests

and 4 of barbers the remuneration paid was more than Rs. 25. As regards the availability of the two functionaries, of the 34 households involved in the case of 13 the functionaries were available in the village itself and in the case of 20 they had to travel a distance of five kilometres or less. In respect of one only they had to travel a distance of more than five kilometres.

As regards inter-community relation at the time of the last marriage in the family, it will be interesting to note that nine households were such where the percentage of the caste fellow participants in the marriage feast exceeded 25 and out of them in the case of seven the percentage of caste fellows higher than 80. The extent of the strong community feelings can be judged from the fact that the percentage (80) of caste fellows who participated in the marriage of a boy in 1946 was almost the same as in the case of another marriage performed in 1970. There is, however, a slight difference in these two events. The number of participants in the earlier marriage was 14 and that in the later was 212. In both the marriages, members from other castes also participated.

The most recent marriage was that of a girl performed in 1973. The total number of participants in the marriage feast was 58 and out of them 86 per cent were lineage members and about two per cent were affinal kins.

The percentage of caste-fellow participants goes down generally in those cases where the number of participants in the marriage feast is low, less than ten. The number of such households was eight and the marriage in the family in all the cases was that of the head of the household himself. The pattern of participation by different categories in these marriages is given in choronological order :

Year	*Total No. of participants*	*Lineage members*	*Affinal kins*	*Caste fellow*	*Others*
1927 ..	7	..	2	3	2
1935 ..	7	..	2	3	2
1945 ..	10	3	3	2	2
1955 ..	10	4	2	2	2
1958 ..	7	..	3	2	2
1967 ..	6	..	1	3	2
1968 ..	7	..	2	3	2
1968 ..	5	..	1	2	2

In these cases, because of smaller number of participants, the percentage distribution may not reflect the true position. Out of eight marriages, lineage members participated in two only and in two cases the members of affinal kins exceeded the caste-fellows. In all the marriages, in addition to caste-fellows, lineage, member (if any) and affinal kins, two members of other castes always participated. This was true in the cases when the marriage was performed as early as in 1927 and as late as in 1968. So there does not seem to be any shift in the composition of the participants in the marriage feasts.

Birth

As regards birth no deviation has been observed from the previous customs during the last decade. No particular pre-natal practice other than those previously prevalent have come to light during the survey. Survey reveals that out of 32 cases of pregnancy (male and female births both) among the surveyed households, 31 expectant mothers had no food restrictions. Only in one case hot and sour things were prohibited. In all the 32 cases expectant mothers were not allowed to lift heavy weights. To one's interest, only in one case the sex relation was reported to be prohibited in pre-natal period.

In the absence of easily approachable hospitals or maternity centres expectant mothers are still attended to at home only. Local *dai* and family members as also relatives attend on her at the time of child births.

As regards practice observed during the birth of a child the family becomes ritually impure for 6 days. Thereafter *Barhai* takes place on 12th day, when family becomes ritually pure. In the hamlet no special ceremony is held for naming the child. It is worth noting that above practices are common to both Mallahs and Ahirs of the hamlet.

Death

As of birth, customs regarding death are also age-old and these are so deep rooted and binding on the rural society that no deviations have been observed during the last decade.

Among both Mallahs and Abirs the deads are generally cremated. However, the bodies of persons dying of small pox, cholera and leprosy are immersed in the river Ganga. The children of younger age or those who die of burn or snake bite are buried.

The dead body is cremated on the wooden pyre and is lit by the eldest son or in his absence by the closest male relation. After the pyre

has burnt *'Kapal Kriya'* is done by the person who lit the fire. The ashes alongwith the *pind* (a ball of barley flour) are immersed in the river. Thereafter *Daswan* is performed on tenth day. The *teharvin* ceremoney takes place on thirteenth day. On this day *pinddan* is performed. In case of young persons no such ceremonies are performed.

The medical facilities, as said elsewhere, are not adequately available in the village. The villagers have to travel a considerable distance to avail of the facilities which at times become impossible to avail of. Out of the four male deaths, reported during the survey of 100 households, three were due to fever and cause for one was not known. Of these four, three did not get any medical treatment. This reflects that there is not much improvement in the habit of the people to avail of the medical facilities, though available at far off distance. Of the 26 deaths reported during the survey and occurred ten years back or more, 15, as locally believed, were because of fever, four because of old age and cause for seven was not known. Of the 26 total deaths, 18 could not get any type of medical treatment. Six were treated by allopath and one each by homoeopath and ayurved. Among the four female deaths reported all died of fever. Two got medical treatment from allopaths and two did not get any medical treatment.

RELIGION, LEISSURE AND RECREATION

Religion

All the residents of Mallahi Tola are Hindus comprising two castes *i.e.* Mallah and Ahir. Sometimes they are most superstitious. They are in the habit of consulting *pandits* before undertaking a particular job, may it be that of a house-construction, undertaking a journey or taking up of cultivation in a particular season or finalising some negotiations. Since no *Pandit* is residing in the Mallahi Tola residents have to depend on the services of *Pandits* residing in adjoining pockets of the village or the adjoining villages. Auspiciousness or otherwise of a particular time as per Hindu almanac is strictly observed mostly among older people. However, the new generation does not show much regard for these values.

Since people are religious-minded there are a number of religious institutions to keep their faith in Gods and Goddesses alive. These institutions have been described in first Chapter in detail.

Besides religious institutions, *peepal* and *tulsi* are also considered very auspicious. By keeping some stones, in token of God-image on the roots of *peepal* people offer worship in their own ways. *Tulsi*

plant is grown almost in all the houses on raised platform on which water is offered daily by the women, specially on Saturdays.

On the days of eclipses, solar or lunar, people observe some restrictions in their daily routine. They take bath in the river Ganga during and after the eclipse. No body in the family takes food during the span of eclipse. It is generally believed that if the pregnent women cut something it would prove harmful for the child. He or she may be born with some physical deformity. Non-vegetarian feast is strictly prohibited on the days of eclipse.

Festivals

Villagers observe festivals with great pomp and show, of course within their limited means. A festival day is a gay-day for the children. Women-folk take equal part in fairs and festivals. Most of the festivals observed in the village have a religious background. Among the important festivals, observed in general, are Basant Panchami, Shivratri, Holi, Sheetla Ashtmi, Ram Naumi, Bargadee Amavasya, Nag Panchami, Satai Chhat, Raksha Bandhan, Krishna Janam Ashtmi, Hartalika Teej, Navratri, Dassehra, Dewali, Bhaiya-dooj and Kartika Purnima.

Fairs

Fairs, in addition to the inter-action among people, also provide fun and recreation for the participants. Following are the fairs which are generally visited by the people of Mallahi Tola.

