CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

PART X-C

Series 8

Jammu and Kashmir

Survey report on village

ZACHALDARA

(A village re-study)

(Tehsil Handwara, District Kupwara)

Report
by

H.L. Kalla

(Deputy Director, Census Operations)
Jammu & Kashmir

Supervised
by
Abdul Gani

(Joint Director, Census Operations)
Jammu & Kashmir

FOREWORD

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

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

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

By the time of 1971 Census, it was envisaged that the socio-economic life of the people especially of villages would show perceptible changes under the impact of Five Year Plans. It was, therefore, decided to undertake a re-study of some of the villages which had been surveyed in connection with the 1961 Census to understand the manner and direction in which the Indian villages are changing under the influence of different developmental inputs. The main focus of this study, apart from probing into the patterns of change taking place in the life cycle events and economic pursuits, was to question penetratingly into matters relating to availability of amenities and services in the villages covered under these studies,attitude and opinion of the villagers in regard to education, health care activities and attitude, awareness and acceptance of family planning methods. In short, the study was aimed at to bring to relief the socio-economic processes taking place in the rural environment under the influence of planned development as well as industrialisation and urbanisation.

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

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

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

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

The present report is based on a re-study conducted on the village Zachaldara by the Directorate of Census Operations Jammu & Kashmir.

I take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues in the Directorate for the efforts taken by them for bringing out this publication.

New Delhi,
Dated the
1st of June, 1988

V.S.VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

In the last few decades the Census in India has been giving increasing attention to the presentation of village statistics. However, an innovative dimension was added to the work of Census taking during 1961. It was to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh and blood accounts of social structure and social change. A cross-section of some villages was surveyed in every State with a view to finding out on the basis of personal observations, 'how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where'.

In Jammu and Kashmir the monographs based on such type studies were brought out in respect of Sudhmahadev, Parole, Sukral, Khanaid, Agral, Zachaldara, Matta, Katra, Telian, Mattan, Aishmuqam & Kharboo.

The focus of study in these villages was material, cultural, social and economic traits like, settlement patterns, housetypes, diet, dress, ornaments, foot-wear, furniture, storing vessels, common means of transport of goods and passengers, domestication of animals & birds, availability of markets for the goods produced in cottage industries, religious customs, festivals and fairs etc. The study was further enriched by pictorial and graphic documentation of most of these traits.

The monographs were well received giving the reader a feel of what was happening and how fast to those villages which had fewer reasons to choose change and more to remain lodged in the past and how the more normal villages were changing.

Encouraged by the general interest arroused by the 1961 village monographs all over India, the social studies division in the office of Registrar General, India decided to pick up some of these village in each State and Union-territory for re-study as an ancillary work of the 1981 Census so as to find out what changes and to what extent had been registered over these twenty years in these villages in the social, cultural and economic traits of people as a result of the over-all process of socio-economic development and change generated by legislative measures, welfare policies and programmes persued by the Government. In Jammu & Kashmir two villages viz; Sudhmahadev and Zachaldara were selected for the re-study.

The present monograph pertains to Zachaldara village which, as a mark of significance, was under the tutelage of a feudal over-lord called 'Raja' until the popularly representative government took office in the State in 1947. This change of political power gave a new direction and out-look to the socio-economic structure and life in the villages and Zachaldara was selected only to guage how far such transformation had become a reality.

Two types of schedules viz; *village Schedule and Household Schedule* were canvassed in the field. In the *village schedule*, different features of developmental data relating to the selected village were collected from various government, semi-government and private agencies and the *Household Schedule* was canvassed amongst a sample of 100 households.

The report attempts to present an analysis of the data so collected as also that thrown up by the Censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981 pertaining to the village. The whole process of collection of field

data relating to the *Household Schedule* was beset with response errors due to initial hesitation and reservation of respondents which took repeated persuasive efforts on the part of the survey team to overcome to the extent possible. The reader will, therefore, do well to bear with these inherent obstacles faced in the course of the survey.

I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to Shri V.S.Verma, Registrar General, India who by constant monitoring and review of the progress evinced keen interest in seeing the report out. I am also indebited to Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General (SS), Shri M.K.Jain, Senior Research Officer and the staff of the S.S. Division in the Registrar General's Office for the assistance and guidance rendered by them by way of scrutiny and technical comments on the frame of survey and presentation of the results.

In our Directorate the field investigation was led by Shri T.P. Singh, Investigator who was assisted by a team of Statistical Assistants, Computers and Assistant Compilers whose contribution has been acknowledged elsewhere. The compilation of the initial draft was entrusted to Shri Gh. Ghaws Qadri, Computer which was further revised by Shri Syed Kamal-ud-Din Kamili, Investigator with the assistance of S/Shri G.M. Din Kalloo, Statistical Asstt. Basharat Ahmed and B.A. Shora, Computers and M.L. Jotshi, Assistant Compiler. I owe them all my thanks.

The charts, sketches and maps incorporated in the report were prepared by the staff of the Mapping Unit to whom also my thanks are due.

I must also put on record my thanks to Shri H.L. Kalla Deputy Director, Census Operations for finalizing the report as also for designing its cover design and get up.

Srinagar,
Dated the 22nd March, 1989

ABDUL GANI
JOINT DIRECTOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Field Investigations

Shri T.P. Singh	Investigator	(Overall supervision)
Shri M.A. Wani	Statistical Assistant	
Shri M.S. Wani	"	
Shri Roshan Lal	"	
Shri B.A. Shora	Computor	
Shri M.L. Jotshi	Assistant Compiler	
Shri A.H. Bhat	"	

Tabulation & Scrutiny of field data etc.

Shri S. Kamal-ud-Din Kamili,	Investigator	(Monitoring and Overall Supervision)
Shri T.P.Singh	"	
Shri M.A. Wani	Statistical Assistant	
Shri M.S. Wani	"	
Shri Roshan Lal	"	
Shri G.M.Din kalloo	"	
Shri B.A. Shora	Computor	
Shri M.Y. Zargar	Assistant Compiler	
Shri M.L. Jotshi	"	
Shri A.H. Bhat	"	

Initial Report

Shri Gh. Ghaws Qadri	Computor

Revision & Recasting of Report

Shri S.Kamal-ud-Din Kamili	Investigator (Monitoring & supervision)
Shri G.M. Din Kalloo,	Statistical Assistant
Shri Basharat Ahmad	Computor
Shri B.A. Shora	Computor
Shri V.K. Moza	Computor
Shri M.L. Jotshi	Assistant Compiler

Report Typing

Shri Picha Bakshi	Jr. Stenographer
Shri Mohd. Ramzan Bhat	Lower Division Clerk
Shri M. Siraj-ud-Din	Asstt. Compiler
Shri M.R. Jan	Asstt. Compiler

Preparation of cover-design, charts, photographs etc.

Shri Masood Ahmad	Cartographer
Shri A.M. Shagoo	Artist
Shri Ab. Qayoom Sheerwani	Draftsman
Shri V.K. Punjabi	Draftsman

CONTENTS

	Page No.
Foreword	i-ii
Preface	iii-iv
Acknowledgements	v-vi
Village at a Glance	X
List of Photographs	XI

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER-I 1-20

Centres of administration, Administration facilities available to villager, Statutory Panchayat, Tourist attraction, Nature of terrain and climate, Transport and communication, Demographic trend, Level of development, Outstanding events development of the area during the decade, Reasons for the selection of village for study in 1968 and re-study in 1986, Residential pattern, Amenities Available, Religious places, Flora and fauna, Ethnic composition and settlement history, A general feel of the village.

CHAPTER-II SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS 23-38

Population growth, Primary Census Abstract data, Marital Status, Literacy, working force, Non-workers, population control measures, Disease, Sanitation and hygienic habits, Migration, Seasonal Migration.

CHAPTER-III ECONOMY 39-58

Economic resources, Land use, Land holdings, Agriculture, Cropping pattern, Tools and implements in agricultural use, Engagement of hired labour, Out-turn of principal crops, Marketing of agricultural produce, Forestry and Fishing, Animal Husbandry and Poultry, Trade & Commerce, Industries, Place of work by occupation and mode of transport, Income & expenditure, Indebtedness, Role of Bank, Employment depth, Un-employment, Transfer of land.

CHAPTER-IV SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE 59-76

House-type, Dress and ornament, Household goods, Furniture, Luxury Goods, Food and Drinks, Household composition, Social relations, Birth, Marriage,

Death, Religion, Leisure and Recreation, Administrative, Development and other social organisations, Functioning of panchayats, Influential and prestigious persons in the village, Factions and clique, Political parties and awareness, voting behaviour, Range of contact, knowledge, Attitude and opinion about important matters.

CHAPTER-V **77-78**
CONCLUSION

TABLES **79-172**

List of Appendix tables

Table No.	Particulars	Page No.
1.	Distribution of members classified by Age, Sex and Relationship to Head of Household where head is male/female.	71-80
2.	Distribution of Households & Population classified by Religion Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex.	81
3.	Distribution of Households classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community & Mother Tongue of Head of Household.	82
4.	Distribution of Households classified by number of members & age of Head of Household.	83
5.	Distribution of Households classified by Number of members and Migration status and Place of last residence of Head of Household.	83
6.	Distribution of Households classified by Number of members & Migration status of Head of Household and last residence of stay of any member of the household who has stayed the longest at the present residence.	84
7.	Distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members to head of Household and Migration status (by place of birth) of head of household.	85
8.	Distribution of households classified by type and occupation of Head of the household.	86-87
9.	Number of persons by Age, Sex & religion who are studying/not studying in educational institutions.	88
10.	Number of persons by Age, Sex and Studying in educational institutions by occupation of Head of Household.	89-90
11.	Distribution of Population classified by Age, Sex and Educational level.	98-99
12.	Distribution of population by Broad Age group, Sex, Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level.	100-115
13.	Distribution of Households classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household and Average Educational score.	116
14.	Distribution of workers and non-workers classified by Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Broad Age-group.	118-119

		Page No.
15.	Distribution of workers and non-workers by Migration status with reference to last residence Broad Age-group and Sex.	120-121
16.	Distribution of Non-workers by Sex, Age & Type of Activity.	122
17.	Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females of the village classified by Religion & Caste/Tribe/Community.	123
18.	Employment status of workers classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community.	124-125
19.	Age at first marriage as related to present age.	126
20.	Average age at marriage as related to sex, educational level & time of marriage.	127
21.	Widow/Widower-re-marriage by age of becoming Widow/Widower & Caste/Tribe/ Community.	128
22.	Type of Houses of selected Household classified by Religion & Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.	129
23.	Households classified by duration of stay of Head of Household in present residence and per capita floor space.	130
24.	Households classified by occupation of Head of Household and per capita floor space.	132-135
25.	Year and cost of construction and present value of houses with reference to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.	136-139
26	Households classified by number of members, No. of rooms occupied by Religion Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.	140-143
27.	Availability of Amenities classified by occupation of Head of Household.	144-148
28.	Availability of Amenities classified by Religion Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.	149-152
29.	Material of which utensils are made classified by Religion and Cast/Tribe/Community & Migration Status (Migrant or Non-migrant) with reference to place of Last residence of Head of the Household.	153-155

		Page No.
30.	Use of light and fuel classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration status with reference of place of Last residence of Head of Household.	156
31.	Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods, classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household.	157
32.	Important Tools and Equipments for Agriculture/Horticulture as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.	158-159
33.	Nature of Marriage payment received by Household in case of Male classified by occupation of Groom.	160
34.	Expectation about occupation of Son, as related to occupation of informant.	161
35.	Expectation about occupation of Daughter as related to occupation of informant.	162
36.	Desirable number of sons & daughters reported by married persons classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community & Education.	164-165
37.	Transfer of land by year, Mode of Transfer, Reason and Terms.	166
38.	Crop production, consumption and marketing classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community.	167-170
39.	Collection of forest produce, Hunting & collection of Fuel wood classified by category of member of Household undertaking the activity.	171

LIST OF PHOTOGRPAHS

CHAPTER I

Sl. No.	Caption	At the End of the Chapter
1.	Main Road leading to village	"
2.	"Tonga" Horse driven cart for passenger service	"
3.	"Raida Horse" driven cart for transportation of goods	"
4.	Block Education Officer's Office	"
5.	Naib Tehsildar's Office	"
6.	Primary Health Centre	"
7.	Govt. Secondary School	"
8.	Embroidery Centre of J&K Handicrafts	"
9.	Women folk of the village collecting drinking water from the public tap	"
10.	Kamraj Rural Bank	"
11.	A grove of poplar trees	"
12.	Packing of fruits	"
13.	Shrine of Hazrat Peer Dastgeer Sahib	"
14.	Village Mosque	"

CHAPTER III

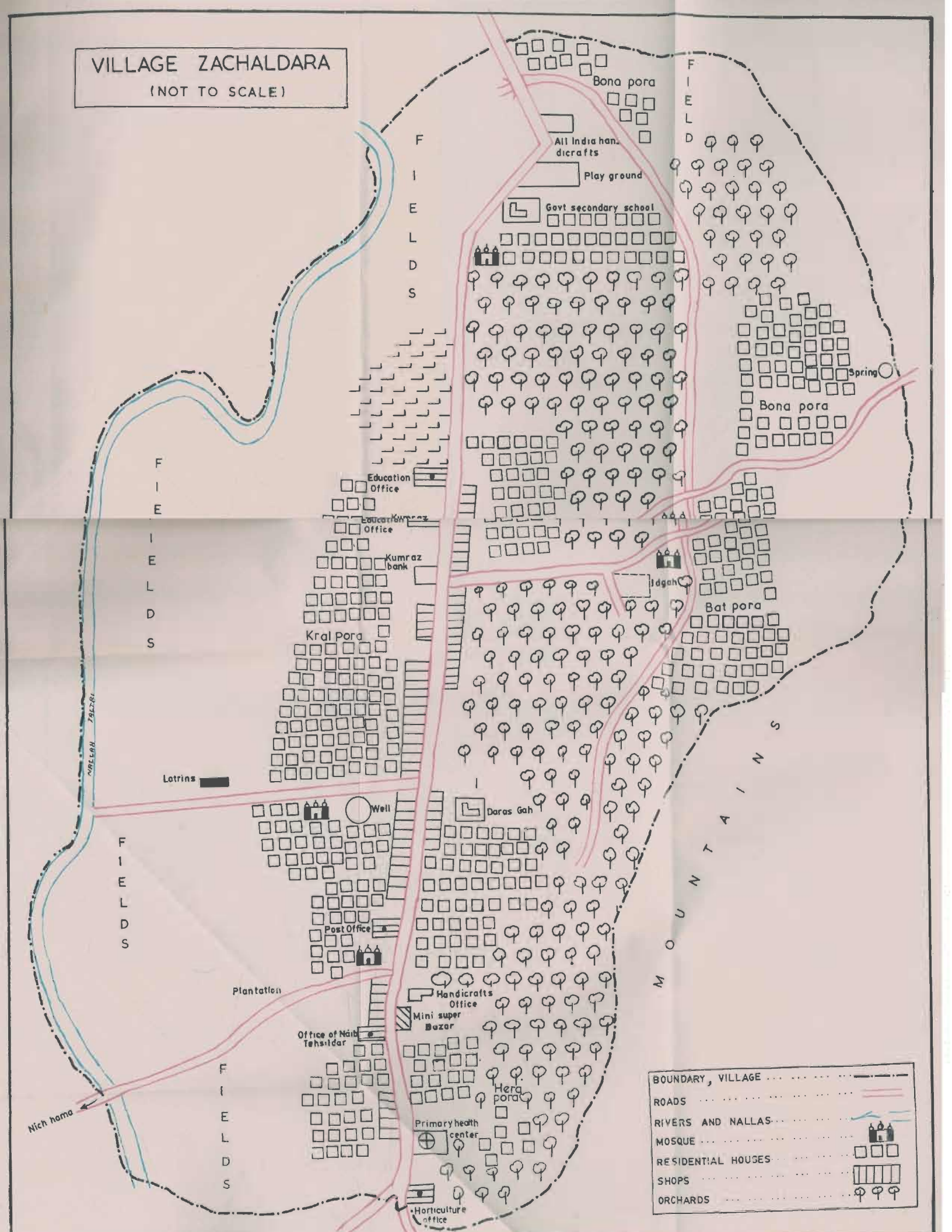
15.	Sifting of paddy	"
16.	Husking of maize	"
17.	Villagers displaying various agricultural implements	"
18.	Ploughing of fields	"
19.	Talloring shop	"
20.	Grocery shop	"
21.	Brick Kiln	"

CHAPTER IV

22.	A Modern House	"
23.	Former Raja's Palace	"
24.	Village view—house type	"
25.	Traditional & modern female dress	"
26.	Traditional and modern male dress	"
27.	Kitchen and Kitchenware	"

Maps & Charts

		Page No.
1.	Village map	
2.	Growth of Population, 1961, 191 & 1981	3
3.	Population by Sex, 1961-1981	21
4.	Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital States (1986 Survey)	26
5.	Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital States (1968 Survey)	27
6.	Industrial classification of population 1961-81	41


VILLAGE ZACHALDARA
(NOT TO SCALE)
Bona pora
All India handicrafts
Play ground
Govt secondary school
Spring
Bona pora
Education Office
Education Office
Kumraz bank
Idgah
Bat pora
Kral Pora
Latrins
Well
Daras Gah
Post Office
Plantation
Handicrafts Office
Mini super Bazar
Office of Naib Tehsildar
Hera pora
Primary health center
Horticulture office
Nich hama
FIELDS
MOUNTAINS
BOUNDARY, VILLAGE
ROADS
RIVERS AND NALLAS
MOSQUE
RESIDENTIAL HOUSES
SHOPS
ORCHARDS

CHAPTER - I

Introduction

At the 1981 Census, District Kupwara was carved out of Handwara, Kupwara & Karnah tehsils which earlier formed parts of Baramula district. Village Zachaldara forms now a constituent village of newly carved-out district of Kupwara. The district Kupwara was formed by transfer of 15 villages from tehsil Kupwara into the jurisdiction of Handwara tehsil whereas Kupwara annexed 8 villages from Karnah tehsil. With the notification of these jurisdictional changes, village Zachaldara formed one of the 198 villages of Handwara tehsil in 1981 Census. However, Handwara tehsil has continuously been part of the biggest tehsils of 'Kamraj' territory.

Before 1948, village Zachaldara (now called as Poshwan) was the headquarters of one of the principal Rajas of Bumboo dynasty whose jagirs extended to a large number of villages in tehsil Handwara. The inhabitants of these villages were required to pay land revenue dues to the Jagirdars as assessed at the settlement rates. The Rajas owned large chunk of lands which were cultivated by their tenents in lieu of a meagre share of crops.

The introduction of the big landed estates abolition act of 1950 decreed that the cultivable lands in excess of 182 kanals (22.75 acres) owned by a person should be distributed among those whose holdings were of uneconomic size or who had been working as agricultural labourers only. It also envisaged no compensation for the owners in lieu of the areas exceeding the ceiling of 182 kanals. This act had a far reaching effect on the economic and social conditions of the people inhabiting the villages which fell within the jurisdictions of jagirs. Zachaldara is one such village and was, therefore, brought under the purview of the village study in 1961 for making an assessment of socio-economic changes brought about by the agrarian reforms.

The village is situated at a distance of 83 kms. from Srinagar city, the summer capital of the state. It is bounded in the north and south by dense forests, in the east by village Trak Pora and in the west by villages Sultan Pora, Ahgam and Warapora. Nallah Talri flanks its western borders and separates it from other adjoining villages. Its tehsil headquarters is situated at Handwara which is just 10 kms. away from the village.

A number of business establishments are situated on the either side of village road. A few of them have come up recenty. All these shops deal in the sale of bakery, medicine, grocery, food grains, cosmetics and other essential commodities required for daily use. Commodities not available for sale in the local markets are however, obtained from Handwara town. Besides, the villagers also conduct their marketing in Baramula, Sopore and Srinagar urban centres during their attendance in courts or participation in religious festivals.

Zachaldara is one of the villages belonging to district Kupwara. The district was carved out of erstwhile Baramula district in July, 1979 in keeping with the State Government's policies of ensuring speedy and comprehensive development of backward areas. Under the re-organised district set-up it is the sixth district of Kashmir region by way of its population size. It is constituted of three tehsils namely Handwara, Karnah and Kupwara.

The total population of district Kupwara as recorded at the 1981 Census is 328,473 persons distributed among 365 inhabited villages whereas its 4 villages are uninhabited. In the north the district is bounded by Ladakh region, the north-west portion is bordered by the Line of Actual Control while its southern portion is bounded by portions of Baramula district. It has a geographical area of 2,379 sq. kms. The district has hilly topography and has a difficult terrain.

Kupwara has only two small urban units namely, Handwara and Kupwara notified areas falling in its jurisdiction with a population of 6,616 and 3,072 persons respectively. The district is situated at an altitude of about 5,300 feet from the sea level. Some difficult and known passes are situated in the district. These include Babbsa pass, Sadhna pass, Nastucha Gali and Tutonar Gali which connect Karnah, Keran and Machal with the rest of the district. It is, however, endowed with rich and dense forests. River Kishan Ganga, is the only important river originating from the Himalayas which flow through the outer areas of the district from east to west and traverses through Keran and Teetwal and finally merges with River Jehlum at Domel in the occupied parts of Kashmir.

The district experiences severe cold during winter with temperature some times going down to minus 7 degrees celisius especially from December to February with moderate temperature during summer. All except a very few villages of Karnah tehsil, receive snowfall during winter. The average annual rainfall for the entire district was recorded as 985 milimetres during 1980.

Centres of Administration

With the introduction of single line administration at the district level, the rural areas of the State have been to a large extent benefitted and in order to facilitate the conduct of efficient administrative business, its tehsils have been divided into various community development blocks. Tehsil Handwara constitute of three such blocks namely, Langate, Rajwar and Ramhal. In keeping with the effective implementation of planning at the grass-root level, the villages have been provided with various additional facilities in respect of availability of education, medicine, animal husbandry, telecommunication centres etc.

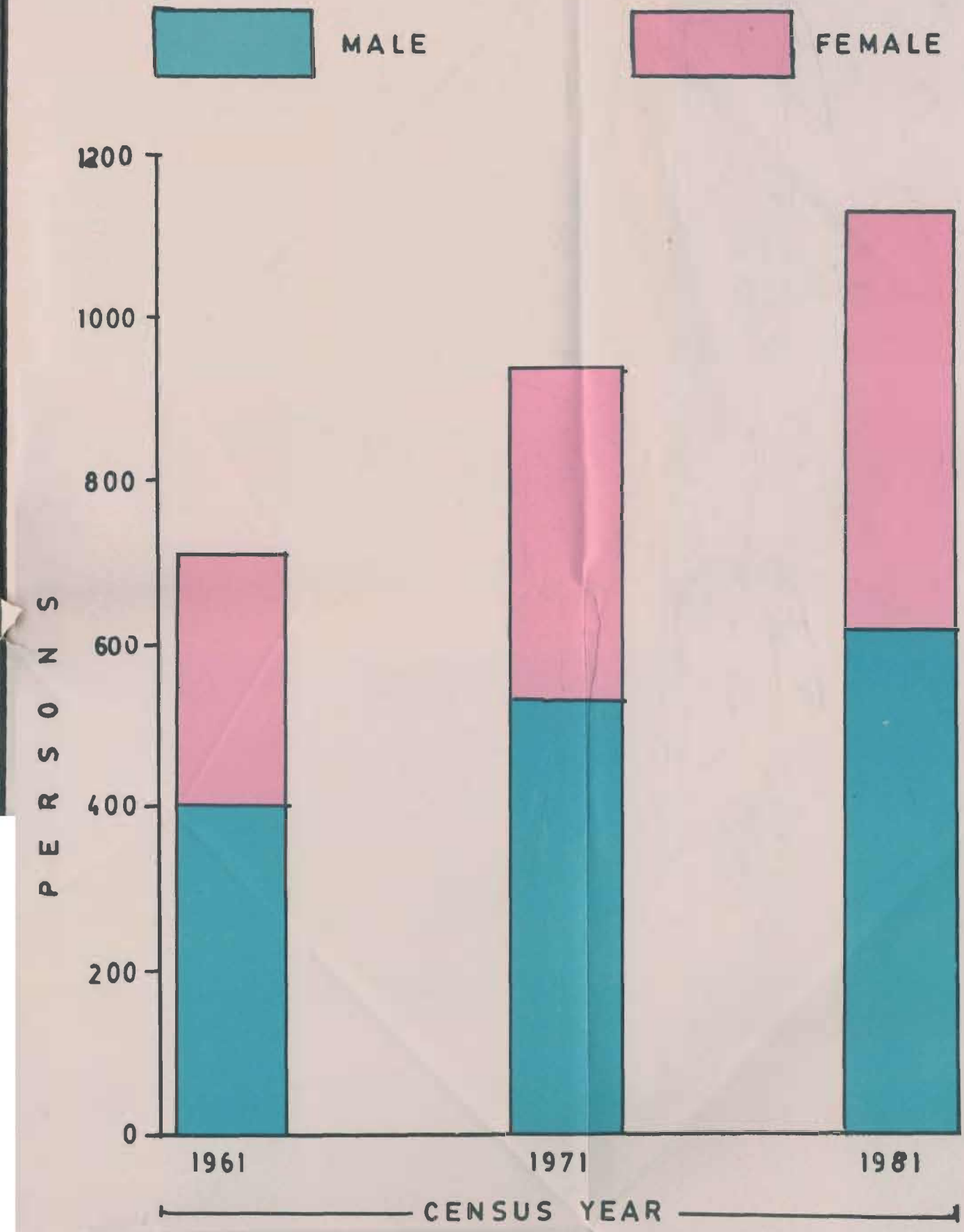
Administrative facilities available to the villager

Although tehsildar's office is situated at the tehsil hqrs. of Handwara-10 Kms. away its Niabat office has been established in the village itself where land records of the holdings are maintained besides disposal of land and other revenue matters of the villagers. Agriculture Department is also functioning in the village which extends facilities to the villagers in relation to the promotion of modern agricultural methods.

Statutory Panchayat

A village statutory panchayat (a local type gram Panchayat) was functioning in the village upto the year 1979 when it was finally dissolved. The panchayat was functioning for about 15 years extending its jurisdiction in the referent village and also in the adjoining village namely, Warpora. The field investigations disclose that the village Panchayat had seven functionaries with one Sarpanch, one Dy. Sarpanch, one Cashier and other four members. The panchayat was looking after the welfare of the village in general, and also took upon itself the responsibility of resolving the community matters like, separation and divorce cases, village disputes etc. The panchayat was financed by the Block Development Office.

GROWTH OF POPULATION
1961 – 1971 – 1981



Tourist attraction

There have been no special programmes so far formulated in developing some of the areas in the district as tourist resorts though it abounds in several scenic spots and minor valleys which are quite picturesque and surrounded by mountains full of pine trees. However, efforts are underway in developing some of the areas as tourist spots in the district and funds have also been allocated for this purpose.

Nature of terrain and climate

The village is dotted with lush-green agricultural fields and is surrounded by forests all around. These serve as main pastures to the referent village and its other neighbouring areas.

As the village falls in the forest range, it experiences heavy snow fall and low temperature. During the year 1985-86 the village like other areas of the valley experienced heaviest snowfall of the last decade, which besides disrupting the village life damaged a number of houses in the village. In winter months the temperature remains below the freezing point whereas summers are quite pleasant. However the details pertaining to monthwise average temperature & rain fall statistics for the village or its nearest urban areas which also are the district & tehsil headquarter seats is not available.

Transport & Communication

The economic conditions of the villagers has to some extent improved due to extension of communication net-work. Prior to the year 1968, the mobility would almost remain paralized especially during winter season, thus in turn effecting the economic activities of its inhabitants. The village had only one branch Post office functioning since 1961 with ordinary facilities. Now the communication facility is catered by the same branch Post office which provides all facilities including telephone. However, telegraphic facility is available at the town headquater located at a distance of 10 kilometres from the village. The village itself is divided in to almost two halves by a metalled road which is flanked either side by shopping establishments engaged in sale of eatables and various other commodities of day to day use. The village can be reached from Srinagar City by passenger buses. A number of buses ply from Baramula, Sopore, Kupwara to the village via Handwara. Besides tongas (Horse driven carts) also ply from Handwara to Zachaldara and vice-versa. Moreover, few people from the village also use scooters & bicycles as mode of transport.

The transportation of good & other food items to and from the village is carried out by the 'Raidas' the horse driven carts.

Demographic Trend

Table No: I.1

Population, Households during 1961-1981

Census Year	No. of households	Population			Average number of persons per household
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	145	708	402	306	4.9
1971	166	939	531	408	8.6
1981	194	1,134	615	519	5.8

From the data in the above table, it is observed that about 33 percent increase in population has been recorded during the decade 1961-71, while the corresponding growth rate stood at 21 percent only during 1971-81. The decrease could at least be attributed to the gradual acceptance of the family welfare measures over the years. The increase in households during 1971-81 has been recorded at 17 percent as against only 14 percent during the decade 1961-71. This is due to the gradual disintegration of large sized families.

