

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 5

GUJARAT

PART X—C

SURVEY REPORT ON VILLAGE

PACHHATARDI

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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 areas of the country under diverse socio-economic conditions.

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

By the time of 1971 Census, it was envisaged that the socio-economic life of the people especially of villages would show perceptible changes under the impact of Five Year Plans. It was, therefore, decided to undertake a re-study of some of the Villages which had been surveyed in connection with the 1961 Census to understand the manner and direction in which the Indian villages are changing under the influence of different developmental inputs. The main focus of this study, apart from probing deep into the pattern 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 indentified 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.

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Although 78 villages were initially indentified 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 collection and formats for tabulation of data required for the conduct of the socio-economic survey of villages taken up in connection with the 1961 Census were framed by Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, who was then heading the Social Studies Division, as Deputy Registrar General. His successor Dr. N. G. Nag, assisted by Dr. K. P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General, extended technical guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for undertaking the re-study of the villages. I take this opportunity to congratulate all of them for organising these studies.

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

The present report is based on a re-study conducted on the village Pachhatardi by the Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat.

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

New Delhi,
1st June, 1988

V. S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

As an ancillary to 1961 Census, Socio-economic Survey of about 500 villages all over the country were taken up by the Census Organisation. In the States, these surveys had been conducted by the Directorate of Census Operations with the technical guidance of the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India. It was also decided by the office of the Registrar General, India, to undertake a re-study of some of the villages which had been surveyed in connection with 1961 Census. In Gujarat under the proposed programme of socio-economic survey, three villages were selected for re-study in addition to 3 town study and 2 handicraft study. The village Pachhatardi was one of the villages selected for re-study on the basis of three criteria prescribed by the office of the Registrar General, India. Besides these criteria four more criteria suggested by the Planning Commission were also kept in view while selecting the villages.

The village Pachhatardi is a predominantly inhabited by Rabaris who seem to be the group of nesses of Bardal hill. They have taken up cultivation as their main occupation alongwith their traditional occupation of cattle rearing, About 48 per cent of land is under cultivation in this village as compared to about 27 per cent at the time of previous survey. Pachhatardi being exclusively pastoral was selected first time in 1960 for studying the mixed economy of farming and animal husbandry of herdsmen called Rabaris. Keeping in view the availability of socio-economic data for the preceding survey of 1960 the village has been again selected mainly for comparative study of the changes that might have taken place during the course of time in the socio-economic life of the people. In addition to this the Government has implemented development activities in rural areas under different programme. Thus, the overall reason of selection of this village is to study and analyse the results of such activities of various schemes mainly during the period of about 25 years. The results included in this report generally refer to the period from 22nd April 1986 to 30th April 1986. Additional data were also collected whenever necessary after this survey period.

The initial draft of four chapters of this volume was prepared by Smt. P.A. Shah, Investigator. I am grateful to Smt. Shah for her painstaking efforts in preparation of this report. She has ably assisted by her team of Statistical Assistants and Computors in preparation of huge number of main as well as inset tables and comparison of final report. I also express my sincere thanks to Shri J.K. Parikh, ex-Deputy Director for carrying out on the spot field supervision who had to leave the Census Organisation before this report could be finalised. I am also thankful to Shri N.S. Bhatnagar,ex-Assistant Director for helping me in finalising the fourth chapter of this report. The undersigned had edited the whole report and revised again the same on the basis of comments received from the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India. I also visited the village for on the spot checking of certain information before finalising the report. The field investigation conducted by Statistical Assistants was supervised by Shri R.A. Trivedi, Investigator, who canvassed the village schedules and also assisted in the photography work. The names of other members of staff of this Directorate who were closely associated with this work are given separately. I am thankful to all of them for their valuable assistance in preparation of this report.

I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India, for his valuable guidance, encouragement and continuous inspiration in bringing out this report in time. It was a great pleasure to work under him. I am also grateful to Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General, India(SS), Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer, and Smt. Suman Parashar, ADCO(T) for the direction and guidance given in conclusion with this report. I am also thankful to Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General, India (Map), for clearing the maps very early. I also take this opportunity in expressing my sincere thanks to Shri B. P. Jain, Deputy Director (Printing) for his valuable help in bringing out this publication in time.

Ahmedabad
25th April, 1989

J. K. PATEL
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Gujarat, Ahmedabad

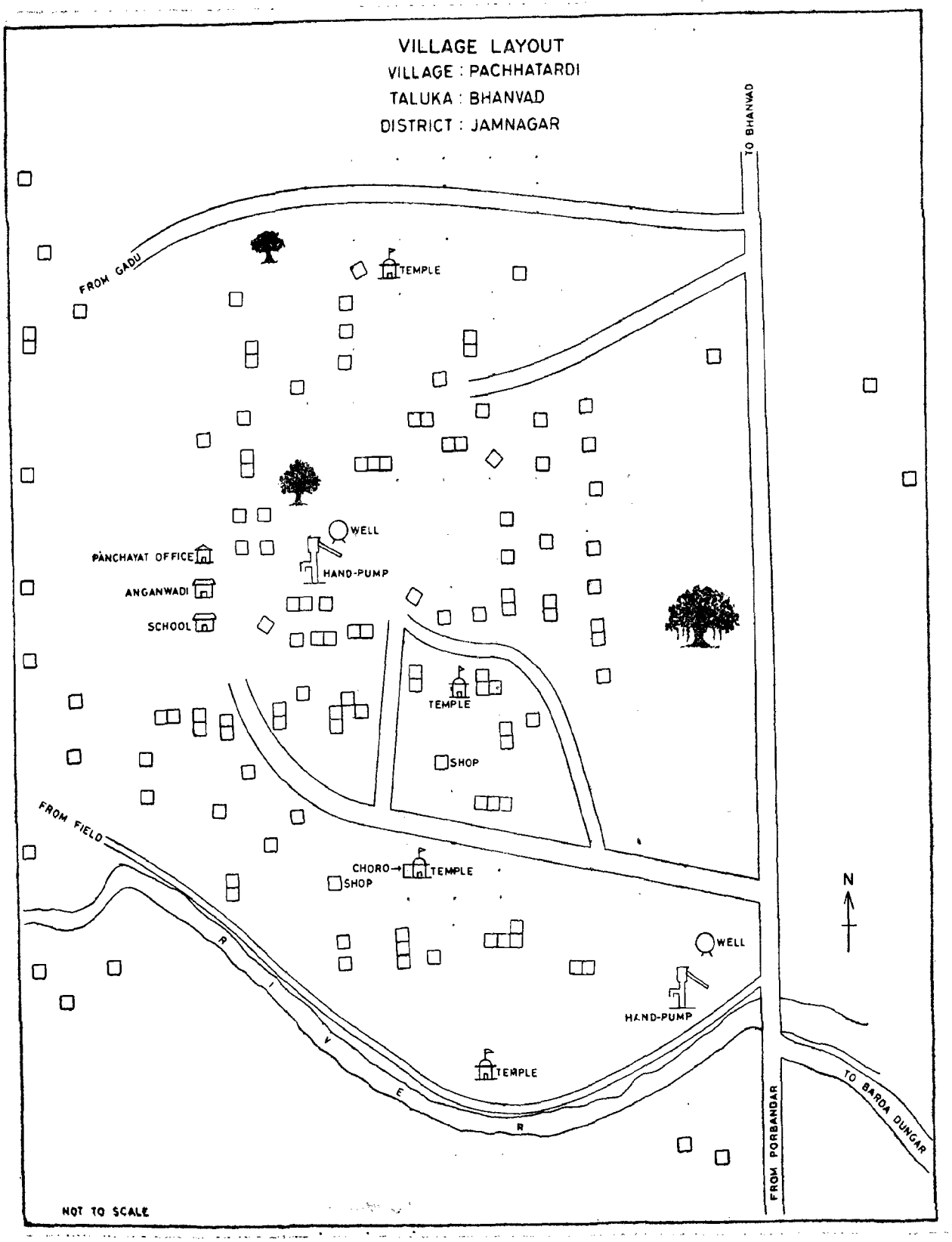
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VILLAGE AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	General and physical features	1960	1986
1.	Area of the village (in hectares)	584.79	584.73
2.	Number of houses	53	116
3.	Number of households	36	116
4.	Total persons	246	706
5.	Total males	143	369
6.	Total females	103	337
7.	Density of population per sq. km	42	121
8.	Average size of the household	6.8	6.1
9.	Main castes residing in the village	Rabari	Rabari
10.	Scheduled caste population	..	..
11.	Scheduled Tribe population	..	..
12.	Main crops	(i) Groundnut (ii) Bajri (iii) Jowar	(i) Bajri (ii) Wheat (iii) Groundnut
13.	Net area sown (in hectares)	155.81	282.73
14.	Net area irrigated (in hectares)	22.82	70.90
15.	Number of Khatedars (land holders)	31	78
16.	Iron plough	..	8
17.	Pump machine set	..	25
18.	Total livestock (in numbers)	401	556
19.	Nearest railway station (in Kms.)	Bhanvad (14 kms.)	Bhanvad (14 kms.)
20.	Nearest bus-stand	Pachhatardi	Pachhatardi
21.	Frequency of bus available	3 times only in fair season	Regular 8 times daily
22.	Number of educational institutions :		
	(i) Primary upto III Std.	One	One
	(ii) Anganwadi	..	One
23.	No. of rooms in school	two rooms	two rooms
24.	Nearest High School	Bhanvad	Bhanvad
25.	Percentage of literacy	12.2	16.1
26.	Medical institutions	1. Pachhatar Ayurvedic dispensary 2. Primary Health Centre at Bhanvad	1. Pachhatar Ayurvedic dispensary 2. Primary Health Centre at Bhanvad 14 Kms.
27.	Nearest hospital	Porbandar (37 Kms.)	Porbandar (37 Kms.)
28.	Main source of drinking water	Well	Hand pump
29.	Nearest Panchayat	Pachhatardi itself	Pachhatardi itself
30.	Nearest Co-operative society	Pachhatar (1 Km.)	Pachhatar (1 Km.)
31.	No. of bicycles	..	4


VILLAGE LAYOUT
VILLAGE : PACHHATARDI
TALUKA : BHANVAD
DISTRICT : JAMNAGAR
TO BHANVAD
FROM GADU
TEMPLE
WELL
HAND-PUMP
PANCHAYAT OFFICE
ANGANWADI
SCHOOL
TEMPLE
SHOP
FROM FIELD
CHORO
TEMPLE
SHOP
N
WELL
HAND-PUMP
TEMPLE
RIVER
FROM PORBANDAR
TO BARDA DUNGAR
NOT TO SCALE

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Location

Pachhatardi is a small size village situated at the foot of west Barda Hills. The village having an area of 584.73 hectares, is 14 kms. away from Bhanvad, the taluka head-quarters and 94 kms. from Jamnagar, the district head-quarters. The village situated to the south is in Bhanvad taluka. It is bounded by village Pachhatar in the north at a distance of about 1 km. and by village Ranpur in the south at a distance of 3 kms. It is flanked by Vagadiyo Nes in the east and village Gadu in the west, 2 kms. away from the village.

The important centres of administration, commerce, industry, culture, tourist, etc. located either in the village or nearby the village serve as an important criteria for determining the infrastructure facilities and amenities available at the village. The village has its separate Panchayat established in 1954. The taluka development office at Bhanvad is mainly the responsible office for most of the development activities of the village.

The village is covered by Community Development Block. The Co-op. society is functioning at the neighbouring village Pachhatar since long. The nearest police station is at Bhanvad. The banking facilities are available at Bhanvad where the branch of Land Mortgage Bank, State Bank of Saurashtra, Dena Bank and Bank of Baroda, etc. are situated. Bhanvad is the nearest town having a population of 15,451 persons as per 1981 Census whereas Porbandar is the nearest city having a population of 115,182 persons situated in the adjoining district Junagadh at a distance of 37 kms. from the village. Jamnagar is second nearest city and also large industrial centre having population of 294,344 persons. The nearest Mini Industrial Training Centre is established at Bhanvad in 1983 where generally Wireman, Motor rewinding, Welding, Turner, Fitter, Auto Repairers etc. training classes are conducted. It is to note here that there is no grocery shop in the village till to-day except two small shops recently started selling only tea, sugar, *pan-bidi*, tobacco, biscuits etc. However, the nearest shops selling grocery and other essential daily requirements are at Pachhatar and Gadu villages. The nearest marketing centre is at Bhanvad. Hence, people have to visit either Pachhatar and Gadu villages or Bhanvad town for purchasing such routine articles. Only one household in the village is engaged in the traditional occupation of blacksmithy-cum-carpentary during both the surveys. The important religious places such as Bileshwar, Bhingeshwar and Ashapura Mata are located within the periphery of 17 kms. of the village. The historical centres namely Vikia Vav, Surya-Mandir and Navalakha and Jaita Vav are situated at a distance of 13 kms. from the village. Thus, looking at the above facts, Pachhatardi village mostly depends on Bhanvad town in many respects.

I.2 Nature of Terrain

The village Pachhatardi is situated at the foot of the Barda Hills. The land is mostly hilly, barren, rocky, somewhat light brown and of poor quality. Thus, the sub-mountainous terrain has not made it possible to introduce any innovation of technical improvement in farming practices. The only scope for the improvement of agriculture either by extensive or intensive cultivation or possibility of adding the more existing land under cultivation is very limited in Pachhatardi village. However, there seems greater need in improvement of cattle wealth in the village, since this seems to be the only alternative for the better life of villagers. The all possible efforts should be made to place the occupation of animal husbandary on a sound footing which does not seem to be attended to precisely.

Climate

The figures registered at taluka level give rough idea about the village. The seasons of the area are winter from December to March, summer from April to June, monsoon from July to September and autumn from October to middle of December. The summer is violent during day time however nights are cool and pleasant, whereas winter months are dry and cool. Generally during summer temperature varies from 10°C to 42°C while in winter it varies from 5°C to 30°C. May is the hottest month and January is the coolest month in the year. The south-west winds from the Arabian Sea bring the rain in this area. The average rainfall of 641 mms. recorded per annum during last 25 years (i.e. 1961 to 1985) is shown in the statement that follows.

STATEMENT I.1

Rainfall at Bhanvad—1961 to 1985

Year	Average rainfall (in mm.)
1961	1307
1962	659
1963	616
1964	334
1965	303
1966	706
1967	577
1968	516

Statement 1·1—Contd.

Year	Average rain fall (in mm.)
1969	964
1970	589
1971	369
1972	411
1973	247
1974	811
1975	464
1976	518
1977	510
1978	581
1979	1137
1980	936
1981	919
1982	469
1983	1446
1984	437
1985	206
Average for 25 years	641 mms. rainfall

It can further be seen from the above figures that overall trend of rainfall is generally fluctuated. It is above 1000 mms. in the year 1961, 1979 and 1983 while it is even below 350 mms. in the year of 1964, 1965, 1973 and 1985. The rainfall is least in the last year having only 206 mms.

Flood, Drought, etc.

It has been observed during the field enquiry that the village people do not seem to have suffered from any serious natural calamities. No incident of flood was recorded during this period. However, the rainfall figures given in the above statement indicate that there was insufficient rain in many years which varies from 206 mms. in 1985 to 616 mms. in the year 1963. On the other hand the excess rain of above 1000 mms. was also recorded during the 3 years the highest being 1446 mms. in the year 1983.

It is worth while to mention here that since last 3 years scarcity condition mainly due to insufficient rain is prevailing in Gujarat, the worst affected period is the last 2-3 years. Most of the parts of the State except two districts of South Gujarat are affected by the drought. On account of this, acute shortage of drinking water, fodder etc. is noticed in majority villages including the selected one. The village people narrated during the field enquiry that it is very difficult to maintain the cattle wealth which is one of the main source of livelihood of the majority people. It has been also observed that the State Government has taken sufficient measures and organised the relief camps on warfooting basis. However, some people feel that the steps taken by the Government may not be sufficient especially in regard to the maintenance of cattle wealth. They collect dry grass, branches of green eatable trees from Barda Hills, and sometime they also collect rotten fruits and vegetables for their cattles. They also reported that due to severe scarcity of grass, water, etc. they have to stay for days together for grazing cattles in the area of Barda Hills. One could imagine from their conservation that they feel like selling their cattle wealth. On the other hand they also fear and worry that their cattle should not reach the slaughter house in any circumstances. They hope that Government should make necessary arrangement for supplying fodder for the cattle at the reasonable price. The State Government has organised many relief camps in various parts of the State wherein different types of work such as digging of new ponds, repairing of roads etc. is carried out. This is done in order to give work to poor and needy people. The needy villagers have also joined such relief camps organised by the State Government. Similarly various cattle camps are also arranged wherein fodder and other eatable materials for cattle are supplied at the concessional rate.

The State Government had organised a relief camp at Pachhatar where repairing of Vasat-pond was taken up. The details regarding the number of persons from Pachhatardi worked in this camp during 1986 and 1988 are shown below :

Year	Person	Male	Female
1986	202	89	113
1988	178	85	93

The wages given to the workers at this relief camp were varied from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 11 per day according to the measurement of the work.

Cropping Region

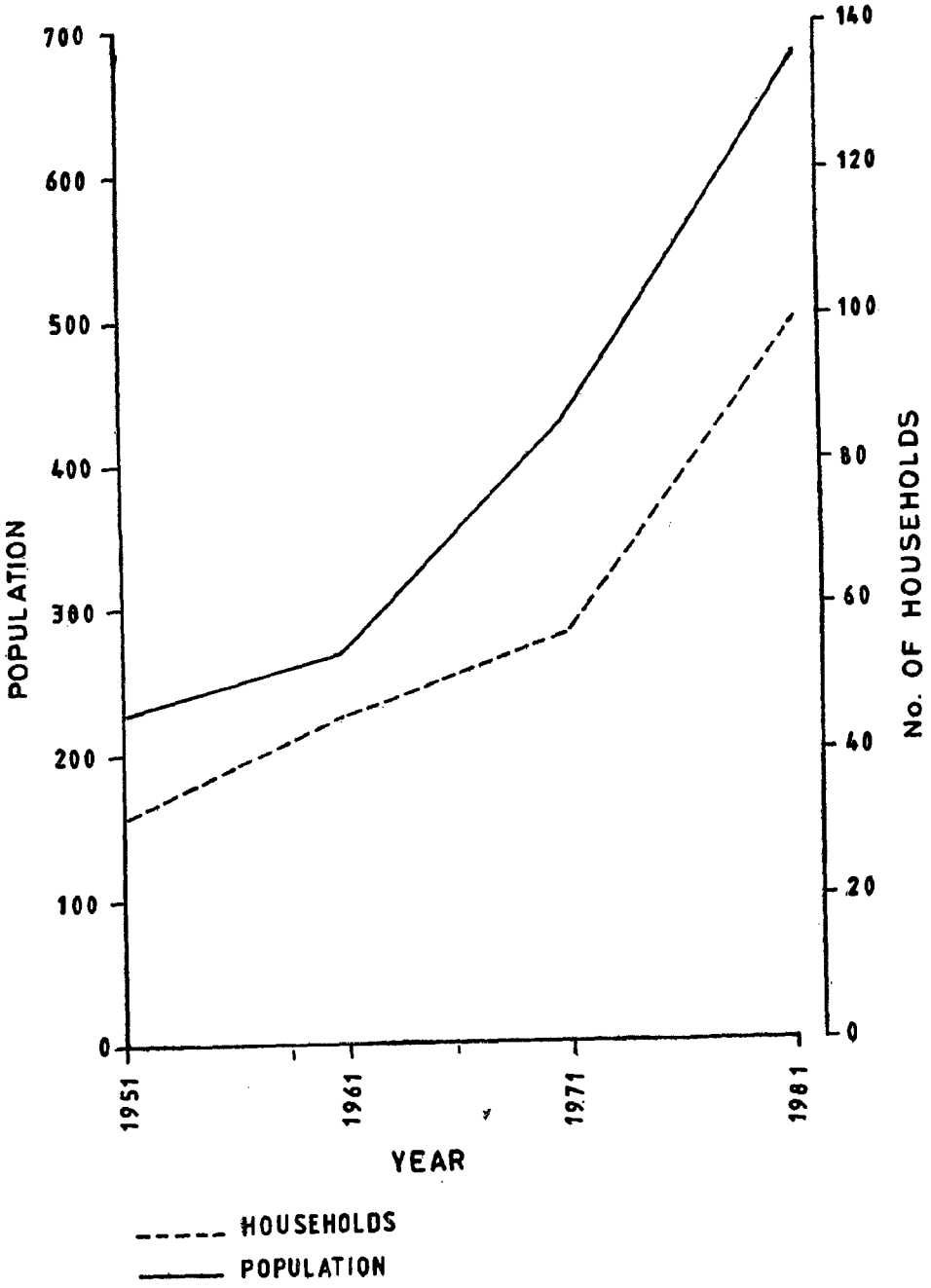
Bajri, wheat, pulses being the staple food grains of the area are grown by the cultivators in the village whereas the groundnut, cotton, etc. are the main non-food crops. Generally, two crops namely Kharif and Rabi are raised. Bajri, groundnut and pulses are raised in monsoon while wheat, grains and cotton are grown in winter. The cropping pattern of the village is more or less the same as being observed in other area of the region.

1.3 Transport and Communication

In the last survey report of 1960 it was mentioned that the village Pachhatardi in the interior of the Barda range of hills had no regular roads connected it with other surrounding villages and the bullock carts and camels were the only means of transport. It has been observed during the current survey that the position of internal roads in the village having no streets or lanes is still remained unchanged even after the lapse of about 25 years. The village was served by bus service in 1960. The bus stand was also provided on Bhanvad-Porbandar State transport route. But this facility was available to the villagers only in fair weather. However, now regular bus services ply 8 times daily. The National Highway is at a distance of 37 kms. The State Highway as well the railway station Bhanvad is at a distance of 14 kms. from Pachhatardi. A village Pachhatar

PACHHATARDI

GROWTH OF POPULATION
&
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS



only about one km. away from the selected village is connected by metalled road with taluka head-quarters Bhanvad. The village is also connected by kutcha road with adjoining villages namely Ranpar, Gadu, Dudhala, etc.

During 1960, the facility of post, telegraph and telephone was not available either in the village or nearby village. Bhanvad was the nearest Post and Telegraph office. This facility is now available through sub-post office established at Pachhatar. However, the nearest telegraphic office continued to be Bhanvad, the taluka head-quarters. Thus, it seems that the village people mostly depend on Bhanvad town as well as Pachhatar village in many respects. The details of distances from the study village to taluka headquarters, district headquarters and National highway etc. were collected from PWD office. The difference in distances as recorded in this report and that of recorded in 1960 report is due to construction of bye-pass etc. after 1960 survey.

I.4 Trend in Population Growth

The total population of the village is 706 persons, 369 males and 337 females distributed in 116 households, as per present survey while it is 679 persons as per 1981 Census. The variation in population according to the various Censuses is furnished below since 1951 Census.

STATEMENT I.2

Variation in Population

Year	No. of house-holds	Total Population			Difference	Percentage (+) increase or (–) decrease
		P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	29	227	133	94	..	..
1961	43	270	157	113	+ 24	+ 18.94
1971	54	428	232	196	+ 158	+ 58.52
1981	98	679	357	322	+ 251	+ 58.64

The above statement indicates the increasing trend in population growth during the last 3 decades. The increase in population during the last two decades is abnormally high as compared to the 1951-61 decade which is about 18.9 per cent respectively.