Durvasha fair is held at Kakra-Dubawal village, on *Sravana Sudi* 5 (July-August) on the eve of *'Nag Panchami.* This is celebrated in the honour of *'Durvasha Rishi'* and communities of Hindu religion take part in the fair. The main item of performance is to take bath in the Ganga. The fair site is Kakra which is approximately 7 kms. from the hamlet. The commodities brought to the village for sale are handloom products, alluminium utensils, clay toys and sweets.

Hanuman-ji-ka Mela

This fair is held on the village twice in a year. Once it is held in *Chait* and second time in *Bhadon.* On this day people go in procession to the temple with flag hoisted on a big pole. Because of its performance in village itself, everybody participates enthusiastically in the fair and the procession is lead by drum beaters. The people from the nearby villages *viz.,* Chhibaiya Uparhar, Chhatnag Uparhar Bhagipur, Kanihar, Nawaba *urf* Nimi Kalan Uparhar etc. also participate in this fair. The

main fair generally starts at the noon and ends by evening. The approximate gathering during this fair is around 5,000. Generally aluminium utensils, toys, sweets, etc. are available in this fair. The expenses of the fair are met by raising contribution from the villagers.

Magh Mela is held at the bank of the river Ganga *i.e.* at Pura Surdas *urf* Jhusi Nai, a place which is three kilometres from Jhusi bus stand. *Magh Mela* is also held at the confluence of the river Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati at Allahabad, about 14 kms. from the hamlet. Pilgrims from different parts of the country, representing all walks of life, participate in this mela. The commodities brought to the fair for sale at Jhusi Nai are bangles, earthen pots, clay toys and articles of general merchandise and those at Allahabad are bamboo and *mooni* baskets, handloom and silk cloth, metal utensils, fancy goods carpets, etc. The estimated gathering at Jhusi Nai is about 20,000 whereas at Allahabad is 6,00,000.

Maghi Amavasya fair is also held at Jhusi Nai on *Magha Badi* 30. The main purpose of the participants is to take bath in the Ganga. The commodities brought to the fair for sale are those which are brought at the time of *Magh Mela*. The approximate gathering in this mela is around 50,000.

Basant Panchami (*Magha Sudi* 5), and *Maghi Purnima* (*Magha Sudi* 15) are also held at Jhusi Nai. The main purpose, like previous ones, is to take bath in the Ganga. The commodities brought for sale are again those which are brought at the *Magh Mela*. The gathering at the two melas are estimated to be around 30,000 and 5,000.

Leisure and Recreation

Leisure and recreation as the city folk understand with these terms have nothing to do with the life of the people of Mallahi Tola. This is because of the fact that villagers remain busy most of the time working hard to earn their livelihood. Even if they find some leisure time at their disposal most of them do not know how to spend it usefully. Some of the villagers who are comparatively rich and do not have to work all the day in the fields are equally at a loss as how to spend their spare time and they very often waste it in idle gossip or in playing cards etc. in the village as shown in the Table IV-6.

TABLE IV-6

Leisure time activity of workers by age-groups

Leisure time activity	Age and sex													
	14 and below		14—19		20—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gossiping	5	2	5	..	2	..	8	..	3	3	4	1	3	..
Sleeping	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Playing cards	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Reading of religious books	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smoking	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Total	5	2	6	..	4	1	16	1	5	4	7	1	5	..

Conversation among the people in groups is one of the most favourite pastime in the village. The conversation is rarely of an intellectual level or serious enough. Young boys sit sometime with men in *'Baithaks'* but women and girls remain inside their houses. Occurences concerning other mostly form the subject matter of discussion. Subjects such as failure of crops, flood, rain, drought, cattle diseases, ups and downs in prices of commodities of daily use, births, deaths, diseases and quarrels also are discussed. Most often short stories, fiction and fairies tales are also told by story tellers. Villagers who have been visiting the nearby urban areas are well sought after for interesting news about the places far and near.

There is no school in the village nor a library or reading room. No one in the village even seems to subscribe for any newspaper. Radios can be seen in some of the rich families only.

Two-three persons in the village are interested in singing *bhajans* to entertain others.

Fair and festivals, births and marriages are the occassions of recreation and occasions for merry-making generally for women who are otherwise confined to their houses.

Some village games like *kabaddi, gulli-danda, chaugan* etc. are very popular among young boys. Little girls play a game called *'bichhua'*. Volley-ball is also played in the village and there is regular team for the purpose.

Occassionally some professionals from outside stage dramas in the village. Most of the dramas so played are of religious nature. High standard dramas with high themes are rarely favoured by the villagers.

A dramatic association has been formed in the village under the over all charge of Sri Genda Lal. This association is, therefore, named after him as 'Genda Lal Nautanki'. It was actually established in 1970 with a view to bring out the hidden qualities of village youths and to use them to the advantage of the wider section of the population. At the time of survey here were 18 members in the *Nautanki*. Membership fee is Rs. 25. All members are male and between the age-group 18—35 years. This *nautaki* mostly stages dramas and dances on the eve of marriages, births and festive occasions. *Dholak,* Harmonium, *Jhanjh-majira* are musical instruments owned by the association. The annual expenditure of the association is generally met by the membership fees.

Administrative and Development Organisation

As already mentioned the district headquarters is at Allahabad and that of the tahsil at Phulpur. The village comes under NES Development Block Bahadurpur with headquarters at Hanumanganj. Hanumanganj is situated at about 3 kms away from the village on Varanasi-Allahabad G. T. Road. The development block office was established on 26th January, 1956. Besides other staff it has a Block Development Officer, four Assistant Development Officer and ten village level workers. Activities undertaken by the block in the area have been mainly concentrated towards provision of agricultural facilities, like distribution of seeds and fertilizers, cash loans for agricultural implements, providing technical knowledge how for improved cultural and facilities for minor irrigation and small savings, etc. *'Pramukh'* who is an elected member is the head of the block.

Village level worker in respect of Bhadkar Uparhar is stationed at village Chhibanya, which is at a distance of 5 kms. He was said to be visiting the village once a week. Activities initiated by the village level workers during the last ten years were mainly directed towards meeting the demand of agricultural needs.

The impact of developmental activities is now visible in the growing consciousness about improved practices which are being adopted by five richer farmers. The shift to agriculture is also indicative of same impact. The activities have, however, yet to take visible and practical shape in this small, *forlorn* and flood-affected hamlet of poor Mallahs.

Agricultural Co-operative Society

There is an Agricultural Co-operative Society named 'Sahkari Samiti', Bhadkar, with its headquarters at Bhadkar Uparhar. This was established in 1947 and sponsored by District Co-operative Bank. It has 56 ordinary members and 15 business members. Minimum value per share is Rs. 25 and a maiximum Rs. 100. The sources of working capital are shares, deposits, loan and funds. The main aim of the society is to uplift the villagers agriculturally by providing various facilities. It is, however, intriguing that this society has not been able to achieve much.