The table also shows that the average size of a household in the village in 1981 Census has stablized around 6 persons which, by and large, compares favourably with the district and tehsil averages. However, during the decade 1961-71 the population growth rate was more than double of growth rate of households, thereby the household size has shown a considerable strength of 8.6 members in 1971 as against 4.9 members in 1961.

Level of development

There were only few welfare and administrative institutions functioning in the village in 1961 which include village panchayat, numberdar of village, one Government Lower High School, one Primary School, Health Centre, Branch Post Office, office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and one Animal Husbandary unit. For the past two decades, the village has witnessed large scale expansion in the establishment of administrative and welfare institutions, the details of which have been given elsewhere at appropriate places. The village has also witnessed remarkable progress in the field of rural electrification programmes in as much as 52 households have availed the facility as per information supplied by the Executive-Engineer Electric Division, Handwara. The village has also been extended with the facility of potable water supply which was not available to it during 1968. The total irrigated area stood at 38.85 hectares and 184.13 hectares as un-irrigated. Earlier only one tube well had been installed by the irrigation department in the village enabling 75 acres (30.35 hectares) of land to get irrigation facilities out of a total cultivable land of 528 acres (213.76 hectares) in 1961. Now a storage tank for irrigation puposes has been built at Yamlar. The said tank was commissioned in the year 1972-73. Prior to commissioning of the Yamlar storage tank, the yield was at a low level and even sometimes failure of crops had been a usual phenomina.

Outstanding events/developments during the decade

During the decade of 1971-81, the village has witnessed many socio-economic changes which have contributed in the upliftment of the standard of life of its people. Various infrastructure facilities like, establishment of various govt. institutions viz; Block Education Office, Naib Tehsildar's Office, Agriculture Office, Animal Husbandry Unit, Kamraj Rural Bank have gone along in solving the problem earlier besetting the villagers. The extension of rural development programmes and extensive irrigational facilities have all brought about considerable improvement in the agricultural production. Moreover, the extension of electricity and tap water facilities, establishment of post and telegraph offices, improvement in the frequency of transport system and above all rapid communication facilities with the tehsil Hqrs. have all been giving impetus to the improvement in the village life.

There has also been a rapid increase in the enrolment of school going children during the last few years which reflects a healthy outlook of the inhabitants of the village by way of their social and cultural awareness. It has also seen establishment of offices relating to

political parties, National Congress, National Conference and also People's Conference which indicates a changing trend in the social political thinking of the villagers.

Investigations have also revealed that custom of child marriages is now in wane and matrimonial alliances take place at matured ages in case of both the sexes.

The role of mass media such as, radio programmes, newspaper etc. have also brought about a changing trend in the social outlook of its inhabitants.

Reasons for the selection of village for study in 1968 and for re-study in 1986

At the first census conference of 1961 Census held in September, 1959, it was decided to select a few villages in every State for purposes of special studies where personal observation would be brought to bear on the interpretations 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.

Zachaldara was among the 28 villages which qualified for the survey in the test of selection as representative of the social and economic diversity of village in Kashmir. The village was under the futeleage of a local overlord called 'Raja' until the representative Government took office in the state in 1947. Obviously,the social and economic structure of the village, as it existed until then, was also subservient to the caprices, conveniences and comforts of Raja. The transfer of power to people's Govt. gave a new direction to the socio-economic structure. The Raja ceased to exist and the land was transferred to the tillers in the village.

The consideration in the selection of Zachaldara for the survey had, therefore, been to have an idea of the social and economic structure as it existed under the feudal order and the nature and extent of change in this structure is a result of this political, social and economic transformation.

As an ancillary to 1981 Census, among other studies and surveys, village Zachaldara was also selected for re-study to assess the developmental changes that the village has witnessed during the last few decades. In this connection, a survey of 100 selected households was conducted and varied data was collected on various aspects of the socio-economic and demographic features of its population.

Residential pattern

The whole area of the village (277.21 hectares) is a residential cluster having 142 occupied residential houses comprising 194 households as returned at the 1981 Census. Various castes inhabit the village, the complete details of which are given under ethnic composition. Castes like Sheikhs, Hajams dominate the village hierarchy comprising of 17 and 15 households respectively with a population of 101 and 86 persons thus consisting 17 and 14 percent respectively of the total population of 607 persons of one hundred sample households. The village has witnessed some advancement in the construction patterns of houses now discernible in the form of few modern houses that have also now come up. The houses are generally double storeyed with fenced compound and separate godown for preservation and protection of food grains and cattle.

Amenities

The following statement gives the

comparison of amenities in the village in 1968 and 1986 surveys:-

Amenities Available

	1968 Survey	1986 Survey
1)	Govt. Lower High School for Boys	1. Govt. High School
2)	Govt. Primary School for Girls	2. Govt. Primary School
3)	Govt. Health Centre	3. Govt. Health Centre
4)	Post Office	4. Post Office
5)	Office of Bharat Sevak Samaj	5. Block Education Office
6)	Animal Husbandry Unit	6. Animal Husbandry Unit 7. Block Medical Office, 8. Naib Tehsildar's Office, 9. Agriculture Deptt., 10. Kamraj Rural Bank, 11. Village Panchayat

The various institutions established in the village which cater to the welfare needs of the village and its surrounding areas are discussed below in detail:

i Education:

Islamic Model School

The institution has been established in April, 1985 by Baitul-Mal Falahi-Aam Trust and offers educational facilities from first Primary to third Primary classes. There are 26 pupils on its roll.

Govt. Girls Primary School

This institution is functioning in a private rented building since 1957. It caters educational facilities from 1st to 5th Primary. The school is meant for girl students only.

Govt. High School

It was established in the year 1964. The funding of the school building was made jointly by the government and local population. During the survey it was reported that 283 students (236 boys and 47 girls) are on the school rolls, whereas 16 trained teachers are on its staff.

ii Medical:

Primary Health Centre

A ten beded health centre located in the village has treated 21,600 outdoor and 115 indoor patients during the period 1985-86. The institution has 20 medical & para medical staff while dental facility is also available in the centre.

iii Others:

a) Branch Post Office

The Branch Post Office has been established in the village just after independence. The post office receives and delivers letters, telegrams and sells post cards, stamps and envelops etc.

b) Veterinary Dispensary

In the previous survey of 1968, there was no veterinary dispensary functioning in the

village as this facility was only available at Handwara. However, with the establishment of the dispensary, villagers have been benefitted a lot as they are in a position to get at hand the treatment of their cattle. During the year, 1985-86, about 1,500 different animals were treated in the village dispensary.

c) Water supply

Earlier, the inhabitants of the village had to depend on the rivulets for their drinking water. However, with the commissioning of water supply scheme at Rajwar, potable water is now available to the village.

d) Electricity

Since 1978 the village has been enjoying the facility of regulated electric supply. The source of the electricity is located at Amar Garh Grid Station, Handwara. As reported 52 domestic connections, 2 industrial and 3 office connections have been provided in the village by the electric department. The charges realised during the year, 1980-81 through these connections amount to Rs. 6,000/- Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 2,500/- respectively.

e) Kamraj Rural Bank

The bank was opened primarily for the benefit of rural population in the year, 1981. The number of depositers and the amount as realized by the bank is given below:–

Type	No. of depositors	Amount (in Rupees)
Fixed	53	85,680/-
Saving	554	2,81,789/-
Current	62	4,713/-

The jurisdiction of the village bank extends to another 14 surrounding villages.

Religious places

Ziarati Peer Dastagir Sahib

This famous shrine is situated in the village itself where holy relic of Hazrat Peer Dastagir Sahib, R.H a virtuous saint is preserved. Annual 'mela' takes place at the shrine on the 11th of Rabi-ul-Sani (4th lunar month of Islamic calendar). This date corresponds to the death anniversary of the saint and is celebrated in various parts in the Mulsim world every year. Large congregations take place at the tomb and pilgrims of adjoining villages and from tehsil headquarters of Handwara also assemble and pay homages to the saint at the shrine.

Ziarati Sultan-ul-Aarifin

One shrine of famous Kashmiri saint, Hazrat Sultan-ul-Aarifin known also as Makhdoom Sahib is located at the distance of one km. in village Galazanzana.

In addition, several mosques have been built at various places in the village itself where Muslims offer prayers five times daily. Large gatherings take place on Idd festivals celebrated twice a year and also on the eve of Idd Milad-u-Nabi and on other similar occasions.

Flora and Fauna

Detailed description of the flora and fauna found in the village and its adjoining areas is given below:-

Flora

English name	Local name
Chinar	Boone
Walnut	Doon
Peach	Aaer
Apple	Choont

Poplar	Phras
Willow	Veer
Rose	Gulab
Kail	kaeir
Deodar	Deodar
Pears	Tang

Fauna

Mangoose	Nool
Jackal	Shaal
Black Bear	Haput
House Rat	Gagur
Monkey	Punz
Stray Dog	Hoon
Cow and Bull	Gaw/Daand
Sheep and Goat	Kath/Chhawej
Horse	Gurr
Donkey	Khar
Cat	Braer

Birds

Nightangale	Bulbul
Chekoor	Chekoor
Pigeon	Kotur
Crow	Kaw
Turtle Dove	Fakhta
Wood cock	Jungle Murg
Mina	Haer
Sparrow	Cherr/Kantur
Eagle	Gaenth
Owl	Rata Moughl
Fowl	Kokar

From the flora poplar is used for making fruit boxes which are used for packing apples collected from the village & its sorrounding areas. This has also added to the economy of the village.

Ethnic compostion and Settlement History

The village is inhabited entirely by Muslim community belonging to Sunni Sect. The predominent castes are, Sheikhs, Hajams, Bhats, Khans and Wanis, constituting almost 61% households and more than 55% of the total population enumerated in the current survey. Notably, Sheikh and Hajam castes are dispersed in 32% households having 30% population. Hajam, Sheikh, Bhat and Khan castes have dominant position in the village hierarchy and are concentrated in Mohalla Hajam, Sheikh Mohalla, Bhat and Khan mohallas.

The village population comprise of three main ethnic groups viz; Kashmiris, Gujjars and Bumboos. The gujjar community comprises of only Seer, Chard and Takri and are settled in Neel Daggar about 1½kms. away from the main heart of the village. The Bumboos comprise a minor group having three households. They claim that their ancestors were immigrants and hailed from Turkey and were Rajas of Rajward areas of Handwara Tehsil of which the village forms a part.

The details of castes/sub-castes inhabiting the village which were surveyed for purpose of selection of 100 sample households are given as under:-

Table No. I.2

Distribution of surveyed Households & population by castes

Name of caste	No. of households surveyed	Population distribution
1	2	3
Wani	6	52
Sheikh	17	101
Dhobi	2	19
Banday	6	28
Khan	8	52
Bhat	9	45
Magray	2	18

1	2	3
Shah	3	24
Hajam	15	86
Chopan	1	6
Dar	1	6
Thokur	1	13
Chak	3	12
Kumar	4	19
Lone	2	13
Bumboo	3	14
Teli	1	6
Mir	2	14
Seer	5	31
Chard	2	8
Takri	2	8
Malik	2	16
Tantry	3	16
Total	100	607

It was reported that during 1961-81 no household of a new caste has come in the village for settlement.

The recorded etymology of the village reveals that the present name Zachaldara is more or less a distorted version of Dachaldara signifying that the village was big garden of grapes in earlier times. However, with the advent of time, the village came to be known as Zachaldara. Its ancient name has been lately changed to Poshwan (a forest of flowers) at the instance of its inhabitants who have been averse to its name as Zachaldara, means otherwise also a land of rags.

Earlier the village had been a part of the Jagir of Raja of Bumboo dynasty and this status continued upto the year 1948. However, consequent upon the introduction of the popular democratic government in the State and the abolition of jagirdari system, the village was merged with the remaining part of the State.

As regards the settlement history of the various castes in the village it will be appropriate to mention here that village like other areas of valley was inhabited entirely by Brahmins before the advent of Islam in 14th century. The people also came into contact with different civilizations resulting in a number of immigrant settlements in the different parts of the valley, giving birth to number of castes.

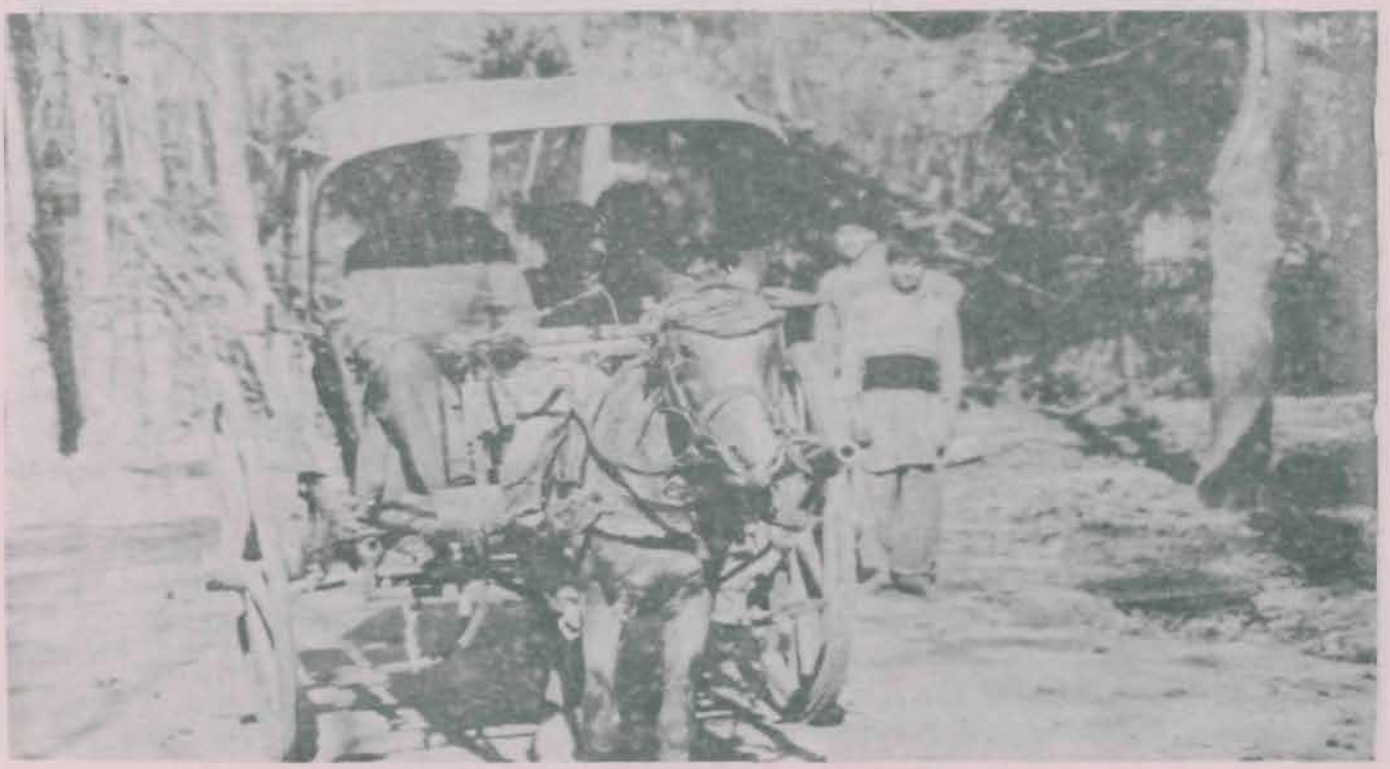
The Bhat and Sheikh are the converts. Mir and Banday are the sections of Mughals of Mangolian race, Magray and Tantry are also converts and have remained close to ancient rulers. Some other castes are occupational castes which include Hajam, Wani, Dhobi, Kumar, Chopan and Teli of the village.

General Feel of the village

With regards to the development of communicational facilities like laying of new roads connecting the village with various urban centres and other surrounding areas, the extension of welfare and administrative institutions in the village have all helped a great deal in bringing about encouraging social and economic changes in the life style of its people. These facilities have accelerated the mobility of inhabitants and has also given fillip to the trade and commerce activities besides considerable acceleration in the agricultural production.



Main Road leading to village



"Tonga" Horse driven cart for passenger service



"Raida Horse" driven cart for transportation of goods



Block Education Officer's Office



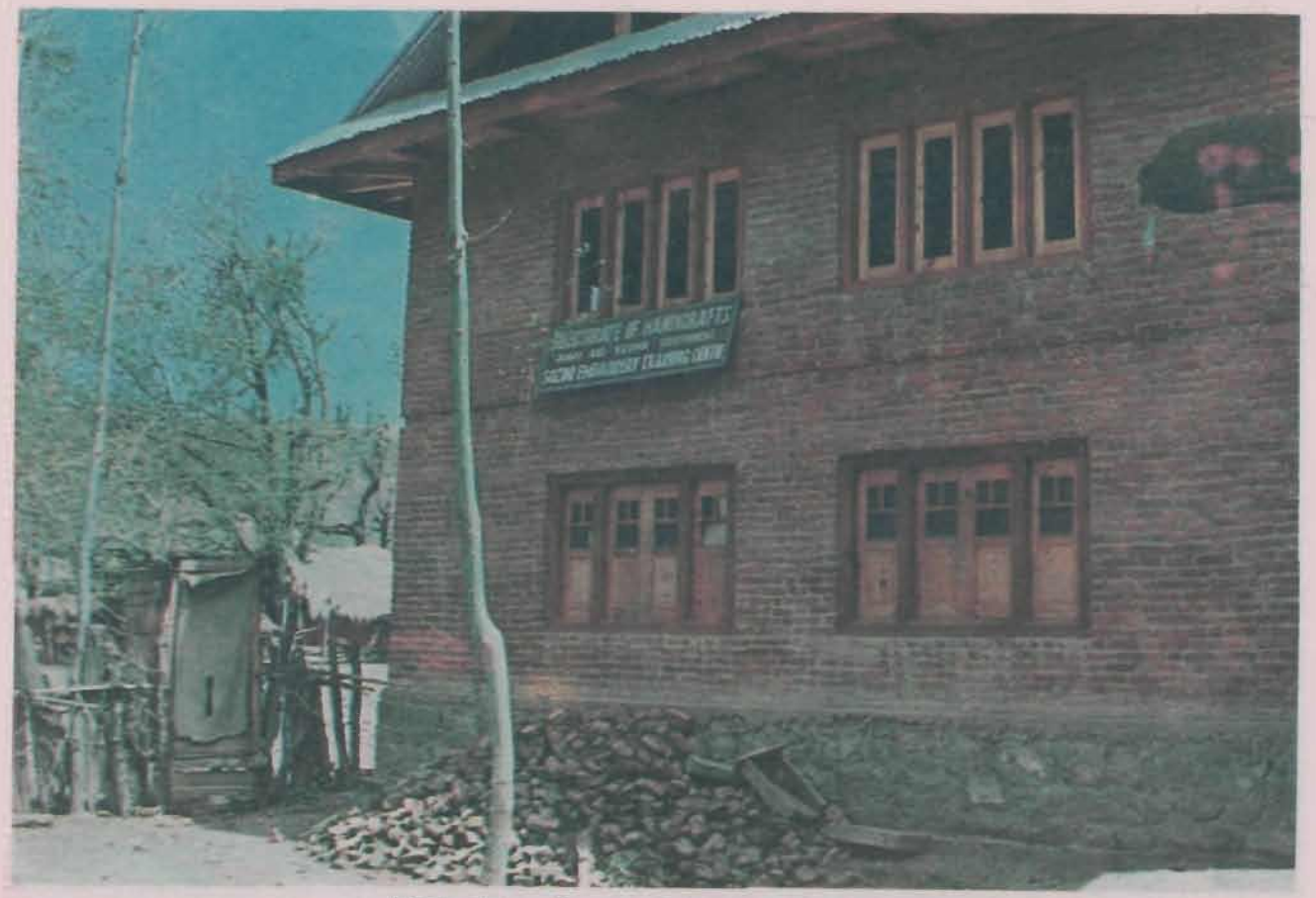
Naib Tehsildar's Office



Primary Health Centre



Govt. Secondary School



Embroidery Centre of J&K Handicrafts



Women folk of the village collecting drinking water from the public tap



Kamraj Rural Bank



A grove of poplar trees



Packing of fruits

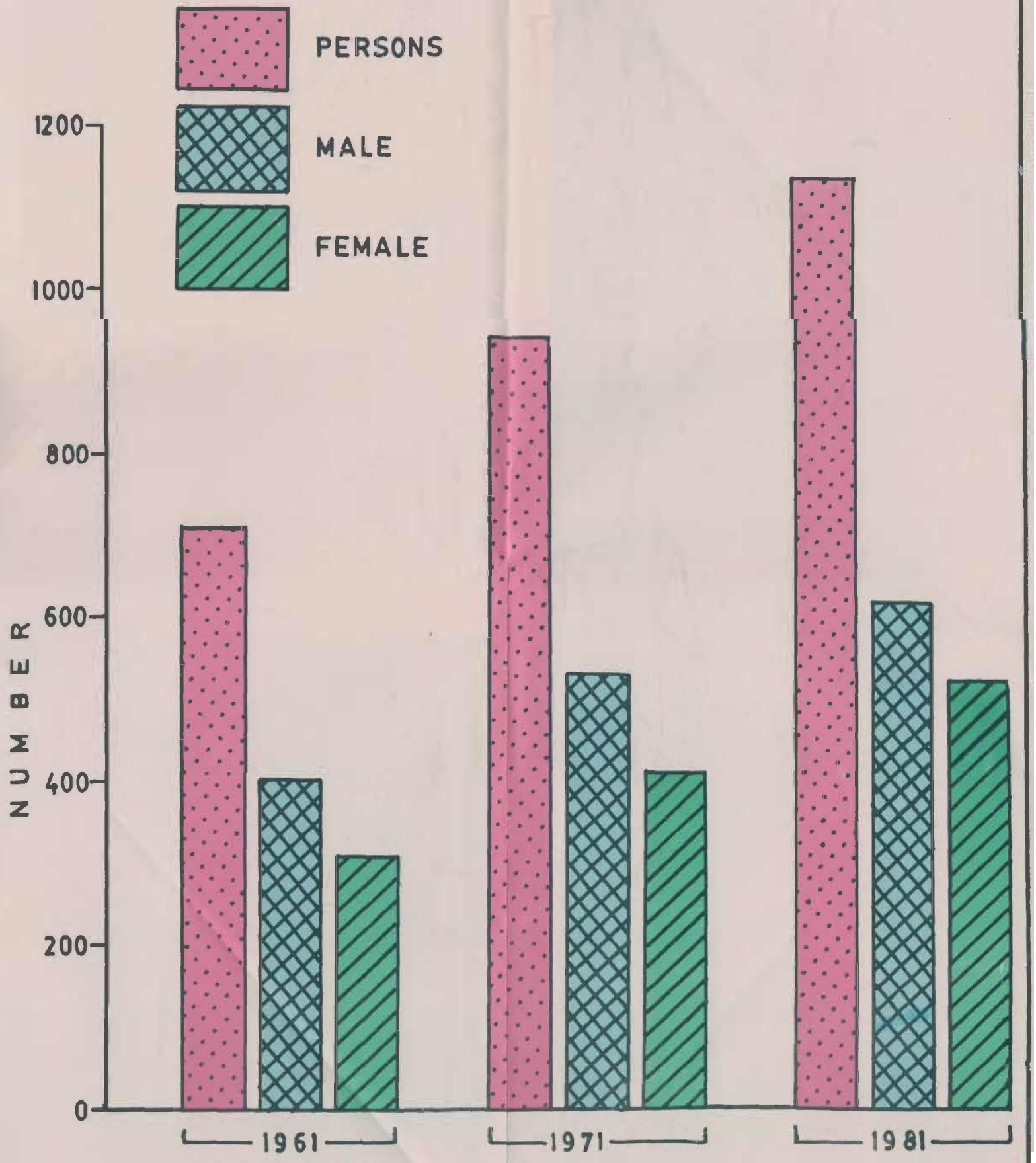


Shrine of Hazrat Peer Dastgeer Sahib



Village Mosque

POPULATION BY SEX
1961 — 1981



CHAPTER-II

Social Demography and Vital Statistics

This chapter relates to the demographic trends noticed in the village as returned during the 1961, 1971 & 1981 censuses as also high lights of analysis of various aspects of population structure of the village as obtained through field investigations.

Population growth

The State has witnessed an overall growth rate of 29.69 percent in its population during the decade 1971-81 whereas the rural and urban sectors have registered 25.77 percent and 46.66 percent growth rates respectively. The district of Kupwara has registered a growth rate of 27.51 percent while its Handwara tehsil has registered 25.81 percent (rural 25.50 percent and urban 31.66 percent) and Zachaldara village 20.77 percent. The decennial growth rate of the village is thus by far the lowest as against the state, district and tehsil proportions.

The following table indicates the growth of population of the state, tehsill and the villag:-

Table No.II.1

Growth rate of population

Name of District/Tehsil	Growth rate (1971-81)
(1)	(2)
J&K State (Rural)	25.77
Kupwara District (Rural)	26.21
Handwara Tehsil (Rural)	25.50
Zachaldara village	20.77

Table No.II.2

Primary Census Abstract data of Zachaldara for 1961, 1971 & 1981 Censuses

Census Year	Area (in km^2)	Population			Density (per km^2)	Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)	Proportion of			
		P	M	F			Literates	Workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961	2.77	708	402	306	256	761	8.7	59.60	-	40.40
1971	2.72	939	531	408	345	768	12.0	35.68	-	64.32
1981	2.77	1,134	615	519	409	844	24.5	38.62	8.73	52.65

Above table based on P.C.A. data reveals that the population of the village has increased from 708 persons in 1961 to 1,134 in 1981 Census registering a growth rate of 60.16 percent during these two decades. The village which is spread over an area of 2.77 km^2 and is inhabited by a population of 1,134 persons in 1981 giving thereby the density of 409 persons per km^2 This was 256 and 345 persons per km^2 in the census of 1961 & 1971 respectively. The area of the village remained same at 1961 and 1981 censuses, while the population has increased, this shows the pressure of population per km^2 has increased by 153 persons during 1961-81.

The table also reveal that the proportion of females per thousand males have gradually improved from 761 to 844 during 1961-1981 This improvement in sex ratio is attributable to

the opening of various medical and educational institutions in the length and breadth of the district/state, causing downward trend in the mortality of women at child birth and the care taken in bringing up female infants.

In the field of literacy village Zachaldara has registered literacy rates in the censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981 as 8.7 percent, 12.0 percent and 24.5 percent respectively, which clearly indicates that an increasing trend is discernible in the field of literacy. Notably, the literacy rate in the village has shown three fold increase during the period 1961-81.

Regarding working force, persons engaged in or participating in any economic activity of a productive nature are called workers. Thus, a worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economic productive work by his physical or mental activity or even by his effective supervision and direction of work.

The population of the village has been categorised into workers and non-workers. Those who fulfilled above conditions have been counted as workers and those who were engaged in unpaid household duties, full time students, retired persons doing no work, dependents, beggers, convicts in jails or inmates of panel, mental or charitable institutions and those who were seeking job have been classified as non-workers.

The data presented in the table II.2 discloses that there is decline in the proportion of workers from 59.60 percent to 35.68 percent during 1961-71 and to 38.62 percent during 1961-81. The basic definition of a worker in 1961 Census was on the liberal side and was bound to have exaggerated the position of work participation rate. In persuance of the revised definition adpoted in 1971 Census a person was categorised as a worker whose main activity was participation in any economic productive work by his physical or mental activity. The reference period of work was one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work and last one year in the case of seasonal work.

At the time of 1981 Census workers were classified as main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those who have worked for the most part of the year while those who had participated in any economic activity for less than six months were defined as marginal workers.

Marginal Workers

Only 99 persons constituting 8.73 percent have been recorded as marginal workers in 1981 Census.

Non-Workers

It is seen from the foregoing table that the proportion of non-workers to total population has increased from 40.40 percent recorded in 1961 Census to 52.65 percent in 1981 Census.

Table II.3

Primary Census Abstract data of Zachaldara and its neighbouring villages falling under the influence of Handwara town (1981 Census)

Name of Village and distance from nearest town (In Kms.)	Area in Km^2	Population			Density per Km^2	Growth rate 1971-81	Sexratio (Number of females per 1000 males)	Literates (%age)	Main Workers (%age)	Marginal Workers (%age)	Non-Workers (%age)
		P	M	F							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zachaldara (10)	2.77	1134	615	519	409	20.77%	844	278 (24.51)	438 (38.62)	99 (8.73)	597 (52.65)

1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Turkpora (7)	2.05	627	326	301	306	9.81%	923	97 (15.47)	207 (33.02)	190 (30.30)	230 (36.68)
Lachipora (5)	1.73	363	192	171	209	13.79%	890	89 (24.52)	84 (23.14)	143 (39.39)	136 (37.47)
Sultanpora (11)	0.38	140	70	70	368	37.25%	1000	17 (12.14)	44 (31.43)	45 (32.14)	51 (36.43)
Yamlar (10)	9.30	432	233	199	46	22.38%	854	18 (4.17)	128 (29.63)	102 (23.61)	202 (46.76)

While comparing the Primary Census Abstract data of Zachaldara with its neighbouring villages (also falling under the influence of town Handwara), it will be seen in the above table that village Zachaldara with 409 persons per km^2 has the highest density of population as compared to other villages. However, it is by and large inconfirmity with the density recorded for tehsil Handwara. Coming to the growth rate of population during 1971-81 it is observed from the above table that Zachaldara with 20.77 percent ranks 3rd among the above villages. The highest growth rate (37.25 percent) being recorded by village Sultanpora. In case of sex ratio village Zachaldara ranks at the bottom of selected villages. There is preponderance of males over females in these villages except in village Sultanpora where the ratio of females stands at par with males.