I.5 Level of Development

The village Panchayat of Pachhatardi does not seem to have made desired progress in the village. The Primary School was also existing in the village during the time of initial survey of 1960. However, the pucca building of Anganwadi is constructed recently wherein nutrition food, milk etc. are being served to the small children of all communities of the village. For higher study students have to go to outside village viz. Bhanvad and Porbandar.

As regards the drinking water facilities two wells were renovated recently by the Government. One hand pump bore was constructed for drinking water. The another hand pump bore was also constructed after the survey period of 1986. In 1960 bus facility was available only in fair seasons but now regular State Transport buses ply in all seasons mainly due to the construction of pucca road. The village is continued to be without post office, however a sub-post office has been established recently in nearby Pachhatar village. The facility of Telegraph and telephone is available only at Bhanvad town. The village was not electrified at the time of initial survey of 1960 but this facility has been made available to the villagers for all purposes since 1984. Out of total 30 connections, 22 are for domestic purpose, 1 for industrial unit of flour mill and 7 for agricultural purpose. The village is also covered under different development activities/ schemes pertaining to agriculture, animal husbandary, co-operation etc. The various schemes such as educational social welfare and others are being implemented by taluka and district Panchayats. However the village is neither covered under Intensive Agriculture Development Programme nor commercial area of a major Irrigation Project. The overall socio-economic developments in the village after the initial survey of 1960 do not seem to be as per the need of the village people.

I.6 Reasons for Selection of the Village for study in 1960 and for re-study in 1986

Pachhatardi being exclusively pastoral was selected first time in 1960 for studying the mixed economy of farming and animal husbandary of herdsmen called Rabaris. In 1986, for re-study of villages the following criterion laid down for selection by Registrar General's office :

(a) A village near effective urban centre with population of 50,000 and above (proximity to industrial town and cities preferred)

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

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

Besidess the above, the following suggestions of Planning Commission were also kept in view (i) one in a dry area (ii) the second in I.A.D.P. area (iii) the third having small irrigation facilities and rural electrification and (iv) the fourth, where facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operations has progressed well.

From the above, it will be seen that the criterion (b) suggested by Registrar General's office and criterion (iii) suggested by the Planning Commission more or less satisfy the village for its selection. Keeping in view the availability of socio-economic data for the preceding survey of 1960 Pachhatardi has been again selected mainly for comparative study of the changes that might have taken place during the course of time in the socio-economic life of the

people. In addition to this the Government has implemented development activities in rural area under different programme. Thus, the overall reason of selection of this village is to study and analyse the results of such activities of various schemes mainly during the period of last 25 years.

The results included in this report generally refer to the period from 22 April 1986 to 30 April 1986. Additional data were also collected whenever necessary after this survey period.

I.7 Micro-Topography

The village situated at the foot of Barda Hills occupies an area of 584.73 hectares according to the revenue records. The net area sown claim 282.73 hectares or 48.35 per cent of the total. As against this uncultivable land, cultivable waste and fallow lands etc. jointly claim 302.00 hectares which was 428.98 hectares in 1960. The barren uncultivated area has, however, been reduced during 25 years.

Agriculture and animal husbandary are the important sectors for the villagers. The village being in the proximity of the forest areas of the Barda Hills, the soil is rocky and mainly light brown and also of poor quality. As regards drinking water facility, 2 wells and hand pumps are the means available for this purpose.

Origin of the village

No written records regarding the history of the village are available. In absence of any written documents or any other types of sources the origin of the village Pachhatardi still remains unexposed. Even there is no mythology or legends from which the history of the origin could be reconstructed. According to the belief of some old people the village stands on its present site since generations. It is said that the place called **dhelana-no-timbo** is the former site of the present Pachhatardi village to which it has later on shifted. Some people believe that the present village came into existence earlier than the neighbouring village Pachhatar which appears like a suburb of the larger village Pachhar. The meaning of the word Pachhatar is something situated at the rear or back and the larger village Pachhatar seems to have acquired its name from its association as a backside suburb of the low defunct town of Ghumali which has considerable historical importance in this area during the rule of Jethva Rajputs, who founded it in the 10th century. Ruins of ancient temples with beautiful architecture and sculpture of Ghumali known as the Navalakha Temple still testify to its former glory and prosperity. Since Pachhatardi is a diminutive of the word 'Pachhatar' it appears that Pachhatar preceded Pachhatardi village which is small in size as compared to the Pachhatar situated very near on the road side.

Settlement of Pattern

Practically no significant changes in the settlement pattern after the initial survey were observed in the selected village. The village has neither good internal road nor well-laid out streets. The residential localities of different communities are not distinctly located, which are generally observed in the Indian villages and known as **falyu** or **vas.** The houses are mostly isolated on village site and cut off from each other by some distance. The households especially of Mer community have constructed their houses in the farm itself for permanent residential purpose. A few households of Rabari and Sagar communities have also constructed their houses in the farm for temporary residence during the cropping season. The structure mainly comprises of an open big compound with or without fencing. Most of the houses have slope roofs with manglori or deshi tiles. Thus in the early stages the lay out of houses in the village followed the orthodox pattern.

The habitation of the village is not clustered at one place and the clusters of the village are also not divided according to castewise. Thus the houses of the different communities are not easily distinguishable in the village. There are neither scheduled castes nor scheduled tribes inhabiting in the village. The habitation of the village thus are not divided into mohalla on the basis of caste/community.

The settlement history of the surveyed households is shown below :

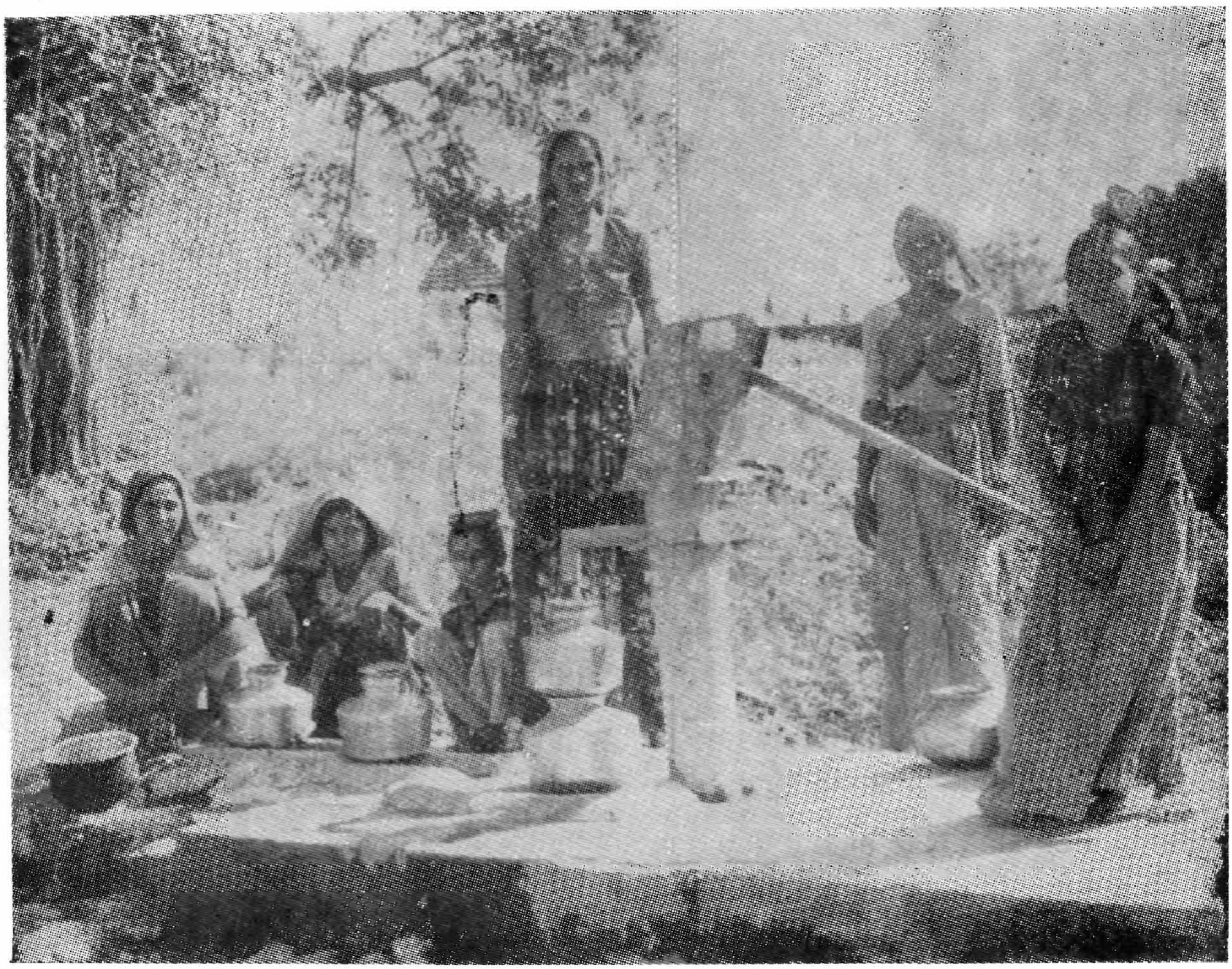
STATEMENT I.3

Settlement history—1986

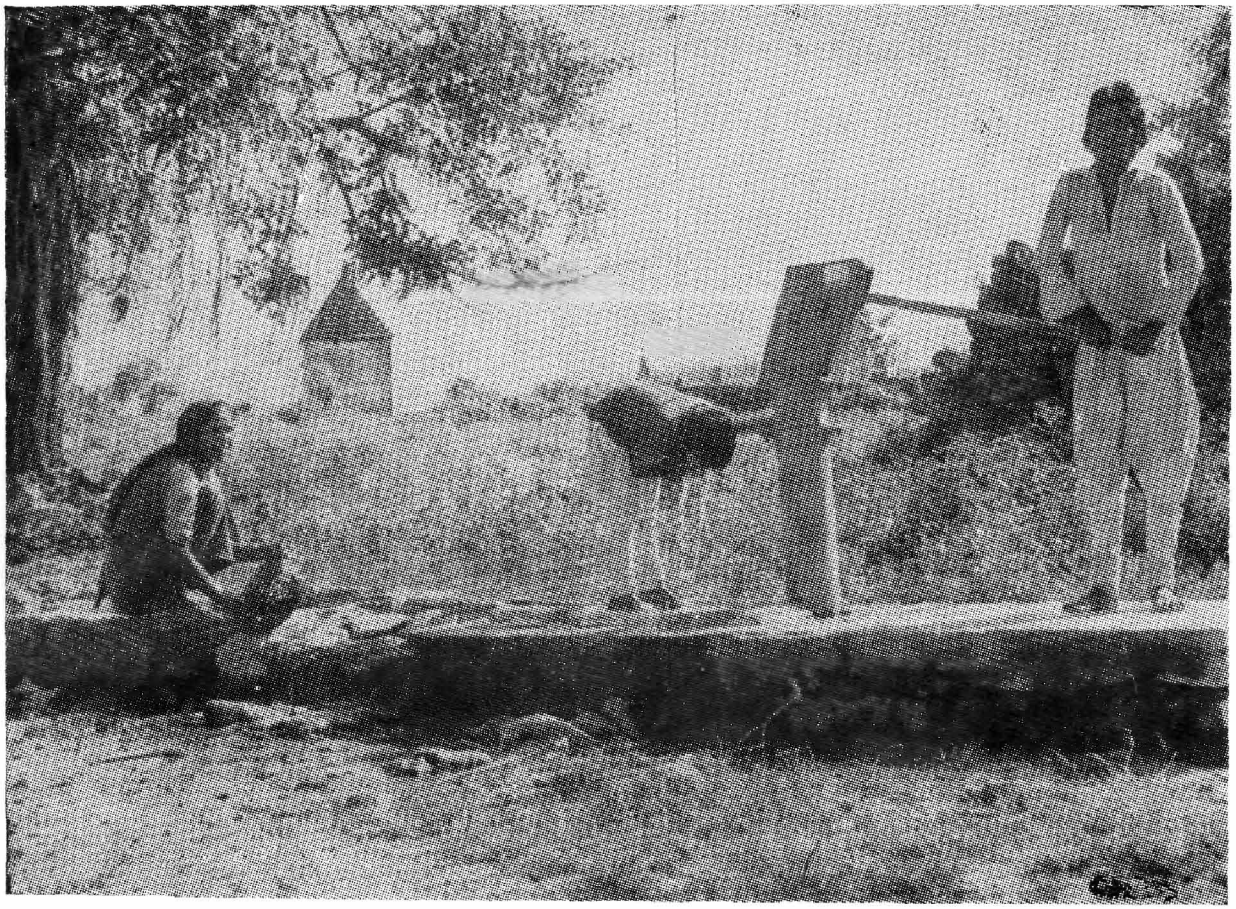
Caste/Community	No. of households	No. of households			
		Duration of residence of the present village			
		Less than 26 years	26–40 years	41–60 years	61+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rabari . .	94	16	32	35	11
Sagar . . .	9	1	3	4	1
Mer . . .	8	1	5	2	..
Bavaji . . .	4	..	2	1	1
Suthar . .	1	..	1	..	..
TOTAL . .	116	18	43	42	13

The above data reveals that out of 116 households 98 or 84.5 per cent have settled before 26 years whereas only 18 during the last 26 years. It was observed during the field inquiry that out of 18 households settled after the initial survey of 1960 as many as 16 belong to Rabari and one each to Sagar and Mer. It was also learnt during on the spot inquiry that one same household of Suthar was wrongly reported as Lohar in the previous survey of 1960. He is actually Suthar by caste doing both blacksmithy and carpentary work.

From the further inquiry during the survey it was found that the households of Mer community are staying in houses built in their fields. Obviously



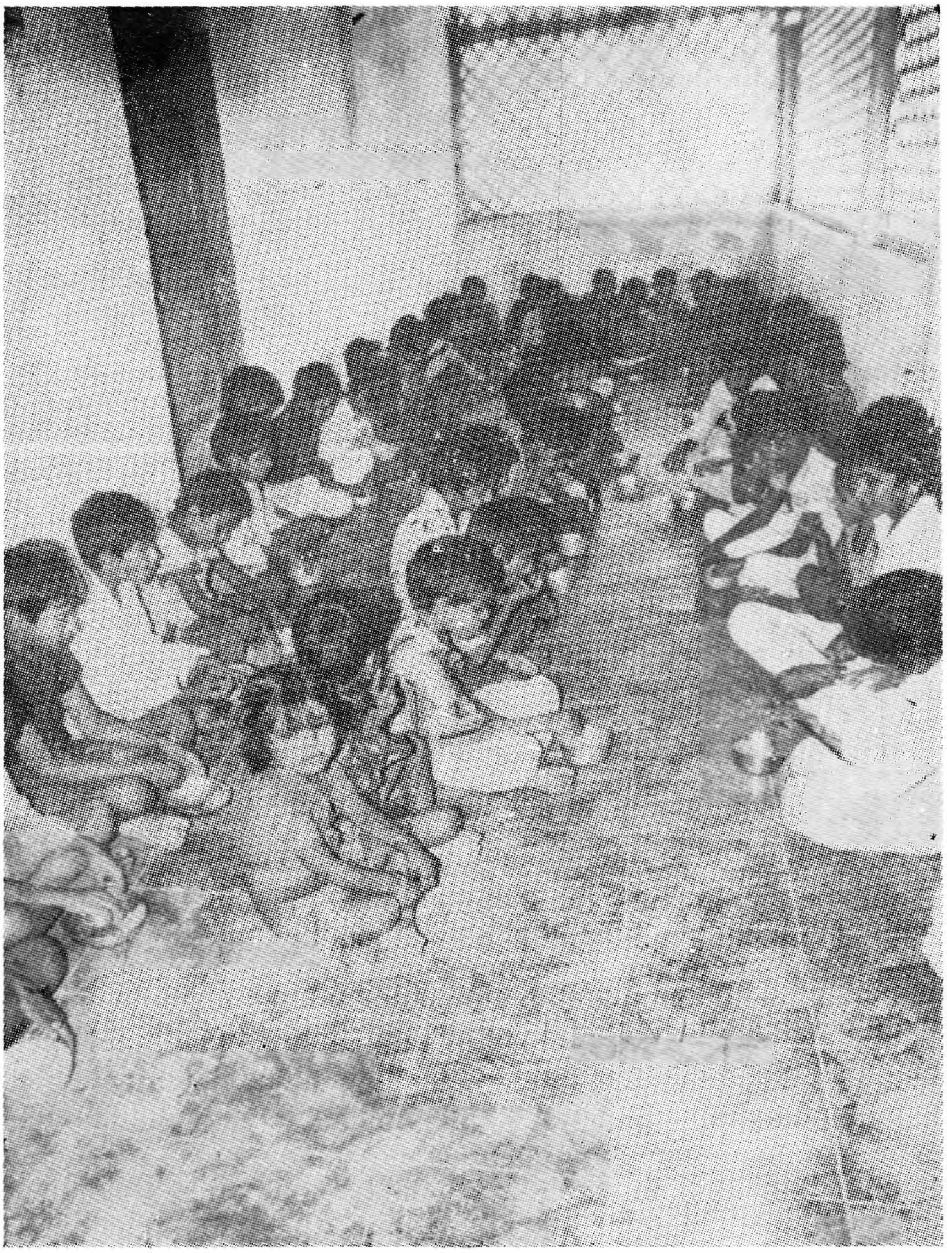
Hand Pump for drinking water



Hand Pump



Village School and Anganwadi



Children enjoying Mid-day Milk

such houses are a little away from the existing village site and therefore these households do not seem to have been covered in the initial survy of 1960. This can be seen from the data given in the above statement that out of 8 such households of Mer, 7 had settled well before 26 years in the village. Similarly the one household of Suthar caste was also settled in the village 26 years ago who wrongly treated as Lohar during 1960 survey.

Sources of Water

There are 2 wells renovated recently by Government for drinking water. Besides this, one hand pump bore is installed in the village. Villagers use the water of hand-pump for domestic purpose also i.e. for cleaning vessels, washing clothes, as well as for drinking purpose of animals.

Medical facilities

No health or medical institution exists in the village. Two medical institutions namely Ayurvedic Dispensary situated in Pachhatar village about 1 km. away and Primary Health Centre, Bhanvad about 14 kms. from the village are available for the village people. The details relating to the treatment given to the patients etc. is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT I. 4

Patients treated at P. H. C. Bhanvad and Ayurvedic Dispensary at Pachhatar, 1985—86

Name of Medical Institution	Location	Staff		Total patients		Patients from Pachhatard	
		Doctor	Other staff	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ayurvedic Dispensary . .	Pachhatar	1	1	..	5000	..	152
Primary Health Centre . .	Bhanvad	6	26	936	13973	7	1

Since Ayurvedic dispensary is very near (1 km.) to the village Pachhatardi, more people (152) of the village avail the facility of this dispensary. The fever, stomach pain, headache, cold, etc. are the reported common diseases. At primary health centre, Bhanvad total 14,909 patients were treated among which 936 were indoor and 13973 outdoor patients. However, from Pachhatardi only one as outdoor and 7 for family planning operations as indoor patients were treated. 6 Doctors and 26 other staffs including nurses/midwives/lab. tech./peon, etc. were employed in the institutions.

Educational, Cultural, Religious Institutions, etc.

There is only one primary school in the village imparting the education upto 3rd standard. For further education upto 7th standard children have to go to Pachhatar village. The middle and higher level education is available at Bhanvad, the taluka headquarters. The Government has recently started Anganwadi for small children of Pachhatardi village. The children of all communities are benefited by this. No cultural or religious institution is existing in the village.

Flora and Fauna

The common trees found in the village are listed below :—

Khakharo — Butea frondosa tree
Ingori — Balanites roxburghi
Mamejvo — Enicostema littorale
Nivar — Penicum italicum
Limdo — Azardirachta Indica tree
Kunvarpat — Aloe barbadensis
Ankdo — Calotropis gigantea plant
Aval — Cassia auriculata

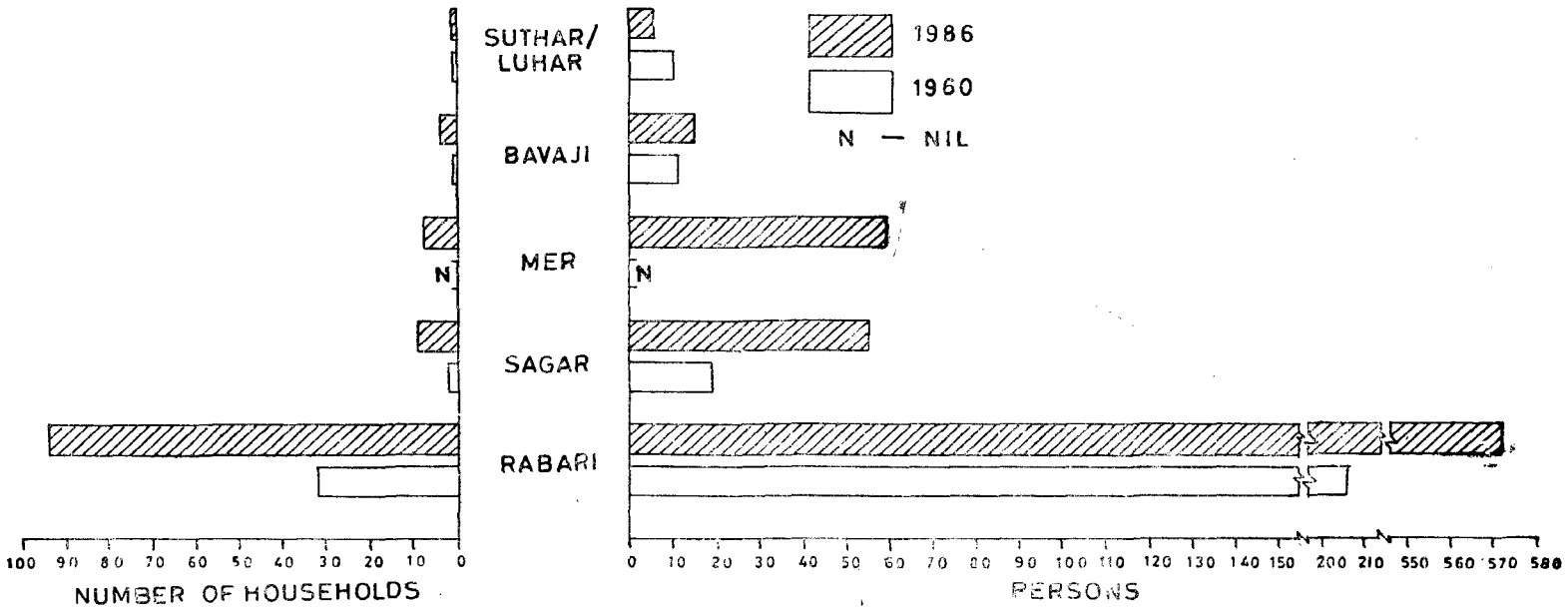
Formerly there were wild animals found in the area but now there are none except leopart and bear noticed in the hill areas as narrated by the villagers. The other animals are hyena, foxes, rabbits and black buck living in the hills. The domestic animals are cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep, goats and camels. The most common birds in the area are peacocks, peahens, parrots, sparrow, owls, etc.