Family Planning

A Primary Health Centre was established about 25 years ago at Kotwa village under Bahadurpur Block which is at a distance of 8 kms. from the hamlet. This centre also provides family planning facilities. At the time of the survey it was being manned by a medical officer, an extension educator, a sanitary inspector and two health inspectors. Besides other staff, there were also two female health visitors, four nurses four family planning welfare workers and four dais. The centre was equipped with the apparatuses for minor operations only.

Family Planning camps are organised occassionally in the neighbouring villages but no such camp was held in Mallahi Tola during the last decade. During special camps transport facilities are also provided to the villagers as and when needed. People of the village, under study, are quite reluctant towards the adoption of the family planning. Most of them are ignorant of the advantages of having a planned family. They hardly believe in small families and take the births, specially of male children, as a boon and blessings bestowed upon them by God. However, by mass media of communication people, of late, have begun realising the importance of family planning. This is more so among the younger generation. The old people hardly realise any importance of this as yet. Knowledge about family planning is no doubt gaining ground but acceptance is faltering on its way. People are yet reluctant to talk it freely.

As per the data got at the time of the survey, following was the extent of achievement of the centre since its inception:

Vasectomy	400
Tubectomy	350
IUCD	600
Conventioned contraceptive	1,000

Since this centre caters to the need of various villages, it is hard to say how many of the above cases relate to Bhadkar Uparhar or Mallahi Tola.

Panchayat

The *Gram Sabhas* and *Nyaya Panchayats* were established in the state under the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act 1947. Bhadkar Uparhar comes under the jurisdiction of Nyaya Panchayat Chak Hinauta which is situated at a distance of 3 kms. from the referent village. It had 16

members in all. Out of these, three, namely, Sarvashri Ram Kishan, Ganga Ram and Ram Gopal (the first two were Mallahs and the third was Brahmin by caste) belonged to village Bhadkar Uparhar. *Sarpanch* the head, Shri Surya Pratap Singh, came from village Rajaha and *Sahayak Sarpanch* (Asstt. head) Sri Ram Autar belonged to village Chak Hinauta. The *Nyaya Panchayat* is purely a judicial body empowered to hear petty criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code and other Acts specified in the Panchayat Raj Act. The cases are heard by the *panches* selected from the members of the *Gram Panchayats* under the jurisdiction of *Nyaya Panchayat*. The *Sarpanch* and *Sahayak Sarpanch* are elected by these *panches*.

The village has a Gram Sabha named 'Gram Sabha Bhadkar'. All adults, who are the residents of the village, are the members of the *Gram Sabha*. Govt. servants, insolvents, people of unsound mind and suffiering from leprosy and convicts can not be a member of it. The *Gram Panchyat* is the executive committee of the *Gram Sabha* and is elected for a period of five years. There is a Panchayat secretary who is a Govt. servant and works on behalf of the government. *Gram Sabha* is headed by the *Pradhan* who is charged with the duties of convening the meeting of *Gram Panchyats* and maintaining the accounts of the *Gram Sabha*. At the time of the survey Shri Ram Pratap Mallah by caste, was the *Pradhan*. He haild from *Mallahi* Tola. Shri Ram Kripa, who is Brahmin by caste, was the *Up-pradhan*. Both of them are literate and are quite social. They command respect from all the residents of the village.

The main sources of income of *Gram Sabha* are taxes, license fees, funds from the Govt. and its share in the income of *Nyaya Panchayat*.

Main items of expenditure of *Gram Sabha* are general administration, collection expenditure, public works, public health, *Nayaya Panchayat* and miscellaneous (election expenditure etc.).

It is intriguing that no developmental activities have been performed by these bodies in the village during the last decade except the finalisation of some disputes over different matters in the village. However, these bodies have inculcated the discipline and harmonious relations among the villagers which is a great achievement by itself.

Caste Panchayat

Apart from the village *Panchayat* there existed a caste *Panchayat* also. The various caste *panchayat* consist of elderly persons of known

ability and impartiality. In Mallahi Tola there is a caste *panchayat* of Mallahs which had four *Chaudharies,* namely, Shri Ram Pratap (age 60 years), Shri Ram Krishan (45), Shri Shyam Lal (43), and Shri Jagmal (65). The first two are literate and the last two illiterate.

The caste *panchayat* mainly looks after the social affairs of a particular caste. It settles family disputes, gives considered and collective decision on the marriage issues and protects the interests of that particular caste. Further, the caste *panchayat* sees that no member of the caste breaks its long established rituals, customs and taboos. It punishes members for violation. The hold of caste *panchayat* is now declining gradually. Among the important factors responsible for weakening the hold of the caste *panchayat* are the gradual break up of the joint family system, awareness against old customs and beliefs etc. etc.

Political Parties and Voting Behaviour

Though most of the people had no affiliation to any political party yet they were reasonably conscious of politics. Some of the political parties have their local offices in Hanumanganj, the block headquarters. People have full faith in the policies of the government.

At the time of voting they follow blindly their caste *chaudharies, pradhan,* elderly and experienced persons of the village. Caste and community feelings play an important role in elections. By and large younger generation shows much interest in politics and they are not very much guided by the caste or community feelings in their behaviour towards politics. However, they are very critical, unlike their elders who take things in their stride, of the government policies and local leaders when they fail to fulfil their aspirations.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Mallahi Tola, the hamlet of village Bhadkar Uparhar under study, is a part of under developed pocket in gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated on the north of the holy river Ganga which itself forms the southern boundary of the village. Floods, at times, cause colossal damage to standing *kharif* crops, while, at other times, the non-availability of irrigational facilities adversely affects the every spirit and efficiency of the people. It is intriguing to note that out of the whole belt of 23 villages starting from the north-western end to the southeastern end of the tahsil, along the Ganga, only five villages were inhabited at the time of the 1971 Census. Three of these five inhabited villages are in the north-west tip of the belt. These villages are Jhuri Khas with a population of 2,227, Habelia with a population of 918 and Chhatnag Uparhar with a population of 1.018 and two isolated pockets which are inhabited in the remaining belt are Bhadkar Uparhar (1,369) and Zara Yak Kaku Belwara (749). There is a long stretch of five uninhabited villages between these two villages. Thus there is little scope of any developmental activities taking place in this area because of its typical physiography.

Because of its location and physical features the hamlet in particular and village in general has no attraction for the outside people. There was neither single industry in the village at the time of the survey nor any had been planned. Due to its closeness to one of the five biggest towns of the state, namely, Allahabad, M. C. the village has been included in the Allahabad Standard Urban Area. However, till the time of survey there was no sign of urban development and seeing the present trend it appears unlikely that this village will develop any urban characteristics in next two decades, although the frequent urban contact has affected the living habits of inhabitants of this hamlet. The expected commissioning of a permanent bridge over the Ganga in December, 77 may perhaps provide some boast to the economy of the village in future and then urban characteristic may also start developing in the village.