In the field of literacy the villagers of Zachaldara and Lachhipora are having more than 24 percent literates. This ratio is well above the district and tehsil ratios recorded as 16.82 percent and 17.53 percent respectively during 1981 Census. The remaining three villages are far behind the literacy rate of referent village.

In case of working force column 9 of the above table reveal that the proportion of main workers in respect of Zachaldara is higher viz; 38.62 percent in comparison to other neighbouring villages which ranges from 23.14 percent to 33.02 percent. In case of marginal workers village Lachhipora which falls at a distance of only 5 Kms from the town has recorded highest proportion of 39.39 percent. The village Zachaldara lags behind all the neighbouring villages with only 8.73 percent. The proportion of non-workers in village Zachaldara stands at 52.65 percent which is highest among its neighbouring villages.

Marital status

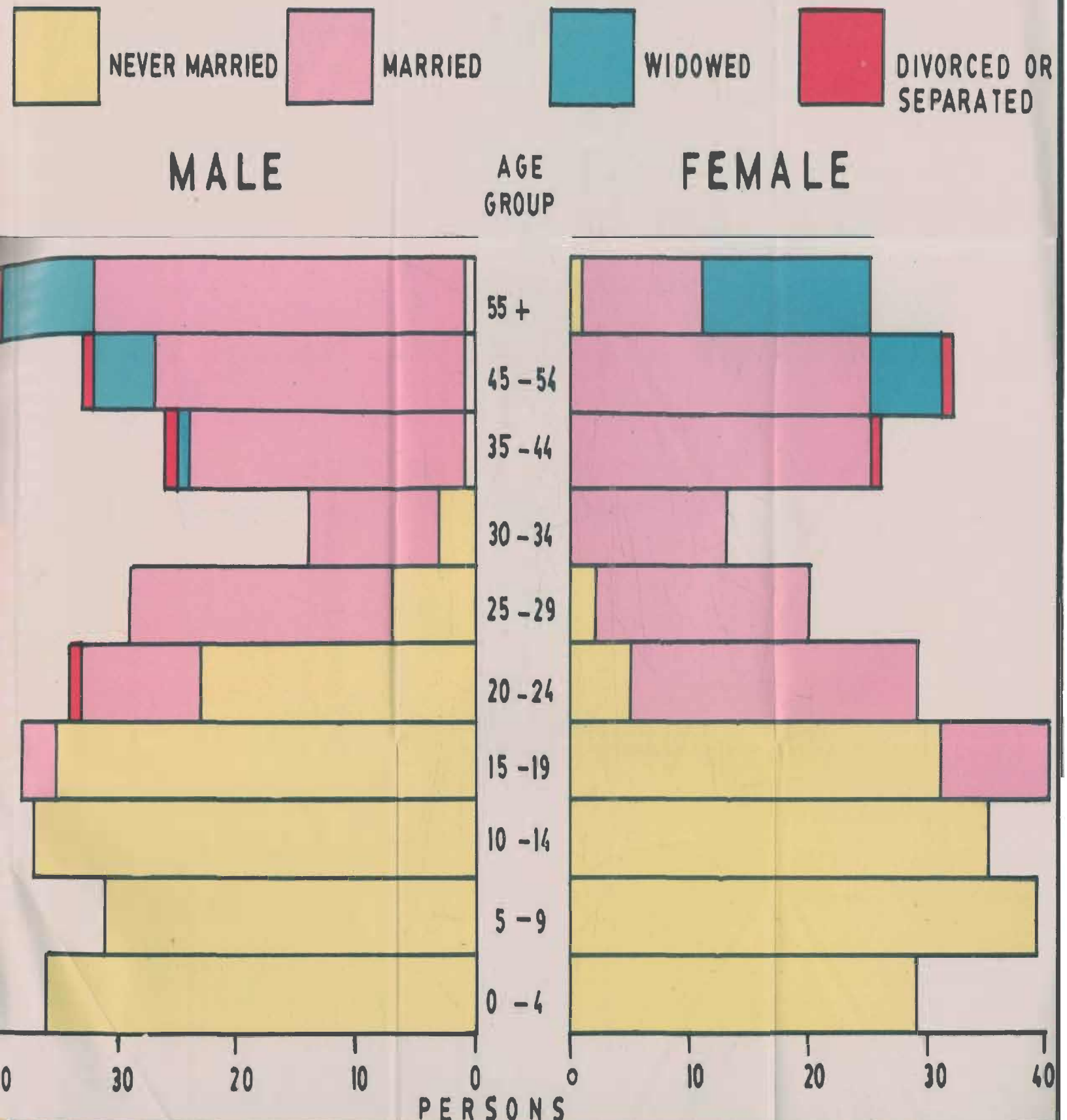
The below mentioned table furnishes the survey data on age, sex and marital status of the population:—

Table No.II.4

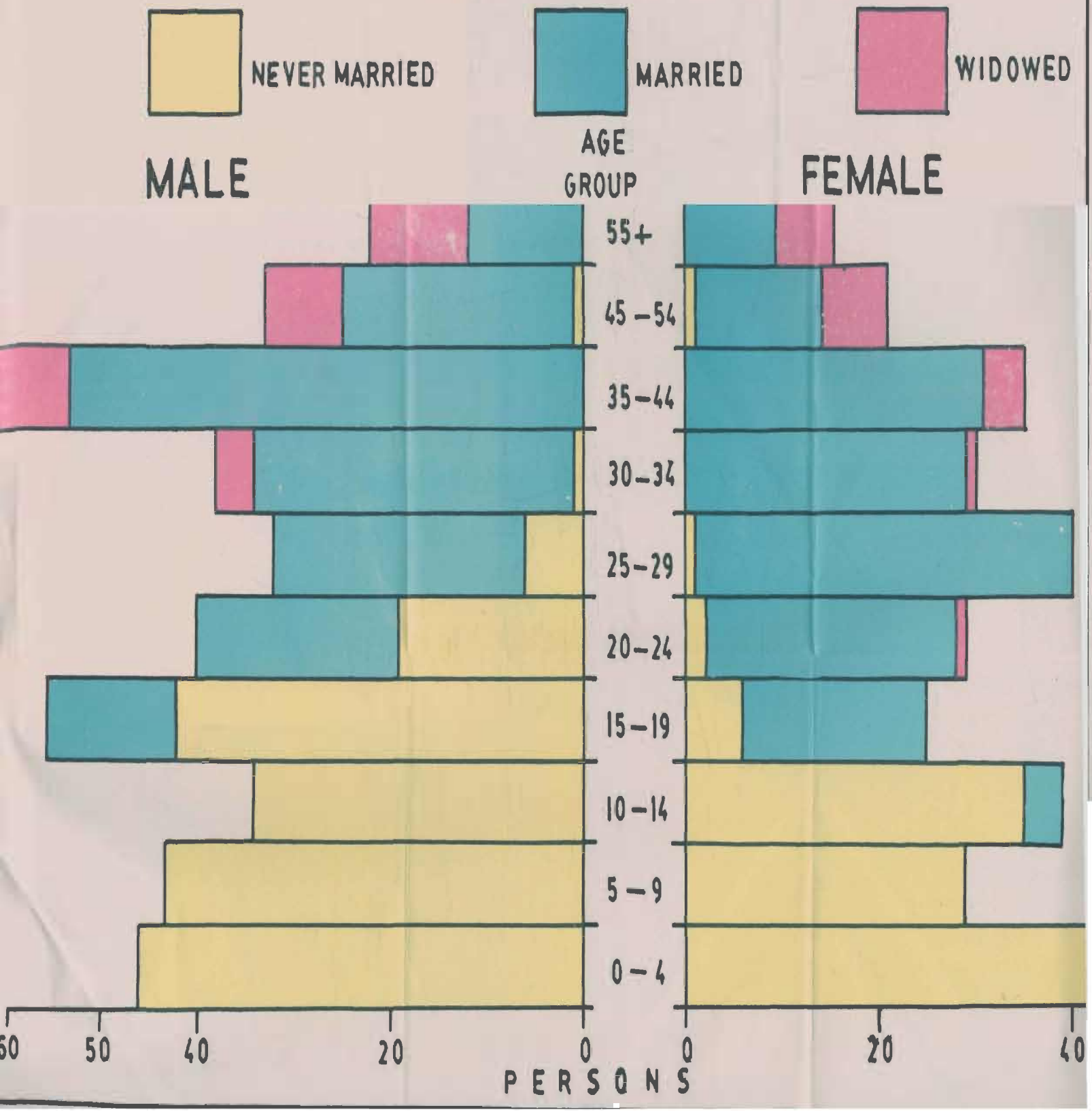
Distribution of population by age-sex and marital status (survey data-1986)

Age group	Total population			Never Married			Married			Widowed			Divorced		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-14	207	104	103	207	104	103	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15-19	78	38	40	66	35	31	12	3	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
20-24	63	34	29	28	23	5	34	10	24	--	--	--	1	1	--
25-34	76	43	33	12	10	2	64	33	31	--	--	--	--	--	--

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS (1986 SURVEY)



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS (1968 SURVEY)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
35-44	52	26	26	1	1	--	48	23	25	1	1	--	2	1	1
45-54	65	33	32	1	1	--	51	26	25	11	5	6	2	1	1
55-69	47	27	20	2	1	1	30	21	9	14	4	10	1	1	--
70+	19	14	5	--	--	--	11	10	1	8	4	4	--	--	--
Total:	607	319	288	317	175	142	250	126	124	34	14	20	6	4	2

The data in the above table reveal that the highest concentration of population viz; 34.10 percent and 12.85 percent is in the age-groups 0-14 and 15-19 respectively. No married person is found in the ages below 15 years. This certainly indicates that the prevalence of child marrigae is almost absent in the village supported by the fact that the number of married females slowly increases irom the age-group 15-19 and reaches its peak in the age group 25-34 and then starts subsequently decreasing. The status of widowhood is found to be much higher among females than males. In all, there are 20 widows as against only 14 widowers. Age group 55-69 has claimed highest incidence of widowed persons.

In contrast with the data obtained during 1968 survey, it is observed that barring age group 55+ the proportion of married persons has considerably decreased in the respective age-groups as indicated below:—

Table No. II.5

Percentage of married persons by age-group

Age-group	Percentage of married persons	
	1968 survey	1986 survey
(1)	(2)	(3)
0-19	37.84	4.22
20-24	68.12	53.97
25-34	90.71	84.21
35-44	85.71	78.46
55+	56.76	62.12

Following table depicts the data on age, sex, and marital status obtained during 1968 survey.

Table No. II.6

Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status

Age-group	Total population			Never Married			Married			Widowed			Divorced		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-14	234	123	111	230	123	107	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
15-19	81	56	25	48	42	6	33	14	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
20-24	69	40	29	21	19	2	47	21	26	1	--	1	--	--	--
25-34	140	70	70	8	7	1	127	59	68	5	4	1	--	--	--
35-44	98	63	35	--	--	--	84	53	31	14	10	4	--	--	--
45-54	54	33	21	2	1	1	37	24	13	15	8	7	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
55-59	11	5	6	--	--	--	8	4	4	3	1	2	--	--	--
60+	26	17	9	--	--	--	13	8	5	13	9	4	--	--	--
Total	713	407	306	309	192	117	353	183	170	51	32	19	--	--	--

As per the present survey 52.22 percent have been reported as never married against 43.34 percent recorded in the 1968 survey. Similarly the proportion of widowed persons has also lowered from 7.15 percent to 5.60 percent in the present survey indicating better avenues of medical treatment. However, the percentage of never married persons has increased from 43.34 to 52.22 during the period of two surveys.

Literacy

As per the survey of 100 households in which a population of 542 persons (283 Males & 259 females) excluding 0-4 age-group was covered, the position of literacy is indicated in the following table:-

Table No.II.7

Percentage of literates to total population

Total population (excluding 0-4 age-group)	Illiterates	Literates	Percentage literates
(1)		(3)	(4)
542	354	188	34.69

The survey population reveal that Zachaldara is better placed in the educational field as the literacy rate registered is even higher than the district (16.82 percent) and tehsil 17.54 percent though these include the population returned under age-group 0-4

A further distribution of literates by educational levels is given in the following statement:—

Table No. II.8

Distribution of population by educational level

Survey year	Population	Illiterates	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matriculate	Hr Secondary and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1968	624	550	45	--	26	--	3	--
1986	542	354	26	48	54	25	22	13

The data in the table reveal that of the total literate population in the current surveyed households, 28.72 percent have attained primary level education whereas 113.29

percent have qualified upto middle standard. While making comparison with the figures available in the survey data of 1968, it is encouraging to note that the current literacy rate has improved from 11.86 percent to 34.69 percent. Similarly, the proportion of literates having matriculation as their educational level has increased from 4.05 percent to 11.70 percent. During the present survey there are 6.91 percent literates who have attained education level upto Hr. Secondary and above as against none recorded during the previous survey.

Table No. II.9

Educational Institutions in Zachaldara by number of students & teachers

Name of the school	Year of establish-ment	Number of students			Number of teachers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Islamia Model School	1985	43	26	17	2	2	--
2. Govt. High School	1964	283	236	47	16	16	--
3. Govt. Girls Primary School	1957	17	7	10	1	1	--

The Government High School up-graded upto Secondary Education and Govt. Girls Primary School established in the years 1964 and 1957 respectively are the oldest ones in the village. Besides, these two schools, there is one private school namely, Islamia Model School, run by the Falah-e-Aam trust. This school was established in the year 1985 and imparts education upto primary standard in addition to religious teachings.

There were 160 students on the rolls of Various Schools in the village during 1968 survey of which only 22 were female students. The corresponding figure recorded during the present survey is 269 males and 64 females. In fact, in case of both sexes, there has been a considerable increase in the enrolment which accounts for 94.92 percent males and about 89 percent in case of females.

Working Force

In the present survey 100 households with a population of 607 persons (319 males and 288 females) were covered. From 607 persons 207 persons constituting 34.10 percent were engaged in various pursuits of economic life. The following table gives the distribution of workers by broad age groups.

Table No. II.10

Distribution of workers by sex and broad age-groups

(Survey data-1986)

Age Group	Number of Workers		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
All ages	207	192	15
0-14	6	4	2
15-59	172	159	13
60+	29	29	--

The data in the above table reveal that working population is dominated by males, constituting 92.75 percent of total workers. Further, majority of 83.09 percent workers is claimed by the age-group 15-59 years and 14.00 percent by the workers aged 60 years and above. There are also 6 workers (4 males and 2 females) in the age-group of 0-14 years. These workers belong to the lower income

group and engaged in rearing of live stock and household industry.

Non-Workers

The current surveyed sample population comprise 65.90 percent non-workers, of whom 20.92 percent are males and 44.98 percent females.

The sub-joined table shows the proportional distribution of male and female non-working population by nature of activity.

Table No. II.11

Percentage of non-workers by type of activity

(1986 Survey data)

Category of non-workers	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Full time students	23.50	39.37	16.12
Household duty	38.50	0.79	56.04
Dependent	33.00	46.46	26.74
Infant	3.25	7.87	1.10
Disabled population	1.25	3.94	–
Retired persons	0.50	1.57	–
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is clear from the data in the above table that the highest proportion of non-workers has been returned by household duty category followed by dependents and full-time students. The highest proportion of non-workers among males are dependents and among females the highest percentage has been returned by the household duty.

While comparing the 1968 survey data with the present survey, there is an increase of 13.3 percent in the non-working population of the village.

The sex-wise distribution of non-workers by age-group is reflected in the following comparative table:—

Table No. II.12

Sex-wise distribution of non-workers

Age-group	Non-workers 1968 Survey			Non-workers 1986 Survey		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All ages	375	122	253	400	127	273
0-14	204	100	104	201	100	101
15-59	156	14	142	177	22	155
60+	15	8	7	22	5	17

While the table shows that the non-working population which comprises 52.6 percent and 65.9 percent of the total population recorded during the respective surveys of 1968 and 1986, majority of non-workers (female folk) are engaged in household duties followed by dependents, infants and disabled persons and this category of non-workers usually belong to age-group 0-14 years and 60+ years.

The sub-joined statement indicates the category-wise distribution of non-working population during 1968 survey and the present survey:—

Table No. II.13

Category of non-workers in 1968 survey & 1986 survey

Category of non-workers	1968 survey	1986 survey
(1)	(2)	(3)
Full time students	14.40	23.50
Household duty	49.07	38.50
Dependents, infants & childrens not attending school & persons permanently disabled	36.53	37.50
Retired	–	0.50

The data collected in the two surveys indicates that proportion of full time students has increased to 23.50 percent from 14.40 percent recorded during 1968 survey Similarly, the proportion of dependents, infants, children not attending school & disabled has risen to 37.50 percent from 36.53 percent.

Population control Measures

With the passage of time and change in the thinking of the people, the inhabitants have become aware about the benefits of family welfare measures. During the survey of 1968 the inhabitants out-rightly opposed the Family Planning and in their opinion the adoption of family planning methods was a challange to the will of the Almighty.

In the present survey the data collected on this item of information is furnished below:-

Table No. II.14

Knowledge about family planning measures

Family planning measures	No. of persons aware of family planning measures
(1)	(2)
1. Sterlization	37
2. Condom/Loop	46
3. Tablets	33
4. Withdrawal method	35
5. Injection	7
6. Copper (T)	22

According to the field survey about 68 persons in the sample households constituting about 54 percent of the married males are well aware about all the population control measures and appreciate the usefulness of family welfare programmes. It is encouraging to note that about 46 persons are using condoms/loops to prevent child birth. It was a general feeling among the respondents to have a limited family.

It has been observed that out of the 17 illiterate persons who are practising family planning measures, 3 males reported some physical or phsychological side effect of general weakness and 3 females reported of back bone pain. Remaining respondents reported no after effects of using artificial devices for achieving limited family norms.

The following table indicates the number of desirable children by the informants:-

Table No. II.15

Distribution of informants by desirable numbe: of children

Number of informants	Son-1 Daugh-ter-1	Son-2 Daugh-ter-1	Son-3 Daugh-ter-2	Son-2 Daugh-ter-2	Son-2	Son-3	Son-3 Daugh-ter-1	Any number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
99	3	20	9	5	7	4	2	49

According to the above table about 49 persons are reported to have desired to have as many children as could be had by them in keeping with the will of the Almighty. Of the remaining 50 persons 20 desired to restrict the family size to two sons and atleast one daughter. There are only 3 persons who believe in having only one son and one daughter. A detailed analysis of these households is given in appendix table 36.

Disease

The village Public Health Centre provides care and medical attention to the inhabitants of the village and other villagers of the adjoining villages. Almost all types of diseases are treated in the Health Centre except surgery.

During the year 1985-86, 21,600 out-door and 115 in-door patients were treated for respiratory Infection, gastro-intestinal infection, hyper acidity, and urinary tract infection. The number of tuberculosis patients registered during 1.4.85 to 31.3.86 stood at 33. The centre has also taken several welfare schemes for the children. It has immunised children against various killer diseases.

The following statement shows the number of children immunised during 1985-86:-

Table No. II.16

Number of children immunised with various types of vaccines

Type of service	No. of children vaccinated during 1985-86		
	Ist. dose	II dose	III dose
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. D.P.T. (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus)	784	763	158
2. D.T. (Diphtheria, Tetanus)	552	469	--
3. T.T. (Tetanus Toxide)	170	106	--
4. Polio	440	360	--
5. B.C.G.	200	100	--

Data collected on the cause of death by sex is presented in the following statement:—

Table No. II.17

Causes of Death

Death during	No. of male deaths	No.of female deaths	Causes of death with number		
			Cause	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 10 years	24	22	Sudden death	15	11
			Accident	2	--
			Hyper tension	2	--
			Typhoide	1	2
			Tumour	1	--
			Asthma	1	--
			Acute Bronchitis	2	--
			Tuberculosis	--	1
			Paralysis	--	2
			Stomach Ulcer	--	1
			Prolonged illness	--	4
			Pregnancy	--	1
				24	22
10 years +	12	9	Tuberculosis	1	--
			Sudden death	5	1
			Accident	1	--
			Hypertension	1	--
			Typhoide	--	1
			Acute Bronchitis	--	1
			Cancer	1	1
			Chicken pox	1	--
			Paracite	1	--
			Paralysis	--	1
			Stomach Ulcer	--	2
			Prolonged illness	--	1
			Throat Infection	--	1
			Jackal bite	1	--
				12	9

Sanitation and hygienic habits

As the village is situated on a high plateau it is gifted with natural drainage. However, over the years there has been quite an improvement in their age old unhygienic habits. Moreover, supply of protected water through pipes is available to the majority of house-holds. Even separate bath rooms and lavaratory facilities are now a common feature in the residential houses. In any case the practice of storing cowdung & other refuse in the compound produces abnoxious smell, thus spoiling the otherwise congenial environment of the village.

Migration

From the available information of 100 surveyed households following account of the migrational pattern has emerged with reference to place of birth of the heads of households:-

Table No. II.18

Migration status of head of household

Migration status of head of household	No. of households having members				
	Single	2-5	6-10	11+	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non-migrant	1	42	50	3	96
Migrant					
(I) Born outside village in same tehsil	--	--	--	1	1
(II) Born within the same district	--	1	--	--	1
(III) Born in other districts of the State	--	--	1	1	2
Total	1	43	51	5	100

The data in the above table shows that only 4 heads of households have inmigrated in the referent village out of which 2 have their place of birth within the district of enumeration while 2 persons are born out side Kupwara district but within the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The reason leading to their migration to this village is marriage.

From the surveyed households, information on the last residence & the duration of stay of the heads of households in the referent village has also been gathered. The data on these aspects is given in the appendix table numbers 5 & 6.

From the appendix table 5 & 6 it is seen that in all 7 heads of migrant households had their previous residence outside the village of which 4 had been residing in rural areas and 3 in urban areas. The 4 heads of households reporting their place of last residence as rural area, 2 were residing in same tehsil and 2 in Karnah tehsil of same district. Similarly, 3 households reporting their place of last residence as urban, 2 households are born in Baramula district and one household has migrated from Pakistan. Of the 7 migrant households 4 have reported the longest stay of more than 21 years, from these 3 households migrated from urban areas and one from rural area. The remaining 3 households from rural areas fall one each in the duration range of less than 1 year, 1-5 years and 6-10 years.

Table No. II. 19

Migrants classified by workers, non-workers and age-groups

Migration Status	Workers			Non-workers			Age-group (total persons)					
							0-14		15-59		60+	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Born outside the village within the same tehsil (Handwara)	2	1	1	38	3	35	3	1	1	33	—	2
B. Born within the same distt. but outside the tehsil of enumeration (Karnah)	2	2	—	5	—	5	—	—	2	5	—	—
C. Born in other distts. but within the State (Baramula)	3	3	—	5	1	4	1	—	2	3	1	1
D. Born in other states but within the same country (Himachal Pradesh)	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
E. Born in other countries (Pakistan)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	8	7	1	49	4	45	4	1	5	42	2	3

From the above survey data on migration, it is seen that hardly 57 persons have migrated into the village which comprise 40 persons having migrated from other villages of tehsil Handwara, 7 persons from Karnah tehsil (same district), 8 from other district (Baramula) one each migrated in the village from within the country (Himachal Pradesh) and outside the country (Pakistan). In other words, a proportion of 70 percent migrants have come from villages belonging to the same tehsil viz; Handwara, while in-migrants from other tehsils and districts contribute 12 and 14 percent respectively. Most of the in-migrants are females comprising nearly 80 percent of the total migrants in the village whereas nardly 19.30 percent migrants are males. These are obviously attributed to marriage migrations as corroborated by fact that 59.65 percent females are claimed by age-group 15-59.

There has been no major event of emigration involving large scale movement of population as per reports of the field study. Apart from these usual cases of emigration however, two households are reported to have migrated in search of better avenues of employment. Cases have also come to notice where females belonging to the village have been emigrating to other villages in the district Kupwara in connection with marriage.

Seasonal Migration

The field survey revealed that during winter months about 150 persons (only males) migrate from the village in search of work to other places outside the State. They generally settle down for work temporarily at Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and other places in the plains. The process of out-migration takes place in the month of December while during the beginning of the cultivation season, the temporary emigrants return to the village usually during the month of March.

CHAPTER - III

Economy

1. Economic Resources

The village Zachaldara mainly depends on agriculture which is the main source of livelihood for most of the inhabitants. Engagement in other economic activities viz; agricultural labour, household industry livestock, general labour, govt. service etc. is to the extent of 36.53 percent among the total working force as returned at the time of 1981 Census.

The following statement indicates the main economic activities of the villagers returned at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses:-

Table No. III. 1

Distribution of workers by Industrial Categories for 1961-71-81 Censuses

Census year	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	House-hold industries	Other workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1961	422	386 (91.47)	3 (0.71)	8 (1.90)	25 (5.92)
1971	335	292 (87.16)	1 (0.30)	6 (1.79)	36 (10.75)
1981	438	278 (63.47)	19 (4.34)	25 (5.71)	116 (26.46)

(Figures within brackets indicate proportion to total workers)

The data in the above table reveal that agricultural activities continues to remain as the main source of livelihood and cultivators and agricultural labourers together claimed a proportion of 67.81 percent of working force at the time of 1981 Census. However, there is a decrease discernible in the proportion of cultivators viz; from 91.47 percent in 1961 to 86.30 percent in 1971 and to 63.47 percent in 1981 Census. This is due to the diversification in the economic life of the villagers.

At the time of 1981 Census in industrial sector the number of persons engaged in the various household industries constitute 5.71 percent of the working force as against 1.79 percent and 1.90 percent in 1971 & 1961 Census respectively.

The number of workers falling under the category of other workers have increased from 25 in 1961 to 116 in 1981 Census, thereby showing more than fourfold increase during 1961-81. Setting up of various offices in the Handwara town which falls only at the distance of 10 Kms. from the village is one of the reasons for this increase.

The economic changes have also brought about improvement in the employment status of its working force and is the resource

position of the village as a whole which is discernible from the following table:-

Table No. III.2

Employment Status of Workers (Survey data)

Employment Status	No. of persons engaged	
	1968 Survey	1986 survey
Agriculture	307(91.0%)	127(61.3%)
Employer	—	1(0.5%)
Employee	18(5.3%)	45(21.8%)
Single worker	8(2.3%)	25(12.1%)
Family worker	5(1.4%)	9(4.3%)
Total	338	207

In making comparison of the data collected during the two surveys interving the period of 1968-1986, 47.4 percent had returned themselves workers at the 1968 survey as against 34.1 percent at 1986.

The decrease in work participation rate is attributable to increasing trend among the villagers to initiate their children in taking to schooling who hither to usually get engaged themselves in household chores & seasonal cultivation. This is also confirmed by the fact that there has been marked upward trend in the literacy rate of the village. The data collected at the 1986 survey also reveal that proportion of workers in all the economic classes has increased whereas in the agricultural sector it has shown declining trend. Nonetheless, the economically viable agricultural sector ranks again first in the present survey.