I.8 Ethnic Composition

The distribution of households and population of the village as per both surveys of 1960 and 1986 is given in the following statement. Hinduism is the only religion followed in the village during both surveys. In 1960, 4 communities namely Rabari, Sagar, Bavaji and Lohar were residing in the village. Whereas at the time of current survey 5 castes Rabari, Sagar, Mer, Bavaji and Suthar are found to be residing in the village. The above data thus indicates the addition of Mer after the initial survey of 1960. It was observed during the revisit that one household of Suthar was wrongly identified as Lohar during initial survey of 1960 may be because of the fact that he is engaged in both carpentary and blacksmithy work. As regards the addition of Mer caste after the initial survey it was informed that they were residing in the village since very long which can be seen from the data given in the statement I.3 that out of 8 households 7 were staying in the village since last 26-60 years. On further inquiry it was observed that all households of Mer community are residing in the houses built in their farms and obviously such households are little away from the village site. These households therefore do not seem to have been surveyed in 1960. Thus 7 households of Mer community cannot be classified as inmigrant

PACHHATARDI

ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS 1960 – 86





Group of Rabari Males



Man with his Son who was shown as Rabari boy in 1960-*Report*

ones or new settlers. The predominant caste is Rabari accounting for 94 households or 81.03 per cent in 1986.

The proportion of all castes residing at the time of earlier survey has been increased during the present survey. The number of households of Rabari has gone up from 32 in 1960 to 94 in 1986, simultaneously the population of this caste has also gone up from 206 to 572 persons during the period. There were 2 households of Sagar caste in 1960 the number has increased to 9 in 1986. The proportionately increase in population is from 19 in 1960 to 55 in 1986. There was only one household of Bavaji in 1960 with population of 11 persons. Though the number of households is increased from 1 to 4 the increase in population of Bavaji is only 4 persons which may be due to partition of the same household existed at the time of initial survey. No other significant changes in the ethnic composition are observed.

STATEMENT I. 5

Distribution of Households and population by caste, 1960—86

Religion and caste	No. of households		Percentage of households to total households		Percentage of households increase or decrease	Population		Percentage to total population		Percentage of population increase or decrease
	1960	1986	1960	1986		1960	1986	1960	1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
Rabari . . .	32	94	88.89	81.03	+193.75	206	572	83.74	81.02	+177.67
Sagar . . .	2	9	5.55	7.76	+350.00	19	55	7.72	7.79	+189.4
Mer . . .	..	8	..	6.90	..	..	59	..	8.36	..
Bavaji . . .	1	4	2.78	3.45	+300.00	11	15	4.47	2.12	+ 36.36
Suthar . . .	1	1	2.78	0.86	..	10	5	4.07	0.71	— 50.00
Total . . .	**36**	**116**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**+222.22**	**246**	**706**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**+186.99**

Source : Village Survey Report of Pachhatardi, 1960.

Rabari

According to people original home of Rabari is Baluchistan from where they have migrated to Sindh, Gujarat and Marwar. They claim Rajput ancestry. There is a legend that they were styled Rabaris as their common ancestor Sambal, the first Rabari, instead of marrying a Rajput woman, married celestial damsels, i.e. **devputris** daughters of Charan. Thus he went out of usual path, that is called Rah-bahari i.e. going out of path i.e. Rabari. It is also said that they have Rajput strain in their blood which is supported by their exogamous sub-divisions like Chohan, Gohil, Jadav, etc. Possibly they came to be so called because of their nomadic way of life and wayward habits, moving about from place to place in search of pastures for their cattle and becoming a menace to the peasantry by breaking the fences of their fields and grazing their cattle on standing crops.

Pachhatardi is predominantly inhabited by Rabari whose main association is with cattle and land. The occupation of cattle breeding for the most part keeps them away from home for grazing their cattle. But the Rabaris of Pachhatardi live a far better position than other Rabaris in the Gir forest who have no settled life because of the necessity to move from one place to another in search of water and grazing for their cattle. Due to the adoption of farming in addition to their traditional avocation of cattle breeding. Rabaris of Pachhatardi have the good future to be self supporting and conductive to comfortable living condition than other Rabaris.

Rabaris—both males and females are strong and well built, having handsome features, large eyes and oval faces. They love their cattle dearly and nurse them as their children. The men wear a **Melkhayan** and Paghadi as head dress—a short puckered jacket called **Kediyan** and tight ankled trousers i.e. **Chornu** of hand woven cotton. The women are easily known by their coarse free handing blanket shawls, pink cotton skirt and smooth flattered anklets. Thus, Rabaris are distinguished themselves from others by their physique, peculiar dress and demeanour. Their ordinary food is millet bread, pulse, milk and vegetables. Among them it is usual for the younger brother to marry his elder brother's widow. There are three principal sub-divisions of Saurashtra Rabaria, viz (1) Bhopa, (2) Vinoya and (3) Sorathiya. Rabaris of Pachhatardi belong to Sorathiya sub-divisions. Among these sub-divisions intermarriage is not permissible, though they interdine with each other. Out of total 116 households as per present survey 94 belong to Rabari which is the largest ethnic group, in the village. Most of them are either engaged in cultivation or livestock rearing.

Mer

They are also found chiefly all over Gujarat. According to one story Mers are of the same caste as Mahers to whom Krishna's father Nanda Maher belongs. They were once a ruling class and claim Krishna's birth place Mathura as their first seat. According to another story, they are the descendants of a Vaishya father and Sudra mother. Their original place is stated to be Gokul—Brindavan. From Gokul, they are said to have moved to Mewar and from Mewar to have spreaded into Gujarat. The mode of living, social customs and occupational status are the same for those castes as Rabaris. In the matter of food, they interdine with Rabaris, but they do not intermarry with Rabaris. Livestock rearing was their main occupation in the past as availability of ample fodder in a hilly tract attracted them to settle in the village.

Out of 8 households of Mer community, 7 had settled in this village well before the initial survey of 1960. Whereas one household migrated to this village after the period of initial survey. There were 9 households of Sagar caste and 4 households of Bavaji caste in the village.

Suthar

One household of Suthar was settled before 26 years in the village follows the traditional occupation of carpenter-cum-blacksmithy. The word Suthar is derived from Sanskrit word **Sutradher** which means the thread with which the saw is marked. Suthars are distributed all over the State. They belong to six divisions, Pithva, Gujjar, Mevada, Pancholi, Marvadi and Vaishya. The Gujjar, Mevada, Pancholi and Vaishya claim to be the descendants of Vishwakarma, the divine world builder. Both Mevadas and Pithvas claim to be the Rajputs who took to carpentary whom Parshuram resolved to destroy the Kshatriyas. The vaishyas rank highest because they do not eat things cooking by the other divisions, wear the scared thread and do not allow their widows to remarry. The suthar household of Pachhatardi belongs to Mevada division.

I.9 General feel of the village

Pachhatardi is a small size village situated at the feet of the west Barda Hills in Jamnagar district. The village has an independent Panchayat established in the year 1954. The developmental activities carried out by the village Panchayat do not seem to be attractive except the minor civic duties like street lighting, the construction of bore and renovation of 2 wells for drinking water. The school building existing at the time of initial survey of 1960 is still having educational facility only upto third standard. The facility of middle and secondary school is available only in neighbouring village Pachhatar and Bhanvad town. The farness of the place like Bhanvad deprive the villagers for higher education which is evident from the fact that only 1 student of Pachhatardi is studying at Bhanvad. One Anganwadi for small children is being run by the Government.

The main activity of the villagers is agriculture as well as animal husbandary. A few cultivators made use of improved variety of seeds and fertilisers. The irrigation facility is available through wells only which is not at all sufficient as per the entire need of the farmers. In this regard some intensive measures for improvement of the breed of cattle, increasing of milk and facilities of marketing on co-operative basis will have to be undertaken for the betterment of the village people.

The village Pachhatardi is connected by kutcha road with nearby villages Gadu, Ranpur and Dndhala and by semi pucca road with neighbouring village Pachhatar and Bhanvad town. There is no grocery shop in the village which is available at Pachhatar and Gadu villages. The nearest marketing centre is available at Bhanvad town. Thus the village people have mostly to depend on neighbouring two villages and Bhanvad town for their daily requirements. It was also observed that because of the mountain nature of terrain the scope of improvement in agriculture either by extensive or intensive cultivation and possibility of bringing more existing land under cultivation is very limited. Thus looking to the overall developments and changes in the socio-economic life of the people the Pachhatardi is still said to be a back-ward looking village and needs lot more efforts to be made for the welfare of the village people.

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

II.1 In this chapter under the broal heading 'Social Demography and Vital Statistics' some important demographic population characteristics have been discussed. This chapter mainly deals with the population aspects namely decennial variation in population and density of selected village and its comparison with the rural area of the taluka and the district, comparison of population characteristics including workers and non-workers of the selected village with the other villages within the area of influence of the nearest town. The other aspects like distribution of population by age and sex, literacy by age and sex during both surveys of 1960 and 1986, comparison of literacy with the rural area of taluka and the district, attendance of school going children and discontinuation after attendance, households defaulting in enrolling their school going children by caste are also attempted to analyse in this chapter. The other topics viz. population by marital status recorded during both surveys, distribution of currently married persons by age at marriage and duration of marriage, population control measures, attitude and practices including awareness and adoption by Family Planning measures by age and sex, educational level and by caste, desired number of sons and daughters, registration of births and deaths under civil registration act, details of fertility, availability of medical facilities, cause of death etc. are also discussed. The details relating to migration statistics including migration status by place of birth and last residence as well as reasons of migration, migrants classified by workers and non-workers and by age and sex are also analysed in this chapter.

Decennial Variation in Population

The decennial variation for the selected village is compared with that of taluka, district and the state in the following statement :

STATEMENT II.1

Decennial Variation in Population

Year	Decennial Percentage Variation			
	Pachhatardi	Bhanvad taluka (rural)	Jamnagar district (rural)	Gujarat State (rural)
1	2	3	4	5
1961-71 . .	+ 58.52	+ 33.75	+ 34.44	+ 25.36
1971-81 . .	+ 58.64	+ 22.90	+ 21.22	+ 22.31

It can be seen that the growth rate of about 58.6 per cent for selected village Pachhatardi is comparatively higher than the rural area of Bhanvad taluka, Jamnagar district and State during last two decades. The rate is rather almost equal during both decades in case of taluka, district and State. By any means it is evident that the village Pachhatardi has expetienced a high growth rate especially during last two decades. The high growth rate is both on account of natural increase and migration. During the inquiry it was observed that 10 households of Rabari and 1 of Mer were migrated in the village after 1961 Census. Out of these 11 households 7 were migrated after 1971 Census.

Density

Density of population for the selected village, taluka, district and the State for last 3 Censuses are presented below :

STATEMENT II.2

Density of Population

Year	Density of Population per sq. km.			
	Pachhatardi	Bhanvad taluka (rural)	Jamnagar district (rural)	Gujarat State (rural)
1	2	3	4	5
1961 . .	47	65	52	84
1971 . .	74	90	52	100
1981 . .	117	110	64	123

The density is also increased simultaneously with the increase in population which is evident from the density figures worked out for the selected village, taluka, district and State. The density is above 100 per sq. km. in respect of all centres except rural area of Jamnagar district during 1981 Census, while it is exactly 100 per km^2 for rural Gujarat during 1971 Census also.

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Workers and Non-workers

The workers and non-workers of village as per 1981 Census are shown below :

STATEMENT II. 3

Workers and non-workers of Pachhatardi village 1981 Census

Workers/Non-workers	Persons	Percentage break-up of workers, non-workers to total population	Percentage break-up of workers to total workers
1	2	3	4
Cultivators	175	25.77	78.48
Agricultural labourers . .	44	6.48	19.73
Household industry . .	3	0.44	1.34
Other workers . . .	1	0.15	0.45
Total main workers . .	223	32.84	100.00
Marginal workers . .	50	7.36	x
Non-workers . . .	406	59.80	x
Total	**679**	**100.00**	**x**

Source : District Census Handbook of Jamnagar District, 1981.

The above data reveals that the main workers are 223 or 32.84 per cent as against 50 or 7.36 per cent marginal workers in the total population whereas the rest are the non-workers being 406 or 59.80 per cent.

The categorywise distribution of working population further shows that cultivators and agricultural labourers together accounted for about 98 per cent of the total main workers, whereas the proportion of workers engaged in household industry and other work is only 1.79 per cent. Though the Rabaris (caste of herdsman) is the predominant caste in the village, agriculture is the main activity of the village people. The livestock rearing seems to be adopted as one of the subsidiary work.

II.2 Comparison of Population characteristics of Pachhatardi village with other villages within the area of influence of Bhanvad town

The economic life of the Pachhatardi is also more or less on the same pattern of nearby villages viz. Pachhatar, Ranpur, Vagadiyo Nes, Gadu, Navagam, Mevasa, Mokhana, Dhebar, Bhavneshvar nd Dudhala which are related to Bhanvad town. The data on area, houses, population, density, literacy, sex-ratio, scheduled caste population, scheduled tribe population, etc. for all these villages are furnished below :

STATEMENT II.4

Selected population Characteristics of certain influensive villages as per 1981 Census

Name of villages	Distance from taluka head-quarters Bhanvad (in kms.)	Population	No. of house-holds	Scheduled caste population	Scheduled tribe population	No. of literates with per-centages	Area in Sq. kms.	Density per sq. (persons)	Sex ratio	Average persons per house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pachhatardi . .	14	679	98	..	..	117 (17.23)	5.8	117	902	6.93
Pachhatar . . .	10	1,471	240	267	..	354 (24.06)	11.3	130	903	6.13
Ranpar . . .	16	1,563	271	315	..	396 (25.34)	13.1	119	942	5.77
Vagadiyo Nes . .	14	55	6	..	..	..	5.1	11	719	9.17
Gadu . . .	16	1,410	226	24	..	494 (35.03)	6.2	227	932	6.24
Navagam . . .	5	2,097	352	231	..	864 (41.20)	17.6	119	867	5.96
Mevasa . . .	5	1,512	226	203	..	280 (18.52)	8.5	178	1,013	6.69
Mokhana . . .	5	759	101	63	..	60 (7.91)	11.7	65	961	7.51
Dhebar . . .	10	1,939	241	81	..	189 (9.75)	11.2	173	989	8.05
Bhavneshvar .	11	1,149	182	30	..	233 (20.28)	5.1	225	944	6.31
Dudhala . . .	17	706	104	4	..	188 (26.63)	2.1	336	966	6.79

From the above data it is observed that baring three villages namely Vagadiyo Nes (Nil), Mokhana (7.91) and Dhebar (9.75), the literacy is lowest with 17.23 per cent in Pachhatardi. The highest of 41 per cent is found in Navagam village.

The maximum density of 336 per sq. km. is found to be recorded in Dudhala village as compared to 117 in the selected village. The lowest being only 11 is in Vagadiyo Nes.

The highest sex ratio of 1013 females per 1000 males is found in Mevasa village whereas it is below 900 females in Vagadiyo Nes and Navagam villages. In rest of the villages the sex ratio varies from 902 in Pachhatardi village to 989 in Dhebar village. Baring Nes village average household size is higher than state average in all the selected village except Ranpar and Navagam being lowest 5.77 and 5.96 respectively. The scheduled caste population is found to be recorded in 9 villages while no scheduled tribe population is found in any of the selected influensive villages.

The classification of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers for certain influensive villages with Bhanvad town are given in the statement II.5.

STATEMENT II.5

Number and Percentage of Workers and Non-workers in the certain influensive villages—1981 Census

Particulars	Pachhata-rdi	Pachhat-ar	Ranpar	Vaga-diyo Nes	Gadu	Nava-gam	Mevasa	Mokhana	Dhebar	Bhavne-shvar	Dudhala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cultivators	175	260	361	..	249	300	261	218	611	150	165
	(25.77)	(17.68)	(23.10)	..	(17.66)	(14.31)	(17.26)	(28.72)	(31.51)	(13.06)	(23.37)
Agricultural Labourers	44	112	273	..	67	279	94	79	60	213	3
	(6.48)	(7.61)	(17.47)	..	(4.75)	(13.30)	(6.22)	(10.41)	(3.10)	(18.54)	(0.43)
Household industry	3	21	..	31	..	..	11	1	7	10	6
	(0.44)	(1.43)	..	(56.36)	..	..	(0.73)	(0.13)	(0.36)	(0.87)	(0.85)
Other workers	1	65	54	..	58	135	50	26	47	19	15
	(0.15)	(4.42)	(3.45)	..	(4.11)	(6.44)	(3.31)	(3.43)	(2.42)	(1.65)	(2.12)
Total Main workers	223	458	688	31	374	714	416	324	725	392	189
	(32.84)	(31.14)	(44.02)	(56.36)	(26.52)	(34.05)	(27.52)	(42.69)	(37.39)	(34.12)	(26.77)
Marginal workers	50	37	83	..	..	..	30	..	9	..	2
	(7.36)	(2.51)	(5.31)	..	..	..	(1.98)	..	(0.46)	..	(0.28)
Non-workers	406	976	792	24	1,036	1,383	1,066	435	1,205	757	515
	(59.80)	(66.35)	(50.67)	(43.64)	(73.48)	(65.95)	(70.50)	(57.31)	(62.15)	(65.88)	(72.95)
Total	**679**	**1,471**	**1,563**	**55**	**1,410**	**2,097**	**1,512**	**759**	**1,939**	**1,149**	**706**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**

It can be seen from the above that agriculture is the main economic activity in all influensive villages except Vagadiyo Nes. The proportion of main workers to total population in Pachhatardi is 32.84. It is almost comparable with the proportion worked out for neighbouring Pachhatar village. The highest percentage of main workers with 56.36 per cent is observed in Vagadiyo Nes village wherein all main workers are found to be engaged in household industry. The lowest of 26.52 per cent is observed in Gadu village. The proportion of agricultural labourers is the highest in Bhavneshvar village with 18.54 per cent as against the lowest of 0.43 per cent in Dudhala village. The proportion of marginal workers is highest with 7.36 per cent in Pachhatardi village. There are no marginal workers in Vagadio Nes, Gadu, Navagam, Mokhana and Bhavneshvar villages. The proportion of non-workers varies from 43.64 per cent in Vagadiyo Nes to 73.48 per cent in Gadu village.

Distribution of main workers according to activity for influensive villages are presented in the Statement-II.6.

STATEMENT II. 6

Distribution of main workers according to type of activity—1981 Census

Particulars	Pachhatardi	Pachhatar	Ranpar	Vagadiyo Nes	Gadu	Navagam	Mevasa	Mokhana	Dhebar	Bhavneshvar	Dudhala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cultivators	175	260	361	..	249	300	261	218	611	150	165
	(78.48)	(56.77)	(52.47)	..	(66.58)	(42.02)	(62.74)	(67.28)	(84.28)	(38.26)	(87.30)
Agricultural labourers	44	112	273	..	67	279	94	79	60	213	3
	(19.73)	(24.45)	(39.68)	..	(17.91)	(39.07)	(22.60)	(24.38)	(8.28)	(54.34)	(1.59)
Household industry	3	21	..	31	..	..	11	1	7	10	6
	(1.34)	(4.59)	..	(100.00)	..	..	(2.64)	(0.31)	(0.96)	(2.55)	(3.17)
Other workers	1	65	54	..	58	135	50	26	47	19	15
	(0.45)	(14.19)	(7.85)	..	(15.51)	(18.91)	(12.02)	(8.03)	(6.48)	(4.85)	(7.94)
Total	**223**	**458**	**688**	**31**	**374**	**714**	**416**	**324**	**725**	**392**	**189**
	(100.00)	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**	**(100.00)**

It appears from the above that except Vagadiyo Nes all other influensive villages are mostly dependent on agricultural activity. The workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers together accounted for more than 80 per cent in case of all villages except Vagadiyo Nes. It is highest with 98.21 per cent of the total workers in Pachhatardi village followed by 92.60 per cent in Bhavneshvar village. Baring Vagadiyo Nes the proportion of main workers engaged in non-agricultural activities is highest in Navagam village with 18.91 per cent very closely followed by Pachhatar village with 18.78 per cent. The lowest of 1.79 per cent is observed in Pachhatardi village.

The percentages of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers of Pachhatardi village as well as for rural area of taluka are presented in the following statement.

STATEMENT II.7

Percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers—1981 Census

Particulars	Percentage to total population rural area of		Percentage of workers	
	Pachhatardi village	Bhanvad taluka	Pachhataradi village	Bhanvad taluka
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivators	25.77	21.18	78.48	62.78
Agricultural labourers	6.48	7.92	19.73	23.49
Household industry	0.44	1.39	1.34	4.13
Other workers	0.15	3.24	0.45	9.60
Total main workers	32.84	33.73	100.00	100.00
Marginal workers	7.36	7.17	x	x
Non-workers	59.80	59.10	x	x
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	x	x

Source : District Census Handbook of Jamnagar District, 1981

It reveals that proportion of total main workers is a little higher in rural area of taluka as compared to Pachhatardi village, while the proportion of marginal workers and non-workers is almost equal in both the areas during 1981 Census.

The percentage of workers engaged as cultivators is higher in Pachhatardi village as compared to rural area of taluka. As against this, the percentage of agricultural labourers is slightly more in rural area of taluka than selected village. The proportion of main workers engaged in household industry and other activities is 0.59 per cent for Pachhatardi village as against 4.63 per cent recorded for rural area of taluka. This indicated that the principal livelihood of the village as well as also the rural area of taluka seems to be the agricultural activity.

II.3

Comparison of 1961, 1971 and 1981 Primary Census Abstract figures of Pachhatardi village with rural area of Bhanvad taluka is given in the Statement-II.8.