As regards the social history of the Mallahs this community has been traditionally boatmen. Their main occupations in the past were boat-rowing and fishing. They have a criminal past which can be

assessed even today. Some of them are secretly engaged in illicit distillation of liquor. However, their main stays now are agriculture and transportation of sand through water ways.

During 1961 Census, the hamlet had a population of 578 comprising 302 males and 276 females, living in 107 households. Of these, 102 households belonged to Mallahs, 4 to Ahirs and one to Kshatriya. In 1971, the population of the hamlet increased to 685 comprising 388 males and 297 females. They lived in 118 households of which 115 were of Mallahs and 3 were of Ahirs. The density of population per km^2 of the hamlet has increased from 380 in 1961 to 451 at the time of the survey. Sex ratio has declined from 914 in 1961 to 765 in 1971.

As is the case with the constituents of under-developed pockets, Bhadkar Uparhar has not experienced a high population growth. During 1951—61 the population of Bhadkar Uparhar increased by 12.18 per cent and in the next decade by 16.66 per cent. The population of the hamlet has grown by 18.51 per cent during 1961—71. As regards the trend in the growth of population in the adjoining inhabited villages the rate of 1961—71 population growth either exceeded or fell in line with Bhadkar Uparhar. Only in the case of Daulatpur, a tiny village having a population of merely 87 persons, growth of 1.16 per cent was recorded.

Agriculture is the main stay of the people of the village. About 89% of the total workers in the hamlet were engaged in agriculture. Out of 315 acres of total area, 252 acres was under cultivation. However, there was only one tube-well in an adjoining village, namely, Nawaba *urf* Nimi Kalan Uparhar which irrigated about 28 acres of land in 1961. But at the time of the present survey in 1973 the total irrigated area was reduced to half as only 14 acres of cultivable land was reported to be irrigated. Irrigation by wells, in the hamlet, continues to be negligible. Sugar-cane or any other cash crops are not grown in the hamlet due to meagre irrigation facilities and type of soil. However, water-melon and musk-melon as also vegetables are grown on the alluvial soil of the river. But due to lack of proper transport and profitable market people do not grow these in abundance. Inspite of upland terrain major portion is reasonable fertile, though the agricultural sector as a whole suffers from low productivity. This is mainly because of the small holdings, low capital investment and primitive agricultural technology. Chemical fertilizers are seldom in use. The Block authorities are, however, trying hard to popularise the use of improved agricultural implements, seeds and the adoption of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The results have not been encouraging so far.

Mallahs have traditionally little love for land as they have other sources of livelihood. But in the referent village agriculture is the main stay of the people and therefore, people give much importance to their land which is contrary to their tradition. So far as land reforms are concerned no such measures have been taken up. It is, however, realized that in the present context and situation, such steps would not be of much avail as people have, per capita, a very low quantity of land and that too does not give much yeild because of its typical physiography. The floods on one hand and non-availability of water for irrigation on the other hand have hampered the land reclamation activities of the village.

The multipurpose co-operative society, presumed to be a source of cheaper credit, has benefited a few cultivators only. Mallahs of the hamlet in general continue to borrow money from the local money lender at exhorbitant rate of interest. There is no proper arrangement of marketing, storage and transport of their agricultural produce.

As regards occupational shift, it was observed that in 1961 some of the residents of the hamlet had taken to cultivation and had also engaged themselves in business. However, during the present survey only 32 of the Mallahs were found to be engaged in cultivation though a sizeable population (176) was working as agricultural labourers. Those who were engaged in other industries have also switched over to agriculture and were working as agricultural labourers in the village and outside the village.

In the case of non-agricultural sectors the industrial growth and development has been almost negligible, rather nil. As the survey shows only 10.9% of total male workers in Mallahi Tola were engaged in non-agricultural activities and no one was engaged in the manufacturing sector. On this non-agricultural front they were engaged in transport (10.04%) and trade and commerce (0.87%). As urban unemployment is also on increase most of them have concentrated on agriculture which has resulted in stagnation. Previously no one from the hamlet was willing to go for work in the nearby Naini Industrial Complex. However, of late many of the young generation offered themselves for the job outside. Some of them were engaged in nearby Naini Industrial Complex like Triveni Structurals, Bharat Pump and Compressors Ltd., G.E.C. and Phulpur Fertilizer Factory. But unfortunately all of them were later on retrenched and now they are very eagerly waiting for re-employment. During the visit to the village some of the ex-employees of these units complained that no efforts are afoot to keep them in employment which would have gone a long way towards the betterment of their lot. For all round rural development the pressure on land has to be eased by opening new avenues

of employment for the people. This could be done by opening small scale household industries for which necessary raw material finance and marketing facilities would have to be provided by the Government authorities through Cooperative Societies or Block Development authorities.

Fishing business has also lost its attraction to the villagers as there is no improvement in the technique of fishing, storage and marketing of the each. This occupation has thus suffered a set-back and has been reduced to a mere catching of fish for self-consumption. During the course of recent group discussion it was reported that in the absence of any systematic efforts of fish-rearing, fishes have also shifted to upstream. This too has caused a set back to fishing business. If it gets the necessary support and encouragement from the authorities this occupation can provide a good source of income to the villagers.

Barring two to three months of rains in a year villagers are engaged in transportation of sand and other commodities by boats which forms their main occupation after agriculture. Small boats are utilised for transportation of persons across the river. This job gets impetus during Magh fair. However, with the increase and development in other means of transport the utility of boat-rowing is diminishing day by day. This traditional occupation of Mallahs of the village needs to be maintained and preserved by providing liberal financial help for building boats, both big and small, which is a costly affair now-a-days.

Very recently it has been found that business of sand transportation has got a big boost. Barring a few very poor families which are unable to afford the maintenance of a boat, all others are trying to be engaged in this business. For transportation of sand they do boat-rowing even to far flung areas upto a distance of 100 to 200 kms. Though this business is yielding a nominal profit at present, yet, this can be augmented. The main handicap is the requisition or manufacture of boat which is very costly. An average size boat for this purpose costs rupees four to five thousands.

On education front the progress during the last decade has been slow. Though people of the village are quite conscious of the utility of education, their poverty and absence of educational institutions in the village has dampened their zeal and spirit for getting their children properly educated. For primary education children are to be sent to the neighbouring village of Nawaba *urf* Nimi Kalan Uparhar and for higher education to Jhusi, Female literacy also presents a very appalling picture. At the time of the survey there was no female literate in the hamlet of Mallahi Tola.