A further break up of the working population by its occupational structure as returned during the two surveys is given below:-

Table No. III.3

Occupational classification of workers

Occupation (N.C.O. 2 digit)	No. of persons engaged	
	1968 survey	1986 survey
(1)	(2)	(3)
Agricultural (61)	307	127
Govt. & other services (35)	14	45
Retail trade (40)	4	6
Laundry (55)	3	3
Pottery (89)	2	2
Shoe making (80)	2	—
Tailoring (79)	1	1
Sawing (73)	1	—
Willow work (94)	1	—
Tonga driving (98)	1	1
Hawker (43)	1	—
Oil seed crushing (20)	1	—
Labourers (99)	1	8
Brick klin owner (24)	—	1
Rearing of live-stock (65)	—	4
Painter (93)	—	1
Priest (19)	—	1
Household Industry (04)	—	5
Barber (56)	—	1
Bus cleaner (96)	—	1
Total	339	207

Land use

Until the dawn of independence, the village Zachaldara was wholly owned by its former

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION 1961—81

I Cultivators

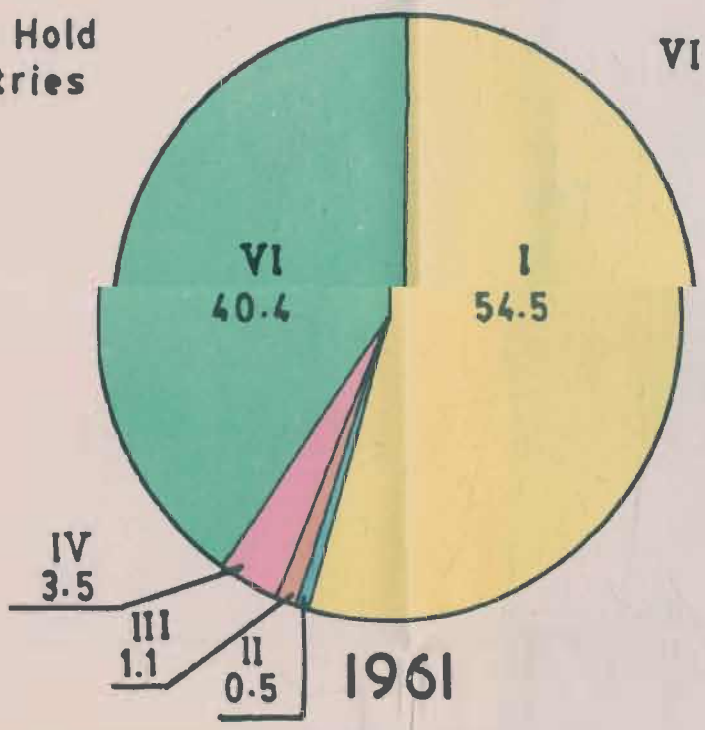
II Agricultural Labourers

III House Hold Industries

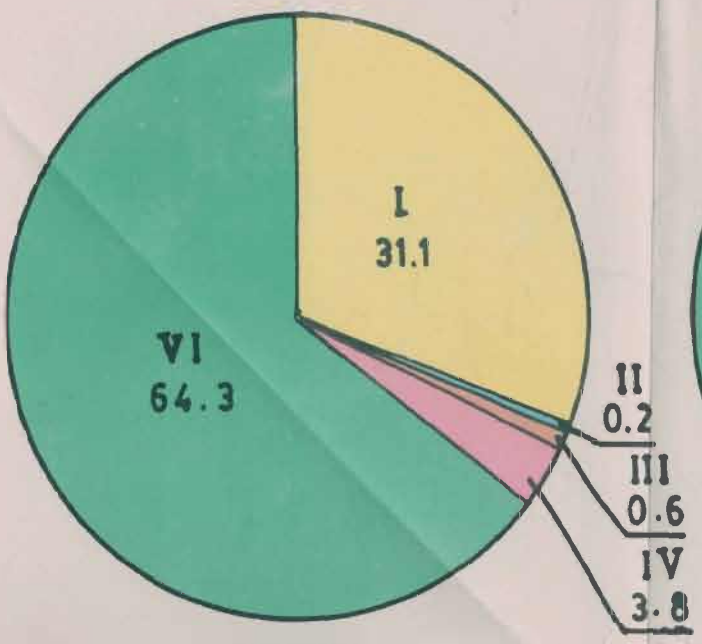
IV Other workers

V Marginal Workers

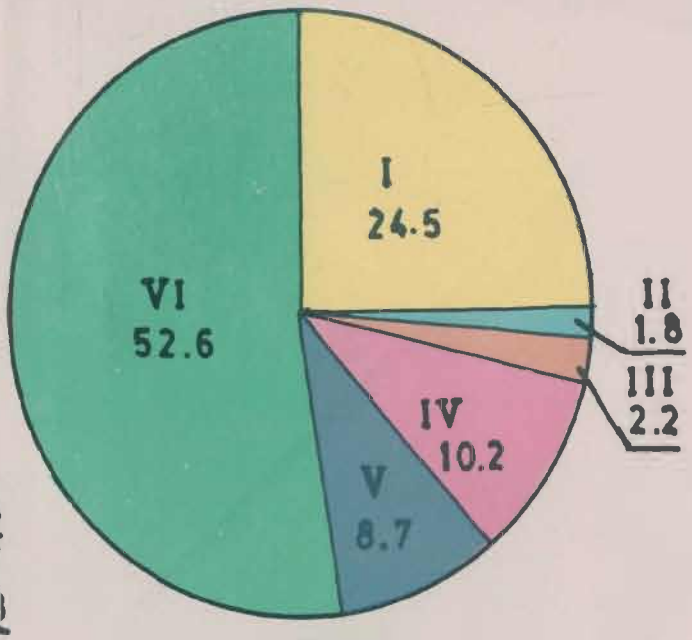
VI Non Workers



1961



1971



1981

Raja whose jagirs extended to a vast areas comprising a settlement spread over in number of villages belonging to tehsil Handwara. Pursuant to the propriety rights conferred upon him by the then feudal rulers, the Raja would acquire the entire produce of the lands while the tillers would not even be paid a pittance in lieu of the toil put in by them in cultivating his jagir lands.

However, with the installation of the popular Govt. the overlordship of the Raja came to a dismal end and the jagir lands were transferred to the actual tillers. Eventually, these measures brought about immense economic changes in the social ethos of the village and it witnessed all around development in the resource position of the village.

According to the data collected on land use pattern, the total area of the village extends to 277.21 hectares. The distribution of the area under different types of land-use and population of Zachaldara and its neighbouring villages is given in the subjoined statement.

Table No. III.4

Land use size and population of Zachaldara and neighbouring villages

Name of village (Distance from nearest Town in Kms.)	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population	LAND USE				
			Forest	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Culti-vable waste	Area not avail-able for culti-vation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Zachaldara (10)	277.21	1,134	21.85	38.85	184.13	22.26	10.12
Lachi Pora (11)	173.21	363	—	36.83	101.17	23.47	11.74
Tirkepora (7)	205.18	627	—	23.47	142.86	25.90	12.95
Sultan Pora (10)	38.45	140	—	4.05	26.71	4.86	2.83
Yamler (5)	93.08	432	6.48	2.43	66.36	11.74	6.07

The above statement reveal that Zachaldara is spread over in larger area as compared with the land settlement of its adjoining villages. As for the population, village Zachaldara again takes lead having recorded 1,134 persons at the 1981 Census whereas the population of its adjoining villages ranges between 140 and 627 persons. The total irrigated area in village Zachaldara is as high as 38.85 as against other adjoining villages. However, there is hardly any significant difference (2.02 hectares) in respect of irrigated area of Lachipora village which has 36.83 hectares of irrigated land. The land occupied by forest has been returned only for two villages viz; Zachaldara and Yamler only with 21.85 and 6.48 hectares respectively as both the villages are located nearer to the forests. As for the area under cultivable waste and area not available for cultivation is

concerned it is seen that Zachaldara is better placed as compared to other villages in these respects.

Land holdings

Out of 100 surveyed households only 96 households are reported to have land. The distribution of these 96 households by size and type of land is given in the sub-joined table:-

Table No. III.5

Distribution of land by nature of terrain and size of holdings

Size group of holdings (in hectares)	Total No. of house-holds	Total land possessed by households	Land by nature of terrain		
			up land	slope land	Flat land
1	2	3	4	5	6
—0.49	27	10.89	0.70	5.82	4.29
0.50—0,99	38	24.40	4.05	12.00	8.35
1.00—1.99	21	28.40	4.15	19.15	5.10
2.00—2.99	3	6.30	0.40	4.75	1.75
3.00—3.99	4	13.50	4.50	6.75	2.25
4.00—4.99	1	4.10	1.50	2.00	0.60
5.00—7.49	2	11.10	4.50	4.75	1.85
Total	96	98.61	19.80	55.22	23.59

From the total land of 98.61 hectares more than 50 percent is claimed by slope land terrain. There are in all 23.59 hectares with flat terrain. The 3rd rank is claimed by upland measuring 19.80 hectares.

From 96 households 65 (67.71 percent) households are possessing the land below one hectare of these 27 households have even less than 1/2 hectare land per household. 21 households having a total land of 28.40 hectares fall in the holding size of 1.00-1.99 hectares. There are only two households falling in the size group of 5.00—7.49 hectares holdings.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the principal occupation of most of the households. Maize, wheat, pulses are the main crops grown in the village. These are also consumed by majority of the villagers.

Mostly maize, wheat and pulses are grown in the village besides walnut and apple cultivation. These are sold in the nearby markets for augmenting household income. The government have also launched intensive fruit production programme so as to have the production and varieties of fruits increased and improved as well.

Regarding possession of land by households by size group of holdings, it was reported that barring only four households in the village, 96 households are land owners though their size of holdings is small.

Cultivation forms the main activity of all the main workers in respect of the population inhabiting the referent village as well as the village falling in its surrounding areas. The proportion of other workers in respect of village Zachaldara is as high as 26.5 percent in comparison to other villages whose corresponding proportion range between 5 to 20 percent only. Barring cultivation other work includes forestry, hunting, fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and repairs, electricity, gas and water, construction, wholesale and retail trade, work in restaurants, hotels, transport, communications, financing, social & personal services and all public sectors and local self employees.

Cropping pattern

The traditional methodology is in vogue in the village for sowing, ploughing and harvesting operations. These comprise ploughing (Vegreh Tulun), second ploughing (Ala Deneh), breaking of clods of clay into small pieces (Veth Pheur), watering of fields (pani kedun), mixing together of soil, water and manure (maj karun), sowing of seeds (Byoul Wavun), removing of super-fluous plants (Nendah karnah) and the final process i.e. harvesting (Lonun) followed by drying of crops in the fields and thrashing (chhambun).

The total area of the village is spread over in 277.21 hectares of land. The soil type comprises of upland with 70 percent sandy loam and 30 percent clay loam of flat land. Out of total area 21.85 hectares comprises only forest area. Of this area only 38.85 hectares receive irrigational facilities and have been put under paddy cultivation. The remaining unirrigated land (184.13 hectares) is used for growing maize, pulses, vegetables, orchards, wheat and oil seeds. The field observations reveal that no innovative methods have been adopted in cultivation processes. However, agricultural seeds, nursery plantations, pesticides and fertilizers are provided to the villagers on subsidized rates.

Tools and implements in agricultural use

The farmers of the village continue to use traditional implements with bullocks used for driving the plough for tilling agricultural lands. The plough is locally called 'Albani', while other implements used are known 'Tabbar', 'Drowth' and 'Belcha'. These agricultural implements are manufactured by the local carpenters and blacksmiths.

The agricultural operations are conducted in two seasons which comprise of kharif and rabi. During kharif season, paddy, maize, vegetables, pulses and fruits are grown while oilseeds, wheat, fodder and pulses are grown in rabi season. As for the cultivation process and seasons the ploughing of lands starts from March - April every year while the sowing is done in May. Maize, however, is sown any time from April to June. Transplantation and weeding is conducted in the months of July and August and the crops are harvested in September and October. The thrashing is mostly carried out in the compounds of houses and is completed mostly by the end of November. Both male and female participate in cultivation operations jointly.

Engagement of hired labour

Generally, the family members themselves participate in agricultural operations but villagers help each other at various stages of operations. Hired labourer is seldom engaged and is rarely resorted to. The hired labourers are paid wages in cash or kind @Rs.10/- to Rs.15/-per day or its equivalent in paddy by weight.

Out-turn of principal crops

The following table indicates the production of different crops grown in the village during the last five years viz; from 1982 to 1986 classified by area:-

Table No. III.6

Yield of Various Crops in the Village

Area (in Kanals) & out-put (in qtls.) of principal crops during the last 5 years

Classification of crop	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Area	Out-put	Area	Out-put	Area	Out-put	Area	Out-put	Area	Out-put
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Basic Food Crops										
A.(i) Cereals	20	4	15	3	18	3.60	14	2.80	28	5.60
(ii) Rice (Paddy)	752	1,504	752	1,504	752	1504	752	1,508	752	1,600
B. Millets										
(i) Maize	1,400	112.80	1,400	113	1,380	118	1,380	118	1,380	120

The data contained in the above table indicate ranges in the area as well as the yield during the years 1982 to 1986 in respect of cereal crops. While the decrease in the area is witnessed under cereal crops during the period from 1982 to 1983, the yield has also gone down from 4 qtls. in 1982 to 3 qtls. in 1983. However, the area and yield has shown again increase in the year 1984 under cereals and then again shrukns to 14 kanals in 1985 yielding only 2.80 qtls. In the year 1986 the area under the aforesaid crop, increases two-fold of the area in 1985 yielding 5.60 qtls.

As for area and yield of paddy crop, these remain almost the same during the year 1982 to 1984, but shows an increase of 92 qtls. in 1986 over that of the year 1985, while there is no change in the area under this crop. In case of maize crop, there having being no marked changes discernible in the area, whereas the yield increases from 112.80 qtls. in 1982 to 120 qtls. in 1986.

Marketing of agricultural produce

The procurement price fixed by the government for the year 1986-87 was fixed at Rs.142/-per qtl. Pulses and maize are obtained at staggering market price viz; Rs.625/-to Rs. 833/- per qtl. for pulses and Rs.300/- to Rs. 400/- per qtl. for maize. In so far as the disposal of the agricultural produce is concerned, only insignificant proportion of pulses (20 percent) is sold in the open market whereas the remaining 80 percent is consumed locally. Further details regarding production, consumption and marketing is given in appendix table-38.

Forestry and fishing

As the village is situated in the close proximity of the forests, the inhabitants have

been deriving adequate benefits. Interestingly, none of the surveyed households reported themselves engaged with forestry. However, the nearby forests abound in varieties of medicinal plants and herbs. These plants and herbs are exploited for manufacture of drugs. The information collected from the field indicates that the authority for management and control of the forests lies in the hands of Chief Conservator of forests.

The forests which are close to the referent village are falling under the 'Rajwar' range comprised of compartment Nos. 7, 8 and 59. It is learnt that the grazing of animals is open throughout the year except in compartment 8 where it stands restricted. The forest department does not charge any grazing fee from the local villagers. The information collected reveal that about 300 cows, 500 sheep, 120 goats and 30 horses of the village are dependent for grazing on these forests. The forest authorities also allow supply of timber on concessional rates for the construction and repair of houses. Collection of minor forest products like 'guchis', walnuts and other medicinal herbs remain restricted to the villagers. These products are disposed of by the forest department themselves.

The trees found in the forests are kail, devdar, hativ and fir. The inhabitants also take the benefit of collecting fuel for cooking purposes from the forests for which they have no restriction.

Fishing

Fishing as an occupation is not carried out in the village. The nallah which flanks one of the borders of the village, does not stock fish. The fisheries department is, however, contemplating to grow fish in the storage tanks built by the irrigation department at Yamlar village and in other kandi areas of the district.

Animal Husbandry and Poultry

Previously the village had suffered on account of scarcity of milk & milk products. Difficulties had been also faced for adequate rearing of live stock due to lack of grazing areas. The current survey reveal that rearing of live stock is now practised vigorously as non-grazing fields are becoming increasingly available.

The following table indicates the approximate number of live stock of various species reared in the village:-

Table No. III.7

Live Stock and Yield of Milk

Live Stock	Approximate No.	Average Yield of milk per day per cattle	Average yield in the village
1	2	3	4
Local breed (cow)	200	3 kg. per day	600 kgs. per day
Cross breed (jersy)	35	12 —do—	420 —do—
Poultry	4,250	—	—

As per information furnished by the surveyed house-holds, the following details of live stock and poultry has been recorded:—

No. of Households rearing

Poultry	Cows	Calf	Bull	Sheep	Goat	Horse
84	65	18	27	28	32	4

Of the 100 households surveyed, 93 percent have reported activities relating to rearing of animals for domestic use as one of their economic activities. The households have reported no problem in rearing their livestock. Inspite of the fact that the households dispose of milk, ghee and eggs to the local shopkeepers in exchange of grocery items this information was not disclosed by the respondents but could be had from the local shop-keepers. The information collected from the veterinary assistant reveal that 53 local sheep and goats with 53 male sheep (bovine) and 15 female goats (caprine), the cross breeds were provided to the households by the Sheep & Husbandry Department. These breeds are the cross products of local variety with marine brand. Wool is being collected from goat and sheep. It is used for weaving of local made blankets known as 'chader' in local language. The four households have reported that they are also rearing horses. These horses are employed to carry loads of corn from one place to another.

There is a good number of fowls viz; hen, ducks, gheese found and reared in the village. Out of the 100 households, 84 have reported rearing of poultry (fowls). Majority of the households possess two to three fowls each and over the year considerable improvement has taken place in the growth of cattle under the purview of the intensive cattle development programme. There is now a vaterinary dispensary functioning in the village, where about 1600 cows, oxen, horses, etc. have been treated during the year. Earlier, however, the villagers used to take their ailing animals to the veterinary centre located at Handwara which is at a distance of about 10 kms. from the referent village.

Trade & Commerce

The village depends entirely upon neighbouring town Handwara for purchase of essential commodities. However, a number of shops have also come up in the village which sell almost all the essential commodities. The sample survey has revealed that by & large majority of villagers engage themselves in cultivation whereas the second preferance is being given to seeking employment in Govt. departments. As for the activities relating to trade & commerce, only 4 percent households have reported their participation in trading activities relating to retailing of consumer goods.

During 1968 survey there were only 2 households engaged in trading activities. Moreover, one household is also reported to have set up a brick klin & a grocery shop under self employment scheme during the year, 1980. There are also 15 permanent shopping establishments in the village which engage themselves in retail selling of bakery, medicine and grocery. The village has two tea stalls and three tailoring shops. Over & above a mini supper bazar has also been established by the State Marketing Cooperative Society in the year, 1984. It sells sugar, soaps, tea, edible oils etc. to the villagers. The fertilizers are also being provided to the cultivators on subsidized rates.

The Handicraft department of the State Govt. has established a "Sozni centre" in the referent village in the year, 1986. It has 25 students on its rolls who are paid Rs. 100/- as stipend per month. All the trainees are female students receiving training in the needle work for a specific period of two years. After completion of the training programme, the trainees are provided with requisite financial assistance for purchase of raw material for establishing their own business. Under the purview of the Cooperative Society, a training centre has also been established in Neel Dagger area of the village. It has on its rolls 10 trainees. It has also manufactured about 70 shawls, 10-15 bed covers, 200-300 table covers & 500 tea cozys etc. during 1985-86. These were marketed under the auspicies of the Cooperative Society.

Industries

On the industrial front, the district as a whole is lagging behind. There are no industrial units in the whole district which could be classified as large scale or medium scale industry. Much needs to be done for giving fill up to the industrial sector and in this direction steps are taken by government in encouraging setting up of small scale industrial units.

In the referent village one household is only engaged with manufacturing bricks with a capacity of 3,00,000 bricks annually. The raw material used is clay, fire wood, sand and hard coke. The first three items are locally available whereas hard coke is brought from Srinagar City. The manufacturer has received financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 from the Jammu & Kashmir, State, Financial Corporation.

During the survey, it was found that majority of the village inhabitants tend to show inclination to join Govt. service. Of the 69 respondents selected, 42 or 60.81 percent desired to have their sons engaged in the government service.

The village is also inhabited by a class of people who usually migrate to the plains of Punjab and Shimla in winter months where they engage themselves in manual labour. They move out in batches at the onset of every winter and return in the early spring i.e. March-April season for engaging themselves in the sowing operations in their own fields in the village.

Place of work by occupation and mode of transport

As else-where discussed, of the total surveyed population, 34.10 percent persons reported as workers engaging themselves in various of economic activities.

During the survey, each worker was asked about his place of work, distance covered and also time taken to reach the place of work.

The following statement indicates the occupation of workers classified by distance from place of work:-

Table No. III.8

Place of work by occupation and distance

Occupation with N.C.O. Code	No. of workers whose place of work (In Kms.)					
	Less than 1 Km	1-2 Kms.	3-5 Kms.	6-10 Kms.	11-15 Kms.	16+ Kms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cultivation (61)	123	4	--	--	--	--
Post master (36)	1	--	--	--	--	--
Labourer (99)	7	1	--	--	--	1
Nurse (08)	--	--	--	--	--	1
Medical Asstt. (08)	--	--	--	1	--	--
Mistari (84)	2	--	--	--	--	--

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Shopkeeper (40)	5	--	--	--	--	1
S.O: (Elect.) (03)	--	--	--	1	--	--
Depot Manager (21)	--	--	--	--	--	1
Forester (66)	--	--	1	--	--	--
Chowkidar (35)	3	1	--	--	--	--
Forest Guard (66)	--	--	1	--	--	--
Brick Klin (95) Owner	1	--	--	--	--	--
Teacher (15)	--	2	--	1	--	--
Embroider (79)	4	--	--	--	--	--
Rearing of live Stock (65)	4	--	--	--	--	--
Clerk (35)	--	--	--	1	--	--
Lineman (84)	--	1	--	--	--	--
Daily wager (62)	--	--	1	--	--	--
Washerman (55)	3	--	--	--	--	--
Painter (93)	--	1	--	--	--	--
Priest hood (19)	1	--	--	--	--	--
Private teacher (15)	--	1	--	--	--	--
Ghat Munshi (35)	--	--	1	--	--	--
Other workers (x9)	9	1	--	--	--	--
Tailor (79)	1	--	--	--	--	--
Clerk (35)	--	--	--	2	--	--
Laboratory Bearer (01)	--	--	--	1	--	--
Compounder (08)	--	--	--	--	--	1
Household Industry (04)	5	--	--	--	--	--
Attendant (35)	--	--	--	1	--	--
Peon (35)	--	--	--	--	--	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Barber (56)	1	--	--	--	--	--
Potter (89)	2	--	--	--	--	--
Tonga driver (98)	1	--	--	--	--	--
Cleaner (96)	--	--	--	1	--	--
Other Govt. Services (35)	3	--	--	--	--	--
Total	176	12	4	9	--	6

The above statement reveal that mostly the place of work of workers is situated within the village limits itself. However, out of total 207 workers surveyed, only 15 percent workers had to travel a distance beyond 1 Km. to reach their place of work while only 9 workers travelled a distance of 6-10 Kms. belonged to the category of govt. employees. It was also enquired from the 207 workers about their mode of transport for reaching to the place of work. For the purpose of this data, the following information was collected.

Mode of Transport	No. of workers
On Foot	177
On Tonga	4
By Bus	17
By Scooter	3
By cycle	6
Total	207

From 207 workers, 177 or 85.5 percent go on foot to their place of work, followed by 17 workers using buses, four persons travel by tonga to reach the place of work. In all 11 households have their own transport facilities which includes 2 horses, six bicycles and 3 scooters. From the 2 horses one is used by tonga driver in his tonga cart and second used by the household for transportation of timber, firewood, food grains etc. 6 households possessing bicycles and they use them to reach place of work and 3 persons owning scooters travel by them belonging to "Bumboo" caste. They have acquired these scooters only during last 5 years at the cost of Rs. 10,000/- each whereas from among cyclists 4 are having since last 5 years and 2 from last 5-9 years. The average cost ranges from Rs. 400/- to 600/- each.

Income and Expenditure

Village Zachaldara is an agriculture based village, it falls on the "Kandi" belt of the state where generally the yield per hectare is comparatively low as compared to other areas. In this village out of 100 surveyed households 63 are engaged in cultivation of which 20 households have very small holdings. Their income is merely Rs.1000 to Rs. 2000/- per annum. While as the income of the remaining cultivating households ranges between Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000 per annum. The poorest category of household in the village include potters, washerman, coolies/ labourers, daily wagers, barbers etc. the number of such households constitutes about 25 percent of the surveyed households and they also fall in the income group of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 per annum. About 10 percent households are falling in the category of other services, mainly engaged in government service. These fall in the highest income group of village (Rs. 15,000 and above) per annum.

The expenditure of a households depends upon its income, the majority of the households in the village can hardly make both ends meet as they fall in the income group below Rs. 5000/- while only 10 percent households enjoy comparatively better living standard as there income is Rs. 15,000/- and above per annum.

Indebtedness

Of the 100 households surveyed, 17 percent reported to be in debt. Although the debt amount ranges from Rs. 100 to 500 in respect of 14 households, only 3 households have taken debt to the tune of Rs. 501 and above.

The following table indicates the number of households in debt classified by income groups.

Table No. III.9

Distribution of Households in debt by income groups

No. of households in debt	No of households indebted in the income group	
	Upto Rs. 1,000	Rs. 5,000+
(1)	(2)	(3)
17	16	1

From the 17 households only one household has taken a loan from Kamraj rural bank for laying brick kiln. The remaining 16 households have taken small amount ranging between Rs. 100/- to Rs. 500/- only from local shopkeepers for meeting day to day expenses which they generally repay in kind at the time of harvesting.

Comparing the above table with the previous survey of 1968, it was revealed that in 1968 as many as 122 households (83 percent) were in-debt out of 141 surveyed households as against 17 percent reported in the present survey. This is also indicative of the better economic conditions now prevailing among the villagers.

Role of Bank

Banks play an important role in uplifting the economic condition of the people. Though a network of banks are now operating in the district, Kamraj Rural Bank has been functioning in the village since 1981. The branch of the bank is charged with sanctioning loans to the needy villagers for undertaking productive economic activities.

The data furnished by the bank regarding the savings during the year, 1986 classified by different heads is indicated below:-

Nature of deposits	No. of deposits	Amount (Rupees)
Fixed	53	85,680/-
Saving	554	2,81,789/-
Current	62	4,713/-

In pursuance of the implementation of the 20 point economic programme, the bank has advanced a loan of Rs. 2,56,500 to 81 account holders. With these measures, the rural areas in general have been achieving greater strides in their economic persuits particularly in improving the agricultural sector for which the bank has been providing loans for purchase of pesticides, fertilizers, land and modern tools for agricultural purposes etc. Loans are also provided for rearing livestock, production of milk & initiating petty trade.

The other financial agency functioning in the district is the Co-operative Central Land Development Bank stationed at tehsil Head quarters, Handwara. The bank has advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 22,140/- to as many as 12 households in the years, 1966-70 for establishment of fresh orchards in the referent village.

Employment depth:

The infrances of employment depth can be drawn from the following inset table.

Table No. III.10

Distribution of households classified by depth of employment (i.e. number of workers in the household)

Number of workers in the households	Number of households	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of workers noted in col. (1)				Remarks
		1-3	4-6	7-10	11 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	33(67)	9(16)	22(45)	2(6)	--	*includes
2.	41(231)	1(2)	15(63)	25(166)	--	workers
3.	15(56)	--	9(31)	6(25)	--	falling in the
4.	8(36)	--	5(19)*	1(6)	2(11)	age-group of 0-14 years
5.	3(10)	--	--	--	3(10)*	
Total	100(400)	10(18)	51(158)	34(203)	5(21)	

(Figures within brackets indicate number of adults)

The above table indicates that 33 percent households are only with one working member, followed by 41 percent households having two workers each. The number of households with 5 workers each is only 3 whereas the total number of adults in these 3 households adds up to ten only thereby indicating that a portion of workers have been drawn from age-group 0-14 years which shows that child labour is also prevalent in the village. Out of 400 adults only 207 are workers registering the employment depth of 51.75 percent in the village.

Un-employment

In respect of employment opportunities, the survey data reveal that out of the 100 households only 7 percent have reported at least one person as un-employed.

The subjoined table indicates the number of un-employed persons by their educational level.

Table No. III.11

Number of un-employed persons by educational level

Educational Level	Number of unemployed persons
1	2
Illiterate	3
Matriculate	3
Graduate & above	2
Total	8

The following table indicates the caste wise distribution of un-employed persons in the surveyed households:—

Table No. III.12

Distribution of unemployed persons by caste & sex

Religion	Caste/Tribe	Number of unemployed persons		
		P	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Muslim	Sheikh	1	1	--
	Magray	1	1	--
	Shah	3	--	3
	Thokar	2	1	1
	Tantray	1	1	--
	Total	8	4	4

Transfer of land

Only two households have reported the transfer of their cultivable lands on account of meeting the expenses of marriage of daughter and financial stringency.



Sifting of paddy



Husking of maize



Villagers displaying various agricultural implements



Ploughing of fields



Tailoring shop



Grocery shop



Brick Klin

CHAPTER - IV

Social and Cultural Life

With a view to assessing the changes in the social, economic and cultural life of the people of village Zachaldara, important pieces of information on housetype, dress, ornaments, household goods, food and drink habits, social customs and practices, knowledge, awareness, attitude towards social and political matters etc. have all been collected and are discussed in this chapter.

House-type:

The housing condition of the village has undergone a tremendous change in so far as the constructional patterns now obtained in the village are concerned as compared to the position prevalent during the previous survey. Notably, now double storeyed houses are a common feature in the village while separate sheds have been provided for the cattle. Moreover, separate godowns for storing fire wood and other domestic provisions are also in vogue now. As the village is situated near the forests, all house constructions are done in timber.

The following table gives the distribution of houses by predominant material of floor, wall, roof and ceiling:-

Table No. IV.1

Distribution of houses by predominant material of

Floor				Wall				Roof			Ceiling
Mud	Wood	Cement	Stone	Wood & mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	Stones	Wood	Grass	C.G.I. sheets	Wood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
77	16	4	3	76	11	12	1	49	35	16	100

It is seen from the above statement that the predorninant material for construction of ceiling of houses is wood. In fact, roofing of 49 percent houses accounts for wood material. Interestingly, the walls of houses are made of wooden planks which are plastered with mud whereas, unburnt and burnt bricks manufactured in the local brick klin are also used as material for construction of walls though it is only confined to 23 percent houses.

The houses in the village are constructed in unplanned and haphazard manner which are congested and consequently they lack proper ventilation facilities. It was observed that majority of the houses have their compounds separately fenced. The distribution of the surveyed population as per floor space is shown in the following table:-

Table No. IV.2

Floor space per households	Population accommodated	No. of households
1	2	3
1—5 Sq. mts.	226	33
6—9 Sq. mts.	132	22

1	2	3
10—15 Sq. mts.	90	17
16+ Sq. mts.	159	28
Total	607	100

The above table shows that majority of the population 226 persons or 37 percent are accommodated in inadequate per capita floor space of 1—5 sq. mts. followed by 159 persons or 26 percent by maximum floor space of 16+ sq. mts. The position reflects improvement in the per capita availability of floor space in comparison to the position that obtained at the previous survey.