STATEMENT II.8

Area, Houses, Population and Literacy 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Items	1961		1971		1981	
	Pachhatardi	Bhanvad (Rural)	Pachhatardi	Bhanvad (Rural)	Pachhatardi	Bhanvad (Rural)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Area in sq. kms.	5.8	715.8	5.8	696.7	5.8	696.7
Density per sq. km.	47	65	74	90	117	110
Houses	43	7,967	54	9,418	98	11,910
Households	43	7,903	54	9,607	98	11,951
Persons	270	46,815	428	62,615	679	76,952
Males	157	24,058	232	32,327	357	39,347
Females	113	22,757	196	30,288	322	37,605
Average size of household	6.28	5.88	7.93	6.65	6.93	6.46
Annual growth rate	..	..	5.9	3.4	5.9	2.3
Females per 100 males	72	95	84	94	90	96
Percentage of literate persons	11.11	16.59	6.07	20.30	17.23	30.06
Percentage of literate males	15.92	24.48	10.34	28.25	25.49	40.12
Percentage of literate females	4.42	8.24	1.02	11.81	8.07	19.54
Percentage of Scheduled Castes population	..	5.73	..	6.53	..	7.08
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population	..	2.28	..	0.08	..	0.70

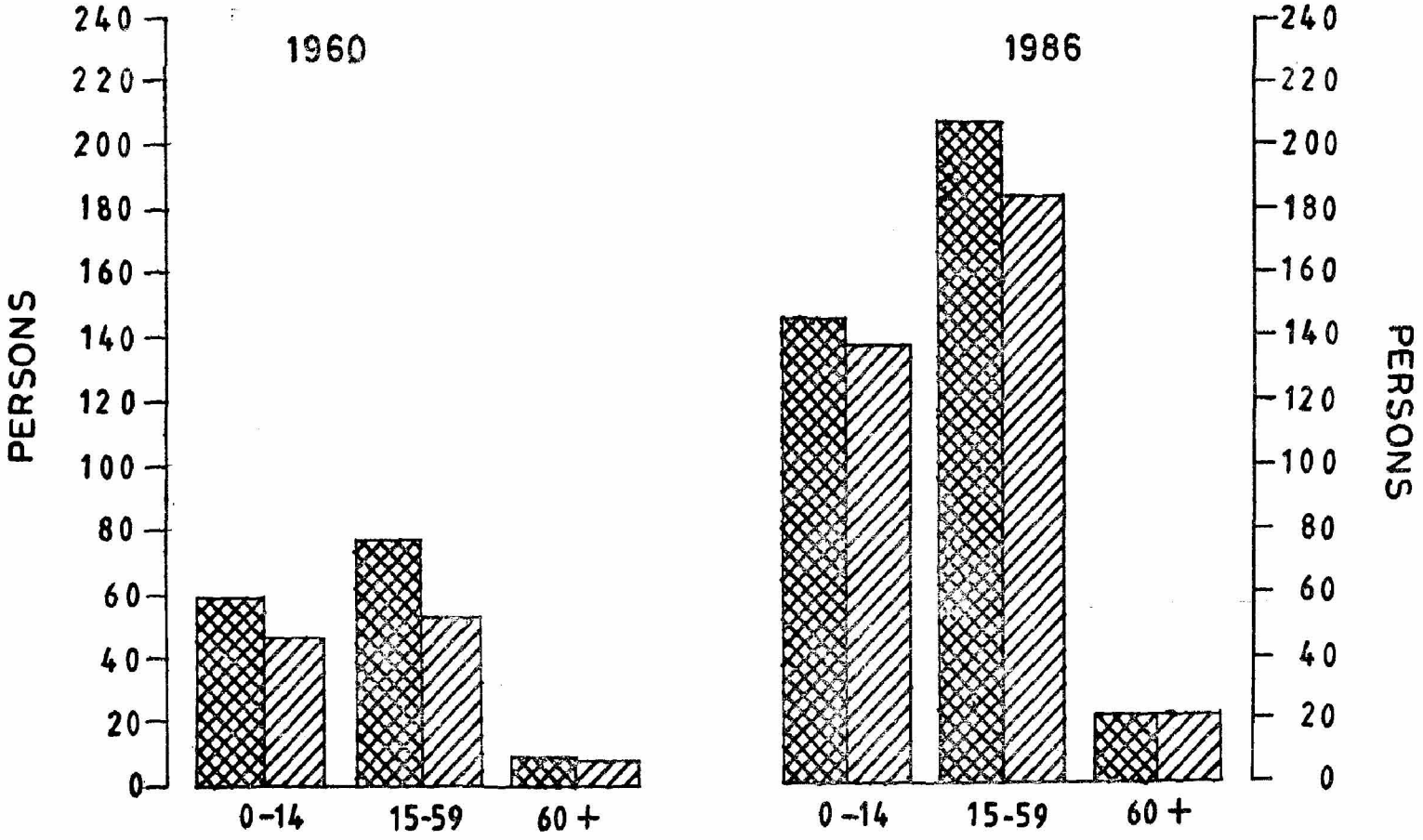
Source : District Census Handbook of Jamnagar District, 1981 Census

It is observed from the above data that the population of the village was increased at an annual growth rate of 5.9 per cent during last two decades i.e. 1961-71 and 1971-81 which is very high, as compared it with the rate recorded for rural area of taluka. The total population of Pachhatardi in 1981 Census has been found to be more than double to what it was in 1961 Census being 679 and 270 respectively. The period of 1971-81 shows that as many as 251 heads were added to the total population of 1971. With the growth of population, the density per sq. km. also increased simultaneously, if the village area remains unchanged during this period. This is evident from the fact that the density of 47 per sq. km. recorded in 1961 is increased to 74 in 1971 and 117 in 1981 which was 65 in 1961 increased to 90 in 1971 and 110 in 1981 for the rural area of Bhanvad taluka as a whole. With the corresponding increase in population from 270 persons to 428 and 679 persons respectively in 1971 and 1981 Censuses. This indicates that the pressure of population on land is increasing day by day. The males out numbered females in all the three Censuses in respect of selected village as well as the rural area of the taluka. Moreover, the increase in sex ratio in respect of village is noteworthy which has increased from 72 per 100 males in 1961 to 90 in 1981 Census. Whereas the sex ratio remains almost constant during all three Censuses for the rural area of Bhanvad.

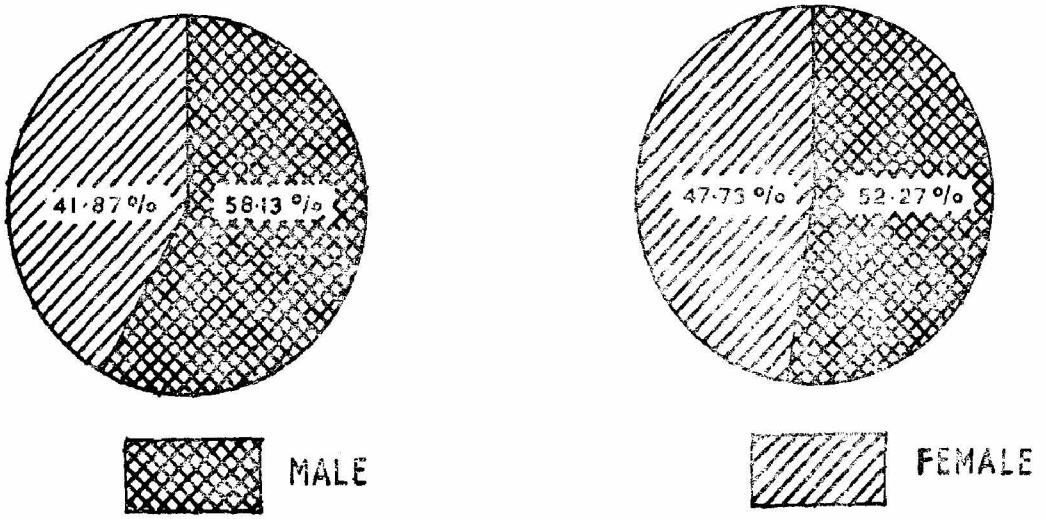
The average size of the household for the village Pachhatardi has shown upward trend from 6.28 persons in 1961 to 6.93 persons in 1981. This increasing trend in the average size of a household is also

PACHHATARDI

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE & FEMALE POPULATION



noticed in case of the rural area of the Bhanvad taluka. The average size of household is higher in Pachhatardi village as compared to it for rural area of taluka. In 1961, 11.11 per cent of the total 270 persons in the whole village found literate. Females formed only 4.42 per cent of this total. With the passage of time the literacy rate should have increased in the village but in contrary it is quite surprised to note that the same has decreased to 6.07 per cent as per 1971 census. This is equally true both for males and females. However, the rate has increased to 17.23 per cent in 1981 Census for Pachhatardi. While literacy has shown continued increasing trend during the last 30 years in rural area of Bhanvad taluka. The literacy rate among males has also gone up from 15.92 per cent in 1961 to 25.49 per cent in 1981. The corresponding percentages in respect of females are 4.42 and 8.07 per cent in 1961 and 1981 Censuses. The proportion of literacy rate is found comparatively higher in rural area of Bhanvad taluka than the selected village. There is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe population recorded in Pachhatardi, during last 3 censuses therefore comparison is not possible. The proportion of Scheduled Caste population has increased from 5.73 per cent in 1961 to 7.08 per cent in 1981 while the proportion in respect of Scheduled Tribe population has decreased from 2.28 per cent in 1961 to 0.70 per cent in 1981 Census for rural area of Bhanvad taluka.

Data regarding main workers, marginal workers and non-workers of Pachhatardi village as well as for rural area of Bhanvad taluka for last 3 Censuses are mentioned below :

STATEMENT II.9

Workers and Non-workers for Pachhatardi village as well as for rural area of Taluka

Workers/Non-workers	1961 Census		1971 Census		1981 Census	
	Pachhatardi	Bhanvad	Pachhatardi	Bhanvad	Pachhatardi	Bhanvad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Main workers	36.67	42.19	32.48	36.18	32.84	33.73
Marginal workers	×	×	×	×	7.36	7.17
Non-workers	63.33	57.81	67.52	63.82	59.80	59.10
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source : District Census Handbook of Jamnagar District, 1961, 1971 and 1981

The above data are not exactly comparable in view of different concept and definition adopted in respective Censuses. However, it appears that the proportion of total workers in 1971 and main workers in 1981 is almost equal in respect of Pachhatardi village whereas the proportion of workers has reduced from 36.67 per cent in 1961 census to 32.48 per cent in 1971. Almost similar trend is observed in case of rural areas of Bhanvad taluka. Simultaneously the proportion of non-workers has shown increasing trend in both cases during 1961-71 period.

II.4 Population by Age and Sex

Distribution of population by age and sex according to survey period 1960 and 1986 for Pachhatardi village is presented in the Statement II.10.

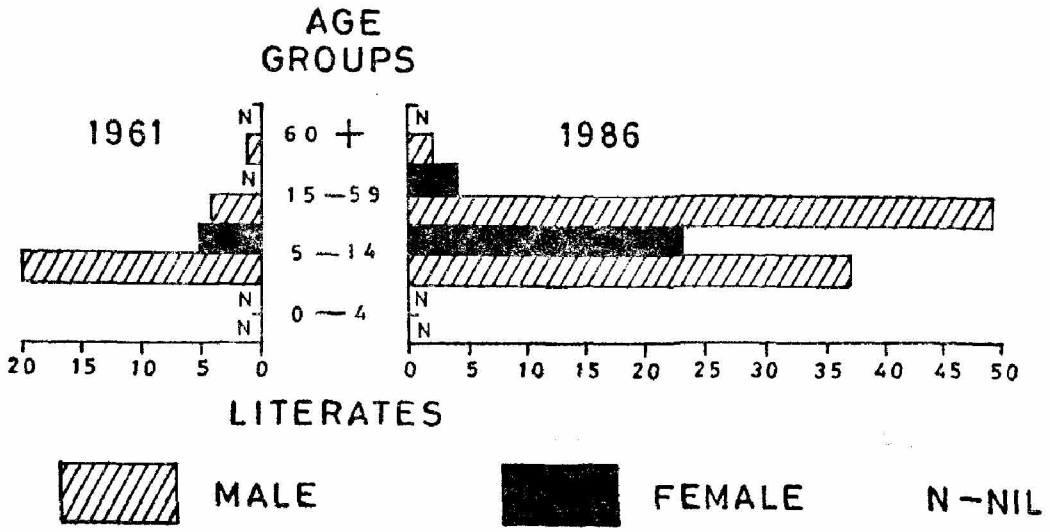
STATEMENT II.10

Distribution of population by Age and sex—1960 and 1986

Age group	Population						Population increase or decrease	Percentage increase or decrease
	1960			1986				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—14	104 (42.27)	59 (41.26)	45 (43.69)	282 (39.94)	146 (39.57)	136 (40.36)	+178	+171.15
15—34	81 (32.93)	52 (36.36)	29 (28.15)	252 (35.70)	130 (35.23)	122 (36.20)	+171	+211.11
35—59	46 (18.70)	24 (16.78)	22 (21.36)	134 (18.98)	74 (20.05)	60 (17.80)	+88	+191.30
60+	15 (6.10)	8 (5.60)	7 (6.80)	38 (5.38)	19 (5.15)	19 (5.64)	+23	+153.33
All ages	246 (100.00)	143 (100.00)	103 (100.00)	706 (100.00)	369 (100.00)	337 (100.00)	+460	+186.99

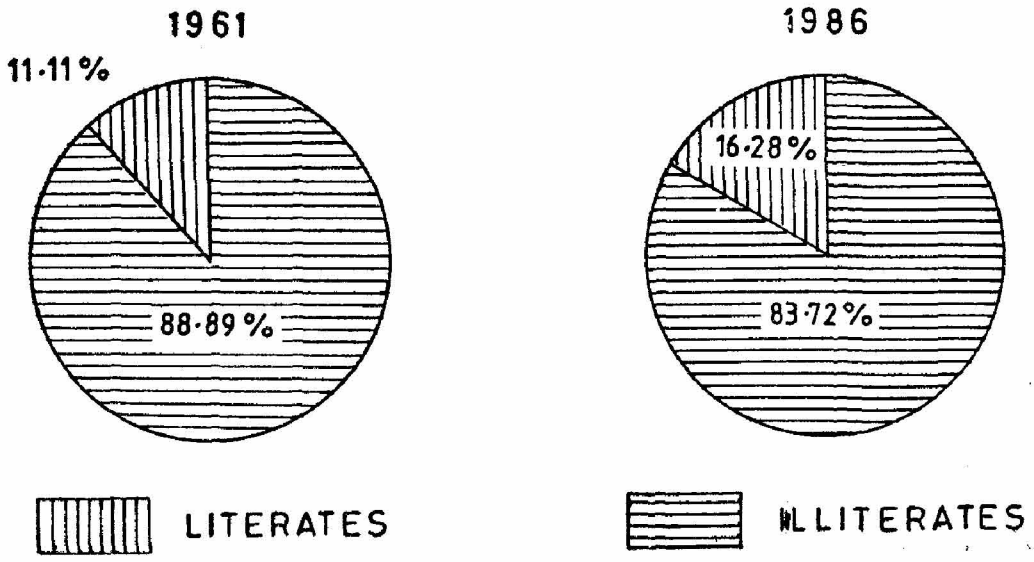
PACHHATARDI

LITERATES BY AGE AND SEX
1961–86



PACHHATARDI

LITERATE AND ILLITERATE PERSONS



The statistics presented in the above statement reveals an overall increase of about 187 per cent in population between two surveys. The sex-wise composition further indicates that in all age-groups males outnumbered females during both surveys except the age-group 60+ in last survey where the number of males and females is exactly equal.

The dependent age-group 0-14 contributed a little more than 42 per cent to total population in 1960 survey. However, this proportion has reduced to about 40 per cent in 1986 survey. Thus a larger proportion is shared by this age-group which is followed by the age-group 15-34 wherein proportion of about 33 and 36 per cent of the total population is found during both surveys which also recorded the highest increase of 211 per cent between the period of two surveys. The larger proportion in the age-group 0-14 also testifies to be higher birth rate in the village.

Literacy

The following statement distributes the persons by broad age-groups and sex in Pachhatardi village for 1960 and 1986.

STATEMENT II. 11

Literacy by age and sex, 1960 and 1986

Age group	1960						1986					
	Total Population			Total Literates			Total Population			Total Literates		
	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
0–14	104	59	45	25 (24.0)	20 (33.9)	5 (11.1)	282	146	136	59 (20.9)	36 (24.7)	23 (16.9)
15–34	81	52	29	2 (2.5)	2 (3.8)	..	252	130	122	39 (15.5)	36 (27.7)	3 (2.5)
35+ .	61	32	29	3 (4.9)	3 (9.4)	..	172	93	79	16 (9.3)	15 (16.1)	1 (1.3)
Total	**246**	**143**	**103**	**30 (12.2)**	**25 (17.5)**	**5 (4.9)**	**706**	**369**	**337**	**114 (16.1)**	**87 (23.6)**	**27 (8.0)**

An increasing trend in overall literacy is noticed which has gone up from 12.2 per cent in 1960 to 16.1 per cent in the year 1986. The corresponding percentages in respect of males are 17.5 and 23.6 per cent and that of females are 4.9 and 8.0 per cent respectively. The data points mainly towards the school going age-group (0-14) where total literacy appears to be decreasing. This age-group alone constitutes about 40 to 42 per cent of the total population during both surveys. This means that the Pachhatardi has to bring more children under the roof of educational institution who are still not attending any schools. This is also evident from the fact that the literacy in this age-group has gone down from 24.0 per cent in 1960 to about 21 per cent in 1986, and among males the percentages are 33.9 and 24.7 per cent respectively. Only ray of a little hope seems to be the female literacy in this age-group which has increased in terms of absolute figures from 5 females to 23 during last 25 years. In next two age-groups of 15-34 and 35+ years the females recorded as literate are 3 and 1 respectively during the current survey as against nil in the previous survey, showing also very little awareness about the female education in the village even after the lapse of about 25 years' period. The decrease in literacy especially in age-group 0.14 leads us to believe that the primary school established since 1960 has not brought the desired result so far as children's education is concerned.

The percentage of literacy for the selected village and the rural area for Bhanvad taluka, Jamnagar district and the State as per 1961 and 1981 Censuses are shown in the statement below :

STATEMENT II.12

Literacy in the village, taluka, district and the state by sex—1961 and 1981 Censuses

Name of Place	Percentage of literate population					
	Total		Male		Female	
	1961	1981	1961	1981	1961	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pachhatardi village	11.11	17.23	15.92	25.49	4.42	8.07
Bhanvad taluka-rural	16.59	30.06	24.48	40.12	8.24	19.54
Jamnagar district-rural	17.90	32.41	26.94	42.41	8.55	21.98
Gujarat State rural	24.09	36.20	47.13	47.85	13.19	24.06

There is an increasing trend in literacy at village to state levels during 1981 Census as compared to 1961 Census. The progress in literacy is noticed also among males and females. The total literacy percentage in selected village is 17.23 per cent according to 1981 Census. It is 25.49 per cent for males and 8.07 for females. These percentages are less as compared to the rural areas of the taluka, the district and the State. It is also noticed that the proportion of literacy among males is almost double the females literacy at all levels. However, increase in female literacy between 1961 and 1981 Censuses is noteworthy which is also nearly double in all cases.

This may perhaps be the result of efforts made in this direction after Independence.

Distribution of population by age-group and educational level in 1986 is given in the Statement-II.13.

STATEMENT II.13

Distribution of population classified by age, sex and educational level

Educational Level	Age and Sex									
	0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	59	52	28	30	22	31	33	32	19	37
Literate without educational Level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	..	..	24	9	13	14	11	3	7	..
Matriculation/Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
TOTAL	59	52	52	39	35	45	48	35	26	37

Educational Level	Age and Sex							
	25—34		35—49		50 +		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Illiterate	42	50	39	43	39	35	281	310
Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	14	..	11	..	4	1	84	27
Matriculation/Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
TOTAL	56	50	50	43	43	36	369	337

It is noticed from the above data that the out of total 706 persons residing in the village, 591 or 83.71 per cent including the children under 0-4 years are illiterates. Out of 115 total literates as many as 111 persons or 96.52 per cent are found under primary level which includes standard I to VII whereas only 4 persons all males recorded under the matriculation and higher secondary level. None has reached college education in the village. Among 115 literate persons in the village, 60 or 52.17 per cent are in the school going age-group 5-14 years and 39 or about 34 per cent under the age-group 15-34 years where females share is considerable less as compared to males. The statement shown below distributes literates by caste and age-groups.

STATEMENT II. 14

Literacy by Broad Age-groups, Sex , Religion, Caste and Educational Level
(Excluding Age-Group 0—4)

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad Age-group	Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Educational Level					
						Primary		Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HINDU											
Rabari	5—14	46	55	..	..	25	9	..	..	..	..
	15—59	133	145	..	..	27	2	..	..	1	..
	60+	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	195	216	..	..	52	11	..	..	1	..
Sagar	5—14	3	4	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
	15—59	13	16	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	17	21	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..
Mer	5—14	1	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
	15—59	6	14	..	..	7	2	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	7	15	..	..	17	11	..	..	1	..
Bavaji	5—14	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	5	..	..	7	1	..	..	1	..
Suthar	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
GRAND TOTAL		**222**	**258**	..	..	**84**	**27**	..	..	4	..

The village Pachhatardi is a predominantly inhabited by Rabari caste. Caste-wise proportion of literates to total population excluding 0-4 years discloses that Bavaji and Mer have comparatively good extent of literacy than other three castes namely Rabari, Sagar and Suthar. The proportion of literacy among males is highest with 100.00 per cent in respect of Bavaji followed by Mer with 72.00 per cent and Sagar with 32.00 per cent. It is lowest with 21.37 per cent in respect of Rabari caste. Such proportion in case of females varies from 4.35 per cent in Rabari caste to 42.31 per cent in Mer caste. It is noticed that one male in each caste except Sagar also achieved educational level of matric or higher secondary. This data also indicates that the literacy among males as well as females is lowest in respect of Rabari caste. It may however be mentioned here that the figures in respect of all other castes except Rabari are quite insignificant for drawing any meaningful inference about the level of literacy in the village.

Educational Institution

The primary school building in Pachhatardi was started in 1960. The pucca school building was constructed from Block Development funds at the cost of Rs. 4,000 in the month of September, 1960. It is a single teacher school, pucca house with 2 rooms and having a roof of Mangalori tiles. It is imparting the education upto third standard. In 1960, there were 20 students on the roll, as against 34 at the time of current survey. For further education eligible students have to go to Pachhatar, Gadu villages or Bhanvad Town. Distribution of all students studying according to standard is shown below as per surveyed data.



School Prayer

STATEMENT II. 15

Distribution of students according to standard—1986

Standard	No. of students			Percentage to total students
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
K.G.	2	1	1	3.45
I	..	..	..	..
II	25	19	6	43.10
III	11	7	4	18.97
IV	5	2	3	8.62
V	6	4	2	10.34
VI	5	2	3	8.62
VII	2	1	1	3.45
VIII	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	3.45
TOTAL	58	38	20	100.00

These figures reveal a bit consciousness among villagers towards female education. The number of female students of the village is less than half of the total students attending school, which is accounted for 34.48 per cent. The number of students is drastically reduced after second standard. The number was 25 in second standard which was reduced to only 11 in third standard. It is still deteriorating in respect of male students, where the number has been reduced from 19 in standard IInd to only 7 in standard IIIrd. This indicates that the more students discontinue their study after IInd standard. There were 6 girl students in the second standard as against none in the VIIth standard. Similarly the number of male students was also reduced from 19 in II standard to only 1 in VIIth standard. Thus, due to poverty or unawareness villagers do not seem particular about higher study of their children. This may be due to the fact that they are useful in day to day activity like agriculture, labour, household work and livestock rearing, etc.

The following statement gives the information of persons studying in educational institutions by caste.

STATEMENT II. 16

Number of persons by age, sex and study in Educational Institution by Castes

(Excluding 0—4 years)

Religion/Caste	Age-groups	Total		Studying		Not Studying		Percentage of literate to total population
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU								
Rabari	5—9	43	31	17	6	26	25	
	10—14	28	33	5	3	23	30	
	15—19	39	31	2	..	37	31	6.95
	20—24	21	30	..	..	21	30	
	25+	117	102	..	..	117	102	
Sagar	5—9	1	3	..	..	1	3	
	10—14	4	5	2	2	2	3	
	15—19	5	3	..	..	5	3	8.00
	20—24	3	4	..	..	3	4	
	25+	12	10	..	..	12	10	
Mer	5—9	7	4	7	4	..	..	
	10—14	3	5	3	4	..	1	
	15—19	1	1	1	..	..	1	37.25
	20—24	1	3	..	..	1	3	
	25+	13	13	..	..	13	13	
Bavaji	5—9	1	1	1	..	..	1	
	10—14	..	2	..	1	..	1	
	15—19	2	..	..	..	2	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.29
	25+	5	3	..	..	5	3	
Suthar	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	25+	2	1	..	..	2	1	
Grand Total		310	285	38	20	272	265	9.75

It is observed from the above that the children of all castes except Suthar are attending the school. About 10 per cent or 58 students are on the roll. The highest proportion of 37.25 per cent students attending the school is observed in Mer caste may be due to small population which is followed by Bavaji with 14.29 per cent, whereas the lowest proportion of 6.95 per cent is noticed in Rabari which is predominant caste.