Due to its nearness to Allahabad which has been nucleous of political activities some political awakening is there. The old people seem to take every thing in its stride but the younger generation is unlike their elders and is very critical. Most of the inhabitants of the hamlet are fully conscious of the steps being taken by the Govt. which have a direct bearing on their social, cultural and economic life.

Social conditions have undergone a radical change. Untouchability, though not fully removed, has little impact. People of each caste and creed mix up freely with each other. Old people are, however, still orthodox in their believes and stick to their old values and customs. The younger generation is aware of the changing winds. In absence of proper education, lack of employment opportunities and lack of mass communication with the outside world they have not come out of the village so far. However, they are now frantically in search of jobs to earn their livelihood outside the village as these are not available within the village.

Some changes in the social, economic and religious life of the people of the village, have taken place after the attainment of the Independence of the country when *Gram Sahba* and *Nyaya Panchayat* came into existence. This helped in providing an opportunity to the people to mutually settle their disputes. With the abolition of institution of Zamindari they have been rescued from the tyranny of Zamindars. The Planning and Development Department which is responsible for the execution of the developmental plans, has intensified the welfare activities but the pace of the change is not encouraging. In order to bring about a transformation in the outlook of the people more vigrous efforts will have to be put in so that a spirit of self-reliance and habit of co-operation is inculcated in the minds of the people.

81-L/P(N)1021DCOUP—300—2-5-83—GIPS

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
AGRA		
1.	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi.	(Reg.)
2.	Wedhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines.	(Reg.)
3.	Asa Ram Baldeo Das & Sons. Bagh, Muzaffarnagar	(Rest.)
4.	Barwari Lal Jaic Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)
5.	Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi.	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD		
6.	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road.	(Rest.)
7.	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P. B. No. 163.	(Reg.)
8.	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge.	(Reg.)
9.	Sasta Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kava, Relief Road.	(Rest.)
10.	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath.	(Rest.)
11.	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement Ashram Road, Navrangpura.	(Rest.)
12.	Himanshu Book Co., 10, Mission Market, Nr. Gujarat College.	(Rest.)
13.	Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali.	(Rest.)
14.	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur.	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR		
15.	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	(Rest.)
AJMER		
16.	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate.	(Reg.)
17.	Rajputana Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)
ALIGARH		
18.	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market.	(Reg.)
19.	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market.	(Rest.)
20.	Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate.	(Rest.)