The sub-joined table shows the distribution of households by size of members:-

Table No. IV.3

Distribution of households classified by number of members

No. of members	Household
1—4	27
5—7	50
8—9	14
10+	9

The survey data reveal that 27 households accommodate families of 1-4 members, 50 households 5-7 members, 14 households 8-9 members and 9 households accommodate 10+ members.

The following table shows the number of rooms by members being accommodated:-

Table No. IV.4

No. of rooms occupied by households and population

No. of households	No. of rooms	Members accommodated
1	2	3
14	1	66
40	2	226
20	3	118
12	4	77
12	5	102
2	6+	18

The date in the above table reveal that majority of the households (60 percent) have 2 to 3 living rooms available to them which also constitute 56.67 percent surveyed population. There are, however, hardly 24 percent households occupying 4 to 5 rooms claiming to have 29.49 percent population living in these households.

One room occupation is confined to 14 percent households having only 10.87 percent population.

Buildings constructed as old as 40 years and above are presently valued at 6 to 8 times more than the amount incurred for their construction. The following table gives the period of construction of the surveyed houses:-

Time of construction	No. of houses
1	2
4 years or less	10
5—9 years	16
10—19 years	20
20—39 years	29
40+ years	25
Total	100

As is evident from the data in the above table, 46 percent houses are new constructions which indicate the rapid constructional activities that have been taking place in the village. In the previous survey it was noticed that people prefered to live in their old dilapidated ancestral houses as their economic conditions would not permit them to have improved housing facilities.

The data collected with regard to the amenities now available in the households is given below:-

Table No. IV.5

Amenities available in surveyed households

Availability	Amenities available				
	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Drinking water	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6
a) Not having	4	37	45	19	11
b) Having separately	96	60	41	30	83
c) Share with other households	–	3	14	51	6

While majority of households have separate amenities like bathroom, lavatory, electricity, available, the 1968 survey reveal that there was no separate arrangement for bath-room and latrines in the houses. The households that are yet devoid of separate bathrooms and lavatory facilities take bath either in the village mosque or in the nearby nallah and answer to the call of nature in open fields. A detailed analysis regarding above aspects with reference to occupation and caste is given in appendix table 27 and 28.

Dress & Ornament

Both the sexes in the village wear traditional dress and in order to protect themselves from the biting cold in winter, 'pheran' 'jagar', 'khadar shirts' and 'waist-coat' are commonly worn. Young & educated persons use modern tailored shirts, pants, coats & machine knit sweaters. Similarly educated females wear 'shalwar', 'kameez' & cover their heads with "duppta". The old traditional foot-wears like 'paizar', 'pulhor' (foot wear made of grass) 'khrav' (foot wear made of wood) have totally disappeared and now delicate leather and plastic shoes are used.

In the previous survey conducted in the village, the information collected reveal that both sexes used to wear 'pheran' a traditional garment for the whole year round and the ladies used to put on a head-gear called 'kalposh' on their heads and would stitch the 'pooch' (long white piece of cloth) with coloured headed needles fixed to it. The headgear was also sometimes embroidered with golden threads. With the passage of time, however, these age-old costumes are no more in vogue.

Earlier, the villagers were used to wear cotton or khadi clothes. These have now given way to terrycot and terrywool garments and hardly one tailoring establishment was set up

in the village while the inhabitants had to get their garments stitched from the nearest towns of Sopore & Baramula. The current survey has revealed that the tailoring shops have increased to three whereas special marriage garments are stitched even now at Sopore and Baramula town centres.

The sub-joined table indicate the dress used classified by sex:-

Table No. IV.6

Different dresses used by male and female inhabitants in the village

Male Dress	No. of Households	Female Dress	No. of households
Dress(1) Pharen, poch, Kurtan, Payjama, Sweater	100	**Dress (1)** Pharen, Poch, Headgear, Payjama, Shalwar	99
Dress (2) Pant, Coat, Shirt, Sweater	7	**Dress (2)** Kamez, Shalwar Sweater, Dupata, shawl	2

The traditional ornamentation viz; wearing of heavy silver and brass ear rings viz; 'Kanwaji', Necklace 'hati-lur', Bangles 'kor or bunger', rings or 'Waji' are no more in use now. The women folk have now switched over to the use of immitation articles like ear rings and bangles made of plastic. However, in the families of Bumboo, Mir and Thokur which are placed economically better of in the village, the women folks wear delicate modern ornaments made of 22 carat gold.

Purchase of gold ornaments is generally made in the nearby towns of district Baramula. However, maximum purchase of gold ornaments are made in Srinagar city where varied designs of ornaments are available. Notably, the young folks are also using cosmetics, vanishing creams, perfumed oil, talcum powder, tooth paste, etc.

Household goods:

In the recent past domestic cooking was done in earthen-ware utensils and even the food was served in earthern-pots. During the last decade or so aluminium, copper and steel vessels are the common kitchen-ware of almost all the households.

The data collected in respect of the material of the utensils is reproduced below:-

Material of cooking vessels

No. of households where cooking utensils are made of			No. of households where utensils for serving food are made of			
Aluminium	Copper	Earthen-pots etc.	Copper	Steel	Aluminium	Earthen-pots
90	17	50	56	15	69	28

The field observations have revealed that almost all households have well equipped kitchens. While aluminium vessels are generally used for cooking as well as serving food, the earthen-ware utensils have not disappeared from use in the village. However,

copper and steel utensils are also now in use in the village though these have been found in well to do households. Appendix table 29 provides more details with reference to caste and migration status.

Furniture

An investigation regarding the availability of various types of furniture articles in the sample households was also conducted. The information in this behalf is given below:-

Use of various articles of furniture by households

No. of Households	No. of households having					
	Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Nawar Cot	Sofa set
100	34	22	6	10	4	4

The village life does not permit of keeping furniture articles in the house. However, in case of village Zachaldara, households do possess luxury goods in one or the other form.

Luxury Goods

The possession of luxury goods by the households is given in the sub-joined statement:-

No. of households possessing

Wrist watch/ table clock	TV/Radio/ Gramaphone/ Tape-recorder	VCR	Camera	Petro-max	Sewing machines	Scooter	Bicycle
50	39	1	1	2	6	2	6

Until 1972, majority of the households in the village could not afford to have articles like, radio, sewing machine, scooter, bicycle etc. Now these articles are considered as essential items of life by majority of the households. Most of the households have desired to replace kerosene lamps by petromax and would also like to possess transisters, radios and tape recorders. Moreover, VCR is also brought on hire for viewing movies in homes. Caste-wise details are given in the appendix table 31.

Food & Drinks

District Kupwara is mostly a 'Kandi illaqa' and maize and wheat are its main crops. However, by and large, maize forms the staple food of the villagers. Earlier, villagers had maize bread as the principal item of food for both meals. It is with the availability of rations from the government distribution system that rice is also taken alongwith maize and wheat. Some Households have taken to cultivation of vegetables like, green leafy 'saag', tamatoes, cabbages, beans etc. though mutton and poultry birds are also consumed as additional items of food. Kashmiri 'kahwa', and salt tea are commonly taken during breakfast and as an evening tea. There is, however, scarcity of milk and milk products in the village and therefore, milk powder is used as a substitute.

During the current survey, it has been observed that different brands of Indian tea are now in use. In the village market there are three tea stalls selling hot tea mostly to the employees working in the various government offices located in the village. A cup of tea is sold for fifty paisa. The tea stalls also serve omelettes and fried mutton. One of the tea stalls is owned by a local resident namely,

Abdul Qayoom Bhat whose traditional occupation was cultivation whereas the other shop is run by Shri Bashir Ahmad who is the resident of another village 'Changmulla' which is situated at a distance of about 3 kms. from the referent village. During marriages guests are served with variety of mutton and vegetable preparations which in local parlance is called "Wazwan".

Household Composition

Data regarding number of households and population classified by age, sex and relationship to head of household has been tabulated in appendix table 1. It will be seen from the aforesaid table that out of 100 surveyed households only one household is with female head falling in the age group of 45-59 years. From the 99 households headed by males majority of 36 or 36.36 percent heads of households fall in the age group of 45-59 years followed by 33 or 33.33 percent heads of households in the age group 25-44 years. There are only 29 (29.29 percent) heads of households above the age 60 years. Further from 99 male heads only 83 are enjoying married life and the remaining 16 are widower/divorced. The female head also fall in the category of widow/divorced persons.

From the surveyed population of 607 persons majority of 153 is claimed by sons, constituting 25.20 percent followed by 112 daughters claiming 18.45 percent the 56.35 percent constitute other relations, a detailed account is given in the above referred table.

The composition of households by nature of relation of members to head of household is given in appendix table 7. The data furnished in this table reveal that there is only one single member household. The majority of 47 percent households are having a composition of self, spouse with or without unmarried sons and daughters. A considerable proportion of households are still having a joint family system.

The composition and types of households with reference to nature of relation of members to the head of respective households is furnished below:-

Nature of relation of members to head of Household (Type of Household)	No. of households
Nuclear	47
Sub-nuclear	10
Single person	1
Supplemented collateral joint	10
Lineal joint family	18
Supplemented lineal collateral joint	2
Others	12

It is seen from the above data that number of nuclear type families comprising husband, wife and unmarried children form 47 percent of the total surveyed households whereas other types of families which usually follow joint systems constitute about 42 percent. Obviously, the joint family system is still being practised in the village. Joint family system is now gradually getting disintegrated giving way to smaller nuclear families as could be discernible from the following data of 1968 survey.

Type of Household	No. of Households
Simple (nuclear)	56
Intermediate	8
Joint	41
Others	36
Total	141

From the above data it is seen that in the earlier survey, there were 39 percent households of nuclear type whereas during the current survey their proportion is now as

high as 47 percent Data collected during 1986 survey giving detailed analysis with reference to occupation is given in appendix table 8.

Social Relations

By and large, the villagers are courtious and hospitable which as a rule is the traditional heritage of every one in Kashmir valley. However, it is observed that participation in each others sorrows and jubilations is a matter of unique community feeling obtaining among all the households.

Birth

The villagers of Zachaldara strictly adhere to certain beliefs and supersititions which regulate the diet, movements and other routine matters of a pregnant woman. For instance, she is not advised to carry heavy loads owing to the apprehension of mis-carriages and during sun/moon eclips she is not even allowed to use knife or any other kind of such article due to the apprehension that the child in the womb may receive a similar cut in its body. At these times she is advised to sleep flat in bed without making any movement. She is not also allowed to attend the mourning ceremony or to attend a person who is suffering from fits.

As a follow-up of the old tradition in the village, a woman delivers her first child at her parental house. While the delivery is generally conducted by an untrained village Dai, the villagers now enjoy the facility of a lady doctor (gynaecologist) employed in the government health centre located in the village.

The new born is given a bath in the luke warm water after which an elderly person or a 'Molvi', if available recites 'Azan' into the ear of the baby. In case of male birth, the 'Azan' is recited in the right ear and for the female the same is recited in the left ear. The 'Dai' and 'Molvi' are paid a certain amount ranging from Rupees 11/- to Rupees 51/- each. This amount was ranging from Annas -/11 to Rs.11/- when the village was first surveyed in the year 1968.

After giving birth, the diet of the parturient is strictly prohibited for the first two days and is only served with juice of forest herbs known as 'Losa sharbat'. After the third day she is fed with special food, rich in vitamins. Traditionally, 'Hund' which is dry leafy vegetable rich with iron is served with rice to the parturient regardless of the status of household. In well to do families, the parturient is also fed with mutton, eggs, ghee and milk regularly for first forty days whereas such food is provided to the parturient at intervals. These forty days are considered as pollution period in which sex relations remain restricted. On 7th day the mother and the baby are given a bath. The water for this bath is boiled for hours alongwith some forest herbs and grass. The grass which is put in water is known as 'Losa Gassa'. On this day relatives and neighbours are invited for dinner. This entire function is called 'Sondar'. On this occasion too the presence of 'Dai' is considered a must and is paid renumeration of Rupees 11/-.

Since the message has to be conveyed to the in-laws of the parturient in case she gives delivery at her parental house, a messenger with a kilo of sweets (shireeni) is deputed to convey the news. This is known as 'Zafal'. A couple of days later, the parturient's in-laws visit the house of her parents alongwith their relatives. This party moslty consist of females. They present clothes for the newly born, five kilo of 'Sarson oil', two to four dozen eggs for the parturient and also pay Rs. 100/- to Rs. 300/- which are all tokens of love to the newly born. These visitors are warmly received and greeted with exchange of felicitations. This function is very important and is known as 'Piaw'.

The first hair cut of a child is generally done in a shrine. This function is also celebrated pompously which is called "Zara Kasai" in

local language. On this occasion relatives and neighbours are invited and entertained to a feast. During the shaving of the head of baby, the women folks sing in chorus and shower the child with 'Shireeni' (sweets). The barber is paid a sum of Rs.21/- to Rs.31/- on this occasion which include his wages as well.

The next important occasion is marked by circumscision ceremony. As a general practice, the child is circumcised at the age of 4-7 years. As against the practice prevalent in the early survey, the villagers now get their children circumcised by a trained medical Compounder or a registered medical practitioner and even some times the services of a doctor are sought. In the past, the child was placed on a basket under which a fowl was kept while the circumscision operation was conducted by the village barber with the help of his razor. The fowl was later released from the basket and presented to the barber alongwith a certain quantity of rice, spices and pulses. The surgical operation now costs about Rs. 50/- to 100/- and is resorted to by some households depending upon their economic condition. The function is marked by the participation of close relatives who are served with a feast on such occasion. Morever, gifts are also presented in cash to the parents of the child. This payment is called 'Dastbos' and the occasion is called 'Khatanhal'.

Marriage

As against the practice prevalent during the early survey, the boys and girls are now at liberty to chose their spouse in accordance with their consent. During the last survey, it was the exclusive privilege of the parents to have the selection of the spouse for their sons and daughters and who in turn were as a rule expected to say 'yes' during betrothal ceremony. As reported, the marriage age in both the sexes has also considerably increased. While 4 females have been reported as married in the age group 10-14 and 14 males and 19 females married in the age group 15-19 in the 1968 survey, the current survey reveals none married in the age group 0-14. Even in age-group 15-19, only 3 male and 5 females are reported married. The information collected from the prestigeous and influential persons of the village reveal that media has played a vital role in promoting the small family norm and marriage of girls is not performed unless she crosses at least 18 years of age. However, males are being married above the age of 20 years. The village has no system of caste consideration in choosing marriage parteners whereas in the previous survey, it is reported that caste consideration were not altogether ignored. The marriages are being celebrated after harvesting season which generally falls in the month of November. The marriage negotiations are initiated by a go-between who is generally called 'Manzumyour'. The village barber is even now-a-days used as a go-between in arranging marriages. In lieu of this he is paid in cash and kind depending upon the economic condition of the household. Generally, this amount ranges from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- which is given to him in piece-meals on different occasions. The information recorded in the early survey indicate that the go-between had been performing this job without charging any fee. The final negotiations in connection with the arrangement of marriages are marked by the visit of the groom's father to the bride's house where he alongwith some nearest relatives is served with sumptuous tea. No sooner the tea is finished then the father of the boy presents Rs. 51/- to 101/- to the bride. This is a sort of ceremonial acceptance of the proposal. After this, a day is fixed for betrothal called, 'Nishani' in the local language. On this occasion, the father-in-law visits the parental house of his would be daughter-in-law accompanied by a number of relatives and neighbours. Sweets and dates packed in big plates called 'Majma' covered with multi-coloured pieces of cloth are taken alongwith. Clothes like, 'pheran', 'shilwar', 'kameez' and

pair of ready made garments depending upon the economical condition of the household are also carried alongwith for being presented to the bride. The early survey reveal that on this occasion some silver ornaments were presented to the bride. Though silver ornaments are not now in use, various ready made garments are presented. Very few well-to-do households are reported to have presented golden ornaments to the brides.

The marriage bond is entered into by performing 'Nikah' or exchange of written documents. It is preceded by recitation of verses of 'Holy Quran' by the village priest (Imam) The marriage documents are signed by the 'Imam' and witnessed by two persons called 'Vakils' each from the side of the bride and the groom. The payment made to the 'Imam' varies from Rs.21/- to Rs.31/- After signing the marriage bond, sweets, dates, (Shireeni and Khajoour) are distributed among the guests as mark of rejoicing. In some cases the party is also served with a dinner. However, in majority of the cases, the occasion is marked by serving tea and cake to the guests. The groom has to pay 'Pachal' (a price for the bride), the amount of which is being fixed before the 'Nikah-Nama' is signed. This 'pachal' money ranges from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 3,000/- Some details of the marriage payments collected during survey reveal that 31 households have given Rs. 1,000/- and above as their 'pachal' money, whereas 32 households have paid upto Rs. 1,000/- only. There are only 17 households who have paid only a meager amount which was even below Rs. 200/-. In some cases, the girl's parents hire a man for land cultivation for about 3 to 4 years. Afterwards, they compensate him in giving their daughter in marriage to him. Though the elders of the village said that the system of 'pachal' is now no longer practised but the custom is some-how continuing. There prevails no dowry system in the village but it depends upon the voluntary wish of the parents as also the economic condition of the households. The bride and groom are not supposed to see one another before the actual performance of the marriage as it is not appreciated and is frowned upon. A year or so after the betrothal, the day and date for marriage is fixed in accordance with the lunar calendar. When the date for the marriage is settled, preparations start for the wedding day. Friends and relatives are sent for in participation and informed of the date and formally invited by personal calls.

About a week or so before the actual day of the marriage, the hair of the bride are untied. Perfume and scents are applied to her hair after a bath. The early survey reveal that Kashmiri ghee was also being applied to the hair of the bride on this occasion. The untieing of hair is a special ceremony wherein the ladies of the neighbourhood and relatives are invited who sing Kashmiri follores on this occasion and even musical instruments like, 'Tumbaknari' is also played during whole night. The bride is advised to keep her hair untied untill the day of marriage. This function in local language is called 'Mus muchravun .

This function is followed by another one which falls on the eve of marriage day. On this occasion, henna is applied to the hands and feet of the bride. This function is called 'Manzirat'. The bride is placed in the midst of the women folks and special songs in her praise are sung while the henna is applied to bride's hands and feet by the elderly lady of the family. The unmarried girls are given preference in making application of henna to the bride with the belief that they too would get married soon.

In the house of the groom, similarly, henna is applied to his index finger. On the following day i.e., the day of marriage, the hair of the bride is finally dressed by an experienced lady known as 'Sazeh garen'. No compensation is paid to her. The professional cooks are specially engaged for preparation of varieties of dishes which is popularly called 'Wazwan'. After taking a hot bath, the groom wears new

clothes and generally an elderly person of his family makes a turban on his head. He is made to sit on a specially arranged place (masnand) where the villagers and the relatives of the groom offer cash payment to him. These payments are called 'Wartau' which ranges from Rs. 11/- to Rs. 101/-. Due records are maintained of the payments thus made. This, of course, is preceded by the visit of the groom to the village grave-yard where he offers prayers for the departed souls of his kins. Before the groom takes his bride formally to his house, he visits the shrines of 'Aastana Sultan-ul-Aarfin', 'Ziarat Nabi Sahib' Wara Pora and 'Dastagir Sahib'.

In the evening, an hour or so before the departure of the marriage party (Barat), a palanquin 'Zanpan' is despatched to the house of the bride. Four to six persons carry it on their shoulders. In case of shorter distances, the marriage party proceeds on foot while in the longer distance it goes in a bus or hired tongas. The marriage party is comprised of 30-40 persons which is accompanied by a party of drum beaters.

When the groom approaches the house of the bride, he is received with warm ovation by the village women who sing in chorus. The groom is led to a well decorated room alongwith the party. First of all, the party is served with 'Qahwa' followed by a sumptuous dinner of Kashmiri "Wazawan" comprising 4-5 Moughal dishes. The professional cooks are paid wages in cash ranging from Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/-. In the meantime, the bride is made to put on specially stitched clothes and given a befitting make-up. At about mid night, the groom goes back to his house on a horse-back and the bride is placed in a palanquin called 'Zanpan'. Both the groom and the bride are given a rousing send off by the village women while singing in chorus. When the groom alongwith the bride reaches back to his home, they are received by the women folks who welcome them in a singing mood. As soon as the bride reaches the house of her in-laws, the door for her is bolted from inside by the sister of the groom who does not open the door unless she is paid by the groom in cash which ranges from Rs. 51/- to Rs.101/- or else something presented to her in kind. Such function is called 'Zam brand' in the local language. After entering the house, the bride is seated in a well decorated room. Here she sits covering herself by a veil until the mother-in-law puts of the veil of the bride and presents gifts to her. The removal of the veil is called 'Mohur Tulen' and the present offered by the mother-in-law is called 'Hashkant' in the local language. The bride is also accompanied by a foster mother called 'Dudmoj'. A day after, the bride and the groom are provided with a room in the house for conjugality. On the seventh day the parents of the bride visit her in laws and carry their bride alongwith. On this occasion they bring some gifts for the members of the groom's family.

Death

In the case of death event, close relatives and neighbours are immediately informed. All religious and other formalities connected with the disposal of the corpse are performed by the mourners. The dead body is given a luke-warm bath before it is carried in 'taboot' (coffin) to the graveyard. After the ceremonial burial, 'Nimaz-i-Jinaza' and 'fatah' prayers are offered, signifying peace to the soul of the deceased. The participants later console the members of the deceased family and pay cash to the elder member of the bereaved family. More often than not, the immediate neighbouring households arrange meals for the members of the bereaved family. However, on the fourth day a final send off is given to the deceased. The day is marked by serving tea and locally made bread to the mourners.

It may be mentioned here that a detailed account of the ceremony relating to death events has been elaborated in the earlier monograph of village Zachaldara published in

1968. Since then no worth mentioning change has taken place in performance of various rites connected with death events.

As already stated all the inhabitants of the village profess Islam as their religion. As such there are no differences which would occur on the basis of caste and creed or on their nature of work. Even the lower classes enjoy equal status in the society. On marriages or other social functions, there is mix of participants of all castes. On this occasion at least four persons of different castes partake dish sharing one big plate made of copper.

Religion, Leisure and Recreation

As already stated, Zachaldara is Muslim dominated village whose inhabitants profess Islam as their faith. The villagers have full faith in the five basic fundamentals of Islam. They offer prayers in local village mosques, keep fast during the month of Ramzan (9th lunar Islamic month) and also visit holy shrines in the State.

The holy relic of famous muslim saint, Sheikh Syed Abdul Qadir Jeelani known also as 'Dastgeer Sahib' is enshrined in the village. The holy relic is exhibited on the 11th of Rabi-ul-Sani every year (4th lunar Islamic month). People of neighbouring villages also assemble in large numbers in the shrine on the occasion to have holy look 'deedar' of the relic. On this occasion, temporary stalls are also installed around the shrine. The control and management of the shrine is maintained by local Auqaf committee under the Chairmanship of Raja Nissar-ullah Khan S/o Late Raja Inayat-ullah Khan. He is assisted by 9 members belonging to different castes.

The inhabitants of the village also visit the shrine of neighbouring village located at Drugmulla, 26 kms. from Zachaldara where a famous saint named, Shah Wali Sahib is buried. Blessings of the saint are invoked during participation in the 'Dorood Khani' and prayers. The people also attend some religious functions held in Srinagar at Hazratbal, Khanyar and Makhdoom Sahib.

There is no recreational place in the village. However, school boys take part in extra-curricular activities like, foot ball, hockey, volley ball, kabadi. The village children play also hide and seek games which is played in the evening especially during moon-lit nights.

The leisure time is spent in chatting, discussing social and political problems and a bit of gossip. Some educated persons devote their leisure time in reading newspapers. The availability of T.V. sets to few households make some people spend their leisure time in viewing various Doordarshan programmes.

Administrative, Developmental and other Social organisations

In pursuance of the introduction of single line administration, all the districts of the State get due share of funds for promotion of economic developmental activities. As Kupwara district is beset with topographical problems, its tehsils have been further sub-divided into community development blocks. This process envisages planning at the grass-roots level. Notwithstanding the shortage of irrigational facilities, various Nallas/Khuls are being exploited for additional irrigational facilities . Under the intensive Fruit Production Programme, investigations have been launched for production of varieties of fruits as also keeping the orchards protected from scab and other epedimics. The administration is also trying to exploit plants and forest herbs for manufacture of drugs etc. On the electrification front, programme for generation of electric power is also going to be planned by the State Power Development Department. A considerable improvement has also been witnessed in the field of communication facilities in the village as also increasing links with the District/Tehsil headquarters of other

neighbouring villages. Adequate piped water supply to the inhabitants is receiving increasing attention of the District/Tehsil administrative organisations.

Functioning of traditional Panchayats and official panchayats and other organs of social control and management

In early sixtees the village panchayat was functioning at Takpora, which is situated at the distance of about 2 kms. from the referent village. This panchayat was responsible for effecting developmental works in the village. It also looked after the material welfare of the inhabitants of the village. Three members from the village were deputed to represent it in the panchayat whose function was to settle the disputes regarding inheritance, marriage, divorces and even some non-cognizible offences, for which an Adalti-Board had been set up. In the administrative hierarchy the village patwari was ranking next higher to the numbardar. In the latest survey the information collected reveal that the village panchayat had ceased to function. Earlier its jurisdiction covered village Warapora which lies at a distance of about 2 kms. from the referent village. The office bearers of the panchayat comprised of Sarpanch, Deputy Sarpanch, Cashier and the four members. The office bearers of Panchayat were also the officiating members of the Cooperative society. No change was recorded in the duties and functioning of panchayat which was financed with to the tune of Rs. 30,000/- by the B.D.O, Rajwar. The information reveal that the panchayat system was superseded by an order issued by the State government in mid eightees.

Influential and prestigious persons in the village, sources of their power and prestige

The influential and prestigious persons in the village comprise those who headed the units of various political organisations. All the political workers claim to have brought in various educational institutions and medical facilities for the village. They also claim to take up public greviences and difficulties with the government agencies for their redressal. It is also reported that they have been providing financial assistance to the sufferers of natural clamities. The political functionaries enjoying the confidence of the villagers.

Factions and Cligue

It was reported that there is no prevalence of inter-village factions and fueds and as such no case of breach of law and order has been registered during the last 5 years. However, during the elections at political party levels minor rivalries and confrontation between the party workers take place which only last for a while.

The law and order machinery has registered 12 cases from 1981 to 1986 in the referent village in connection with resorting to vandalism at times of elections. Among them eleven have been challened in the court under different clauses of the panel codes.

Political parties and awareness

There is full political awareness observed among the villagers and its neighbourhood. As the village Zachaldara was the headquarters of one of the feudal Rajas whose Jagirs extended to a large number of villages of Tehsil Handwara, the installation of the popular government in State and abolition of the big landed estates have given rise to the full political awareness in the village. With the introduction of land abolition act, tillers have now become the land owners which has released them from the morass of economic servitude and social neglect. The introduction of democratic institutions, freedom of press and speech have all enabled the inhabitants to organize themselves into various political parties. The people are freely participating in the party activities. Presently, three political

parties are active in the village. A brief mention of these is given below:-

(I) Congress (I)

It is the national level party and its wing is functioning in the village since 1964. Its main aims objectives are secularism, socialism and democracy. The party works for the upliftment of the public and brings the right and genuine demands of the inhabitants to the notice of the government. This party is presently sharing power with the National Conference since 1986.

(ii) National Conference

This party has come into existence during freedom struggle launched in the State in 1931. However, its founder the Late Jenab Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah proposed its name as National Conference. Prior to this the party was named as Muslim Conference. The party has its own separate banner and is presently functioning as the ruling party in the State having political alliance with the Congress (I).

(iii) Peoples Conference

The party has its units spread throughout the district. It fights for political demands and approaches the administration for providing necessary financial assistance to the deserving people. The party has also been participating in the Assembly and Parliament elections.

Voting behaviour

The village Zachaldara falls in the assembly segment of Handwara. The candidates of all the local political parties and also some independent candidates contested the last general election. The particulars of voting behaviour viz; contestants, votes polled, votes rejected etc. of the polling booths of the referent village was not available. However, it was reported that the voters freely exercised their franchise and inhabitants have strong awareness about importance of elections and elections of their own representative.

Range of contact

As observed, a vast change in the social, cultural and economic life of inhabitants has taken place which is due to their interaction with other areas in the districts of Kupwara and Baramula. They have developed a feeling to be at par with the town dwellers. In order to meet these requirements, villagers often go to Handwara Town and even to Baramula and Sopore towns for purchase of commodities and also for earning their livelihood with the establishment of various administrative institutions in the referent village as also at its tehsil headquarter, Handwara, it has also contributed a lot in accelerating its development and improving social contacts with other areas. A large gathering also assembles in the village on the annual 'urs' of Peer Dastigir Sahib held in the village where holy relic of the saint is enshrined. During this occasion relatives, friends and acquitance of other villages pay frequent visits to the villages. The labour class of the village seasonally migrates outside the State to Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and also to some commercial cities.