The information regarding children of school going age who have never attended the school or who have discontinued study after attending school is furnished below :

STATEMENT II. 17

Never Attendance and discontinuation after ever Attendance of children of school going age by sex (5-14)—1986

Age	Total Number			Never Attendance		Discontinuation after attendance	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	11	7	4	5	3	..	..
6	32	17	15	8	8	..	..
7	9	5	4	2	4	..	..
8	23	14	9	6	9	..	..
9	16	9	7	6	5	..	..
10	21	10	11	6	8	..	..
11	10	2	8	1	6	..	..
12	20	10	10	7	5	1	4
13	21	10	11	6	8	2	..
14	8	3	5	2	4	..	..
TOTAL	171	87	84	49	60	3	4

There are 171 children of school going age of 5-14 in the village of these, 109 have never attended the school and 7 have discontinued after attendance. Thus, majority of the children have never attended school in Pachhatardi. Unawareness about the importance of education in case of 60 children and engaging in economic activities during young age in respect of 39 children are the main reported reasons for never attending the school for both boys and girls. In addition to this, 3 children were not enrolled due to unawareness about the admitting age of children to school by their parents and expressed their willingness to admit from the next academic year. 2 have reported that school is far from their residence while other 2 reported that the education is not customary among Rabari caste. One male child is blind by birth and one female child is handicapped and therefore they could not be admitted in the school. In short lack of interest on the part of parents and to keep their children with them either for the help in economic activities or for household work, general apathy to send the girl to school and lack of community awareness in respect of education are the main reported reasons for never attendance or discontinuation of the study.

The information regarding students studying in educational institutions at the time of survey is given below :

STATEMENT II. 18

Distribution of students by educational level Pachhatardi—1986

Educational level	Age group	Number of students		
		Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
K.G./Pre-Primary	5– 9	2	1	1
	10– 14	..	..	..
Primary	5– 9	33	24	9
	10– 14	20	10	10
	15– 19	1	1	..
Matriculation or Secondary	10– 14	..	..	..
(8-9-10)	15– 19	2	2	..
Higher Secondary and above	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		58	38	20

The distribution of 58 students in Pachhatardi village shows that the maximum of 54 or 93.1 per cent study under primary level whereas only 2 both males under educational level—matriculation or secondary. There is none under higher secondary level. So far as sexwise distribution is concerned there are 35 male students as against 19 females under primary level. The agewise distribution further indicates that 35 students study in the age-group 5 to 9 years, 20 between 10 to 14 years and remaining only 3 males between the 15-19 years. This discloses that not a single female student continued her study after the age of 14 years. It may be due to the fact that the education facility upto III standard only is available in the village and persons may not perhaps desire to send them far away for further education.

The information on place of last residence of head of household and average educational score per household and per head for Pachhatardi village is given in the following statement :

STATEMENT II. 19

Distribution of Households classified by migration status by place of last residence of head of household and average Educational score (Excluding 0—4 years)

Migration Status by Place		Number of households	Population			Average educational Score per head			Average educational Score per Household		
			Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A Non-migrant (Born in the village including these who does not have place of last residence)		98	514	271	243	0.38	0.56	0.16	0.35	0.35	..
B Migrant											
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same taluka	Rural	15	73	36	37	0.51	0.69	0.32	0.53	0.53	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Other Taluka of the Dist. Taluka-Jamjodhpur	Rural	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Other District of the State. District Junagadh	Rural	2	6	2	4	0.67	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Other State, State I		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Unspecified		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		**116**	**595**	**310**	**285**	**0.39**	**0.58**	**0.19**	**0.41**	**0.41**	..

It may be seen that the average educational score per household is high with 1.00 among the migrants whose last residence is in other district than that of the district of the selected village. It is followed by 0.53 per cent among migrants whose last residence is outside the village but in the same taluka. Whereas the average educational score per head is also highest with 0.67 among migrants of other district of the State. Next in order comes migrants whose last residence is outside village but in the same taluka. Average educational score per head and per household is less among non-migrants. Same position is recorded in case of males' and females' educational score per head.

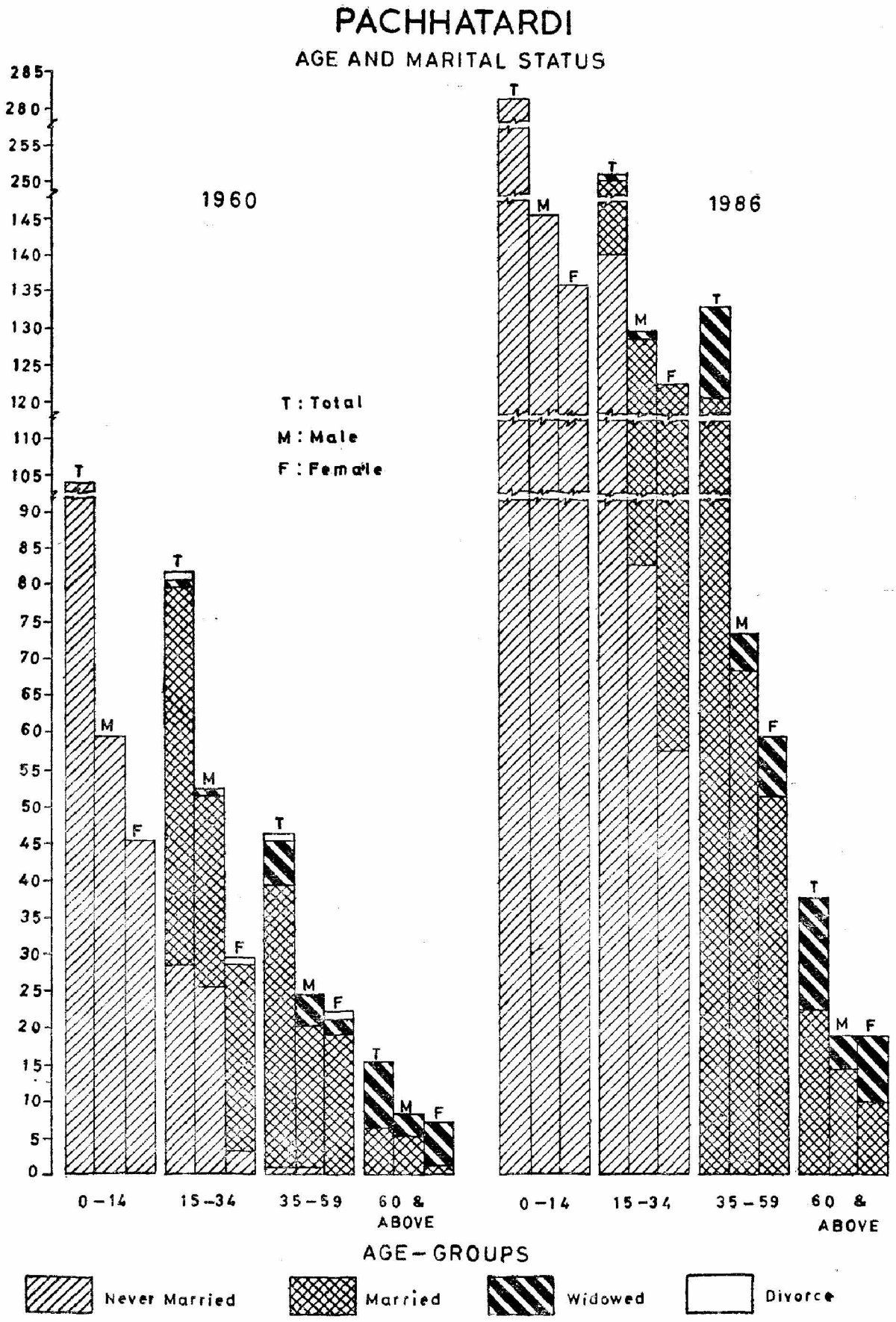
Households Defaulting in enrolling children of school going age

Out of 116 households surveyed in the village 74 households have children of school going age *i.e.* 5 to 14 years. Of these 74 households 32 have both male and female school going children while 20 have only male school going children and 22 have only female school going children. Whereas remaining 42 households have no children of school going age. Castewise distribution of households having children of school going age but failing to send them to school is shown in the statement II.20.

STATEMENT II. 20

Households defaulting in enrolling children of school going age (5-14) by castes—1986

Castes/Tribes/Communities	No. of households having children of school going age (5—14)			No. of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	No. of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school	No. of households having both male and female children of school going age and failing to send them both to school
	Male only	Female only	Male and Female both			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rabari	16	16	25	10	14	14
Sagar	2	3	2	..	1	2
Mer	2	2	4	..	..	..
Bavaji	..	1	1	..	1	..
Suthar	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	**20**	**22**	**32**	**10**	**16**	**16**


PACHHATARDI
AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
1960
1986
T : Total
M : Male
F : Female
285
280
255
250
145
140
135
130
125
120
110
105
90
85
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
0 – 14
15 – 34
35 – 59
60 & ABOVE
AGE – GROUPS
Never Married
Married
Widowed
Divorce

STATEMENT II.20

Households defaulting in enrolling children of school going age (5-14) by castes—1986

Caste/Tribes/Communites	No. of households having both male and female children of school going age but failing to send some of the male and female children to school	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	No. of households with male and female children of school going age and failing to send some of the male children to school	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only female children	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some of the female children
1	8	9	10	11	12
Rabari . . .	1	2	3	1	1
Sagar . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Mer . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Bavaji . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	1	2	3	1	1

It will be seen that as many as 50 or 67.6 per cent households were defaulted in sending their children to the school. Of these defaulting households 10 households are having only male and 16 are having only female and as many as 16 households have both male and female children of school going age. In addition to this there are also 8 households having both male and female school going children found defaulters in sending some male or female or both to school. Thus the incidence of defaulting in school enrolment is 50 per cent among the households having only male school going children, about 73 per cent among the households having only females school going children and also 50 per cent among the households having both male and female school going children.

Out of 16 households having only female children of school going age who are defaulting in sending their children to school, 14 belong to Rabari and one each to Sagar and Bavaji. All the 10 households having only male children of school going age who are defaulting in school enrolment belong also to Rabari the predominant caste of the village. Similarly, the maximum households of Rabari caste with 14 in number are also found defaulter in enrolment having both male and female children of school going age. The Suthar is the only community in the village having no children of school going age. From the above data it can be said that the villagers seem to take a little more interest or to give preference in sending their male children to school.

Marital Status

The data given in the Statement-II.21 present the statistics in regard to the marital status of the entire population for the village during both survey periods.

STATEMENT II. 21

Marital status by sex and Age-Groups—1960 and 1986

Age-groups	Total						Never Married			
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males	
	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—14 . . .	104	282	59	146	45	136	104	282	59	146
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15—34 . . .	81	252	52	130	29	122	28	141	25	83
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.6	56.0	48.1	63.8
35—59 . . .	46	134	24	74	22	60	1	..	1	..
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.2	0.0	4.2	0.0
60 & above . .	15	38	8	19	7	19	..	..	..	..
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL .	246	706	143	369	103	337	133	423	85	229
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	54.1	59.9	59 4	62.0

STATEMENT II.21

Marital status by Sex and Age-Groups—1960 and 1986

Age-groups	Never Married		Married					
	Females		Persons		Males		Females	
	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—14	45	136	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15—34	3	58	51	110	26	46	25	64
	10.3	47.5	63.0	43.6	50.0	35.4	86.2	52.5
35—59	..	..	38	121	19	69	19	52
	0.0	0.0	82.6	90.3	79.1	93.2	86.4	86.7
60 & above	..	..	6	23	5	14	1	9
	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.5	62.5	73.7	14.3	47.4
TOTAL	**48**	**194**	**95**	**254**	**50**	**129**	**45**	**125**
	46.6	**57.6**	**38.6**	**36.0**	**35.0**	**35.0**	**43.7**	**37.1**

Age-groups	Widowed						Divorced/Separated					
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15—34	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	1.2	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
35—59	6	13	4	5	2	8	1	..	..	..	1	..
	13.0	9.7	16.7	6.8	4.5	13.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0
60 & above	9	15	3	5	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60.0	39.5	37.5	26.3	85.7	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**16**	**29**	**8**	**11**	**8**	**18**	2	..	..	..	2	..
	6.5	**4.1**	**5.6**	**3.0**	**7.8**	**5.3**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**0.0**

The distribution of the village population by marital status shows that out of 706 persons as many as 423 or 59.9 per cent are unmarried, 254 or 36.0 per cent are married, 29 or 4.1 per cent are widowed whereas none is divorced or separated at the time of current survey of 1986. The respective percentages at the time of 1960 survey were 54.1, 38.6, 6.5 and 0.8 per cent. The sex distribution of the total population by marital status further indicates that the percentage of unmarried is higher among the males than among the females during both survey periods of 1960 and 1986. The comparison among the same sex between two surveys also shows the higher percentage of unmarried persons in 1986 survey as compared to the previous survey of 1960. Simultaneously the percentages among married males and females also reduced to certain extent in 1986 survey. The proportion among widowed persons also reduced from 6.5 per cent in 1960 to 4.1 per cent in 1986.

The data presented by age-group and marital status establishes the noteworthy feature that at the time of 1960 survey, out of 81 persons 28 or 34.6 per cent were unmarried under age-group 15-34 years as compared to 56.0 per cent at the time of 1986 survey. Moreover, the data pertains to females is worth mentioning *viz.* the percentage of unmarried females is increased from 10.3 per cent in 1960 to 47.5 per cent in 1986. The respective percentages among males are 48.1 and 63.8 per cent. Thus the data given in the age-group 15-34 under main heading 'Never-married' witnesses the postponement of early marriages or increase in the marriage age among both sexes with the passages of time The largest proportion of males

and females marriage is observed under the age-group 35-59. Whereas the widowed are found to be concentrated in the age-group of 60 and above.

The statement below presents the distribution of currently married persons by age at marriage and duration of marriage.

STATEMENT II. 22

Age at marriage and duration of marriage—1986

Duration or marriage	Sex	Average age at marriage	Total No. of marriages	Number of males and females married at the age								
				Below 10 years	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—21	22—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Within 15 years	M	23.63	65	..	..	..	4	23	15	15	6	2
	F	19.31	61	..	1	5	24	19	7	3	1	1
15—29	M	23.60	40	..	..	..	2	12	14	9	2	1
	F	18.38	40	..	..	7	19	8	4	2	..	..
30+	M	21.71	24	..	..	1	7	5	5	4	2	..
	F	17.04	24	..	2	10	5	3	1	3	..	..
TOTAL	**M**	**23.26**	**129**	..	..	**1**	**13**	**40**	**34**	**28**	**10**	**3**
	F	**18.58**	**125**	..	**3**	**22**	**48**	**30**	**12**	**8**	**1**	**1**

The data presented in the above statement reveals that more than half of the females (78) married between the age of 16 and 21 years. Whereas, as many as 74 males out of total 129 married between 19 and 24 years. It is also seen that 73 or 58.4 per cent of the females got themselves married before attaining the age of 19 years of which as many as 22 are married before 16 years and 3 even before 13 years of age. Such percentage in respect of males is 10.8 per cent or numbered 14 only. The late marriages after the age of 30 years or more are of course very few or negligible so far as females are concerned however as many as 13 males are married even at or after the age of 30 years. This may perhaps be due to remarriage of male members, which is very common in this village. In 1960 survey report in para II.6 on page 4 of Chapter II it has been mentioned that 'Child marriage seems to be unknown, there being not a single person married before the age of 15'. However, it is noticed during the current survey of 1986, that alone female married after 1960 survey between the age of 10 and 12 years.

The classification by duration of marriage further reveals that about 50 per cent of both males and females still enjoy married life who got married during last 15 years. Thereafter it decreases with the increase of the duration of marriage. About 19 per cent of the total males and females remained as married whose duration of marriage is 30 years and more. The average age at marriage for males and females is 23.26 and 18.58 years respectively. It is also noticed that the average age at marriage is decreasing with the increase of duration of marriage. It is 23.63 years for males and 19.31 years for females for the marriage duration of within 15 years. Whereas some in respect of marriage duration 30+ years was 21.71 years for males and 17.04 years for females respectively. This shows the increase in age at marriage by 1.92 years for males and 2.27 years in respect of females during the last 15 years.

Distribution of currently married women by castes and age at marriage is shown below :

STATEMENT II. 23

Distribution of currently married women by castes and Age at marriage—1986

Caste/Tribe/Community	Total	Age at marriage			
		Within 15 years	15–17 years	18–29 years	30 and more
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rabari	99	9	29	59	2
Sagar	12	2	5	5	..
Mer	10	1	3	6	..
Bavaji	3	..	1	2	..
Suthar	1	..	1	..	..
TOTAL	**125** (100.00)	**12** (9.60)	**39** (31.20)	**72** (57.60)	**2** (1.60)

It appears that 51 or 40.80 per cent of the women married before attaining the age of 18 years. Out of which 12 or 9.60 per cent married even before 15 years, well above half of the total women married between the age of 15-29 years, whereas the rest of

1.60 per cent married either at or after the age of 30 years. The castewise distribution further shows that early marriages are observed in Rabari, Sagar and Mer castes. However, majority of the marriages seems to have arranged at reasonable age in almost all castes of the village.

Two late marriages are noticed in Rabari caste. Both are widow remarriages. On inquiry it was noticed that one remarriage was due to **Dervatu** system i.e. the marriage of the widow of an elder brother with the younger brother which is the custom prevalent earlier in this community.

The following statement presents the distribution of currently married women by present age-groups and their age at marriage.

STATEMENT II. 24

Distribution of currently married women by present age-group and age at marriage

Present age of married women	No. of females married at the age							
	All age groups	Below 15 years	15—17	18—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Upto 19	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	17	1	4	9	3	..	..	..
25—29	23	3	5	8	7	..	..	..
30—34	21	..	9	3	8	1	..	..
35—44	25	1	8	6	7	2	..	1
45—59	27	4	9	5	5	3	1	..
60—64	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
65+	6	1	2	1	2	..	..	..
TOTAL	**125**	**12**	**39**	**32**	**32**	**8**	**1**	**1**

It is seen from the above that out of 125 currently married women, majority of the women got married upto the age of 24 years. Roughly 2/3rd of the females got married upto the age of 19 years, 10 females married after the age of 25 years and above. Of which one each married between the age of 30-34 and 35 and above respectively. Thus, late marriages are also observed in the village, which may be the cases of widow remarriage.

The following statement gives the number of males and females by caste and duration of marriage.

STATEMENT II. 25

No. of males and females as related to caste and duration of marriage

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of Married		Married males who married			Married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	Between 15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	Between 15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rabari	102	99	18	29	55	18	29	52
Sagar	12	12	1	6	5	1	6	5
Mer	10	10	3	3	4	3	3	4
Bavaji	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	..
Suther	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
TOTAL	**129**	**125**	**24**	**40**	**65**	**24**	**40**	**61**

As stated in the earlier para that about 50 per cent of both males and females married before attaining the age of 15 years. The marriage by caste further discloses that in respect of Rabari caste 55 or 53.92 per cent of males get married before 15 years of age whereas 52 or 52.52 per cent of the females also celebrated their marriage at this age. In rest of the castes the incident of early marriage is more or less similar. The late marriage of both males and females is also observed in all communities, may be due to remarriage system prevailing in the village.

II.5 Population Control Measures, Attitude and Practices

The average size of family is the indicator of the attitude and practices towards family planing. It was 6.8 and 6.1 for both surveys i.e. 1960 and 1986, respectively. In 1960, the subject of family planning was unknown for villagers of Pachhatardi. Only 3 to 4 persons in the village had heard about this. But due to popularisation of family planning and various measures sponsored by the Government, it is observed that at present mostly all persons know that what is meant by family planning. The details about awareness and adoption of family planning measures as per current survey are given below :

STATEMENT II. 26

Awareness and adoption of family planning measures

Family Planning Measures	No. of households awared of Family Planning	No. of households adopted family planning
1	2	3
Condom	76	9
Pills	3	..
Loops	44	..
Vasectomy	107	..
Tubectomy . . .	107	21

As per 1986 survey figures out of 116 households, 108 or about 93 per cent of the households are aware of family planning methods. Though the family welfare clinic is situated at Bhanvad at the distance of 14 kms. from the village, 30 households took advantage of the same. Thus, about 1/4th households have welcomed and adopted various methods of birth control i.e. 9 households adopted condom and 21 households tubectomy operation. The reasons reported by the villagers for adoption of family planning are that it gives economic relief to family, stops subdivision of holding and preserves the health of women etc. Those who are not in favour believe that the child is a gift of God and prevention of conception by deliberate means is against nature. Some also believe that every child comes with its own fortune. The practice of family planning measures by age and sex is shown below :

STATEMENT II. 27

Practice of family planning measures by age and Sex 1986

Age-group	Males		Females		Total
	Condom	Vasectomy	Pills	Tubectomy	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below 20 . .	..	..	..	..	..
20—29 . .	3	..	..	6	9
30—39 . .	6	..	..	12	18
40—49 . .	..	..	..	3	3
50+ . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	9	..	..	21	30

From the above data it appears that 9 males and 21 females have adopted the various family planning measures. Out of 30 persons, 9 persons are in the age-group 20-29, 18 persons in the age-group 30-39 and remaining 3 persons are in the age-group 40-49. The condom and tubectomy operation seem to be the only familier measures known to the villagers.

The distribution of persons concerning family planning measures practising by educational level is presented below :

STATEMENT II. 28

Family Planning measures adopted by Educational level—1986

Educational Level	Persons Practising Family Planning Measures		
	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
(i) Illiterate . . .	27	7	20
(ii) Literate-Primary Level .	3	2	1
(iii) Literate-Middle Level .	..	..	..
(iv) Matric & above . .	..	..	..
TOTAL .	30	9	21

The data shows that the response to family planning measures seem more among illiterate persons rather than literate ones.

The distribution of informants regarding knowledge about family planning measures and practising by different castes is given below :

STATEMENT II. 29

Family Planning Measures practicing by castes—1986

Name of Castes/ Tribes/Communities	Whether households aware about Family Planning Method		No. of households adopted Family Planning Method	
	Yes	No.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Rabari . .	86	8	8	10
Sagar . .	9	..	1	3
Mer . . .	8	..	..	6
Bavaji . .	4	..	..	1
Suthar . .	1	..	..	1
TOTAL .	108	8	9	21

Castewise information indicates that except 8 households of Rabari caste, all castes have knowledge of family planning measures and it is also adopted by members of castes. It is also noticed that proportionately more female members have adopted family planning measures as compared to their counterparts.

Out of 116 married couples, 86 couples have supplied the information about desirable number of sons and daughters the details of which are as under :

STATEMENT II.30

Desirable number of Sons and Daughters—1986

Number of Sons & Daughters	Number of married couples
1	2
One son	1
One son and one daughter	4
Two or three children	5
Two sons and one daughter	15
Three sons	1
Three or four children	17
Two sons and two daughters	32
Three sons and two children	6
Five or six children	2
More children	3
Not reported	30
TOTAL	116

It is observed that only one couple desired for one son while 4 desired upto 2 children which is quite consistent with present family planning programme. In all 21 married couples have expressed their desire for 3 children and 49 for 4 children. Rest have desired for more than 4 children. Majority of the married couples reported that they wish small family upto three or four children for better maintenance, peaceful and happy life. Remaining 30 couples have not mentioned their opinion about the number of children.