81-L/P(N)1021DCO(U.P.)—10

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
ALLAHABAD		
21.	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road.	(Reg.)
22.	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. 4.	(Reg.)
23.	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road.	(Reg.)
24.	Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
25.	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road.	(Reg.)
26.	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatama Gandhi Marg.	(Rest.)
27.	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony.	(Rest.)
28.	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road.	(Rest.)
29.	S/S A. H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop.	(Reg.)
30.	New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road.	(Reg.)
31.	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.		
32.	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR		
33.	Amar Nath and Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi.	(Reg.)
34.	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh.	(Reg.)
35.	The Book Lovers, Retreat, Hall Bazar.	(Reg.)
ANAND		
36.	Vijaya Stores, Station Road.	(Rest.)
ANANTAPUR		
37.	Sri Vani Stores, Kamla Nagar.	(Rest.)
AURANGABAD		
38.	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad.	(Rest.)
BALLABGARH		
39.	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate.	(Rest.)
BALDEOGHAR		
40.	Bhakat Brothers, S. B. Roy Road.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
BANGALORE		
41.	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P.O.B. No. 1807.	(Reg.)
42.	International Book House P. Ltd., 4 F, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
43.	M.P.P. House, 87, 1st Cross, Gandhinagar.	(Reg.)
44.	Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura.	(Rest.)
45.	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar.	(Reg.)
46.	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.	(Reg.)
47.	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet.	(Reg.)
48.	Atam Stores, 5th Cross, Malleswaram.	(Rest.)
49.	Co ning Man, Residency Road, Bangalore.	(Rest.)
BANSDRONI		
50.	S/S Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24 Parganas.	(Reg.)
BAREILLY		
51.	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar.	(Reg.)
52.	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park.	(Rest.)
BARODA		
53.	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road.	(Rest.)
54.	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Saini, Ambegaonkars Wada, Raopura.	(Rest.)
55.	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda.	(Rest.)
56.	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road.	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA		
57.	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 42 Parganas, W. B.	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR		
58.	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road.	(Reg.)
BHAVANAGAR		
59.	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
BHOPAL		
60.	Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din. Bldg., Sultania Road.	(Reg.)
61.	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Book sellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road.	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR		
62.	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Rest.)
BIJAPUR		
63.	Sh. D. V. Deshpande. Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop : Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk.	(Rest.)
BIKANER		
64.	Bhadaoi Bros., Goga Gate.	(Rest.)
65.	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed. Bazar.	(Rest.)
BOLPUR		
66.	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai P. O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest.)
BOMBAY		
67.	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
68.	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar.	(Reg.)
69.	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	(Reg.)
70.	Current Technical Literature Co., P . Ltd., India House, 1st Floor.	(Reg.)
71.	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street.	(Reg.)
72.	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
73.	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.	(Reg.)
74.	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum.	(Reg.)
75.	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk.	(Reg.)
76.	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street.	(Reg.)
77.	Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd., 190/B, Khetwadi, Main Road.	(Reg.)
78.	World Literature, Pyare Singh, Chug House, Agra Road.	(Rest.)
79.	69-A, International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane Bombay-1.	(Rest.)
80.	Swastik Sales Co., Scienctific & Technical Booksellers, P. B. 6007.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
BOMBAY—*contd.*		
81.	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building.	(Reg.)
82.	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.	(Reg.)
83.	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street.	(Reg.)
84.	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row.	(Reg.)
85.	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Road.	(Reg.)
86.	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam street,	(Rest.)
87.	Asian Trading Co., 310, The Mirabalee P.M. 1505.	(Rest.)
88.	Secretary, Salestax Practitioners Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road.	(Rest.)
89.	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar.	(Reg.)
90.	S/S Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhulabhai Desai Road	(Rest.)
91.	India Book House Subscription Agency, Dr. D. N. Road.	(Rest.)
92.	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
93.	International Publications, P.B. 7170, Kurla.	(Rest.)
94.	International Book Links, Marine Lines.	(Rets.)
95.	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street.	(Reg.)
96.	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Conditioned Market.	(Rest.)
97.	Universal Book Corpn., Dhobi Talao.	(Rest.)
98.	Subscribers Subscription Service, India, 190, Bazar Gate Street.	(Rest.)
CALCUTTA		
99.	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
100.	Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/2, College Street.	(Reg.)
101.	Firm K. L. Mukhopadhya, 6-1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane.	(Reg.)
102.	Oxford Book Stationery , Co., 17, Park Street.	(Reg.)
103.	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension.	(Reg.)
104.	S. C. Sarkar & Sons, P. Ltd., I. C. College.	(Reg.)
105.	S. K. Lahiri & Co., Ltd., College Street.	(Reg.)
106.	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street.	(Reg.)
107.	Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
108.	K. K. Roy, 55, Bariahat Road, P. B. No. 10210.	(Rest.)
109.	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street.	(Reg.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	CALCUTTA—*contd.*	
110.	Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres.	(Reg.)
111.	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue.	(Reg.)
112.	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane.	(Rest.)
113.	S. Bhattacharya & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street.	(Rest.)
114.	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhash Road.	(Rest.)
115.	P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane.	(Reg.)
116.	Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street.	(Rest.)
117.	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
118.	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street.	(Rest.)
119.	Sushanta Kr. De, 32-C, Gopal Boral Street.	(Rest.)
120.	K. P. Bagche, 286, B. B. Ganguli Street.	(Reg.)
121.	Overseas Publications, 14, Hare Street.	(Rest.)
122.	A. G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane.	(Rest.)
123.	Das Book Agency, 4, Seth Bagan Road.	(Rest.)
124.	Book Corporation, 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	(Rest.)
	CALICUT	
125.	Touring Book Stall, Court Road.	(Rest.)
	CHANDIGARH	
126.	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22D.	(Reg.)
127.	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22B.	(Reg.)
128.	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22.	(Reg.)
129.	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D.	(Reg)
130.	English Book Shop, 14, Sector 22-D.	(Rest.)
131.	Jain General House, Sector No. 77-72(2), 17-D.	(Reg.)
132.	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C.	(Reg.)
133.	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5 Sec. 17-D.	(Rest.)
134.	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82 , Sec. 17-D.	(Rest.)
135.	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B.	(Rest.)
	COIMBATORE	
136.	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street.	(Reg.)
137.	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Post Office Road.	(Rest.)
138.	Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar.	(Res.)
139.	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
CUTTACK		
140.	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack.	(Reg.)
141.	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad.	(Rest.)
142.	New Students Store.	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN		
143.	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.	(Reg.)
144.	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
145.	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.	(Reg.)
146.	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market.	(Rest.)
147.	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road.	(Rest.)
148.	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
DELHI		
149.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
150.	Bahri Bros., 243. Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
151.	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General) Agency Delhi Ahata Kedara, Chamellian Road.	(Reg.)
152.	Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-110009.	(Reg.)
153.	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
154.	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
155.	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
156.	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
157.	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate.	(Reg.)
158.	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
159.	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)
160.	Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
161.	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills.	(Reg.)
162.	Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi.	(Reg.)
163.	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg.	(Reg.)
164.	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market.	(Reg.)
165.	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
166.	Amar Hindi Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
DELHI—*contd.*		
167.	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
168.	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar).	(Rest.)
169.	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
170.	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
171.	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran.	(Rest.)
172.	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
173.	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
174.	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Daryaganj-110006.	(Reg.)
175.	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
176.	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate.	(Rest.)
177.	Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
178.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
179.	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony.	(Reg.)
180.	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines.	(Rest.)
181.	University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
182.	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound.	(Reg.)
183.	Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Roop Nagar.	(Reg.)
184.	Educational Book Agency (India), 5-D, Kamla Nagar.	(Reg.)
185.	D. K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar.	(Reg.)
186.	Hindustan Book Agencies (India). 17-UB Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
187.	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura.	(Rest.)
188.	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari.	(Regular)
189.	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri.	(Reg.)
190.	Indian Documentation Service. Ansari Road.	(Rest.)
191.	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar.	(Rest.)
192.	Standard Booksellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan.	(Reg.)
193.	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi.	(Reg.)
194.	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings.	(Reg.)
195.	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
DEORIA		
195.	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria(U.P.)	(Rest.)
DHANBAD		
197.	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26.	(Rest.)
DHARWAR		
198.	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road.	(Rest.)
199.	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road.	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM		
200.	Pai & Co., Broadway.	(Rest.)
ERODE		
201.	Kumaran Book Depot.	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT.		
202.	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road.	Reg.)
GAUHATI		
203.	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