The seasonal out-migration of labourers to these states is a healthy trend in comparison to the previous survey. The information collected from the field indicate that about 150 villagers every year move outside the State in winter and work as labourers in the plains of Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

The following table based on survey data shows the travel index of villagers aged 5 years and above by occupation of head of household.

Table No. IV.7

Travel Index of surveyed population by sex and occupation of head of household

Occupation	Population			Average travel index (in Kms)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivators	316	163	153	103.74	175.64	27.15
Shopkeepers (retail trade)	20	9	11	131.15	247.44	43.36
Other workers (excluding Govt. employees)	75	40	35	100.49	160.54	73.14
Govt. employees	89	44	45	205.11	335.49	86.54
Non-workers	42	27	15	164.35	170.93	60.00

It is evident from the above table that persons who have travelled maximum distance of 205.11 kms. are generally government servant and constitute the higher economic class of the village, while as the minimum distance of 100.49 km has been travelled by other workers which includes barbers, potters, priest, labourers etc. of the village, falling in the lowest income group. This shows that the range of contact is directly proportional to the income of the household.

Knowledge, attitude and opinion about important matters

The Government has implemented various laws and social reforms for the general interest of the masses. These laws known as Indian Social Legislative Reforms Act viz; Dowry Prohibition Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Abolition of Child Labour, Abolition of Bonded Labour, Juvenile smoking Act. etc. are of great national and public interest. During the survey it was enquired from the inhabitants about the attitude, opinion and awareness of these acts. It was reported that literate persons are fully aware about these acts whereas illiterate persons have no idea about these enactments. It was, however, gathered during the survey that no complaint of violation of such events in the village has occurred. However, as reported by some literate persons the concerned implementing agencies ought to further gear up these measures to enable enforcement of the provisions of the acts. The act relating to prohibition of smoking by children below the age of 16 years and dowry act are all lacking in their implementation.

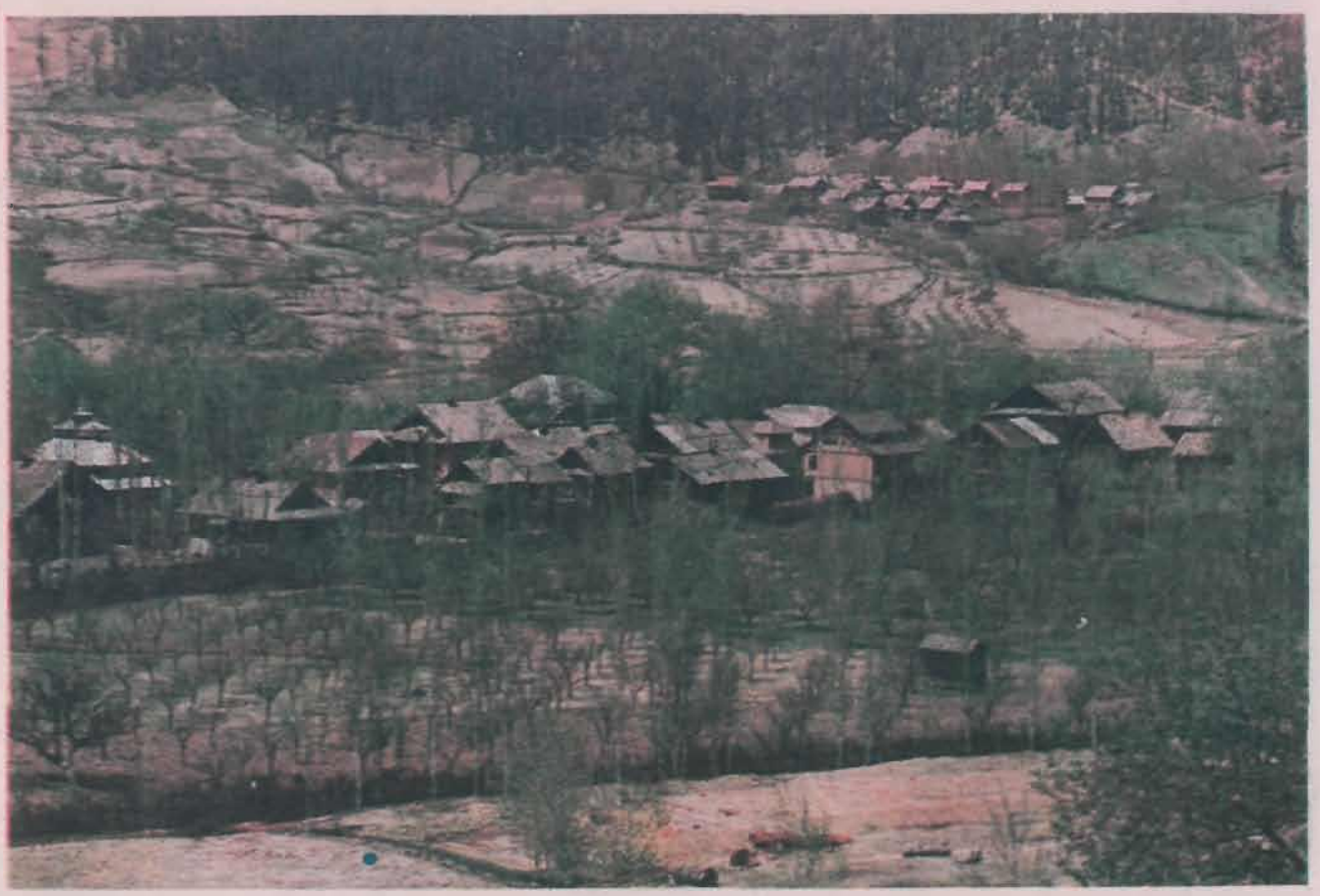
Above all, the public matter relates to the implementation and awareness about family welfare measures. As per the investigation conducted in this survey, majority of the inhabitants are well aware of the family welfare programmes, child care and other health schemes for pregnant women. The advantages of restricting the size of family are fully known to most of the women folks. As per 1968 survey, the inhabitants were out-rightly refusing the adoption of small family norms, and had not even been appreciating the idea of using artificial devices for controlling births. The family welfare programmes are now increasingly being accepted with no inhibitation what-so-ever.



A Modern House



Former Raja's Palace



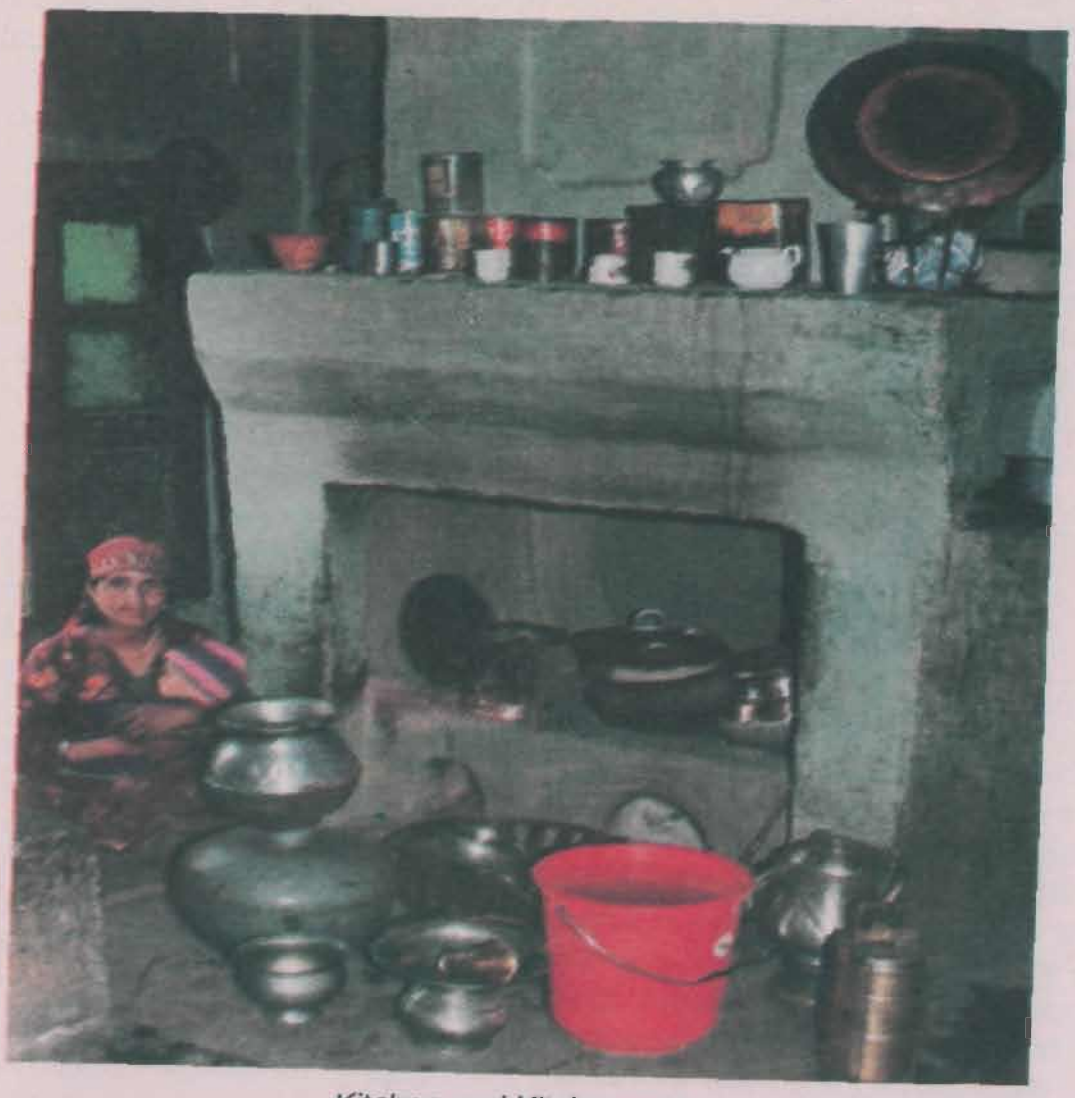
Village view—house type



Traditional & modern female dress



Traditional and modern male dress



Kitchen and Kitchenware

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

With the advent of democratic process in the country, the popular State Governments carried out various socio-economic reforms for alleviating the hardship of masses at large. The first and foremost step in this direction related to immediate resumption of all jagirs and abolition of big landed estates in the State. Village Zachaldara had been earlier the headquarter of the principal Raja. His jagirs which extended to a large number of villages of tehsil Handwara stood consequently terminated with the end of his autocratic rule and in that the lands used by him were transferred to the actual tillers. Subsequent to the promulgation of the big 'Landed Estates Abolition' Act 1950, considerable winds of change brought about an improvement in the socio-economic condition of the people in the State and particularly in the referent village it ushered in prosperity at all levels. The implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Minimum Needs/20 Point programmes etc. have all contributed in changing the entire socio-economic scenario of the life of the villagers. Above all, the five year plans have also helped in organizing the activities of the government and semi-government agencies in introducing major developmental programmes. Various community poly-technics, co-operatives and panchayat system have all been vibrating the rural economy of the village and have generated improvement in the life style, beautification of environment and enrichment of social and cultural life of the village. For attaining developmental objectives, training and upgrading of basic skills, knowledge and attitude related to any occupational activity, effective maintenance of farm equipment, setting up of village and small scale industries under self employment scheme, adult education modern method of agriculture etc. are all gaining field in the rural areas. With the introduction of single line administration at the district level in the State, the villagers of the State are being given due attention in above developmental activities.

Whereas the rural sector of Handwara tehsil as a whole has registered a growth rate of 60.41 percent during the period of 1961-1981, the population in the referent village has grown at a rate 60.17 percent during the corresponding period. Even in case of some of its surrounding villages, the growth has been almost lower in comparison with Zachaldara village. Interestingly, the village is undergoing a process of rapid change in the field of its socio-economic characteristics viz; literacy, increase in work-force, diversification from agricultural sector to other sectors of industrial categories. In fact, various employment opportunities have also become increasingly available to the villagers with the establishment of administrative offices and upgrading of higher level schools during the intervening period of 1968-1986. In fact, the village has also been showing strides in acceptance of various family welfare measures.

The village is showing upward swing in the production of food grains particularly in the growth of cereal crops. Production of fruits is also the major horticulture activity in the village. A separate horticulture wing has also been established for promotion of this sector. A number of schemes are also underway in enhancing and attainment of self sufficiency in food production. However, for development of small scale industries, much requires to be done in the village. Similarly, livestock and

animal husbandry also need increasing attention from the concerned agencies. Being "Kandi Illaqa", shortage of irrigational facilities badly effects the crops and in order to avoid scarcity of water, it is proposed to construct storage tanks for release of water in emergent times so as to meet the irrigational requirements.

Originally village Zachaldara was known as Dachaldara implying a big garden of grapes, but with the lapse of time the word Dachaldara degenerated into Zachaldara and uptill 1984 it was known by the same name. The modern enlightment has brought its inhabitants especially youth, an awareness to rename their village as in Kashmiri language its meaning is a village of rags. The inhabitants proposed its name as 'Poshwan' and in govt. records also the Zachaldara village is now being renamed as "Poshwan" indicating forest of flowers as it lies in close proximity to the dense and beautiful forests.

The over-all picture of literacy in the village is quite encouraging as compared to other villages. There is adequate provision of funds in the annual plans for the promotion of further educational facilities. It was reported that for promotion of educational, medical, public health, agricultural and communicational facilities, bulk of funds are being spent on these activities in the village and its hinterland.

The importance of family welfare programmes and protection of environment and afforestation has brought in lot of awareness in the village. Notably, the village is lagging behind in the field of industrial setup and much is required to be done for promotion of small scale industries in the village and its neighbourhood depending upon the availability of raw materials. However, there is great potential in the development of poultry farms and livestock rearing. For this, outlets for fodder are required to be set up in the village needing its distribution on subsidised rates to the concerned entrepreneurs. As the inhabitants of the village have tendency to march ahead in the field of all the developmental activities, they would like to adopt the life style as is prevalent in the developed towns and that is why there is apparent change discernible in the dress, eatables, utensils, ornaments and also in marriage customs and other social and cultural life.

On the literacy front, there are encouraging signs discernible with regard to the awareness of parents in trying to keenly interest the young children in taking to formal education. This has resulted in the upward trend noticeable in the literacy rate of the village as compared to the situation prevailing at the survey of 1968.

At any rate, the diversification of economic activities is also indicative of social, economic and cultural changes taking place in the village in as much as there is definite shift discernible from the agricultural sector to other economic sectors.

Table 1

Distribution of members classified by Age, Sex, and Relationship to Head of Household where head is

M A L E

Age group	No . of Persons who are related to head of household					
	Head of the House Hold	Wife	Son	Brother	Son's Wife	Brothers Wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-9	...	...	40	...	...	...
10-14	...	...	30	...	...	...
15-24	1	7	55	8	21	1
25-44	33	42	27	2	8	1
45-59	36	29	...	3	...	1
60+	29	5	1	2	...	...
TOTAL	99	83	153	15	29	3

No of Persons who are related to head of household							Age group
Daughter	Sister	Daughter's Husband	Father	Mother	Father's brother	Sister's Son	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-9
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-14
33	4	1	...	...	...	1	15-24
6	2	6	...	...	...	...	25-44
...	1	1	...	7	...	...	45-59
...	1	...	1	11	1	...	60+
112	8	8	1	18	1	1	TOTAL

Contd.

Table 1

Distribution of membera classified by Age, Sex, and Relationship to Head of Household where head is

Age group	MALE					
	No . of Persons who are related to head of household					
	Daughter's Son	Brother's Son	Son's Daughter	Daughter's Daughter	Brother's Daughter	Son's Son's Wife
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
0-9	3	2	11	8	...	...
10-14	4	...	3	3	1	...
15-24	2	1	...	...	1	1
25-44	...	1	...	...	...	...
45-59	...	...	...	...	...	...
60+	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	9	4	14	11	2	...

MALE				FEMALE			Age group
No . of Persons who are related to head of household							
Wife's mother	Son's Son	Sister's Daughter	Total	Head of Household	Son	Total	
21	22	23	25	26	27	28	1
...	22	4	135	...	...	...	0-9
...	1	...	70	...	2	2	10-14
...	2	1	140	...	1	1	15-24
...	...	...	128	...	...	...	25-44
1	...	...	79	1	...	1	45-59
...	...	...	51	...	...	...	60+
1	25	5	603	1	3	4	TOTAL

Table 2

Distribution of House holds & Population Classified by Relgion Caste/Triblе/Community & Sex

Religion/Caste/ Tribe/Community	No. of Households	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
MUSLIM			
1 Wani	6	26	26
2 Sheikh	17	58	43
3 Dhobi	2	8	11
4 Banday	6	16	12
5 Khan	8	29	23
6 Bhat	9	22	23
7 Magray	2	8	10
8 Shah	3	14	10
9 Hajam	15	39	47
10 Chopan	1	3	3
11 Dar	1	3	3
12 Thokur	1	8	5
13 Chak	3	8	4
14 Kamar	4	11	8
15 Lone	2	6	7
16 Bumboo	3	7	7
17 Teli	1	3	3
18 Mir	2	6	8
19 Seer	5	15	16
20 Chard	2	3	5
21 Takri	2	6	2
22 Malik	2	9	7
23 Tantray	3	11	5
Total	100	319	388

Table 3

Distribution of Households classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community & Mother Tongue of Head of Household

Religion	Caste/Tribe/-Community	No. of Households where mother tongue of head of household		
		Kashmiri	Pahari	Gojri
1	2	3	4	5
MUSLIM				
	Wani	6	...	...
	Sheikh	17	...	...
	Dhobi	2	...	...
	Banday	6	...	...
	Khan	8	...	...
	Bhat	9	...	...
	Thokur	1	...	...
	Magray	2	...	...
	Hajam	15	...	...
	Tantray	3	...	...
	Shah	3	...	...
	Chopan	1	...	...
	Dar	1	...	...
	Chak	3	...	...
	Kumar	4	...	...
	Lone	2	...	...
	Bumboo	...	3	...
	Teli	1	...	...
	Mir	2	...	...
	Seer	...	...	5
	Chard	...	...	2
	Takri	...	...	2
	Malik	2	...	...
	Total	88	3	9

Table 4

Distribution of Households classified by number of members and age of Head of Household

Age of Head of Household	No. of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-29	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	8
30-39	...	2	1	4	2	6	2	1	...	18
40-49	...	...	...	5	4	10	4	...	...	23
50-59	1	...	2	3	5	5	4	2	...	22
60 & Above	...	2	...	4	6	9	3	3	2	29
Total	1	5	4	17	17	33	14	7	2	100

Table No. 5

Distribution of Households classified by number of members and Migration status and Place of last residence of Head of Household

Migration status and place of last resident of Head of Household	Number of Household having members				
	Single	2-5	6-10	11 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village including those who must have place of last residence	1	41	47	4	93
B. Migrant					
I. last residence out side the village but in the same teshil					
a. Rural	...	1	1	...	2
b. Urban	...	...	...	...	...
II. Other tehsil of the Distt. (Karnah)					
a . Rural	...	...	2	...	2
b. Urban	...	...	...	...	...
III. Other Distt. of the State (Baramula)					
a. Rural	...	...	...	...	...
b. Urban	...	...	1	1	2
IV. Other country (Pakistan)					
a. Rural	...	...	...	...	...
b. Urban	...	1	...	...	1
Total	1	43	51	5	100

Table 6

Distribution of Households classified by number of members and Migration status of Head of Household and last residence of stay of any member of the Household who has stayed the longest at the present residence

	No. of households where the migration status & Place of last residence of Head of Household & duration of stay of any member of the of the household who has stayed longest in						
	Last residence in Rural area & duration of stay (yrs)						
No. of members	Non-Migrant	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-20	21+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Single	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-5	41	...	...	...	...	1	1
6-10	47	1	1	1	...	...	3
11 & above	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	93	1	1	1	...	1	

	Last residence in Urban area & duration of stay (yrs.)						
Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-20	21+	Total	Total No of households	No of members
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Single
...	...	...	...	1	1	43	2-5
...	...	...	...	1	1	51	6-10
...	...	...	...	1	1	5	11 & above
...	...	...	...	3	3	100	Total

Table 7

Distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members to Head of Household and Migration status (by place of birth) of Head of Household

Nature of relation of members to head of household	Number of households where migration status of head of the house hold is		
	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Self	1	...	1
2. Self, spouse	2	...	2
3. Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	43	2	45
4. Self, spouse, married son, son's wife with or without sons and daughters	17	1	18
5. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughter.	10	...	10
6. Self, spouse married brother brother's wife son's wife, unmarried sons, and daughters	6	...	6
7. Self (male) unmarried sons and daughters	4	1	5
8. Self (Female) unmarried sons and daughters	1	...	1
9. Self (male) un-married brother/sister	4	...	4
10. Self (male) widow brother, brother's married daughter with unmarried son	2	...	2
11. Self (male) married son, son's wife and her brother	2	...	2
12. Self (male) married daughter, daughter's husband and his brother.	2	...	2
13. Self, spouse, married son's sons, wives with unmarried sons and daughters and mother's sister.	2	...	2
Total	96	4	100

Table 8

Distribution of Households classified by type and occupation of Head of the Household

Type Of Household	OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
	Kiryana Marchant (40)	Non-Worker	Cultivator (61)	Washer-man (55)	Priest-hood (19)	Ghat Munshi (35)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nuclear	...	1	30	1	1	...
Sub Nuclear	...	...	8	...	...	...
Supplimented Collatral Joint	...	...	6	...	...	...
Single Person	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lineal Joint family	2	...	12	1	...	...
Supplemented lineal collatral joint	...	1	...	...	...	...
Others	1	...	6	...	...	1
Total	3	2	63	2	1	1

OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD							Type Of Household
Retired (13)	Domestic Servant (53)	Barber (56)	Tailor (79)	Runner in D.Cs office (35)	Potter (89)	Com-pounder B.S.F (08)	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Nuclear
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Sub Nuclear
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Supplimented Collatral joint
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Single Person
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	Lineal Joint family
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Supplemented-Lineal Collatral joint
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Others
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	Total

Table 8

Distribution of Households classifed by type and occupation of Head of the Households *(Contd.)*

OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						
Type of Household	Clerk Tehsil Office (35)	Village Chowkidar (35)	Attendant P.H.C (35)	Teacher (15)	Household Duty (04)	Labourer (99)
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nuclear	1	1	...	1	...	5
Sub Nuclear	...	...	...	...	1	...
Supplimented Collatral Joint	...	...	...	...	...	...
Single Person	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lineal joint family	...	...	...	...	...	1
Supplemented lieneal Collatral	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total	1	2	1	1	1	6

OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD								
Medical Asstt. (08)	Mistri water works (84)	Section Officer (Electric) (03)	Depot Manager Transport (21)	Forester (66)	Chowkidar food & Supplies (35)	Brick Kiln owner (95)	Total	Type Of Household
21	22	23	24	25	26	27		1
...	...	1	1	...	1	1	47	Nuclear
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Sub Nuclear
1	1		...	1	...	...	10	Supplemented Collatral joint
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Single Person
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	Lineal joint family
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Supplimented Lineal Collatral joint
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Other
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Total

Table 9

Number of persons by Age, Sex, and Religion who are studying/not studying in educational institutions

Religion	Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MUSLIM							
	5-9	31	39	18	15	13	24
	10-14	37	35	20	18	17	17
	15-19	38	40	10	5	28	35
	20-24	34	29	7	...	27	29
	25 +	143	116	...	...	143	116
	Total	283	259	55	38	228	221

Table 10

Number of Persons by Age, Sex, studying not studying in educational institutions by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Household	Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kiryana Merchant (Shopkeeper) (40)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-19	1	...	1	...	...	...
	20-24	2	2	2	...	...	2
	25+	6	9	...	...	6	9
	Total	9	11	3	...	6	11
Cultivator (61)	5-9	21	25	11	7	10	18
	10-14	18	20	12	11	6	9
	15-19	19	26	4	1	15	25
	20-24	20	17	...	...	20	17
	25+	89	65	...	...	89	65
	Total	167	153	27	19	140	134
Washer man (55)	5-9	...	3	...	3	...	...
	10-14	2	3	...	2	2	1
	15-19	...	1	...	...	...	1
	20-24	2	1	...	...	2	1
	25+	4	2	...	...	4	2
	Total	8	10	...	5	8	5

Contd.

Table 10

Number of Persons by Age, Sex, studying not studying in educational institutions by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Household	Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Priest hood (19)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-19	2	...	2	...	...	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Total	3	1	2	...	1	1
Ghat Munshi Food & Supplies (35)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	...	1	...	1	...	...
	15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-24	1	1	1	...	...	1
	25+	3	2	...	...	3	2
	Total	4	4	1	1	3	3
Domestic Servant (53)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	2	1	...	...	2	1
	15-19	2	...	1	...	1	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	2	...	...	...	2	...
	Total	6	1	1	...	5	1

Contd.

Table 10

Number of Persons by Age, Sex, studying not studying in educational institutions by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Household	Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barber (56)	5-9	...	2	...	...	...	2
	10-14	1	...	1	...	...	...
	15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	3	2	...	...	3	2
	Total	4	4	1	...	3	4
Tailor (79)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-19	2	...	...	...	2	...
	20-24	1	1	1	...	...	1
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Total	4	2	1	...	3	2
Peon D.c's office (35)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-19	1	2	...	...	1	2
	20-24	1	1	...	...	1	1
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Total	3	4	...	...	3	4

Contd.

Table 10

Number of Persons by Age, Sex, studying not studying in educational institutions by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Household	Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Potter (89)	5-9	1	1	1	...	...	1
	10-14	2	1	...	...	2	1
	15-19	1	...	...	...	1	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	2	4	...	...	2	4
	Total	6	6	1	...	5	6
Compounder (BSF) (08)	5-9	1	1	1	...	...	1
	10-14	1	1	1	1	...	...
	15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Total	3	3	2	1	1	2
Clerk (Tehsil office) (35)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-24	...	1	...	...	...	1
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Total	1	2	...	...	1	2

Contd.

Table 10

Number of Persons by Age, Sex, studying not studying in educational institutions by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Household	Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village chowkidar (35)	5-9	1	1	1	1	...	...
	10-14	1	...	...	...	1	...
	15-19	3	1	1	...	2	1
	20-24	2	...	...	...	2	...
	25+	1	2	...	...	1	2
	Total	8	4	2	1	6	3
Attendant (Public Health Centre) (35)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-19	...	1	...	...	...	1
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	4	1	...	...	4	1
	Total	4	2	...	...	4	2
Teacher (15)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	...	1	...	...	...	1
	15-19	...	2	...	...	...	2
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	2	1	...	...	2	1
	Total	2	4	...	...	2	4

Contd.

Table 10

Number of Persons by Age, Sex, studying not studying in educational institutions by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Household	Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Labourer (99)	5-9	2	3	...	1	2	2
	10-14	3	3	2	...	1	3
	15-19	4	2	...	...	4	2
	20-24	1	2	1	...	...	2
	25+	5	5	...	...	5	5
	Total	15	15	3	1	12	14
Medical Asstt. (08)	5-9	1	1	1	1	...	...
	10-14	1	2	1	1	...	1
	15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	2	...	...	1	2
	Total	3	5	2	2	1	3
Mistri (Water work's) (84)	5-9	1	1	1	1	...	...
	10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	2	...	...	1	2
	Total	2	3	1	1	1	2

Contd.

Table 10

Number of Persons by Age, Sex, studying not studying in educational institutions by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Household	Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sectional officer (Electric) (03)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-19	1	1	1	1	...	...
	20-24	1	...	1	...	...	...
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Total	3	2	2	1	1	1
Depot Manager (Govt. Transport) (21)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	1	...	1	...	...	...
	15-19	...	1	...	1	...	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Total	2	2	1	1	1	1
Forester (Forest Dept.) (66)	5-9	1	...	1	...	...	...
	10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	2	...	...	1	2
	Total	2	2	1	...	1	2

Contd.

Table 10

Number of Persons by Age, Sex, studying not studying in educational institutions by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Household	Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chowkidar (Food and Supplies Dept.) (35)	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	1	...	1	...	...	...
	15-19	...	1	...	...	...	1
	20-24	...	1	...	...	...	1
	25+	2	1	...	...	2	1
	Total	3	3	1	...	2	3
Brick Kiln owner (95)	5-9	1	...	...	...	1	...
	10-14	1	1	...	1	1	...
	15-19	1	...	...	...	1	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Total	4	2	...	1	4	1
Non-workers							
Dependent	5-9	1	...	1	...	...	...
	10-14	1	1	1	1	...	...
	15-19	...	2	...	2	...	...
	20-24	2	...	1	...	1	...
	25+	8	5	...	...	8	5
	Total	12	8	3	3	9	5

Contd.