II.6 Vital Statistics

Registration of births and deaths is compulsory under the Act. According to Gujarat Panchayat Act, the responsibility for maintenance of birth and death statistics falls on the village Panchayat. The data on births and deaths in village Pachhatardi registered during last five years before survey are furnished below :

STATEMENT II. 31

No. of Births, Deaths and Survivals, 1982 to 1986

Year	No. of Births	No. of Deaths	No. of Survivals
1	2	3	4
1982	4	..	4
1983	12	2	10
1984	18	..	18
1985	22	1	21
1986	13	2	11
TOTAL . . .	69	5	64

It is observed from the above figures that in all 69 births and 5 deaths have been registered at the village level. The births have followed upward trend except the year 1986 whereas the registration of deaths has not shown any definite trend. The registration of vital events further shows that villagers are still unaware of the importance of registration. It also indicates the defective and incomplete registration of vital events at village level.

Fertility

The age classification of mothers at the time of birth is given below :

STATEMENT II. 32

Births according to Mother's Age—1986

Age-Group	No.of currently married women		Birth Order										% to total Births
	Having Child	Not Having child	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—17	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2.43
18—20	3	6	26	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	10.24
21—24	7	3	32	26	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	79	21.29
25—27	14	3	18	20	17	9	2	..	..	..	..	66	17.79
28—30	16	1	9	16	16	10	10	1	..	..	..	62	16.71
31—35	14	2	6	6	8	11	12	9	2	..	..	54	14.56
36—40	11	..	2	5	5	5	4	7	4	3	..	35	9.43
41—45	19	2	3	1	2	2	4	4	2	..	1	19	5.12
46—50	6	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	6	1.62
51+	16	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	0.81
All Ages	**106**	**19**	**106**	**86**	**67**	**43**	**34**	**22**	**9**	**5**	**1**	**371**	**100.00**
Percentage of birth order.	..	..	28.57	23.18	18.06	11.59	9.16	5.93	2.43	0.81	0.27	100.00	..

According to the survey there are 125 currently married women in 107 households. The total number of children born alive to those currently married women are 371 representing an average of 2.97 children per woman. The number of such married women having no child is 19, which forms 15.20 per cent of the total women. Out of 19 women, 16 are in the age-group below 35 years while 3 are in the age-group 35 and above. Out of 371 births to the currently married women, 254 births or about two-third of the total births took place before the mothers crossed the age of 31 years while remaining 1/3rd of the births took place thereafter. This analysis further shows that highest fertility is noticed in the age-group of 21-24 where 79 or 21.29 per cent of the total births are recorded. It is surprised to observe that 9 births also took place when mothers crossed the age of 45 years.

The distribution of births according to birth order shows that 28.57 per cent are first births, 23.18 per cent second births, 18.06 per cent, third births and 11.59 per cent fourth births. Only one woman had given the birth at the early age i.e. before the age of 18 years. Maximum number of both first and second birth took place when mothers attained the age of 21-24 years. Thereafter it shows a decline in number. Comparatively fertility is high upto the age of 40. The highest number of children i.e. nine is returned by one woman.

The distribution of currently married women by age-groups, castes and number to whom children were born during last year before survey is given below :

STATEMENT II. 33

Distribution of currently married women by age, caste and number of children were born during last year—1986

Age-group	Total No. of currently married women	No. to whom children were born during last year	Rabari		Sagar		Mer		Bavaji		Suthar	
			No. of married women	No. of children were born	No.of married women	No.of children were born	No.of married women	No.of children were born	No. of married women	No. of children were born	No. of married women	No.of children were born
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15—17	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—20	9	2	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21—24	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—27	17	4	15	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
28—30	17	3	14	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
31—35	16	3	10	2	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
36—40	11	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
41—45	21	1	17	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
46—50	7	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
51+	16	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL	125	13	99	12	12	..	10	1	3	..	1	..

It is observed that 92.31 per cent of births occured to currently married women during preceding year of the survey in respect of Rabari caste rest of 7.69 per cent in Mer caste. Whereas no birth is recorded among Sagar, Bavaji and Suthar castes during last year. The highest births registered in the age-group 25 to 35 years. There was no birth before 17 years or after the age of 45 years during the preceding year of survey.

II.7 Health and Hygiene

Out of 36 households in 1960, only 10 households had reported the dwelling condition as 'good', 10 had shown 'moderate' and 7 households lived in 'bad dwellings'. In the present survey the condition of houses has been found a little improved since out of 116 houses, the inside condition of 87 houses, was reported as clean, 10 were found moderately clean while 19 were found in 'bad condition'. Outside dwelling condition of 85 houses was reported as clean, 4 had shown moderate and 27 were found 'dirty'. It appears from the above figures that villagers kept their houses comparatively clean at the time of present survey as compared to the earlier one. Some houses were maintaining cleanliness in the inner part while their outer portion were found dirty.

Medical Facilities

Living in the open and leading a pastoral life, the people of Pachhatardi are on the whole quite healthy and have not suffered from any major disease during the last decade. The village has no health or medical institution. The nearest Primary Health Centre is available at Bhanvad and nearest Ayurvedic Dispensary started from 1955 is at Pachhatar village. Ordinary ailments are treated at home, some consult the *vaidya* at Pachhatar the neighbouring village. A doctor is being consulted only when the disease is chronic or very serious. However, some persons also utilise the indigenous medicines prepared from herbs, roots, leaves etc. The Rabaris have unique faith in Mataji-mother goddess and usually they keep *Astha* or *Akha* i.e. vow which they observe when the patient recovers. Thus superstition and religious beliefs are not totally absent in the village, but such practices are gradually declining day by day.

During 1985-86, 152 persons were treated at Ayurvedic dispensary at Pachhatar. The diseases are common such as fever, dysentry, headache, etc. As against this, only one person has taken treatment at Primary Health Centre at Bhanvad. People are quite conscious about vaccination. The causes reported for last deaths in the surveyed households are given below :

STATEMENT II. 34

Causes of Death

Causes of death	No. of death	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
Typhoid	1	1
Tuberculosis	1	..
Diarrhoea	2	3
Old age/Weakness	19	7
Fever	4	2
Malaria	4	1
Delivery	..	1
Asthma	1	..
Heart-fail	3	..
Pneumonia	5	1
Tetanus	1	..
Cancer	2	1
Chicken-pox	1	1
Aptha	..	1
Convulsions	3	..
Kidney Trouble	3	1
Stomach pain	1	..
Diabetes	..	1
Jaundice	1	1
Whooping cough	..	1
Poisoning	1	..
Tubectomy	..	1
Still Birth	..	1
TOTAL	53	25

It can be seen from the above that deaths were occured due to various diseases. Old age, pneumonia, fever, diarrhoea, kidney trouble, etc. are the reported causes for the death.

II.8 In-migration

The detailed tabulation regarding migration data is not available in 1960 survey report. Hence the actual comparison with the 1986 survey data is not possible. In 1960 survey report on page 19 para V.15 under heading Migration it has been mentioned that 'Its present inhabitants are of the view that their ancestors lived in this village which has been their habitat since generations past. There are two other families, however-one Lohar and another Bava-who have migrated to this village in recent times'. The Rabari are usualy a migrant community, moving from one place to another in search of grazing land for their cattle. So the original place from where they came to this village is not known to the majority of the households. Out of 116 households, only 18

households have reported that they are settled in this village from outside. The details regarding places and reasons reported by in-migrated households are given below :

STATEMENT II.35

Migration status and reasons for migration

Migration status with reference to last residence of head of households	Total No.of house-holds	Reasons reported for migration					
		Availability of grazing land	Relief work (labour)	Social cir-cumstances	Marriage purpose	Own land in the village	Family migration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Last Residence :							
I. Non-migrant	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Outside the village but in the same taluka	15	2	5	1	4	3	..
III. Other talukas of the same district .	1	..	..	.	..	..	1
IV. Other district of the state . .	2	1	1	.	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	116	3	6	1	4	3	1

Out of 18 migrated households, 15 households are from nearby villages of the same taluka of selected village, one household is from other taluka of the same district and 2 from other district i.e., Junagadh. Thus, the place of migration is mostly limited to same district. The causes reported by the migrated families are—easy availability of grazing land for livestock, availability of relief-work, social circumstances, marriage purpose, own land in the village, family migrations etc.

The total number of non-migrants and persons born in different places outside the village by broad age-groups and sex are shown below :

STATEMENT II.36

Distribution in-migrants with reference to persons born in different places outside village by age-group and sex—1986

Migration status with reference to persons born in different places	Age-Group											
	All ages			0–14			15–59			60+		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Non-migrant (born in the village) . .	521	332	189	262	137	125	237	177	60	22	18	4
B. Migrant :												
I. Born in outside the village of the same taluka . .	142	31	111	16	8	8	113	22	91	13	1	12
II. Born in other talukas of the same district . .	13	2	11	1	..	1	11	2	9	1	..	1
III. Other districts of the States .	28	3	25	3	1	2	23	2	21	2	..	2
IV. Other States .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Other Countries .	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	706	369	337	282	146	136	386	204	182	38	19	19

It is seen from the above that out of 706 persons 521 or 73.80 per cent are non-migrants i.e., born in the village and 185 or 26.80 per cent are migrants. Of migrant population 20.00 per cent are males and remaining 80.00 per cent are females. Thus, the proportion of female migrants is considerably higher than those of male migrants, mainly due to marriage. As a result, the female migration is considerably more at the age of 15 and above. The percentage of birth place indicates that about 76.76 per cent are migrated from the same taluka i.e., Bhanvad, 7.03 per cent from other talukas of

the same district i.e., Jamnagar and 15.13 per cent from other district i.e., Junagadh of the Gujarat State. It is worthwhile to note here that 2 persons are born in other country i.e., Africa and migrated to this village for livelihood (i.e., Blacksmithy and Carpentry work). Thus, the highest number of persons are migrated from other villages of Bhanvad taluka. The migrated persons from other districts of the Gujarat state to this village are almost double than that of other talukas of the Jamnagar district.

The following statement presents the information on distribution of households by number of members and migration area and place of birth of head of the household.

STATEMENT II.37

Households by number of members and migration status and place of birth of head of the household

Migration status with reference to place of birth of head of household	No. of households having member				
	Single	2–5	6–10	11 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-Migrant (Head of the household born in the village)	2	37	51	4	94
B. Migrant					
I. Head born in outside village of the same taluka	1	9	6	1	17
II. Head born in other talukas of the same district	..	1	1	..	2
III. Head born in other district of the State	..	1	1	..	2
IV. Other States	..	..	..	..	..
V. Other Countries	..	1	..	..	1
TOTAL	3	49	59	5	116

The above data reveals that out of 116 households in the selected village, 94 heads of the household are born in the same village. 17 heads are born in the other places of the same taluka i.e., Bhanvad, 2 are born in the other talukas of Jamnagar district. 2 in the other district i.e., Junagadh of Gujarat State. Whereas one head of the household is born outside country i.e., Africa. Distribution of households by distance of place of birth of head of household shows that out of 22 heads, 8 are migrated from the distance of less than 5 kms., 4 are from 5-9 kms. and 7 are from 10 and above kms. Distribution according to size of family shows that one household migrated with single member (self), 12 households with 2 to 5 members, 8 households with 6 to 10 members and one household had more than 10 members i.e., 12. Thus totally 22 heads of the household are migrated here from their birth place. Composition of these families show that out of 22, 16 are having adult males, adult females with their minor children, 4 are having only adult males and females. From remaining 2 families one household has only adult male and another has adult female with minor children. Thus, the family size of the migrated households is mostly medium type of families.

The statement below shows the distribution of households classified by number of members and duration of stay in present residence by migration from last residence :

STATEMENT II.38

Distribution of households classified by number of members and Migration status of the head of the Household and last Residence and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed the longest in the present Residence

Number of Member	Number of households where the migration status and place of last residence of head of the households and duration of stay of any member of household who has stayed longest is														
	Non-migrant	Migrant												Other un-specified	Total
		Last residence in rural area and duration of stay (year) in present residence						Last residence in urban area and duration of stay (year) in present residence							
		Less than 1 year	1–5 Yrs.	6–10 Yrs.	11–20 Yrs.	21+ Yrs.	Total	Less than 1 year	1–5 Yrs.	6–10 Yrs.	11–20 Yrs.	21+ Yrs.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Single	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2–5	38	..	2	2	1	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
6–10	54	..	..	2	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
11 and Above	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
TOTAL	98	..	2	6	2	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116

Out of 116 households, 98 households are originally resided in the selected village. Remaining 18 migrated households are hailing from rural areas. Distribution of migrated households according to their duration of stay shows that out of 18, 2 households are settled in this village during 5 years, 6 households are between 6 to 10 years, whereas 8 households are staying in this village since more than 20 years.

The distribution of migrants and non-migrants workers and non-workers by age-group is given hereunder :

STATEMENT II.39

Non-migrant and migrant workers and non-workers by age-group according to last residence—1986

Age-Group	TOTAL						WORKERS						NON-WORKERS					
	Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—14 . .	266	16	140	6	126	10	35	..	15	..	20	..	231	16	125	6	106	10
15—59 . .	251	135	183	21	68	114	234	107	178	21	56	86	17	28	5	..	12	28
60+ . .	22	16	18	1	4	15	12	4	12	1	..	3	10	12	6	..	4	12
TOTAL .	**539**	**167**	**341**	**28**	**198**	**139**	**281**	**111**	**205**	**22**	**76**	**89**	**258**	**56**	**136**	**6**	**122**	**50**

It can be seen from the above that out of 706 persons in the selected village, 392 are workers and 314 are non-workers. Among workers 71.68 per cent are non-migrants whereas 28.32 per cent of the workers are migrated from outside the village. Analysis by age-group further shows that in age-group 0-14 except 35 non-migrant workers, all others are non-workers. In the age-groups 15-59 female migrant workers are more than male migrant workers. While male non-migrated workers are more than female non-migrated workers. This shows that more migrant females engaged in economic activity as compared to the non-migrant females. In case of non-workers, proportion of non-migrated males and females are almost equal.

The statement given below shows the information of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to last residence :

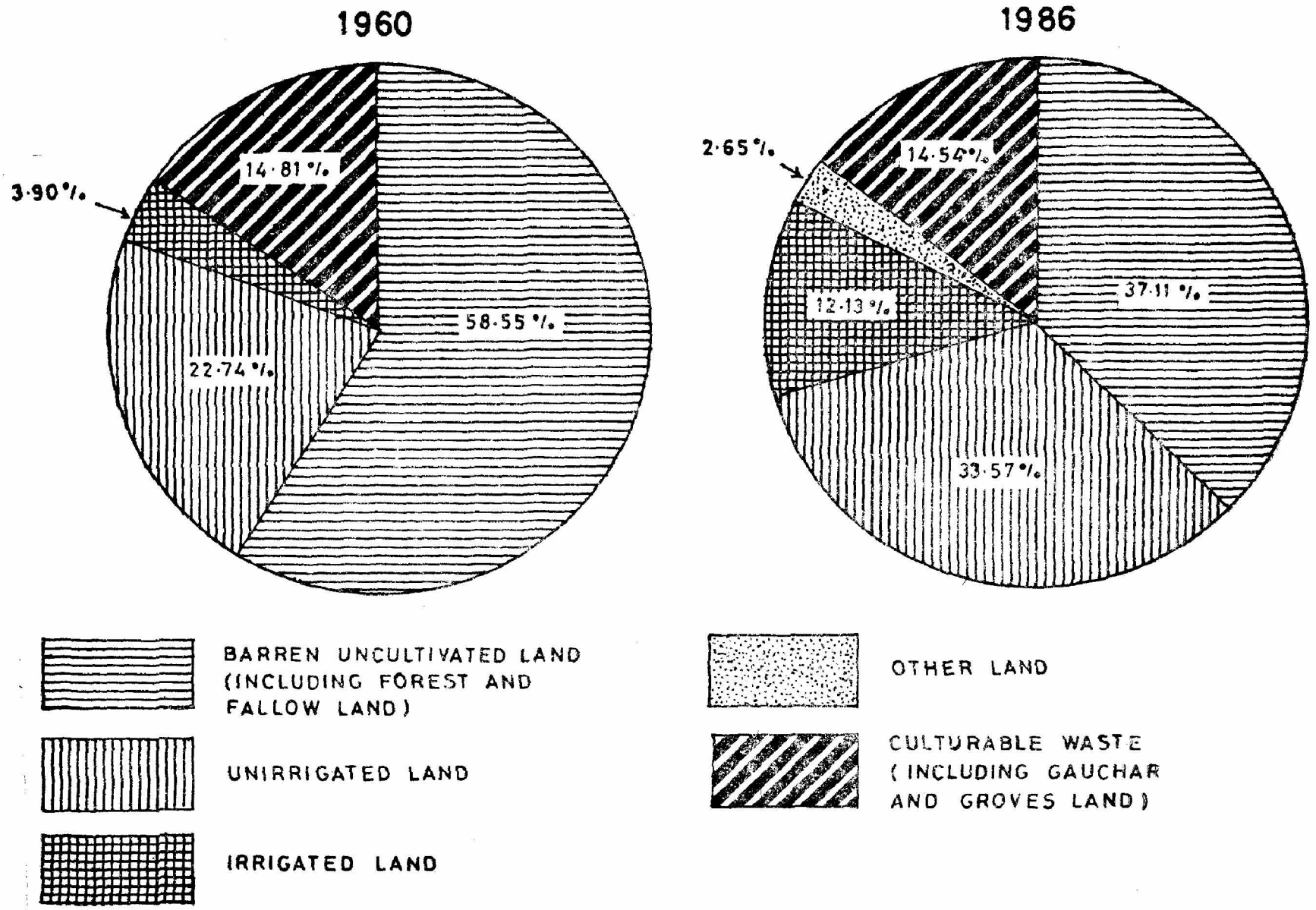
STATEMENT II.40

Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to last residence—1986

Migration status with reference to last residence	Total Population			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Non-migrant . . . (Born in the village including those who do not have place of last residence).	539	341	198	281	205	76	258	136	122
B. Migrant :									
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same taluka-Bhanvad . .	137	24	113	91	19	72	46	5	41
II. Other talukas of the district-Jamnagar . .	5	1	4	4	1	3	1	..	1
III. Other districts of State-Junagadh . . .	25	3	22	16	2	14	9	1	8
IV. Other States . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Other including unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	706	369	337	392	227	165	314	142	172

PACHHATARDI

LAND UTILISATION 1960-86



CHAPTER III

VILLAGE ECONOMY

III.1 Economic Resources

Land :

The village is predominantly inhabited by Rabaris who seem to be the group of nesses of Barda hills. They have taken up cultivation as their main occupation alongwith their traditional occupation of cattle rearing. The land is one of the basic economic resources in the village. The details about land utilisation of Pachhatardi village during 1960 and 1986 surveys are given below :

STATEMENT III.1

Land Utilisation in Pachhatardi village during 1960 and 1986

Type of land	Area in hectares		Difference
	1960	1986	
1	2	3	4
1. Total Geographical area .	584.79 (100.00)	584.73 (100.00)	– 0.06
2. Barren uncultivated land (including forest and fallow land)	342.38 (58.55)	217.00 (37.11)	—125.38
3. Total cultivable land .	155.81 (26.64)	282.73 (48.35)	126.92
(i) Unirrigated land .	132.99 (22.74)	196.30 (33.57)	+ 63.31
(ii) Irrigated land . .	22.82 (3.90)	70.90 (12.13)	+ 48.08
(iii) Other land* . .	..	15.53 (2.65)	+ 15.53
4. Culturable waste (including *gauchar* and groves land)	86.60 (14.81)	85.00 (14.54)	— 1.60

*Left uncultivated due to draught.

From the above data it appears that the total geographical area remains more or less same during both the surveys. It is also observed that the area under cultivation has gone from 26.64 per cent in 1960 to 48.35 per cent in 1986. On the other hand area of barren uncultivable land has been reduced from 58.55 per cent in 1960 to 37.11 per cent in 1986. In terms of absolute figures it has gone down from 342.38 hectares to 217.00 hectares only during the period of two surveys. The above statistics further shows that nearly 127 hectares of extra land has been converted into cultivable land in the village. However, no significant difference is observed in respect of land under culturable waste. Being in the proximity of the forest area of the Barda range the soil is of poor quality and also light brown and hence less than half of the total land is available for cultivation.

III.2 Land use data for villages within the area of influence of the nearest town

Pachhatardi, Navagam, Mevasa, Mokhana, Dhebar, Bhavneshvar, Dudhala, Gadu and Ranpar villages located at various distances but within the area of influence of the nearest town Bhanvad are selected for the purpose of comparing land use pattern, the details are furnished below :

STATEMENT III. 2

Land use data for selected villages –1981

Name of village	Land use (in hectares)								
	Distance from Bhanvad town in km.	Total land	Forest	Agricultural land				Culturable waste (including gauchar and grove)	Area not available for cultivation
				Irrigated			Unirrigated		
				Canal	River	Well			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pachhatardi	14	584.73 (100.00)	..	..	..	70.90 (12.12)	211.83 (36.23)	85.00 (14.54)	217.00 (37.11)
Navagam	5	1,758.16 (100.00)	..	200.00 (11.38)	..	159.00 (9.04)	952.16 (54.16)	122.00 (6.94)	325.00 (18.48)
Mevasa	5	854.36 (100.00)	..	..	..	101.00 (11.82)	537.00 (62.86)	58.36 (6.83)	158.00 (18.49)

STATEMENT III.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mokhana	5	1,166.73	..	..	..	20.00	133.73	89.00	924.00
		(100.00)				(1.71)	(11.46)	(7.63)	(79.20)
Dhebar	10	1,119.60	..	..	40.00	79.00	602.00	221.60	177.00
		(100.00)			(3.57)	(7.06)	(53.77)	(19.79)	(15.81)
Bhavneshvar	11	500.12	..	..	..	75.00	253.00	96.00	76.12
		(100.00)				(15.00)	(50.59)	(19.19)	(15.22)
Dudhala	17	289.45	..	..	..	24.00	221.45	1.00	43.00
		(100.00)				(8.29)	(76.51)	(0.35)	(14.85)
Gadu	16	622.46	..	..	..	44.00	502.00	11.00	65.46
		(100.00)				(7.07)	(80.65)	(1.76)	(10.52)
Ranpar	16	1,307.52	22.00	..	..	122.00	475.00	325.00	363.52
		(100.00)	(1.68)			(9.33)	(36.33)	(24.86)	(27.80)

The above figures reveal that more than 60 per cent of land is available for cultivation in majority of selected villages. The least area of 13.17 per cent is available for cultivation in Mokhana village where as it is less than 50 per cent for Pachhatardi, and Ranpar villages. The proportion of irrigated area is highest with 20.42 per cent in Navagam village as against the lowest with 1.71 per cent in Mokhana village. It is rather surprising here that though these villages are situated nearby Barda hills, the forest area in respect of villages except Ranpar are nil. The area not available for cultivation is highest in Mokhana village with 79.20 per cent whereas the minimum area not available for cultivation is in Gadu village.

III.3 Land Holding

According to 1960 survey report 31 households or 81.1 per cent of total 36 households possess land whereas during the current survey of 1986 out of 116 total households 78 or 72.4 per cent possess land. Moreover, these 31 households held 155.81 hectares of cultivated land in 1960 and 78 households are having 282.73 hectares land in 1986. Thus, average area of land under cultivation per cultivating household was 5.02 hectares in 1960 which has reduced to 3.62 hectares in 1986. The decrease in the average holding is mainly due to considerable increase in cultivating households (151.6 per cent) as compared to the increase (107.1 per cent) in cultivated area during the period between two surveys. The decrease in percentage of households cultivating land also gives an indication that the proportion of households engaged in different activities other than agriculture is more in 1986 as compared to the previous survey of 1960.