204.	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road.	(Rest.)
GAYA		
205.	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Buddha Marg.	(Regular)
206.	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road.	(Rest.)
GHAZIABAD		
207.	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, G. T. Road.	(Rest.)
208.	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar.	(Reg.)
GOA		
209.	Singhal's Book House, P. O. B. No. 70, Near the Church.	(Rest.)
GURGAON		
210.	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi.	(Rest.)
GUNTUR		
211.	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta.	(Reg.)
GWALIOR		
212.	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar.	(Reg.)
213.	Titar Bros., Sarafa.	(Rest.)
214	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar.	(Regular)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
GWALIOR—*contd.*		
215.	M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar.	(Rest.)
216.	Grover Law House, Near High Court Gali.	(Rest.)
217.	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road.	(Rest.)
218.	Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar.	(Regular)
HARDWAR		
219.	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan, Brahampuri.	(Rest.)
HATHRAS		
220.	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road.	(Rest.)
221.	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hathras.	(Rest.)
HUBLI		
222.	Parvaji's Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD		
223.	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul.	(Reg.)
224.	Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69 Gharkaman.	(Rest.)
225.	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	(Reg.)
226.	Labour Law Publication, 873, Sultan Bazar.	(Reg.)
227.	Asia Law House, Opp. High Court.	(Regular)
228.	Book Links Corporation, Naryanagoda.	(Reg.)
INDORE		
229.	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
230.	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura.	(Rest.)
231	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace.	(Reg.)
232.	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazar.	(Reg.)
233.	Vinay Pustak Bhandar.	(Rest.)
JABALPUR		
234.	Modern Book House, 286 Jawahargani.	(Reg.)
235.	Popular Law House, Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rets.)
236.	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt.	(Rest.)
JAIPUR		
237.	India Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza.	(Rest.)
238.	Dominion Law Depot, Shah Bldg., S. M. Highway, P. B. No. 23.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
JAIPUR—*contd.*		
239.	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajaijka Rasta.	(Rest.)
240.	University Book House, Choura Rasta.	(Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY		
241.	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishes, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema.	(Reg.)
244.	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Reg.)
243.	Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway.	(Reg.)
244.	Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar.	(Rest.)
245.	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Rest.)
246.	Best Book Co., S. M. S. Highway.	(Rest.)
247.	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Reg.)
248.	Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur.	(Reg.)
JAMMU TAWI		
249.	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow.	(Reg.)
JAMNAGAR		
250.	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road.	(Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR		
251.	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd., P. B. No. 78.	(Reg.)
252.	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith.	(Reg.)
253.	Sanyal Bros., Book Sellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road.	(Rest.)
254.	Sukhey Trading Co., Diagonal Road.	(Rest.)
JEYPORE		
255.	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
JHANSI		
256.	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad.	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (RAJ.)		
257.	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra.	(Reg.)
JODHPUR		
258.	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar.	(Reg.)
259.	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents.	(Reg.)
260.	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate.	(Reg.)
261.	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
JULLUNDUR		
262.	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY		
263.	University Publishers, Railway Road.	(Rest.)
264.	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G. T. Road.	(Rest.)
KANPUR		
265.	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall.	(Reg.)
266.	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park.	(Reg.)
267.	Universal Book Stall, The Mall.	(Reg.)
268.	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines.	(Rest.)
269.	Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines.	(Rest.)
KAPSAN		
270.	Parkasthan Parasara,, 1/90, Namdar Niwas Azad Marg.	(Reg.)
KHURDA		
271.	Kitab Mahal, Khurda (Distt. Puri)	(Rest.)
KOLHAPUR		
272.	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road.	(Rest.)
KUMTA		
273.	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara).	(Reg.)
KURSEONG		
274.	Ashoke Brothers, Darjeeling.	(Rest.)
LUCKNOW		
275.	Balkrishna Book Co., B-12-A, Nirala Nagar.	(Reg.)
276.	Brithis Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj.	(Reg.)
277.	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road.	(Reg.)
278.	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P. B. 154.	(Reg.)
279.	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road.	(Rest.)
280.	Civil & Military Education Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar.	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA		
281.	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar.	(Reg.)
282.	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road.	(Rest.)
283.	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar.	(Reg.)
284.	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
MADRAS		
285.	Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Egmoregore.	(Reg.)
286.	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Blg. Street, Triplicane.	(Reg.)
287.	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384.	(Reg.)
288.	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street.	(Reg.)
289.	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road.	(Reg.)
290.	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sajurama Chetty Street.	(Rest.)
291.	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road.	(Rest.)
292.	The Rex Trading Co., P. B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street.	(Rest.)
293.	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicane.	(Rest.)
294.	Swamy Publishers, P. B. 2468.	(Rest.)
295.	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore.	(Rest.)
296.	Sangam Publishers, 11, S. C. Street.	(Rest.)
MADURAI		
297.	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road.	(Rest.)
MANDSAUR		
298.	Nahata Bros., Book Sellers & Stationers.	(Rest.)
MANGALORE		
299.	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail.	(Rest.)
MANIPUR		
300.	P. C. Jain & Co., Imphal.	(Rest.)
MEERUT		
301.	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank.	(Reg.)
302.	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar.	(Reg.)
303.	Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank.	(Reg.)
304.	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market.	(Rest.)
MHOW CANTT.		
305.	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street.	(Rest.)
MORADABAD		
306.	Rama Book Depot, Station Road.	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI		
307.	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
MUZAFFARNAGAR		
308.	B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura.	(Reg.)
309.	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market.	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR		
310.	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate.	(Rest.)
MYSORE		
311.	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle.	(Reg.)
312.	People Book House, Opp. Gagan Mohan Palace.	(Reg.)
313.	Geeta Book House, New State Circle.	(Reg.)
NADIAD		
314.	R. S. Desai, Station Road.	(Rest.)
NAGPUR		
315.	Western Book Depot, Residency Road.	(Reg.)
316.	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, near All India Radio Square.	(Rest.)
NANITAL		
317.	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar.	(Reg.)
NEW DELHI		
318.	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
319.	Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
320.	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circuls.	(Reg.)
321.	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. B. No. 328.	(Reg.)
322.	Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
323.	Jayana Book Depot, P. B. No. 2505, Karol Bahg.	(Reg.)
324.	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath, P. O. Box No. 553.	(Reg.)
325.	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.	(Reg.)
326.	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.	(Reg.)
327.	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. P. B. No. 96, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
328.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House.	(Reg.)
329.	People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road.	(Reg.)
330.	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore). 16/B, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
331.	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
332.	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar.	(Reg.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
NEW DELHI—*Contd.*		
333.	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road.	(Reg.)
334.	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
335.	United Book Agency, 29-1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
336.	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath.	(Reg.)
337.	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh.	(Rest.)
338.	N. C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
339.	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar.	(Rest.)
340.	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony.	(Rest.)
341.	Subhas Book Dept., Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri.	(Rest.)
342.	The Secy., Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road.	(Rest.)
343.	Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/151, Subhas Nagar.	(Rest.)
344.	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus.	(Rest.)
345.	Navrang, R. B-7, Inderpuri.	(Rest.)
346.	Commercial Contacts (India) Subhas Nagar.	(Rest.)
347.	A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan.	(Rest.)
348.	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road.	(Regular)
349.	S. Chand & Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., Ram Nagar.	(Rest.)
350.	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
351.	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajendar Nagar.	(Rest.)
352.	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
353.	Hukam Chand & Sons , 3226, Ranjit Nagar.	(Rest.)
354.	Star Publications (Pvt.) Ltd., 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road.	(Rest.)
355.	Indian Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
356.	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Das Marg.	(Regular)
357.	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber.	(Rest.)
358.	Jain Brothers, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
PALGHAT		
359.	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet.	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
PATNA		
360.	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
361.	J. N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
362.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
363.	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
364.	Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY		
365.	Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplix.	(Rest.)
POONA		
366.	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana.	(Reg.)
367.	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
368.	Saraswat, 1321/1, J. M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay Poona Road.	(Regular)
369.	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana.	(Reg.)
370.	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chal, Near Appa Balwant Chowk.	(Reg.)
371.	Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Peth.	(Rest.)
372.	Secy., Bharat Itihasa Samshodhan Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Peth.	(Rest.)
373.	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Peth.	(Rest.)
PRAYAG		
374.	Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj.	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI		
375.	Meenakshi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street.	(Rest.)
376.	P. N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road.	(Reg.)
PUNALUR		
377.	M. I. Abraham (Kerala).	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRY		
378.	Panchayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate.	(Rest.)
RAJKOT		
379.	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agency.	(Reg.)
380.	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros., B. B. Street.	(Rest.)
381.	Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No. 1, behind S.B.I.	(Rest.)
RAIPUR		
382.	Pustak Partisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)

Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
RANCHI		
383.	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar.	(Reg.)
REWARI		
384.	Tika Ram Singh Lal.	(Rets.)
ROHTAK		
385.	National Book House, Civil Road.	(Rest.)
ROORKEE		
386.	Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road.	(Rest.)
SANGRUR		
387.	Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhurigate.	(Rest.)
388.	Gandhi Marg, Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.)	(Rest.)
SAUGAR		
389.	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers.	(Rest.)
SECUNDERABAD		
390.	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street.	(Reg.)
391.	Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal.	(Rest.)
SHILLONG		
392.	Allied Publications, 13, Oak Lands.	(Rest.)
SHOLAPUR		
393.	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road.	(Rest.)
SILIGURI		
394.	N. B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road.	(Rest.)
SIMLA		
395.	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall.	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI		
396.	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street.	(Rest.)
SOLAN		
397.	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218, Rajgarh Road.	(Regular)
SURAT		
398.	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.	(Reg)
399.	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines.	(Rest.)
400.	B. P. Traders, Bhasia Building.	(Rest.)
TEZPUR		
401.	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam.	(Rest.)

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Station & Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
TIRUPATI		
402.	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony.	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY		
403.	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhas Chandra Bose Road.	(Regular)
TIRUCHIRAPALLY		
404.	Shri Vidya.	(Rest.)
TRIPURA		
405.	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers.	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM		
406.	International Book Depot, Main Road.	(Rest.)
407.	Raddiar Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4	(Rest.)
408.	Bhagya Enterprises, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
409.	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivandrum.	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN		
410.	K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road.	(Rest.)
411.	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V. E. Road.	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR		
412.	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College.	(Rest.)
413.	Jagdish & Co.	(Rest.)
UJJAIN		
414.	Rama Bros., 41, Mallipura.	(Rest.)
ULHASNAGAR		
415.	Raj Book Service.	(Rest.)
VARANASI		
416.	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P. B. No. 8.	(Reg.)
417.	Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka.	(Reg.)
418.	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, Chowk.	(Reg.)
419.	Globe Book Centre, P. O. Hindu University.	(Rest.)
420.	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati Chowk.	(Rest.)
VELLORE		
421.	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers.	(Reg.)
VIJAYAWADA		
422.	Visalndhra Publishing House.	(Rest.)
VIZAGAPATAM		
423.	Gupta Bros. (Books), Vizia Building, Main Road.	(Rest.)
424.	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co-op. Stores.	(Rest.)
WARDHA		
425.	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market.	(Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal Unit No. 21, Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (Phone No. 343708).
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, K. S. Roy Road, Calcutta (Phone No. 23-3813).
3. Sales Counter, Publications Branch, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi (Phone No. 372081).
4. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C.B.R. Building, New Delhi.
5. Govt. of India Book Depot, Ground Floor, New C.G.O. Building, Marine Lines, Bombay-20.

S & R AGENTS

1. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of C & I, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.)
5. Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj.)
7. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panim.
9. The Director, Govt. Press, Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I., Industrial Extension Centre, Udhen, Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhawan Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Empolyment Exchange, Jhabua.
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam, Govt. B. D., Gauhati.
18. The Officer-in-Change, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
20. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. The Officer-in-Charge, S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda.
22. The Officer-in-Charge, S. I. S. I. Habra, Tabaluri, 24-Parganas.
23. The Officer-in-Charge, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.

24. The Officer-in-Charge, S. I. S. I. Chrontenning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/1, North Topsi Road, Calcutta-46.
25. The O. I/S. S. I. S. O. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. The O. I/S. S. I. S. I., Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P. O. Burnapur, 24-Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Compaines, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chietty Street, *P. B. 1530*, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Bldg., Ahmedabad.
35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M. P.).

NEW DELHI

36. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam.
38. The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Building, P. O. Box No. 334, Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg., Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg. Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahita Depot (State Book Depot), Lucknow.
47. Supdt., Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
49. Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt., Govt. Stationery Stores and Pubs., P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.
51. Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52. Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa.

55. Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
57. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt., State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
60. The Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sabha, Bangalore-1I
61. Supdt., Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim. Goa.
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop), Sindh (M. P).
65. The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur. Calcutta.
66. The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi.
69. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I&E. Madras Harbour, Madras.
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.
73. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botawala Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports & Exports, I-B-14-P, Poncicherry.
76. Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I. Sahakar Bhawan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.
77. The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Near Forest, P. O. Dehradun.
78. The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Deputy Director (S. D.), Esplanade, East Calcutta.
80. The Director, Govt. of India, S. I. S. I., Ministry of I. & S. Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.
81. The Govt. Epigraphist for India.
82. The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., Extension Centre, Varanasi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84. The Asstt. Director (Admn.), Office of the Directorate of Supplies & Disposals, Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of I. & B., Ministry of International Trade, Madras.

86. The Dy. Controller of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Marcantile Marine Deptt., Calcutta.
88. The Director, S.I.S.I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
89. The Director, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
91. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam.
92. The Asstt. Director Govt. Stationery Book Depot, Aurangabad.
93. The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment Officer, Talcher.
95. The Director of Inspection, Directorate G. S. & Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commiessioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I. & Supply (Deptt. of Industry), Cuttack.
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna.
102. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
103. The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.I.M. Road, Jaipur.
104. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105. National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
106. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
107. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
109. The Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore-1.
110. The Principal Publications Officer Standing Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology, UGC Building, New Delhi.
111. The Officer I/C, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.
112. The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.
113. Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi.
114. Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta.
115. Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay.
116. Controller of Aerodromes, Madras.
117. The Registrar, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
118. The Land & Development Officer, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, W.H. & D., Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
119. Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.
120. Registrar-General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.
121. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.

122. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, G. S. Road, Ulubari, Gauhati-7.
123. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.
124. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
125. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.
126. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.
127. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19, Karan, Nagar, Srinagar.
128. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.
129. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2.
130. The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sportt. Road, Bombay-1 (BR).
131. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.
132. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
133. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shant-Nagar, Bangalore-1.
134. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland Kohima.
135. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chowk, Cuttack-1
136. The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh.
137. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.
138. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
139. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura. Durga Bari, West Compound, Agartala.
140. The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6, Park Road, Lucknow.
141. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British India Street, 10th Floor, Calcutta-1.
142. The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
143. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh.
144. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Ranaji.
145. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6.
146. The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.
147. The Director of Census Operations, L. M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.
148. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry, Madras 10, Poes Garden, Madras.
149. The Director of Census Operations, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

150. The Director of Social Science Documentation Centre, New Delhi.
151. The District Employment Officer, Distt. Employment Exchange, Malappuram (Kerala State).
152. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise & Customs Shillong.
153. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, I.D.O. Div., Visakhapatnam.
154. The Asstt. Collector, (Hqrs.) Central Excise, Hyderabad.
155. The Public Relations Officer, Collectorate of Customs New Custom House, Bombay-1.
156. The Divisional Officer, Collectorate of Central Excise, Integrated Division, Jabalpur.
157. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Collectorate of Central Excise, Madhya Pradesh & Vidarbha, Nagpur-440 001.
158. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.) of Central Excise, Guntur (A.P.)
159. The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Ernakulam Division, Ernakulam, Cochin-11.
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