Table 10

Number of Persons by Age, Sex, studying not studying in educational institutions by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Household	Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Retired	5-9	...	1	...	1	...	...
	10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-24	1	2	...	...	1	2
	25+	5	2	...	...	5	2
	Total	6	5	...	1	6	4
Household duties	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-14	2	...	...	...	2	...
	15-19	1	...	...	...	1	...
	20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total	3	1	...	...	3	1
Grand Total	5-9	31	39	18	15	13	24
	10-14	37	35	20	18	17	17
	15-19	38	40	10	5	28	35
	20-24	34	29	7	...	27	29
	25+	143	116	...	...	143	116
	Total	283	259	55	38	228	221

Table

Distribution of Population classified by

Educational Level	5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	13	28	12	17	16	32	7	27
Literate without Educational level	8	2	5	3	1	...	1	...
Below Primary	8	9	8	7	3	1	4	...
Primary	2	...	11	8	7	2	7	1
Middle	...	...	1	...	7	2	5	...
Matriculation/Hr./Secondary	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	...
Hr Sec/Intermediate/p.u.c	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to Degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	31	39	37	35	38	40	34	29

M = Male

F = Female

11

Age, Sex, & Educational level

25-34		35-49		50 & above		Age & Sex Total		Remakrs
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	29	29	37	46	42	142	212	There is no population falling in the non technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
2	1	2	...	1	...	20	6	
6	...	2	...	...	...	31	17	
1	...	5	1	9	...	42	12	
6	2	2	...	...	...	21	4	
7	1	...	1	1	...	18	4	
1	...	1	2	...	...	5	3	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	
43	33	43	41	57	42	283	259	

Table

Distribution of population by Broad Age group, Sex, Religion, and

Religion Caste/Tribe/ Community	Age Group	Male/ Female	Illiterate	Literate Without educational level	Below Primary	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MUSLIM						
Wani	5-14	M	...	...	4	2
		F	2	1	3	2
	15-59	M	3	...	1	3
		F	12	...	...	-1
	60+	M	2	...	...	1
		F	2	...	...	...
Sheikh	5-14	M	6	...	2	3
		F	9	...	1	...
	15-59	M	15	...	4	5
		F	26	...	...	1
	60+	M	4	...	...	2
		F	2	...	...	...
Dhobi	5-14	M	...	...	2	...
		F	...	...	3	1
	15-59	M	1	...	...	2
		F	3	...	...	...
	60 +	M	...	...	...	1
		F	...	...	...	...
Banday	5-14	M	1	1	...	...
		F	3	1	1	1
	15-59	M	3	...	1	1
		F	5	...	...	...
	60+	M	2	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...

12

Caste/Tribe/Community and educational level

Middle	Matriculation/ Secondary	Intermidate/ PUC/Hr. Sec.	Tech. Diploma not equal to Degree	Degree and above.	Religion Caste/Tribe/ Community
8	9	10	11	12	1
					MUSLIM
...	...	...	...	-	Wani
...	...	...	...	...	
1	5	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	-	Sheikh
...	...	...	...	...	
4	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Dhobi
...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Banday
...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Table

Distribution of population by Broad Age group, Sex, Religion, and

Religion Caste/Tribe/ Community	Age Group	Male/ Female	Illiterate	Literate Without educational level	Below Primary	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khan	5-14	M	4	1	...	2
		F	5	...	2	1
	15-59	M	11	...	1	...
		F	10	...	...	...
	60+	M	1	1	...	...
		F	3	...	...	...
Bhat	5-14	M	1	...	...	1
		F	2	...	1	...
	15-59	M	6	...	6	1
		F	15	...	1	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...

12

Caste/Tribe/Community and educational level

Middle	Matriculation/ Secondary	Intermidate/ PUC/Hr. Sec.	Tech. Diploma not equal to Degree	Degree and above.	Religion Caste/Tribe/ Community
8	9	10	11	12	1
...	...	...	...	...	Khan
...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Bhat
...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Table

Distribution of population by Broad Age group, Sex, Religion and

Religion Caste/Tribe Community	Age Grroup	Male/ Female	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chak	5-14	M	2	...	...	1
		F	...	...	...	...
	15-59	M	3	...	...	2
		F	4	...	...	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
Kumar	5-14	M	...	1	1	...
		F	1	...	1	...
	15-59	M	5	...	...	...
		F	6	...	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...
		F	1	...	...	...
Lone	5-14	M	...	...	...	1
		F	1	...	1	...
	15-59	M	1	1	2	...
		F	4	...	...	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	...
		F	1	...	...	...
Thokur	5-14	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	1	...
	15-59	M	...	...	...	...
		F	3	...	...	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...

12

Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level.

Middle	Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	Intermediate PUC/Hr. Sec.	Tech. Diploma not equal to Degree	Degree & above	Religion Caste/Tribe Community
8	9	10	11	12	1
...	...	...	...	...	Chak
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Kumar
...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Lone
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Thokur
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Table

Distribution of population by Broad Age group, Sex, Religion and

Religion Caste/Tribe Community	Age Grroup	Male/ Female	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Magray	5-14	M	...	...	1	1
		F	1	...	...	1
	15-59	M	2	...	...	1
		F	6	...	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	1
		F	...	...	...	...
Hajam	5-14	M	3	3	1	1
		F	9	1	1	...
	15-59	M	14	1	...	1
		F	22	...	...	1
	60+	M	9	...	...	...
		F	6	...	...	...

12

Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level.

Middle	Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	Intermediate PUC/Hr. Sec.	Tech. Diploma not equal to Degree	Degree & above	Religion Caste/Tribe Community
8	9	10	11	12	1
...	...	...	...	...	Magray
...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Hajam
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Table

Distribution of population by Broad Age group, Sex, Religion and

Religion Caste/Tribe Community	Age Group	Male/ Female	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shah	5-14	M	2	...	2	...
		F	...	...	...	...
	15-59	M	4	...	...	3
		F	6	...	...	1
	60+	M	1	...	...	1
		F	1	...	...	...
Chopan	5-14	M	...	...	1	...
		F	...	...	1	...
	15-59	M	2	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
Tantary	5-14	M	...	2	1	...
		F	1	...	...	...
	15-59	M	4	...	...	...
		F	3	...	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...
		F	1	...	...	...
Dar	5-14	M	...	...	1	...
		F	1	...	...	...
	15-59	M	1	...	...	1
		F	1	...	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...

12

Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level.

Middle	Matriculation/ Hr. Sec	Intermediate PUC/Hr. Sec.	Tech. Diploma not equal to Degree	Degree & above	Religion Caste/Tribe Community
8	9	10	11	12	1
...	..	...	...	...	Shah
...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Chopan
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Tantary
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	Dar
...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Table

Distribution of population by Broad Age group, Sex, Religion and

Religion Caste/Tribe Community	Age Group	Male/ Female	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bumboo	5-14	M	...	1	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
	15-59	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
Teli	5-14	M	...	1	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
	15-59	M	...	1	...	1
		F	3	...	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...

12

Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level.

Middle	Matriculation/ Hr. Sec	Intermediate/PUC/ Hr. Sec.	Tech. Diploma not equal to Degree	Degree & above	Religion Caste/Tribe Community
8	9	10	11	12	1
1	...	...	...	...	Bumboo
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	1	...	
1	1	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Teli
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Table

Distribution of population by Broad Age group, Sex, Religion, and

Religion caste/Tribe Community	Age Group	Male/ Female	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mir	5-14	M	...	1	...	1
		F	...	1	...	2
	15-59	M	1	1	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...
		F	1	...	...	...
Seer	5-14	M	2	1	...	...
		F	8	1	...	...
	15-59	M	7	1	...	1
		F	6	...	...	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
Chard	5-14	M	...	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...
	15-59	M	2	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
Malik	5-14	M	3	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
	15-59	M	4	...	...	1
		F	6	...	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...
		F	1	...	...	...
Takri	5-14	M	...	2	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
	15-59	M	2	1	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...

12

Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level.

Middle	Matriculation/ Hr. Sec	Intermediate/PUC Hr. Sec.	Tech. Diploma not equal to Degree	Degree & above	Religion Caste/Tribe Community
8	9	10	11	12	1
...	...	...	...	...	Mir
...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Seer
...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Chard
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Malik
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Takri
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Table

Distribution of population by Broad Age group, Sex, Religion, and

Religion caste/Tribe Community	Age Group	Male/ Female	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	5-14	M	24	14	16	13
		F	45	5	16	8
	15-59	M	91	6	15	23
		F	149	...	1	4
	60+	M	26	1	...	6
		F	19	...	...	...

12

Ceste/Tribe/Community and Educational level.

Middle	Matriculation/ Hr. Sec	Intermediate/PUC/ Hr. Sec.	Tech. Diploma not equal to Degree	Degree & above	Religion Caste/Tribe Community
8	9	10	11	12	1
1	...	...	...	...	Total
...	...	...	...	...	
20	17	5	1	3	
4	4	3	...	1	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Table 13
Distribution of Households Classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household and Average Educational score.

Caste/Tribe/ Community	No. of House-holds	Population			Average Education Score					
					PER HEAD			PER HOUSEHOLD		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wani	6	47	22	25	1.17	1.91	0.52	9.17	7.0	2.17
Sheikh	17	87	48	39	0.62	1.04	0.10	3.18	2.94	0.24
Dhobi	2	15	8	7	1.67	1.75	1.57	12.50	7.0	5.50
Banday	6	25	13	12	1.00	1.31	0.67	4.17	2.83	1.33
Khan	8	45	24	21	0.38	0.46	0.29	2.13	1.38	0.75
Bhat	9	39	20	19	0.79	1.25	0.32	3.44	1.33	0.67
Magray	2	16	8	8	1.00	1.50	0.50	8.00	8.50	2.00
Shah	3	23	14	9	0.83	1.21	0.22	6.33	3.67	0.67
Hajam	15	73	33	40	0.22	0.34	0.13	1.07	0.73	0.33
Chopan	1	6	3	3	0.50	0.33	0.67	3.00	1.00	2.00
Dar	1	6	4	2	1.00	1.50	...	6.00	6.00	...
Thokur	1	10+	5	5	2.20	3.20	1.20	22.00	16.00	6.00
Chak	3	13	9	4	0.46	0.44	0.50	2.00	1.33	0.67
Kumar	4	19	10	9	0.47	0.80	0.11	2.25	2.00	0.25
Lone	2	13	6	7	0.69	1.50	...	4.50	4.50	...
Bumboo	3	13	7	6	2.77	3.14	2.33	12.00	7.33	4.67
Teli	1	6	3	3	1.00	2.00	...	6.00	6.00	...
Mir	2	13	6	7	1.23	1.50	1.00	8.00	4.50	3.50
Seer	5	29	14	15	0.27	0.47	0.07	1.60	1.40	0.20
Chard	2	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Takri	2	8	6	2	0.38	0.50	...	1.50	1.50	...
Malik	2	16	9	7	0.31	0.56	...	2.50	2.50	...
Tantary	3	13	8	9	0.69	0.88	0.40	3.00	2.33	0.67
Total	100	542	283	259						

Table

Distribution of workers and non-workers classified by

Caste/Tribe Community	All Ages						0-14					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wani	16	14	2	36	12	24	...	...	...	17	8	9
Sheikh	36	34	2	64	23	41	1	1	...	31	16	15
Dhobi	4	4	...	15	4	11	...	...	...	9	2	7
Banday	13	11	2	15	5	10	...	...	...	12	5	7
Khan	18	17	1	32	11	21	1	1	...	20	11	9
Bhat	17	16	1	28	6	22	...	...	...	11	4	7
Chak	6	6	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	4	3	1
Kumar	7	7	...	12	5	7	...	...	...	4	3	1
Lone	3	3	...	10	3	7	...	...	...	5	3	2
Thokur	2	2	...	11	4	7	...	...	...	4	3	1
Margray	4	4	...	14	4	10	...	...	...	5	2	3
Hajam	26	25	1	60	14	46	1	...	1	31	13	18
Shah	8	8	...	15	5	10	...	...	...	6	5	1
Chopan	2	2	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	3	2	1
Tantary	7	5	2	9	6	3	...	...	...	6	5	1
Dar	2	2	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	4	3	1
Bumboo	6	3	3	8	4	4	...	...	...	4	3	1
Teli	2	2	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mir	3	3	...	11	3	8	...	...	...	6	2	4
Seer	13	12	1	18	3	15	3	2	1	11	2	9
Chard	3	3	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	3
Tikri	4	4	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
Malik	5	5	...	11	4	7	...	...	...	3	3	...
Total	207	192	15	400	127	273	5	4	2	201	100	101

Table 14

Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and broad age group

15-59						60 +					
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
14	12	2	14	2	12	2	2	...	5	2	3
31	29	2	29	6	23	4	4	...	4	1	3
3	3	...	6	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
11	9	2	3	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
14	13	1	9	...	9	3	3	...	3	...	3
15	14	1	17	2	15	2	2	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
7	7	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	...
2	2	...	5	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	...
3	3	...	8	2	6	1	1	...	1	...	1
18	18	...	26	1	25	7	7	...	3	...	3
6	6	...	8	...	8	2	2	...	1	...	1
2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	5	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	3	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	2	...	4	1	3	...	...	...		...	...
3	3	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	9	...	7	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
172	159	13	177	22	155	29	29	...	22	5	17

Table 15

Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with

Migration status with reference to last residence	All-Ages						0—14					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
'A' Non-migrant (born in the village including those who does not have place of last residence	199	185	14	351	123	228	6	4	2	196	96	100
'B' Migrant												
I. Last residence outside the village but with same tehsil												
Rural	1	1	...	38	3	35	...	...	...	1	...	1
Urban	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
II. Other tehsils of the District:												
Rural	2	2	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnah Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Other district of the state												
Baramula Rural	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Urban	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Other state of country												
Rural	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Outside the country	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Pakistan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	207	192	15	400	127	273	6	4	2	201	100	101

Table 15 (Concld.)

reference to last residence, broad age groups

15--59						60+						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	REMARKS
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
166	154	12	136	22	114	27	27	...	19	5	14	
1	1	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	2	...	2	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
172	159	13	177	22	155	29	29	...	22	5	17	

Table 16

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

Age Group	Total Non-Workers			Full Time Student			Household duty		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-14	201	100	101	70	40	30	9	...	9
15-19	44	12	32	16	7	9	15	...	15
20-24	37	10	27	8	3	5	23	1	22
25-29	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	23
30-39	24	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	24
40-49	28	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	28
50-59	21	...	21	...	...	...	20	...	20
60+	22	5	17	...	...	...	12	...	12
Total	400	127	273	94	50	44	154	1	153

Dependent			Infant			Disabled			Retired		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
109	50	59	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	-3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
132	59	73	13	10	3	5	5	...	2	2	...

P = Person M = Male

F = Female

Table 17

Travel Index of Persons, Males & Females of the village classified by Religion & Caste/Tribe/Community

Relgion & Caste/Tribe/ Community	Travel Index		
	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
MUSLIM			
Wani	125.53	227.27	36.00
Sheikh	175.98	277.88	50.56
Dhobi	180.60	297.37	47.14
Banday	51.92	84.62	16.50
Khan	127.69	220.25	21.90
Bhat	151.33	247.50	50.11
Chak	293.46	387.22	82.50
Kumar	82.05	121.40	38.33
Lone	160.00	301.66	38.57
Thokur	193.50	282.00	105.00
Magray	159.37	218.75	100.00
Hajam	39.44	65.25	18.00
Shah	50.20	87.50	31.00
Chopan	11.50	13.00	10.00
Tantary	14.03	185.00	73.00
Dar	0.00	0.00	0.00
Teli	66.67	133.33	...
Malik	5.63	10.00	...
Takri	13.76	18.33	...
Seer	16.43	33.33	2.00
Mir	23.08	50.00	...
Chard	14.28	33.33	...
Bumboo	446.62	414.29	401.61

Table

Employment status of workers classified by

Religion/ Caste/Tribe/ Community	Cultivator			Employer			Employee		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MUSLIM									
Wani	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Sheikh	26	24	2	...	...	...	8	8	...
Dhobi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banday	8	8	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Khan	14	13	1	...	...	...	4	4	...
Bhat	13	12	1	...	...	...	3	3	...
Chak	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Kumar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Lone	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Thokur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Magray	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hajam	21	21	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Shah	4	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Chopan	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tantary	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dar	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bumboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mir	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Seer	6	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chard	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Takri	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malik	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	127	121	6	1	1	...	41	37	4

18

Religion and Caste/Tribe/community

Single worker			Family Worker			Remarks	Religion/ Caste/Tribe/ Community
P	M	F	P	M	F		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
							MUSLIM
8	6	2	...	...	...		Wani
2	2	...	...	...	...		Sheikh
1	1	...	3	3	...		Dhobi
2	1	1	...	...	...		Banday
...	...	...	...	...	...		Khan
1	1	...	...	...	...		Bhat
...	...	...	...	...	...	There is none among agricultural labourers	Chak
4	4	...	2	2	...		Kumar
...	...	...	...	...	...		Lone
...	...	...	...	...	...		Thokur
...	...	...	...	...	...		Magray
2	1	1	...	...	...		Hajam
1	1	...	...	...	...		Shah
...	...	...	...	...	...		Chopan
...	...	...	...	...	...		Tantary
...	...	...	...	...	...		Dar
...	...	...	...	...	...		Bumboo
1	1	...	...	...	...		Teli
1	1	...	...	...	...		Mir
4	3	1	2	2	...		Seer
2	2	...	...	...	...		Chard
...	...	...	...	...	...		Takri
...	...	...	2	2	...		Malik
29	24	5	9	9	...		Total

Table 19

Age at first marriage as related to present age.

Present age of married Persons	Average age of married Persons.		Number of males who married at the age.						
	M	F	Below 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Upto 19	14.67	14.20	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	18.37	16.27	1	1	4	4	...	...	...
25-29	21.29	17.42	...	1	6	12	3	...	...
30-34	23.78	19.15	...	1	1	5	4	...	...
35-44	23.78	15.41	2	4	3	7	6	1	...
45-59	22.21	18.00	1	2	3	9	12	...	1
60-64	20.25	20.00	...	3	...	5	4	...	...
65+	23.73	15.83	1	4	...	4	2	5	1
Total			6	18	17	46	31	6	2

Number of females who married at the age					Present age of married Persons
Below 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	
11	12	13	14	15	1
4	3	2	...	...	Upto 19
5	9	8	2	...	20-24
5	2	3	8	...	25-29
2	2	3	5	1	30-34
8	8	5	4	...	35-44
7	9	5	5	2	45-59
...	...	...	1	...	60-64
3	1	...	1	1	65+
34	34	26	26	4	Total

Table 20

Average age at marriage as related to sex educational level and time of marriage.

Educational level	Number of Married persons		Average age at marriage of ever married Males/Females					
			Males who ever married			Females who ever married		
	M	F	Eariler than 30 years	15-29	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15-29	With in 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	94	137	31.12	27.65	11.60	...	18.53	11.92
Litrate without education level	7	...	...	21.34	14.00	...	...	...
Below Primary	7	...	...	21.50	14.00	...	...	...
Primary	14	4	40.00	21.25	12.00	...	17.33	14.00
Middle	6	1	...	22.66	...	...	19.00	...
Matric/Hr.Sec.	11	2	....	20.98	...	...	19.50	...
Hr./Sec./Inter./PUC	2	2	...	20.00	...	...	17.00	...
Technical Diploma equal to Degree	1	...	...	22.00	...	...	...	...
Graduate	2	...	...	20.00	...	...	...	...

Table-21

Widow/Widower-remarriage by age of becoming Widows/Widower & Caste/Tribe/Community.

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number reporting to have become widow at age			Number re-married out of those who became widower at the age of		
	Below 25 yrs	25-34	35 & above	Below 25 yrs.	25-34	35 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wani	1	...	1	...	...	1
Sheikh	2	1	8	...	1	2
Dhobi	...	1	...	...	...	1
Banday	...	1	1	...	1	...
Khan	...	1	5	...	...	...
Bhat	...	...	4	...	1	...
Chak	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kumar	...	1	...	...	...	...
Lone	...	...	1	...	...	...
Thokur	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hajam	...	2	4	...	1	...
Tantray	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mir	...	...	2	...	...	...
Seer	...	1	3	...	1	2
Chard	...	1	...	...	1	...
Takri	...	...	2	...	...	1
Malik	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	3	9	35	...	6	7

Table-22

Type of Houses of selected Households classified by Religion & Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/community of Head of Household	No. of Households	No. of Households having.	
		Seperate Houses with Compound	Seperate Houses without compound
1	2	3	4
MUSLIM			
Wani	6	4	2
Sheikh	17	13	4
Dhobi	2	2	...
Banday	6	5	1
Khan	8	8	...
Bhat	9	6	3
Shah	3	3	...
Tantray	3	3	...
Magray	2	2	...
Hajam	15	8	7
Chopan	1	1	...
Dar	1	1	...
Thokur	1	1	...
Kumar	4	3	1
Chak	3	2	1
Lone	2	1	1
Bumboo	3	3	...
Mir	2	1	1
Teli	1	1	...
Seer	5	2	3
Chard	2	1	1
Takri	2	2	...
Malik	2	1	1
Total	100	74	26

Table-23

Households classified by duration of stay of Head of Household in present residence and per capita floor space.

Duration of Stay	Total		PER CAPITA FLOOR SPACE				
			one or less than one sq.mtr.		2-3 sq. mtr		4-5 sq. mtr.
	Number of Households	Number of members	Number of Households	Number of members	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 1 year	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
1-4 years	3	12	...	...	...	...	...
5-9 years	5	29	...	...	...	...	...
10-19 years	6	38	...	...	1	5	...
20 + years	85	522	1	8	10	76	21
Total	100	607	1	8	11	81	21

	6-9 sq. mtr.		10-15 sq. mtr.		16+ Seq. metr.		Duration of Stay
No. of members	No. of House holds	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of House holds	No. of members	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
...	1	6	...	...	...	...	Less than 1 year
...	...	...	1	6	2	6	1-4 years
...	...	...	...	...	5	29	5-9 years
...	...	...	1	5	4	28	10-19 years
137	21	126	15	79	17	96	20 + years
137	22	132	17	90	28	159	Total

Table

Households classified by occupation of

Occupation of head of household (Describe as per NCO-2 digit)	Total		PER CAPITA FLOOR			
			2 to 3 sq. mtr		4-5 sq. mtr,	
	No.of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kirayana Merchant (40)	3	23	...	...	3	23
Cultivator (61)	63	363	...	...	63	363
Washerman (55)	2	19	2	19	...	...
Priesthood (19)	1	4	...	...	1	4
Ghat Munshi (35)	1	6	...	...	...	...
Domestic servant (53)	1	4	...	...	...	...
Barber (56)	1	7	...	...	1	7
Tailor (79)	1	7	...	...	1	7
Runner (Dc's office) (35)	1	10	...	...	...	...
Potter (89)	3	12	...	...	3	12
Compounder BSF (08)	1	6	1	6	...	...
Clerk Tehsil office (35)	1	4	...	...	...	...
Village chowkidar (35)	2	13	...	...	2	13
Attendent (PHC) (35)	1	7	...	...	...	...
Teacher (15)	1	6	...	...	...	...

24

Household and per capita floor space.

Space						
6-9 sq.mtr,		10-16 sq. mtr.		16 + sq. mtr,		Occupation of head of household (Discribe as per NCO-2 digit)
No. of households	No. of members	No. of household	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kirayana Merchant (40)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Cultivator (61)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Washerman (55)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Priest hood (19)
1	6	...	...	...	...	Ghat Munshi (35)
...	...	1	4	...	...	Domestic servant (53)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Barber (56)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Tailor (79)
...	...	1	10	...	...	Runner (Dc's office) (35)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Potter (89)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Compounder BSF (08)
1	4	...	...	...	...	Clerk Tehsil office (35)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Village chowkidar (35)
1	7	...	...	...	...	Attendent (PHC) (35)
...	...	1	6	...	...	Teacher M/School (15)

Table

House holds classified by occupation of

Occupation of head of household (Discribe as per NCO-2 digit)	Total		PER CAPITA FLOOR			
			2 to 3 sq. mtr.		4-5 sq. mtr,	
	No.of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Labour (99)	6	35	...	...	2	12
Medical Assistant (08)	1	8	...	...	...	...
Forester (66)	1	5	...	...	...	...
Chowkidar (food & supplies) (35)	1	6	...	...	...	...
Brick kiln owner (95)	1	6	...	...	...	...
Mistri (water works) (84)	1	7	...	...	...	...
Sectional officer (Electric) (03)	1	5	...	...	...	...
Depot Manager (Govt. Transport) (21)	1	4	...	...	...	...
Household Duty	1	4	...	...	...	...
Retired	1	13	...	...	...	...
Dependent	2	23	2	23	...	...
Grand Total	100	607	11	48	76	441

24

Head of Household and per capita floor space.

Space						
6-9 sq.mtr,		10-16 sq mtr		16 + sq mtr,		Occupation of head of household (Discribe as per NCO-2 digit)
No. of households	No. of members	No. of household	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
...	...	1	6	3	17	Labour (99)
...	...	...	...	1	8	Medical Assistant (08)
...	...	...	...	1	5	Forester (66)
...	...	...	...	1	6	Chowkidar (Food & Supplies) (35)
...	...	...	...	1	6	Brick kiln owner (95)
...	...	...	...	1	7	Mistri (water works) (84)
...	...	...	...	1	5	Sectional officer (Electric) (03)
...	...	...	...	1	4	Depot Manager (Govt. Transport) (21)
1	4	...	...	...	...	Household Duty
1	13	...	...	...	...	Retired
...	...	...	...	...	...	Dependent
5	34	4	26	10	58	Total

Table-25

Year and Cost of construction and present value of houses with reference to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Religion and Caste/Tribal/Community	Time of construction	Total No. of house	Average cost of construction per house (Rs.)	Average value per house at present (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
(MUSLIM)				
Wani	a) 4 years less	1	Rs. 17,500/-	Rs. 17500/-
	b) 5-9 years	1	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-
	c) 10-19 years	1	Rs. 3,000/-	Rs. 4,000/-
	d) 20-39 years	3	Rs. 16,666/-	Rs. 45,000/-
	e) 40+years	...	...	...
Sheikh	a) 4 years less	2	Rs. 14,300/-	Rs. 20,000/-
	b) 5-9 years	3	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
	c) 10-19 years	2	Rs. 35,000/-	Rs. 1,33,000/-
	d) 20-39 years	5	Rs. 970/-	Rs. 20,000/-
	e) 40+years	5	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
Dhobi	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d 20-39 years	1	Rs. 4,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-
	e) 40+years	1	Rs. 4,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-
Banday	a) 4 years less	1	Rs. 3,500/-	Rs. 8,000/-
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	3	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-
	d) 20-39 years	1	Rs. 9,950/-	Rs. 27,500/-
	e) 40+years	1	Rs. 300/-	Rs. 4,500/-
Khan	a) 4 years less	1	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 65,000 -
	b) 5-9 years	5	Rs. 21,250/-	Rs. 74,000/-
	c) 10-19 years	1	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	1	...	...
	e) 40+years	...	...	...

Religion and Caste/Tribal/Community	Time of construction	Total No. of house	Average cost of construction per house (Rs.)	Average value per house at present (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Bhat	a) 4 years less	3	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
	b) 5-9 years	1	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 90,000/-
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	3	Rs. 600/-	Rs. 6,150/-
	e) 40+years	2	Rs. 950/-	Rs. 12,500/-
Chak	a) 4 year less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	2	Rs.10,000/-	Rs. 32,500/-
	e) 40+years	1	Rs.2,700/-	Rs. 30,000/-
Kumar	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	2	Rs.14,500/-	Rs.20,000/-
	d) 20-39 years	...	....	...
	e) 40+years	2	Rs. 1,950/-	Rs.46,000/-
Lone	a) 4 years less	1	Rs. 1,200/-	Rs. 6,000/-
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	...	...	...
	e) 40+years	1	Rs. 1,750	Rs. 20,000/-
Thokur	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	1	Rs. 9,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-
	e) 40+years	...	...	...
Magray	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	1	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 15,000/-
	e) 40+ years	1	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-

Religion and Caste/Tribal/Community	Time of construction	Total No. of house	Average cost of construction per house (Rs.)	Average value per house at present (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Hajam	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	3	Rs. 13,000/-	Rs. 25,000/-
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	6	Rs. 1,700/-	Rs. 14,000/-
	e) 40+years	6	Rs. 900/-	Rs. 18,333/-
Shah	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	2	Rs. 5,500/-	Rs. 12,500/-
	d) 20-39 years	1	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-
	e) 40+years	...	...	...
Chopan	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	1	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 15,000/-
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	...	...	...
	e) 40+years	...	...	...
Tantray	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	3	Rs. 7,100/-	Rs. 15,000/-
	d) 20-39 years	...	...	...
	e) 40+years	...	...	...
Dar	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	1	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 20,000/-
	e) 40+years	...	...	...
Bumboo	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	...	...	...
	e) 40+years	3	Rs. 6,400/-	Rs. 93,500/-

Religion and Caste/Tribal/Community	Time of construction	Total No. of house	Average cost of construction per house (Rs.)	Average value per house at present (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Mir	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	1	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-
	e) 40+years	1	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 12,000/-
Seer	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	1	Rs.4,000/-	Rs. 5,000/-
	c) 10-19 years	4	Rs.1,200/-	Rs.6,000/-
	d) 20-39 years	...	...	...
	e) 40+years	...	...	...
Chard	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	1	Rs.2,000/-	Rs. 4,000/-
	e) 40+years	...	...	...
Malik	a) 4 years less	...	...	...
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	1	Rs. 4,000/-	Rs. 8,000/-
	d) 20-39 years	1	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 1,000/-
	e) 40+years	...	...	...
Tikri	a) 4 years less	1	Rs. 6,000/-	Rs. 15,000/-
	b) 5-9 years	1	Rs. 7,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
	c) 10-19 years	...	...	...
	d) 20-39 years	...	...	...
	e) 40+years	...	...	...
Teli	a) 4 years less	...	...	
	b) 5-9 years	...	...	...
	c) 10-19 years	1	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
	d) 20-39 years	...	...	...
	e) 40+years	...	...	...