The pattern of land holding by caste and size groups is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT III.3

Distribution of households classified by religion, Caste/Tribe possession and size group of cultivation holdings

Size group of holding	Total Number of Households	Total Land in hectares	Distribution of households by Religion and Caste/Tribe				
			HINDU				
			Rabari	Sagar	Mer	Bavaji	Suthar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 1 hectare	4	2.8	2.0(3)	0.8(1)	..	..	..
1 to 2.4 hectare	28	51.9	37.2(19)	4.4(3)	6.7(3)	3.6(3)	..
2.5 to 4.9 hectare	33	121.1	98.1(27)	10.5(3)	12.5(3)	..	..
5 to 9 hectare	11	74.6	48.6(7)	11.8(2)	14.2(2)	..	..
10 to 14 hectare	1	10.1	10.1(1)	..	..	..	..
15 to 24 hectare	1	22.2	22.2(1)	..	..	..	..
25 + hectare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	78	282.7	218.2(58)	27.5(9)	33.4(8)	3.6(3)	..

Note —Numbers given in the bracket show the number of households possess land.

In 1960 report distribution of *Khatedars* (landholders) according to size of holdings instead of distribution of households was presented and hence the actual comparison with 1986 data is not feasible. However, it was mentioned in para VI.7 on page 23 that 31 households have land for cultivation of which 29 households cultivate their own land and 2 have taken it on lease. Amongst the 29 households that own land, 26 are Rabari, 2 Sagar and 1 Bava-Sadhu.

As per current survey out of total 116 households 78 have land for cultivation and 38 are without land. Of 78 cultivating households 47 cultivate their own land, 31 have acquired land from Government. From cultivating households, 2 households have given their land on rent while other 2 households cultivate other's land on rent. Classification of land by size group shows that 33 or 42.31 per cent of the households hold 39.39 per cent of the total land whose holding varies from 2.5 hectares to 4.9 hectares. Those having less than 2.5 hectares of land numbered 32 and possess 19.21 per cent of the land under cultivation. 13 households having more than 5 hectares of land occupy 37.81 per cent of the total land. Out of 13 such households one each possesses 10 to 14 hectares and 15 to 24 hectares respectively. Castewise distribution shows that amongst 78 households who own land, 58 are Rabari households having 77.19 per cent of the total land, follows by Sagar with 9 households, Mer with 8 households and 3 are of Bavaji caste. Suthar has no land in the village. The average area per cultivating household comes to 3.62 hectares of land. Average landholder in respect of Rabari and Mer Caste is higher than the general average. Rabaris being predominant caste, hold 77.19 per cent of the total land in the village. The land acquired by the households is not only within the area of Pachhatardi village but also outside the village as shown below :

STATEMENT III.4

Land possessed outside village of resident-holders

Caste	No. of households	Total area (in hectares)	Place where land acquired			Distance of the village from Pachhatardi
			Village	Taluka	District	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rabari . . .	1	4.8	Pachhatar	Bhanvad	Jamnagar	1 km.
Sagar . . .	2	2.0	Pachhatar	Bhanvad	Jamnagar	1 km.
Mer . . .	2	2.8	Gadu	Bhanvad	Jamnagar	2 kms.
Total . .	**5**	**9.6**	..	..	..	..

Thus, 5 households reported to have land in other villages. Of which one is Rabari and 2 each of Sagar and Mer by caste. Pachhatar and Gadu are nearer villages where villagers can go easily for agricultural work. The 3 households of Bavaji or Bava-Sadhu do not have any land outside village and a lone household of Suthar caste does not have any land either in or outside village.

Transfer of Land

The information regarding transfer or disposal of land in Pachhatardi village during last decade is furnished in Statement III.5.

STATEMENT III.5

Transfer of land by year, mode of Transfer, Reason and Terms and Conditions

Year	Total hectares of land	Land involved in transfer		Mode of transfer, no. of households and hectares			Transfer for to-do Agriculture		Transfer due to refund debt		Place of land
		No. of Households	Hectares	Description	No. of households	Hectares	No. of Households	Hectares	No. of Households	Hectares	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1978 . .	0.8	1	0.8	Purchase	1	0.8	1	0.8	..	..	at Gadu Village (2 kms.)
1982 . .	1.2	1	1.2	Purchase	1	1.2	1	1.2	..	..	Gadu village (2 Kms.)
1984 . .	1.2	1	1.2	Purchase	1	1.2	1	1.2	..	..	Pachhatardi (1 Km)
1984 . .	1.2	1	1.2	Sale	1	1.2	..	..	1	1.2	Pachhatardi (1 Km)
Total .	**4.4**	**4**	**4.4**	**Purchase**	**3**	**3.2**	**3**	**3.2**	**1**	**1.2**	
				Sale	**1**	**1.2**					

Transfer of Land during last decade

It will be seen from the above data that 4 cases of transfer of land (by way of sale and purchase) are registered during last decade. 2 households have purchased land at Gadu village and other two households, being brothers, mutually transferred for refunding the debt of one brother.

III.4 Land acquired from Government

Out of 78 cultivating households, 47 households have own land received through hereditary, 14 have got both types of land, i.e., hereditary as well as acquired from government and rest of the 17 have land received from government only. The statement given below details the source of land acquired.

STATEMENT III.6

Land acquired by source

Caste	No. of House-holds	No. of Households owning land		Land acquired by		
		No. of House-holds	Land in hectares	Heredi-tary	Heredi-tary & Govern-ment	From Govern-ment only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rabari .	94	58	218.2	96.9 (27)	76.9 (14)	44.4 (17)
Sagar .	9	9	27.5	27.5 (9)	..	..
Mer .	8	8	33.4	33.4 (8)	..	..
Bavaji .	4	3	3.6	3.6 (3)	..	..
Suthar .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	**116**	**73**	**282.7**	**161 4 (47)**	**76.9 (14)**	**44.4 (17)**

The total 44.4 hectares or 15.70 per cent of the land is received from Government only in the village by the 17 households having no land of their own. The other 121 households having their hereditary land also received 26.8 hectares land from the Government. Only Rabari households numbered 31 have been benefited by this scheme. The land received under this scheme by the households varies from 0.8 to 4.6 hectares.

This land was allotted to the Rabari families by the Government in the year 1971. They received such land under the New Tenancy Act with some terms and conditions. According to the conditions prescribed by the government the households do not have right to either transfer or sell such land to anybody. They cannot mortgage the land to anyone. Similarly, the households cannot give this land to others on rent for cultivation. It was also reported during field investigation that most of the land is hilly type, fallow and barren. They also reported that the scope for improvement as cultivable land either by extensive or intensive cultivation is very limited and also that the farmers will have to do hard labour work for converting the same into cultivable land.

III.5 Type of land and soil

Located at the base of the Barda range of hills, the soil of village Pachhatardi is of poor quality. Being hilly and barren, there seems no scope of possibility of adding to the existing land under cultivation. Type of land in the village is shown below :

STATEMENT III.7

Type of land

Type of land	No. of Households	Total land (in hectares)
1	2	3
Upland/Hilly/Rocky	32	80.9
Slope . .	2	7.0
Flat . . .	59	194.8
Total . .	**78**	**282.7**
	15*	
	93	

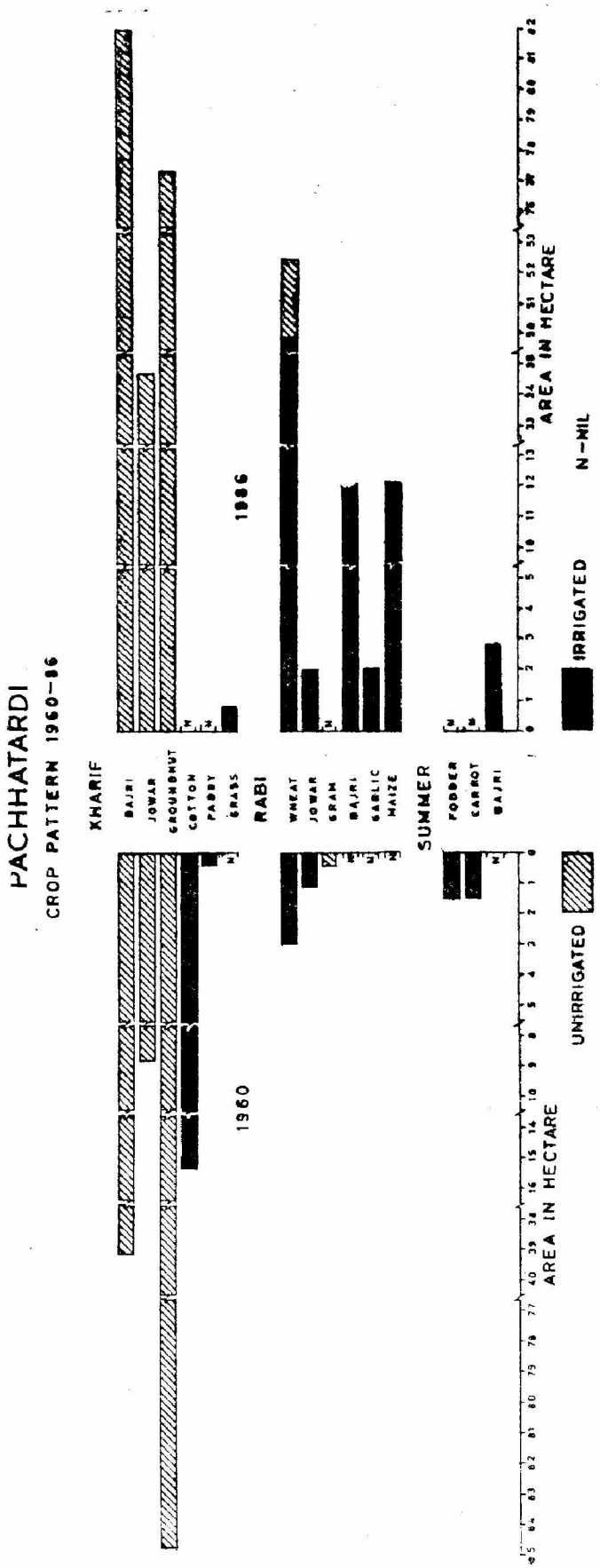
* 15 households have both types of land.

As seen earlier 78 households have land in the village. Out of which 31 households received land under government scheme which is hilly or rocky land. 59 households have reported that type of their terrain is flat, 32 have hilly or rocky land and only 2 have slope land, maximum land, i.e., 194.8 hectares is flat land in the village, followed by 80.9 hectares of hilly land and only 7.0 hectares by slope land.

III.6 Cropping Pattern

The food crops produced in the village at present are bajri, jowar and wheat as the main cereals. The maize is also produced to some extent however due to draught condition this crop could produce only in negligible quantity. The cash-crops include mainly groundnut and garlic to certain extent. In addition to those cash crops the fodder for the cattle is also one of the major products in the village. Out of 78 cultivated households 45 have adopted cultivation as main source of income and 14 have got subsidiary income whereas the crops of the rest of the households seem to have lost due to draught condition and also due to non-availability of irrigation facility.

The details regarding the cropping pattern during 1960 as well as 1986 are shown in the Statement III.8. From the details given in the statement, it will be observed that the area under *kharif* crop has gone up from 148.3 hectares in 1960 to 193.9 hectares in 1986. Such increase during the same period in respect of *rabi* crop is from 4.5 hectares to 69.7 hectares. Whereas negligible decrease in case of summer crop is noticed. However, the total area under crop was 155.8 hectares in 1960 which has increased to 282.7 hectares in 1986 of which 15.5 hectares could not be used due to draught condition. This gives about 81.5 per cent increase in total cropping area during the period of 1960 to 1986.


PACHHATARDI
CROP PATTERN 1960-86
KHARIF
BAJRI
JOWAR
GROUNDNUT
COTTON
PADDY
GRASS
RABI
WHEAT
JOWAR
GRAM
BAJRI
GARLIC
MAIZE
SUMMER
FODDER
CARROT
BAJRI
1960
1986
AREA IN HECTARE
IRRIGATED
UNIRRIGATED
N-NIL

STATEMENT III.8

Cropping pattern in 1960 and 1986

Crops	1960				1986			
	Irrigated area	Un-irrigated area	Total	Percentage	Irrigated area	Un-irrigated area	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Kharif	15.7	132.6	148.3	95.19	0.8	193.9	194.7	68.87
Bajri	..	39.1	39.1	25.10	..	81.9	81.9	28.97
Jowar	..	8.8	8.8	5.65	..	34.7	34.7	12.28
Til	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ground-nut	..	84.7	84.7	54.36	..	77.3	77.3	27.34
Cotton	15.3	..	15.3	9.82	..	..	..	..
Paddy	0.4	..	0.4	0.26	..	..	..	..
Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castor seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grass	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	0.8	0.28
B. Rabi	4.1	0.4	4.5	2.89	67.3	2.4	69.7	24.66
Wheat	3.0	..	3.0	1.92	50.0	2.4	52.4	18.54
Jowar	1.1	..	1·1	0.71	2.0	..	2.0	0.71
Gram	..	0.4	0.4	0.26	..	..	..	..
Maize	..	..	..	..	12.1	..	12.1	4.28
Bajri	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	1.2	0.42
Garlic	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	2.0	0.71
C. Summer	3.0	..	3.0	1.92	2.8	..	2.8	0.99
Fodder	1.5	..	1.5	0.96	..	..	..	..
Cadrot	1.5	..	1.5	0.96	..	..	..	..
Bajri	..	..	..	..	2.8	..	2.8	0.99
TOTAL	**22.8**	**133.0**	**155.8**	**100.00**	**70.9**	**196.3**	**267.2**	**94.52**
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	**15.5***	**5.48**
Grand Total	**22.8**	**133.0**	**155.8**	**100.00**	..	..	**282.7**	**100.00**

*Land remained uncultivated due to draught,

It is also observed that under kharif area under main food crop bajri has increased from 39.1 hectares in 1960 to 81.9 hectares in 1986. Jowar the another food crop which has increased from 8.8 to 34.7 hectares during the period of 25 years. Regarding cash crop of groundnut the cropping area has decreased from 84.7 hectares in 1960 to 77.3 hectares in 1986. The another cash crop cotton has been completely abolished in 1986, which was sown in 15.3 hectares in 1960. Regarding the rabi crop the area under wheat was only 3 hectares in 1960 which has increased to 52.4 hectares in 1986. A little increase is also noticed in case of rabi crop jowar. The crop of gram is completely wiped out in 1986. On the other hand the maize, bajri and garlic are the new crops under rabi added in 1986. The crops of Bajri and Jowar are grown twice kharif as well as rabi crop. These crops under rabi are mainly grown as a fodder for cattle which require a little water and no manure or fertilisers. Similarly jowar included as rabi and summer crop is also grown as fodder for the use of cattle. It has been, however, reported by the farmers during field investigation that due to draught condition since last three years the majority of crops were damaged to great extent. The details of crop production and sale alongwith the details of domestic consumption and quantity available for sale be given in the statement III.9.

STATEMENT III.9

Cropping pattern—1986

Name of Crops	Area (in hectares)	No. of Cultivated Households	Total Production (in Kgs.)			
			Total Crops cultivated	Consumption	Marketing	For Seeds for next year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bajri	85.9	49	55,660	22,890	31,370	1,400
Wheat	52.4	34	67,000	21,500	45,500	..
Jowar	36.6	9	5,990	2,810	3,180	..
Maize	12.1	1	30	15	15	..
Ground nut	77.3	37	44,325	420	42,255	1,650
Garlic & Others	2.9	1	1,800	600	1,200	..
Total	**267.2**	**78**	**174,805**	**48,235**	**123,520**	**3,050**
	+ 15.5 *					
	282.7					

* Land uncultivated due to draught.

The total annual quantity of food and non-food crops produced during year of survey came to 128,680 kgs. and 46,125 kgs. which constituted 73.61 and 26.39 per cent of the total produce respectively. Of the total quantity of food crops produced 47,215 kgs. or 36.69 per cent of crops were consumed by producing households and 80,065 kgs. or 62.22 per cent were available for sale and 1,400 kgs. or 1.09 per cent preserved for seeds of next year. The production of wheat is highest being 67,000 kgs. followed by Bajri 55,660 kgs., Jowar 5,990 kgs. and Maize 30 kgs. Total production of cash crops is 46,125 kgs., of which only 1,020 kgs. are consumed and 1,650 kgs., are stock for the seeds of next year and rest are sold.

Total area sown in the village is 267.2 hectares of land excluding the area of 15.5 hectares during year. Bajri is highest cultivated in 85.9 hectares, next is groundnut in 77.3 hectares and wheat in 52.4 hectares, Jowar, maize and garlic, etc., totally cultivated in 51.6 hectares of land.

It may be noted here that some households have sown Bajri, Wheat and Jowar in their fields but due to water scarcity the crops were damaged to great extent. A little more than 15.5 hectares of area left uncultivated due to draught.

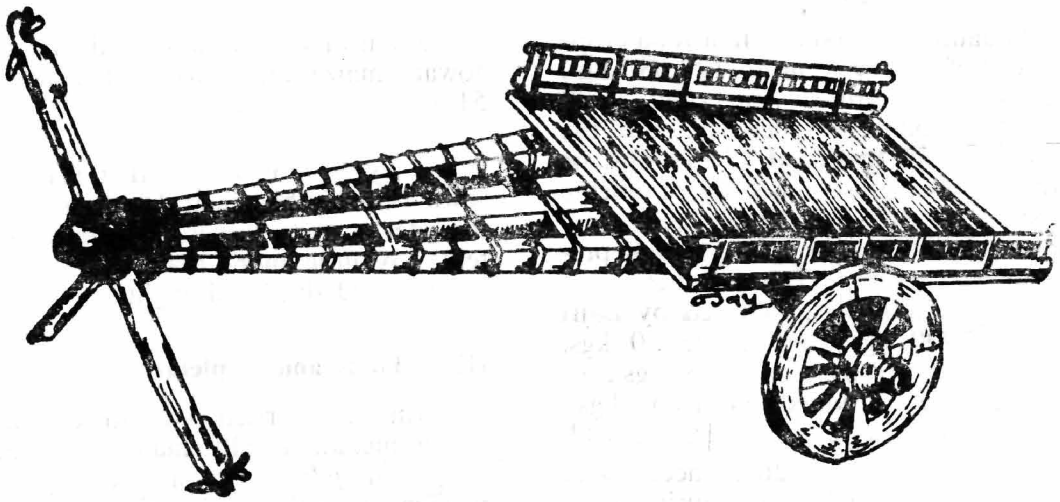
III.7 Tools and Implements

Farming is carried out with the same age-old tools which include locally made plough, *beli, dantali kaliyu, rampdi,* etc. An inventory of agricultural implements with their colloquial names and used to which they are put is given hereunder :

STATEMENT III.10

Tools and Implements

Local names of implements	English equivalents	No. of House-hold using implements	No. of implements	Implementsed for us
1	2	3	4	5
Hal	Plough	49	49	Ploughing the land
Payar	Seed-drill	26	26	Container for the seeds to be sawn
Opener	Opener	1	1	To clean the grains
Poniya	Plough—with two blades	41	52	Used to root-out weeds and wild plants and levelling of land
Beli	Plough—with two blades	46	50	Used to root-out weeds and wild plants and levelling of land
Rampdi/Rap to	Toothed barrow	27	29	To dig the fallow land for sowing of seeds
Kaliya	Toothed barrow	21	21	To dig the fallow land for sowing of seeds



Village Cart



Spraying Pesticides

STATEMENT III.10 —*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Dantal	Comb typed plough	19	19	To dig the fallow land for sowing of seeds
Datardu	Sickle	27	85	Harvesting
Pavdo	Shovel/Spade	2	2	Shoveling of water flow
Kodali	Hoe	10	13	Digging of land
Kharpadio	One side pointed sickle	3	6	To remove wild grass and mud from Rampdi
Chapanio	A nail	2	2	Use for plough fitting
Kosh	A nail	1	1	Use for plough fitting
Chamadiya	Toothed barrow	2	2	Levelling of land
Khampali	Toothed barrow	7	7	To collect weeds and wild grass
Pump-machine	Pump-machine	24	25	To fetch water from well
Gadu	Cart	30	30	Loading and transportation of grass and grains
Tokar-Gadi	Small Wooden cart	1	1	To distribute manure
Balad	Bullock	61	126	For ploughing the land

It can be seen that tractor is yet to be introduced for any agricultural operations in the village. In all 78 households cultivate land, of which 53 households possess one or other type of implements, 14 households have not reported any information about implements they use, while 10 have reported that they use implements in partnership with father or brother, one household has reported to have used implements from others. The total number of ploughs are 49 in village of which only 8 are iron ploughs and others are wooden ploughs. Next essential for cultivation is bullocks which possessed by 61 households numbering 126. The area cultivated per plough and per pair of bullocks comes to 5.77 and 3.88 hectares in the village. Other implements possessed by the cultivating households are indigenous as shown in the statement mostly prepared with the help of village carpenter or purchased from Pachhatar or Bhanvad. As per data collected at the time of reinvestigation, the households having no implements borrow from their relatives by mutual co-operation but none has taken implements on rent in the village.

It was mentioned in 1960 report that "no innovation so far appears to have been introduced in the traditional implements of farming handed down from their forefathers. While mechanised cultivation is out of question owing to the low fertility of the soil and backwardness of agriculture, improved implements like iron ploughs and better irrigation facilities like pumping sets have not yet found any favour with the cultivation of this village".

The increase in number of wooden ploughs from 34 in 1960 to 49 in 1986 and that of bullock-carts from 15 in 1960 to 30 in 1986 shows that the use of traditional implements seems to be still continued in the village even after the lapse of more than 25 years. The use of mechanised means like tractors has not yet made by the farmers of this backward looking village. However, there was no use of iron plough in 1960 which the farmers have now started using for cultivation. Out of total plough in the village 8 are iron ploughs. Similarly in 1960 pump machine set was not at all existed for irrigation purpose ; the same has now increased to 25 pump-machine used by electricity. This shows a little improvement in the method of cultivation.

III.8 Calendar of Agricultural Operations

STATEMENT III.11

Crop calendar

Crops	Months of		
	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting
1	2	3	4
Kharif :			
Bajri and Jowar	Last week of June to first fortnight of July	Middle of July and August	Last week of October
Groundnut	July	Middle of July and August	November
Rabi :			
Wheat	Last week of Oct. to first week of November	Middle of Nov. to December	March
Bajri-Jowar	October-November	December-January	March
Garlic	October-November	December-January	February

The various agricultural operations are undertaken by the cultivators according to time schedule depending on the monsoon and type and condition of crops. The main crops, in the village being Kharif, they solely depend on the timely and adequate rainfall. Before the rains set in, the cultivators start preparatory tillage operation on Akhatrij or Vaishakh Sud 3, in March. During the peak period of sowing, weeding and harvesting, shortage of labour is experienced while hired workers are called for or some times villagers work by mutual co-operation.