NOTE:- One household is staying in a rented house and as such its average cost and value in not available

Table

Households classified by number of members, No. of rooms occupied by

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community,	Total No. of HHs	Total No. of members								
					Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
				Total No of rooms	No. of House-holds	No of members		No. of HHs	No. of members	
		Male	Female			Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MUSLIM										
Wani	6	26	26	20	...	...	...	1	3	3
Sheikh	17	58	43	43	4	9	7	7	25	18
Dhobi	2	8	11	4	...	...	...	2	8	11
Banday	6	16	12	15	1	4	4	3	5	4
Khan	8	29	23	20	1	2	1	3	8	6
Bhat	9	22	23	29	...	...	...	4	8	11
Shah	3	14	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tantray	3	11	5	7	1	6	1	1	4	2
Magray	2	8	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hajam	15	39	47	35	4	8	10	7	20	22
Chopan	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dar	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumar	4	11	8	7	1	1	2	3	10	6
Thokur	1	8	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chak	3	8	4	8	...	...	...	2	6	2
Lone	2	6	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bumboo	3	7	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mir	2	6	8	5	...	...	...	1	3	3

26

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head Household.

Households with three rooms			HHS with four rooms			HHS with 5 rooms			HHS with unspecified No. of rooms			Region Caste Tribe Community
No. of members			No. of members			No. of members			No. of members			
No.of HHS	Male	Female	No.of HHS	Male	Female	No.of HHS	Male	Female	No.of HHS	Male	Female	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
												MUSLIM
3	9	10	1	4	4	1	10	9	...	...	...	Wani
3	9	5	...	...	...	3	15	13	...	...	...	Sheikh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhobi
1	3	2	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	Banday
3	16	8	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khan
1	2	1	3	9	7	...	...	...	1	3	4	Bhat
1	3	3	...	...	...	2	11	7	...	...	...	Shah
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tantray
...	...	...	2	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Magray
2	4	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	4	7	Hajam
1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chopan
1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumar
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	5	...	...	...	Thokur
...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chak
1	4	4	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	Lone
1	2	3	...	...	...	2	5	4	...	...	...	Bumboo
1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mir

Table

Households classified by number of members, No. of rooms occupied by

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community.	Total No. of HHs	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
					No. of House-holds	No of members		No. of HHs	No. of members	
		Male	Female			Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Teli	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soer	5	15	16	11	1	2	3	3	9	11
Chard	2	3	5	3	1	2	4	1	1	1
Takri	2	6	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malik	2	9	7	4	...	...	...	2	9	7
Total	100	319	288	275	14	34	32	40	119	107

26

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head Household.

Households with three rooms			HHS with four rooms			HHS with 5 rooms			HHS with unspecified No. of rooms			Region Caste/ Tribe Com-munity
No. of members			No. of members			No. of members			No. of members			
No.of HHS	Male	Female	No.of HHS	Male	Female	No.of HHS	Male	Female	No.of HHS	Male	Female	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Teli
...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chard
...	...	...	1	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	Takri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malik
20	64	54	12	37	40	12	58	44	2	7	11	Total

HHs = Households

Table-27

Availability of amenities classified by occupation of Head of Household.

Occupation of Head of the Household		Amenities and availability					
		Kitchen	Bathroom	lavatory	Source of drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current
	Availability	No. of Households	No. of Households	No.of Household	No.of Household	No.of households	No.of Household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kiryana Merchant (40)	Not having	...	...	2	1	1	...
	Having separately	3	3	...	...	...	3
	Shares with other H.holds	...	...	1	2	2	...
Cultivator (61)	Not having	1	24	24	6	6	5
	Having separetely	62	36	29	24	24	54
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	3	10	33	33	4
Washerman (55)	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having separately	2	2	1	...	...	2
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	1	2	2	...
Priest hood (19)	Not having	...	1	...	...	..	...
	Having separately	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other H.Hold	...	...	1	1	1	...
Ghat-Munshi (Food and supplies) (35)	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having separately	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	1	1	1	...

Occupation of Head of the Household		Amenities and availability					
		Kitchen	Bathroom	lavatory	Source of drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current
	Availibility	No. of Households	No. of Households	No.of Household	No.of Household	No.of households	No.of Household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Domestic servant (53)	Not having	1	1	1	1	1	...
	Having seperately	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barber (56)	Not having	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Having seperately	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailor (79)	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having seperately	1	1	1	...	...	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Runner in D.Cn office (35)	Not having	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Having seperately	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potter (89)	Not having	1	2	2	...	...	...
	Having seperately	2	1	1	1	...	3
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	2	3	...
Compounder B.S.F (08)	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having seperately	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	1

Table-27

Availability of amenities classified by occupation of Head of Household.

Occupation of Head of the Household		Amenities and availability					
		Kitchen	Bathroom	lavatory	Source of drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current
	Availibility	No. of Households	No. of Households	No.of Household	No.of Household	No.of households	No.of Household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Clerk Tehsil office (35)	Not having	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Having seperately	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Sharess with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	1
Village Chowkidar (35)	Not having	...	1	2	2	2	...
	Having seperately	2	1	...	...	...	2
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attendent (35)	Not having	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Having seperately	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teacher (15)	Not having	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Having seperately	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forester (66)	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having seperately	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick Kiln owner (95)	Not having	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Having seperately	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	1	1	...

Occupation of Head of the Household		Amenities and availability					
		Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current
	Availibility	No. of Households	No. of Households	No.of Household	No.of Household	No.of households	No.of Household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mistri water works (84)	Not having	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Having seperately	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	1	1	...
Sectional officer Electric Dept. (03)	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having seperately	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depot Manager (Transport) (21)	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having seperately	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labourer (99)	Not having	1	5	6	2	2	5
	Having seperately	5	1	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	4	4	...
Medical Assistant (08)	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having seperately	1	1	1	...	...	1
	Shares with other H.Holds	...	...	...	1	1	...

Table-27

Availability of amenities classified by occupation of Head of Household.

Occupation of Head of the Household		Amenities and availability					
		Kitchen	Bathroom	lavatory	Source of drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current
	Availibility	No. of Households	No. of Households	No.of Household	No.of Household	No.of households	No.of Household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chowkidar Food and Supplies (35)	Not having	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Having seperately	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Sharess with other H.Holds	...	...	...	1	1	...
Non-workers Dependent	Not having	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Having seperately	2	2	1	2	2	2
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retired	Not having	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Having seperately	1	1	1	...	...	1
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-hold duties	Not having	...	1	1	1	1	...
	Having seperately	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table-28

Availability of Amenities classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household

Religion and caste/tribe/ Community of Head of the Household	Amenities and Availability						
	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of drinking water	water for washing	Electric current	
	Availability	No.of housholds	No.of households	No.of households	No.of household	No.of household	No.of households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MUSLIM							
Wani	Not having	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Having seperately	6	6	1	2	2	6
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	3	4	4	...
Sheikh	Not having	...	4	5	...	...	...
	Having seperately	17	13	12	10	10	14
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	7	7	3
Dhobi	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having seperately	2	2	1	...	...	2
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	1	2	2	...
Banday	Not having	...	4	4	2	2	...
	Having seperately	6	1	...	...	...	5
	Shares with other HHS	...	1	2	4	4	1
Khan	Not having	1	4	3	2	2	1
	Having seperately	7	4	5	4	4	7
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	2	2	...
Bhat	Not having	...	1	2	1	1	1
	Having seperately	9	8	2	6	6	8
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	5	2	2	...

Table-28

Availability of Amenities classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.

Religion and caste/tribe/ Community of Head of the Household	Amenities and Availability						
	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of drinking water	water for washing	Electric current	
	Availability	No.of housholds	No.of households	No.of households	No.of household	No.of household	No.of households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chak	Not having	1	...	1	2	2	...
	Having seperately	2	3	1	1	1	3
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kumar	Not having	1	3	1	1	1	...
	Having seperately	3	1	2	1	1	4
	Shares with other HHS			1	2	2	...
Lone	Not having	...	...	1	1	1	1
	Having seperately	2	2	1	...	...	1
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	1	1	...
Thokur	Not having	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Having seperately	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magrey	Not having	...	...	2	2	2	...
	Having seperately	2	2	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hajam	Not having	...	...	2	1	1	...
	Having seperately	15	6	5	...	...	7
	Shares with other HHS	...	1	...	6	6	...
Shah	Not having	...	...	...	3	3	1
	Having seperately	3	3	2	...	...	2
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	1	...	...	...

Religion and caste/tribe/ Community of Head of the Household	Amenities and Availability						
	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of drinking water	water for washing	Electric current	
	Availability	No.of housholds	No.of households	No.of households	No.of household	No.of household	No.of households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chopan	Not having	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Having seperately	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tantray	Not having	...	...	1	1	1	1
	Having seperately	3	2	1	...	...	2
	Shares with other HHS	...	1	1	2	2	...
Dar	Not having	...	...	1	1	1	
	Having seperately	1	1	1	...	...	2
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bumboo	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Having seperately	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Share with other HHS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mir	Not having	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Having seperately	2	1	1	1	...	2
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	...	2	...
Teli	Not having	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Having separetly	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	1	1	...
Seer	Not having	...	4	5	...	...	1
	Having seperatley	5	1	...	...	...	4
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	5	5	...

Table-28

Availability of Amenities classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.

Religion and caste/tribe/ Community of Head of the Household	Amenities and Availability						
	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of drinking water	water for washing	Electric current	
	Availability	No.of housholds	No.of households	No.of households	No.of household	No.of household	No.of households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chard	Not having	...	2	2	...	...	1
	Having seperately	2	...	...	...	...	1
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	2	2	...
Takri	Not having	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Having seperately	2	2	1	...	...	2
	Shares with other HHs	...	...	...	2	2	...
Malik	Not having	...	2	2	...	...	...
	Having seperately	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Shares with other HHS	...	...	...	2	2	...

Table-29

Materials of which utensils are made classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration status (Migrant or Non-Migrant) with reference to place of Last Residence of Head of the household.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Com-munity of Head of Household	Migration status	Total no of house-holds	No of Households where cooking utensils are made of			No of Households where utensils is for serving food are made of				
			Alu-minium	copper	Earthen Pots	Copper	Steel	Alu-minium	China cups	Earthen Utensils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MUSLIM										
Wani	Migrant	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	4	4	2	2	2	...	2	2	2
Sheikh	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	17	15	3	10	10	2	12	4	4
Dhobi	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Banday	Migrant	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
	Non-Migrant	4	4	...	2	...	...	4	2	2,
Khan	Migrant	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Non-Migrant	7	7	...	3	2	...	7	1	1
Bhat	Migrant	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Non-Migrant	8	8	...	6	7	1	7	1	...
Chak	Migrant	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Non-Migrant	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
Kumar	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	4	4	...	2	1	...	4	...	...
Lone	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migratn	2	2	...		2	...	2	...	...

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Com-munity of Head of Household	Migration status	Total no of house-holds	No of Households where cooking utensils are made of			No of Households where utensils is for serving food are made of				
			Alu-minium	copper	Earthen Pots	Copper	Steel	Alu-minium	China cups	Earthen Utensils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tokur	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Magray	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	2	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	...
Hajam	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	15	13	2	8	2	1	11	8	5
Shah	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	3	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...
Chopan	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Tantray	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...
Dar	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Bumboo	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	3	...
Mir	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	2
Teli	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	1	...	1.	...	1	1	...	...	1

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Com-munity of Head of Household	Migration status	Total no of house-holds	No of Households where cooking utensils are made of			No of Households where utensils is for serving food are made of				
			Alu-minium	copper	Earthen Pots	Copper	Steel	Alu-minium	China cups	Earthen Utensils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Seer	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	5	5	...	...	5	1	1	5	5
Chard	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Takri	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	2
Malik	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	2
Total	Migrant	7	5	1	2	2	...	5	...	...
	Non-Migrant	93	85	16	49	54	15	64	31	28

Table-30

Use of light and fuel classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration status with reference to place of Last residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of Head of the Household	Total No. of Households	Migrant Household		Non-Migrant Households			
		Number using		Number using			
		Fire wood	Electricity	Fire wood/Cow-Dung	Kerosine Oil	Electricity	Kerosine oil Chimney
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MUSLIM							
Wani	6	2	2	4	...	4	...
Sheikh	17	...	...	17	...	13	4
Dhobi	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Banday	6	2	2	4	...	4	...
Khan	8	1	1	7	...	6	1
Bhat	9	1	1	8	...	8	...
Chak	3	1	1	2	...	2	
Kumar	4	...	...	4	...	4	...
Lone	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Thokur	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Magray	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Hajam	15	...	...	15	...	14	1
Shah	3	...	...	3	...	3	...
Ghopan	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Tantray	3	...	...	3	...	3	...
Dar	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bumboo	3	...	...	3	3	3	...
Teli	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Mir	2	...	...	2	1	...	2
Seer	5	...	...	5	1	4	1
Chard	2	...	...	2	...	1	1
Takri	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Malik	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Total	100	7	7	93	5	83	10

Table-31

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the Head of the Household	Total No. of households.	No.of households having no luxury and costly goods	Number of households Possessing				
			Wrist Watch	Radio/Transistor Radio	Grama phone/Tape Recorder	Sewing Machine	Bicycle
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MUSLIM							
Wani	6	1	5	3	...	1	...
Sheikh	17	3	12	11	2	...	2
Dhobi	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
Banday	6	4	2	1	...	...	...
Khan	8	4	2	1	...	...	1
Bhat	9	5	3	1	...	1	...
Chak	3	1	2	2	...	...	...
Kumar	4	2	2	2	...	2	...
Lone	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
Thokur	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Magray	2	...	2	2	1	...	2
Hajam	15	8	5	3	...	...	...
Shah	3	...	3	2	...	1	...
Chopan	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tantray	3	2	1	1	...	1	1
Dar	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bumboo	3	...	3	3	3	2	...
Teli	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mir	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Seer	5	4	1	1	...	...	...
Chard	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Takri	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Malik	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	100	42	50	38	7	8	6

Note:- Three households of Bumboo Caste also posses table clock (1), Camera (1), Television sets(3), Scooters (2), V.C.R. (1) and Patromax (2)

Table

Important Tools & Equipments for Agriculture/Horticulture as related to Religion and

Religion & Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total No. of Households	No. of Households owning land	No of Households				
			Albani	Drot	Tabar	Livan	Khon
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MUSLIM							
Wani	6	6	6	5	4	4	4
Sheikh	17	17	16	15	15	13	13
Dhobi	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thokur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Banday	6	6	6	5	6	5	6
Magray	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Shah	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bhat	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
Dar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tantray	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hajam	15	14	12	10	12	9	4
Kumar	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lone	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Khan	8	8	8	7	8	7	7
Chak	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Chopan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bumboo	3	1	2	2	1	...	2
Mir	2	2	2	2	1	...	2
Teli	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
Seer	5	5	5	5	5	...	5
Chard	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Takri	2	2	1	...	2	...	2
Malik	2	2	...	...	1	...	1
Total	100	96	91	83	88	70	78

32

Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household

Using							Religojn & Caste/Tribe/Community
Yepeth	Maj	Belcha	Dogada	Spray Machine	Scissor	Tungor	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
							MUSLIM
4	3	4	3	1	1	2	Wani
12	11	8	9	...	4	...	Sheikh
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	Dhobi
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Thokur
3	4	6	3	...	2	...	Banday
2	2	2	1	...	...	...	Magray
3	3	3	2	...	...	...	Shah
8	8	7	6	...	...	...	Bhat
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Dar
3	1	3	1	...	...	1	Tantray
10	6	11	5	...	...	...	Hajam
4	2	4	2	...	...	...	Kumar
2	2	2	...	...	...	...	Lone
7	4	8	4	1	1	...	Khan
3	2	3	...	...	...	...	Chak
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Chopan
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Bumboo
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Mir
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Teli
2	...	5	...	...	...	...	Seer
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	Chard
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	Takri
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	Malik
80	53	80	37	2	8	3	Total

Table-33

Nature of Marriage payment recieved by Households in case of Male classified by occupation of Groom.

Time of Marriage	Nature of Payment			No. of grooms belonging to							
	Cash only	Kind only	Cash & Kind only	Cul-tivator	Tailor	Pottor	Com-pounder B.S.F.	Tonga Driver	Retired	Forest Guard	Junior Asstt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Less than 5 years	2	5	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
5-9 yrs	1	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
10-19 yrs	2	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-39 yrs	1	11	...	7	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
40 + yrs	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	30	4	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	3

Kriyana shop-keeper	Peon	Chow-kidar	Daily wager	Section-al officer	Forester	Mistri water works	Depot Manager	Lab-ourer	Washer man	Time of Marriage
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 5 years
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5-9 years
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	10-19 years
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20-39 years
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40+ years
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total

Table-34

Expectation about occupation of Son, as related to occupation of informant

Occupation of informant (Describe occupation as per NCO-2 digit)	Number	Number Expecting son to be						
		Govt. Service	Doctor	Teacher	Tailor	Labourer	Ciltivator	Can't say
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator (61)	43	19	2	2	...	...	5	15
Washerman (55)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiryana shopkeeper (40)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowkidar (35)	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potter (89)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household duty (04)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Teacher (15)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailor (79)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Runner (35)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk (35)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Retired (13)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Compounder (08)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowkidar (35)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Asstt. (08)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labourer (99)	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Mistri(84)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick klin owner (95)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depot Manager (21)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sectional Officer (03)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Forester (66)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Worker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	69	33	6	3	1	1	5	20

Table-35

Expectation about occupation of Daughter as related to occupation of informant

Occupation of informant (Describe as per NCO-2 digits code)	Number	Number of expectating daughter to be				
		Govt. Service	Handicraft Service	Teacher	Embroidery work	Doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator (61)	19	12	2	5	...	...
Washerman (55)	2	1	...	1	...	...
Kiryana shopkeeper (40)	1	...	...	1	...	...
Chowkidar (35)	1	...	...	1	...	...
Potter (89)	1	1	...	...	...	...
Teacher (15)	1	...	...	1	...	...
Runner (35)	1	...	...	1	...	...
Retired (13)	1	1	...	...	...	...
Domestic Servent (53)	1	...	...	...	1	...
Compounder (08)	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chowkidar (35)	1	1	...	...	...	...
Brick klin owner (95)	1	1	...	...	...	...
Depot Manager (21)	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sectional officer (03)	1	...	...	1	...	...
Forester (66)	1	1	...	...	...	...
Medical Asstt. (08)	1	..	...	1	...	...
Labourer (99)	2	1	...	...	...	1
Cultivator (61)	1	..	1	...	...	...
Total	38	20	3	12	1	2

Table

Desirable number of sons and daughters reported by married persons classified by

Religion/Caste/ Tribe of informant	Educational level			Total number	Number reporting	
	Illiterate	Literate upto matric	Matrict & above		D-1, S-1	S-2, D-1
1 .	2	3	4	5	6	7
MUSLIM						
Wani	1	4	1	6	...	1
Khan	7	...	1	8	1	2
Bhat	6	2	1	9	...	1
Banday	5	...	1	6	...	...
Dhobi	1	1	...	2	...	...
Hajam	15	1	...	16	...	8
Tantary	3	...	...	3	...	2
Shah	2	1	...	3	...	...
Sheikh	11	5	1	17	...	1
Chopan	1	...	...	1	...	...
Chak	3	...	...	3	...	...
Kumar	4	...	...	4	1	...
Magray	...	1	1	2	...	1
Teli	...	1	...	1	...	...
Bumboo	...	...	1	1	...	1
Chard	2	....	...	2	...	...
Malik	1	1	...	2	...	...
Seer	5	...	...	5	...	1
Mir	...	1	1	2	1	...
Takri	1	1	...	2	...	...
Dar	...	1	...	1	...	...
Lone	1	1	...	2	...	2
Thokur	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total	69	21	9	99	3	20

36

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Education

Desirable number to be S-3, D-2	Any number	S-2, D-niL	S-2, D-2	S-3, D-nil	S-3, D-1	Religion/Caste/Tribe of Informant
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
						MUSLIM
...	3	2	...	...	...	Wani
2	3	...	...	...	...	Khan
1	6	...	1	...	...	Bhat
...	4	1	...	1	...	Banday
...	2	...	...	...	...	Dhobi
1	3	2	2	...	...	Hajam
...	1	...	...	...	...	Tantary
...	3	...	...	...	...	Shah
1	13	...	...	1	1	Sheikh
...	1	...	...	...	...	Chopan
...	3	...	...	...	...	Chak
...	3	...	...	...	...	Kumar
...	1	...	...	...	...	Magray
...	1	...	...	...	...	Teli
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamboo
...	...	...	...	2	...	Chard
1	1	...	...	...	...	Malik
1	1	1	1	...	...	Seer
...	...	...	1	...	...	Mir
...	...	1	...	...	1	Takri
1	...	...	...	...	...	Dar
...	...	...	...	...	...	Lone
1	...	...	...	...	...	Thokur
9	49	7	5	4	2	Total

S = Sons
D = Daughters

Table-37

Transfer of land by year, Mode of Transfer, reason, and Terms

Year	Total Hectare of land	Land involved in transfer		Mode of Transfer	No.of house holds and hectare	
		No.of Households	Hectare	Description	No. of Households	Hectare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971	0.1	1	0.1	Sale	1	0.1
1977	0.05	1	0.5	Purchase	1	0.05
1980	0.2	1	0.2	Sale	1	0.2
1982	0.3	1	0.3	Purchase	1	0.3

Transfer for poverty		Transfer for (Marriage of daughter)		Transfer for (For cultivation)		Year
No.of Households	Hectare	No.of Households	Hectare	No.of hhs	Hectare	
8	9	10.	11	12	13	1
1	0.1	...	...	...	...	1971
...	...	...	...	1	0.05	1977
...	...	1	0.2	...	...	1980
...	...	...	...	1	0.3	1982

Table-38

Crop production, consumption and marketing, classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Total No.of Households	Number of H.Holds having agricultural or Horticultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of Households cultivating	Field per cultivating households	Consumption per cultivating household	Marketing per cultivating household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(MUSLIM)							
Wani	6	6	Paddy	5	36 Qtls.	36 Qtls.	...
			Wheat	2	8 Qtls.	8 Qtls.	...
			Beans	1	0.20 Kgs.	0.20 kgs.	...
			Maize	4	5 Qtls.	5 Qtls.	...
			Apple	1	1200 Boxes	...	1200 Boxes.
Sheikh	17	17	Paddy	16	25 Qtls.	25 Qtls.	...
			Maize	16	7.90 Kgs.	7.90 Kgs.	...
			Pulses	5	0.60 Kgs.	0.50 Kgs.	0.10 kgs
			Apple	3	30 Boxes	...	30 Boxes
Dhobi	2	1	Paddy	1	8 Qtls.	8Qtls.	...
			Apples	1	50 Boxes	...	50 Boxes
Banday	6	6	Paddy	6	25 Qtls.	25 Qtls.	...
			Maize	6	9 Qtls.	9 Qtls.	...
			Vegitables	1	0.44 Kgs.	0.44 Kgs.	...
			Pulses	5	0.40 Kgs.	0.40 Kgs.	...
Khan	8	8	Paddy	8	15 Qtls.	15 Qtls.	...
			Maize	7	7.20 Kgs.	7.20 Kgs.	...
			Apple	2	10 Boxes	...	10 Boxes

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Total No.of Households	Number of H.Holds having agricultural or Horticultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of Households cultivating	Field per cultivating households	Consumption per cultivating household	Marketing per cultivating household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhat	9	9	Paddy	9	23 Qtls.	23 Qtls.	...
			Maize	8	2 Qtls.	2 Qtls.	...
			Pulses	2	1 Qtls.	1 Qtls.	...
			Apple	1	50 Boxes	...	50 Boxes
Chak	3	3	Paddy	3	3 Qtls.	3 Qtls.	...
			Maize	3	3 Qtls.	3 Qtls.	...
			Beans	1	0.20 Kgs.	0.20 Kgs.	...
			Vegitables	2	0.43 Kgs.	0.43 Kgs.	...
Kumar	4	4	Paddy	4	2 Qtls.	2 Qtls.	...
			Maize	3	3 Qtls.	3 Qtls.	...
			Puses	2	0.40 Kgs.	0.40 Kgs.	...
			vegitables	1	0.20 Kgs.	0.20 Kgs.	
Lone	2	2	Paddy	2	5.50 Kgs.	5.50 Kgs.	...
			Maize	2	4 Qtls.	4 Qtls.	...
	2	2	Pulses	1	1 Qtls.	1 Qtls.	...
Thokur	1	1	Paddy	1	30 Qtls.	30 Qtls.	...
			Maize	1	5 Qtls.	5 Qtls.	...
			Pulses	1	0.50 Kgs.	0.50 Kgs.	...
Magrey	2	2	Paddy	2	13.50 Kgs.	13.50 Kgs.	...
			Maize	2	5 Qtls.	5 Qtls.	...
			Apples	1	100 Boxes	...	100 Boxes
Hajam	15	14	Paddey	12	21.75 Qtls.	21.75 Qtls.	...
			Maize	8	13 Qtls.	13 Qtls.	...

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Total No.of Households	Number of H.Holds having agricultural or Horticultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of Households cultivating	Field per cultivating households	Consumption per cultivating household	Marketing per cultivating household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Pulses	5	0.50 Kgs.	0.50 Kgs.	...
			Vegetables	1	0.10 Kgs.	0.10 Kgs.	...
Shah	3	3	Paddy	3	3 Qtls.	3 Qtls.	...
			Maize	3	0.37 Kgs.	0.37 Kgs.	...
Chopan	1	1	Paddy	1	7 Qtls.	7 Qtls.	...
			Maize	1	3 Qtls.	3 Qtls.	...
Tantray	3	3	Paddy	3	6 Qtls.	6 Qtls.	...
			Maize	3	7.75 Qtls.	7.75 Qtls.	...
			Pulses	1	0.30 Kgs.	0.30 Kgs.	...
Dar	1	1	Paddy	1	5 Qtls.	5 Qtls.	...
			Maize	1	2 Qtls.	2 Qtls.	...
Bamboo	3	1	Paddy	1	10 Qtls.	10 Qtls.	...
			Maize	1	20 Qtls.	20 Qtls.	...
			Wheat	1	5 Qtls.	5 Qtls.	
			Pulses	1	2 Qtls.	2 Qtls.	...
			Apples	1	1250 Boxes	...	1250 Boxes
Mir	2	2	Paddy	2	14 Qtls.	14 Qtls.	...
			Maize	2	2 Qtls.	2 Qtls.	...
			Pulses	1	0.20 Qtls.	0.20 Qtls.	...
	2	2	Vegetables	1	0.60 Kgs.	0.60 Kgs.	...
Teli	1	1	Padyy	1	8 Qtls.	8 Qtls.	...
			Wheat	1	2 Qtls.	2 Qtls.	...

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Total No.of Households	Number of H.Holds having agricultural or Horticultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of Households cultivating	Field per cultivating households	Consumption per cultivating household	Marketing per cultivating household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Seer	5	5	Paddy	3	4 Qtls.	4 Qtls.	...
			Maize	5	28 Qtls.	28 Qtls.	...
			Beans	2	0.50 Kgs.	0.50 Kgs.	...
			Pulses	2	1.70 Kgs.	1.70 Kgs.	...
			Shaloo	1	0.40 Kgs.	0.40 Kgs.	...
			Vegetables	1	0.80 Kgs.	0.80 Kgs.	...
Chard	2	2	Pulses	2	0.50 Kgs.	0.50 Kgs.	...
			Maize	2	4 Qtls.	4 Qtls.	...
Takri	2	2	Paddy	...	...	...	...
			Maize	2	14 Qtls.	14 Qtls.	...
			Beans	2	2.10 Kgs.	2.10 Kgs.	..
			Pulses	1	0.10 Kgs.	0.10 Kgs.	....
			Shalto	2	0.50 Kgs.	0.50 Kgs.	...
			Ping	1	0.50 Kgs.	0.50 Kgs.	...
Malik	2	2	Paddy	2	6 Qtls.	6 Qtls.	...
			Maize	1	0.80 Kgs.	0.80 Kgs.	...

Table-39

Collection of forest Produce hunting& collection of fuel wood classified category of members of Household undertaking the activity.

Description of activity	Number of Households where the activity is undertaken by			
	Male only	Female only	Male & Female only	All category of member
1	2	3	4	5
Collection of Fire wood from forest of the referent village	10	19	28	17
Hunting	1	...	...	...
Collection of feed for cattle & wood	4	...	3	...
Total	15	19	31	17