III.9 Agricultural Wages

Agricultural labour is either casual or permanent. The casual labour is engaged for occasional and seasonal type of agricultural operations and permanent labours locally known as *Sathi* are kept on annual contract system by only big land-holders. *Sathi* which literally means a companion is attached to the land and serves as a helper to his master for understanding all the agricultural activities. *Sathi* in Pachhatardi village is paid annually Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000 in cash and food, clothes and other perquisities like tea, tobacco, etc., in kind. As revealed during the course of enquiry only one male worker is employed as *Sathi* by Mer family. Other 20 casual labourers are worked as hired workers in 7 households. Due to continuous famine condition in the village, cultivation is very poor. Therefore, exact number of hired workers do not seem to have reported by households. They supply their own labour first and the required labour, if any is locally available. There is an appreciable increase in the wages of agricultural operation during last 25 years. Weeding charges which were Rs. 2.25 for males and Rs. 1.75 for females in 1960 have gone up to Rs. 6.00 for both in 1986. Similarly harvesting charges payable to males at Rs. 2.50 and to females at Rs. 2.00 have gone up to Rs. 7.00 during the same period. In all 9 households work as an agricultural labour which is a principal source of income while 13 have adopted this as a subsidiary source of income. At present villagers of Pachhatardi are engaged in relief work organised by the Government at Pachhatar village. It was observed during survey that 178 persons of Pachhatardi take benefit of relief work. Labour charges in relief work is given according to type of labour. It varies from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 11.00 per day. 10 households received income from relief work as a principal source whereas as many as 32 have adopted it as subsidiary occupation during scarcity period.

III.10 Land Revenue

All the land held by occupants in Pachhatardi is under the ordinary tenure with rights to inheritance and transfer of land by way of sale, mortgage, etc. The total revenue educational cess/Panchayat tax, etc., paid by households is given below :

STATEMENT III.12

Land revenue educational cess/Panchayat tax paid by households

Particulars	Revenue/ Educational Cess/Panchayat tax
1	2
(1) Total number of Households with land	78
(2) Total land (in hectare)	282.73
(i) Irrigated (in hectare)	70.93
(ii) Unirrigated (in hectare)	196.30
(iii) Others*	15.53
(3) Total land revenue paid (in Rs.)	1,941.25
(i) Irrigated land (in Rs.)	1,335.00
(ii) Unirrigated land (in Rs.)	606.25

STATEMENT III.12—*Contd.*

1	2
(4) Average revenue paid per hectare (in Rs.)	6.86
(i) Irrigated (in Rs.)	18.81
(ii) Unirrigated (in Rs.)	3.07
(5) Local Cess paid	1,346.29
(i) Panchayat tax (in Rs.)	967.25
(ii) Educational tax (in Rs.)	379.04
(6) Average cess paid per hectare	4.77
(i) Panchayat tax (in Rs.)	3.42
(ii) Educational tax (in Rs.)	1.34

*Left uncultivated due to draught.

Land Revenue/Educational cess paid by households

The total amount payable at present towards land revenue plus local fund cess comes to Rs. 3287.54. Exclusive of the local fund cess of Rs. 967.25 and educational tax of Rs. 379.04, the average rate of assessment paid per hectare of land under cultivation comes to Rs. 6.86. It is Rs. 18.81 per hectare for irrigated land and Rs. 3.07 per hectare of unirrigated land. Local cess, i.e., Panchayat tax and educational tax is constituted 50 per cent and 20 per cent of land revenue respectively. An average rate of assessment paid per hectare of Panchayat tax come to Rs. 3.42 and education tax Rs. 1.34.

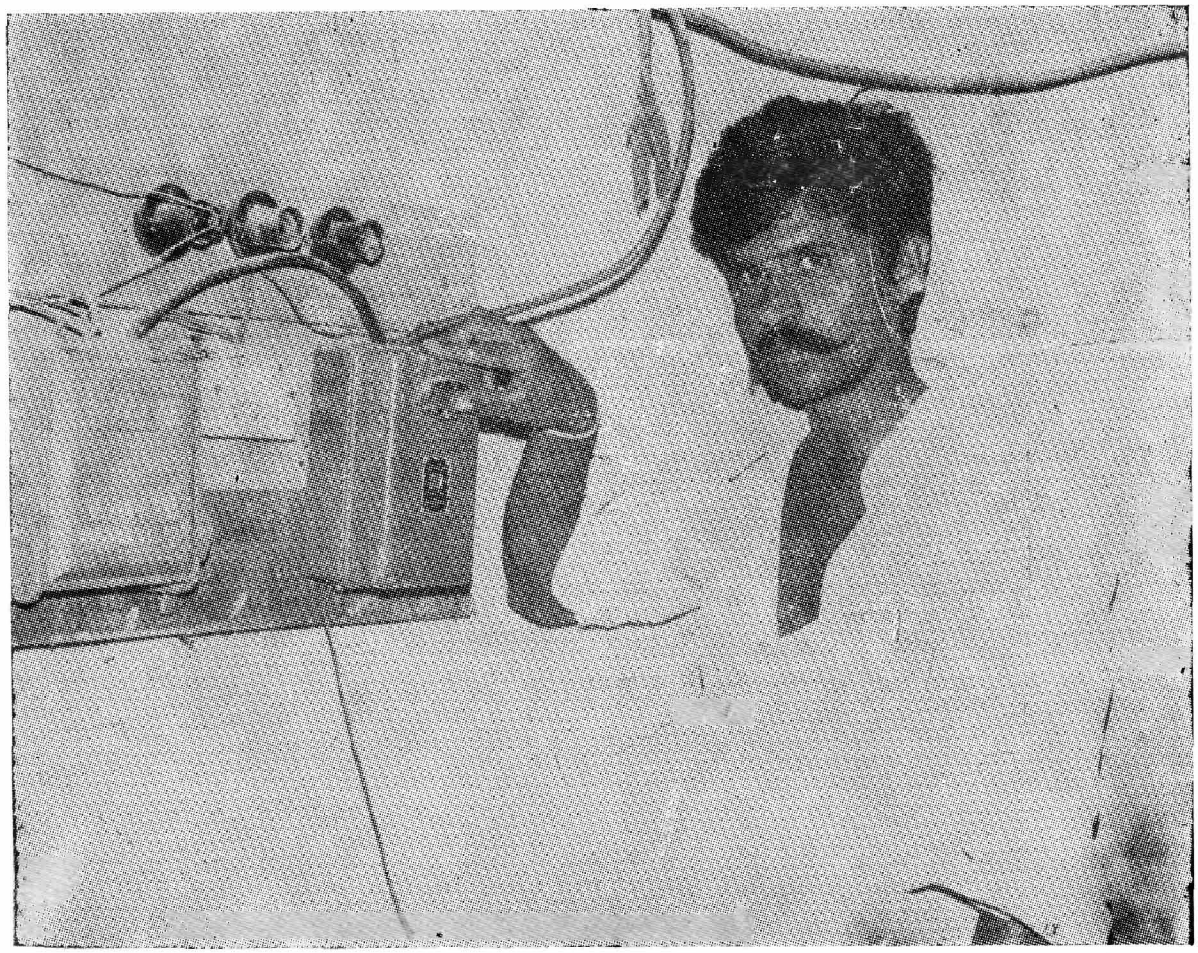
III.11 Financial Assistance for Agriculture

Agriculture requires considerable funds for meeting expenses for various agricultural operations or for improvement in agriculture. Therefore, cultivators have to borrow money to meet such expenses. The main agencies for supplying credit to this villagers and purposes in which credit invested is shown in the following statement.

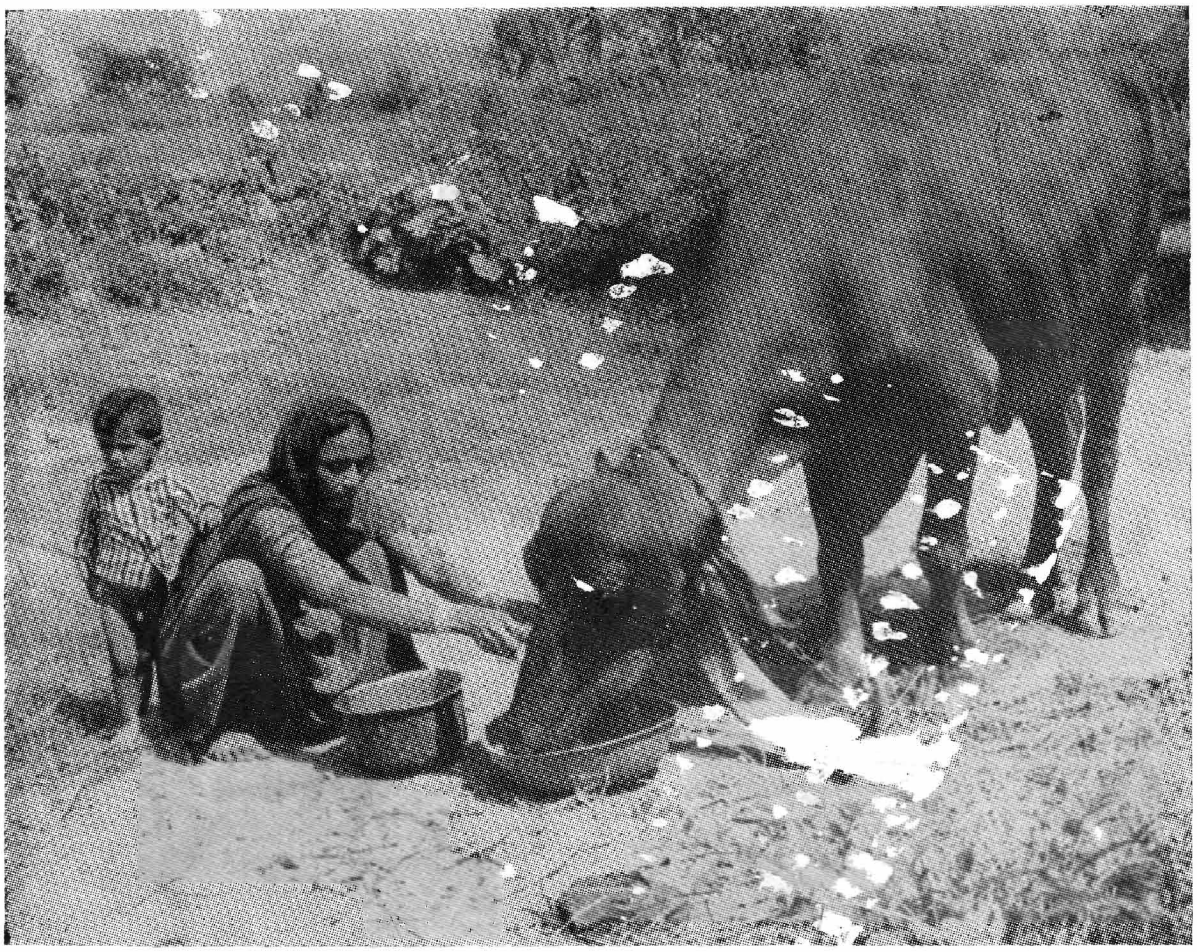
STATEMENT III.13

Financial assistance for Agricultural Operations

Purpose of Borrowing	Amount in Rs. (with percentage to total)	Source of Borrowing from			
		Bank	Govt. loan (Tagavi from village panchayat)	Relatives	Private persons (businessmen)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Well-digging	23,500 (42.57)	23,500	..	..	..
Purchase of water pump-machine	12,900 (23.37)	6,900	..	6,000	..
Purchase of seeds	9,000 (16.30)	5,000	2,500	1,500	..
Purchase of Bullocks	4,000 (7.25)	..	..	4,000	..
Purchase of grass	5,800 (10.51)	..	800	5,000	..
Total	**55,200 (100.00)**	**35,400 (64.13)**	**3,300 (5.98)**	**16,500 (29.89)**	..



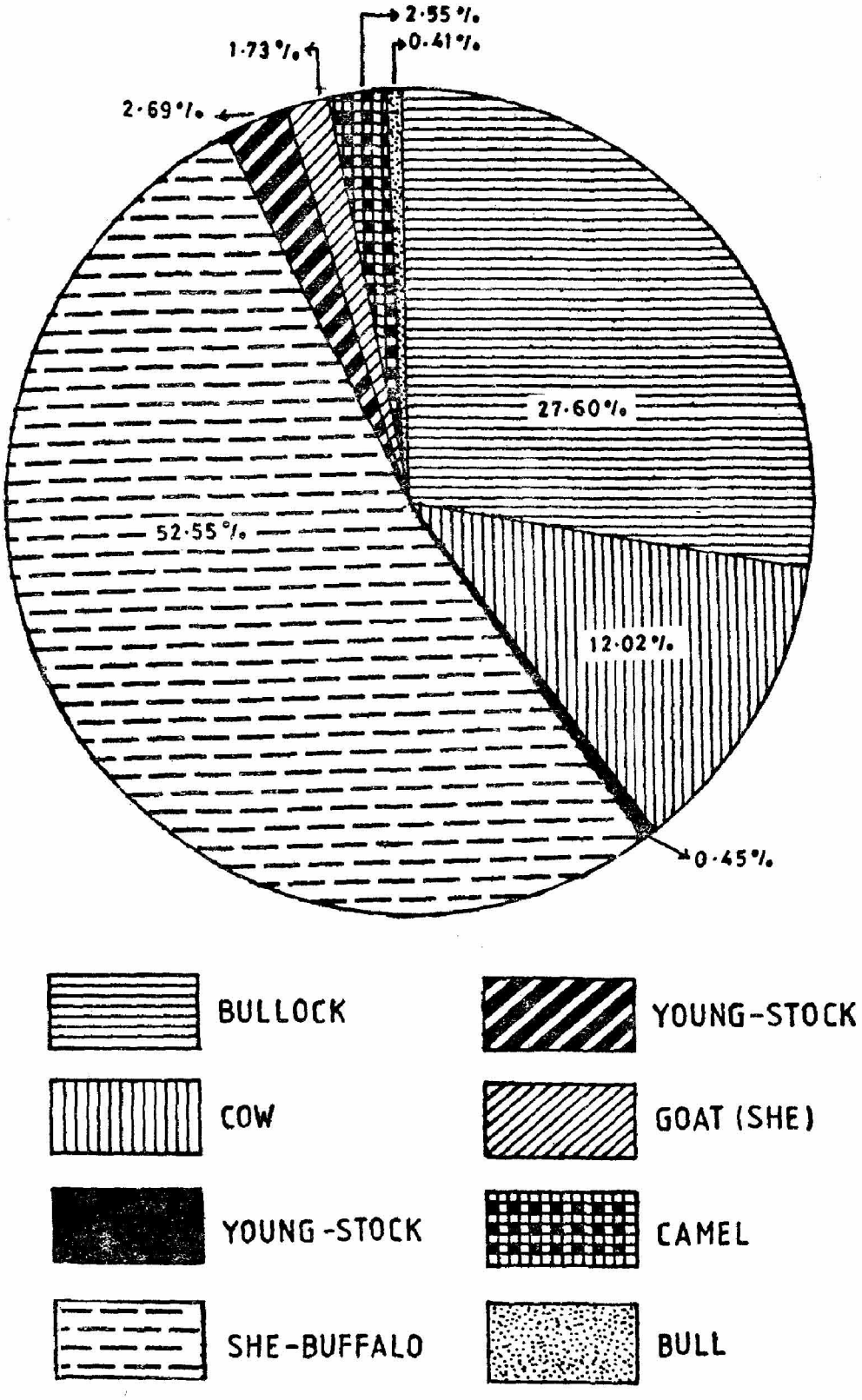
Electricity for Irrigation



Livestock

PACHHATARDI

LIVESTOCK 1986



The amount invested in the well-digging stands the highest in total investment. An amount of Rs. 23,500 or 42.57 per cent of the total fund was invested on this item. Next is the purchase of pump machine accounted for Rs. 12,900 or 23.37 per cent of the total investment. Remaining fund is invested in the purchase of seeds, bullocks and grass.

The classification of borrowing according to different agencies shows that Bank plays a significant role in financing the villagers as more than 60 per cent of loan derived from it. Relatives and private persons, i.e., traders were the next important sources which jointly advanced loan to the extent of Rs. 16,500 or 29.89 per cent of the total as against only 5.98 per cent from the Government, viz., as tagavi loan from village panchayat.

III.12 **Irrigation**

Well irrigation is the only source of irrigation to stare off the ill effects of recurring period of scarcity or to take *Rabi* crops for more production. In 1960, there were 27 wells existing for irrigation which increased to 49 at present. During current survey 54 households have reported that they have irrigation facility. Of which 49 households have own well, 2 have reported that they use pump on rent and take benefit of irrigation. While 3 householders have not specified any source of irrigation. Out of total 282.7 hectares of land under cultivation 70.90 hectares or 25.08 per cent is irrigated land.

III.13 ***Livestock***

The Rabaris are known as *maldhari* or holders of cattle, as their traditional occupation is that of cattle breeding. But the Rabaris of Pachhatardi have taken up cultivation along with cattle rearing. The following statement based on the present survey gives the number and value of livestock.

STATEMENT III.14

Livestock—1986

Type of livestock	No. of Households having livestock	No. of livestock	Value (in Rs.)	Average value for livestock (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Bullocks . .	61	126	201,400	1,598
Cows . .	54	85	87,700	1,031
Cow young stock	4	8	3,300	412
She-Buffaloes .	85	202	383,400	1,898
She-Buffaloes-young stock	25	40	19,650	491
Goat . . .	34	82	12,600	133
Camel . . .	12	12	18,600	1,550
Bull . . .	1	1	3,000	3,000
He Buffaloes .	..	..	..	..
Horses & Ponies .	..	..	..	..
Total . .	96	556	729,650	1312

The total heads of cattle possessed by 96 households in the village number 556 and are valued at Rs. 729,650. About 85 households keep buffaloes numbered 202 and are valued at Rs. 383,400. Buffaloes are accounted for more than half the total livestock in value. Next in importance are bullocks possessed by 61 cultivating households which numbered 126 having a value of Rs. 201,400. They supply the animal power required for agriculture. Cows possessed by 54 households numbered 85 and are valued at Rs. 87,700. Youngstocks of cows and buffaloes are possessed by 4 and 25 households respectively. A bull fetches Rs. 3,000. The goats possessed by 34 households having a value of Rs. 12,600. The average value of livestock per household comes to Rs. 7,600. But average value per livestock comes to Rs. 1,312. Average value is highest of Rs. 1,898 for buffaloes followed by bullocks Rs. 1,598 and cows at Rs. 1,031. Camels are owned by 12 households as the most convenient means of transport for villagers. Poultry is not kept by any member of the village.

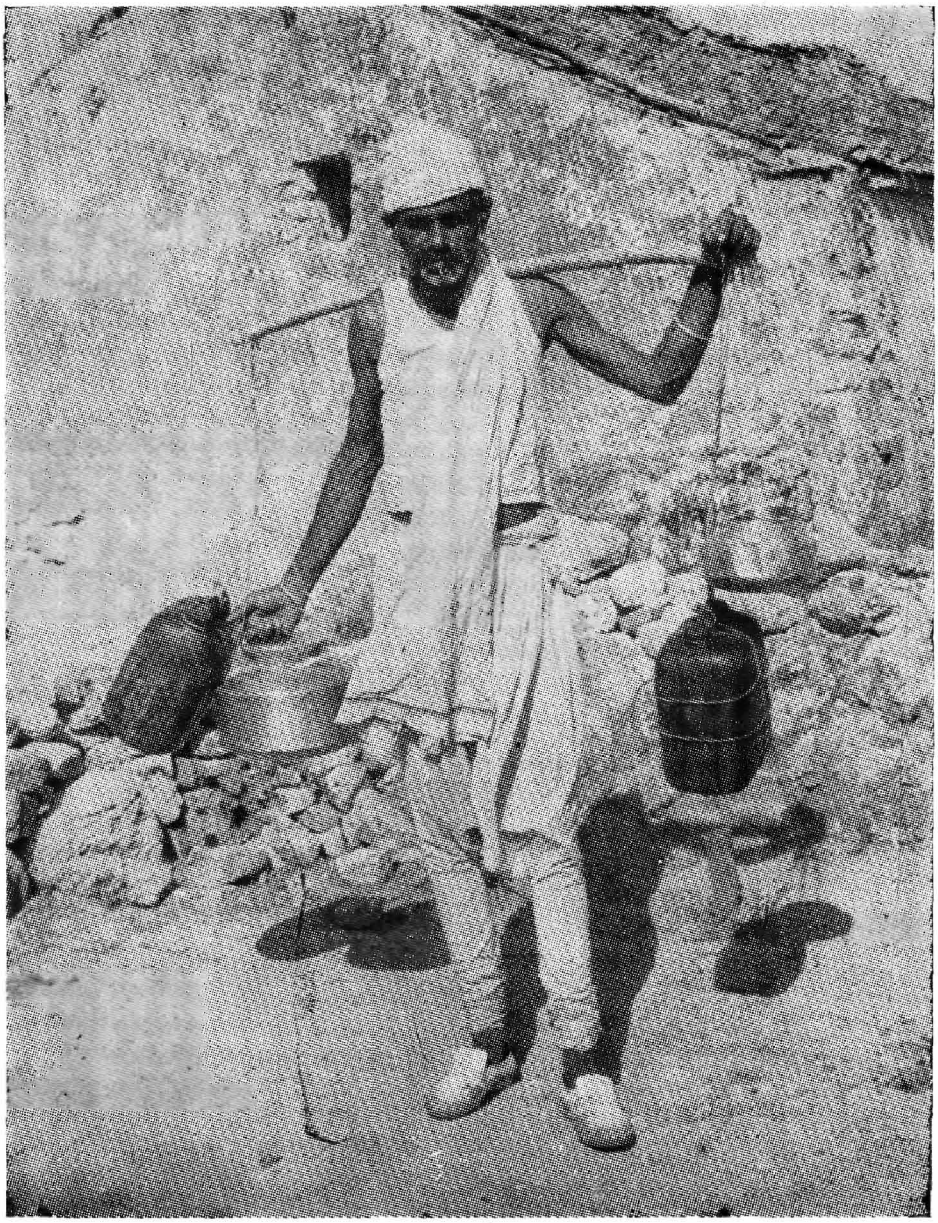
The village has an ample pasture land in the vast area in the nearby hilly tract. Therefore, majority of animals are grazing in the forest. Jowar and maize sometimes grown as fodder is also used as green fodder. Due to famine sowing crops are also dried which used as fodder in the village. The other items commonly used as cattle feed are *Kapasia*, i.e., cotton seeds, oil cakes and *Palo*, i.e., leaves of trees.

The following statement furnishes the cattle wealth in the village during 1960 and 1986.

STATEMENT III.15

Cattle wealth in Pachhatardi village during 1960 and 1986

Type of livestock	No. of livestock		Percentage to total		Percentage increase or decrease during 1960 to 1986
	1960	1986	1960	1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bullocks . .	73	126	18.20	22.66	+72.60
Cows . .	36	85	8.98	15.29	+136.11
Cow young stock	34	8	8.48	1.44	− 76.47
She-buffaloes .	136	202	33.92	36.33	+48.53
She-buffaloes-young stock . .	61	40	15.20	7.19	− 34.42
Goat . .	42	82	10.48	14.75	+95.24
Camel . .	13	12	3.24	2.16	− 7.69
He buffaloes .	3	..	0.75	..	..
Horses & ponies	3	..	0.75	..	..
Bull . .	..	1	..	0.18	..
Total .	401	556	100.00	100.00	+38.65



Selling of Milk by Rabari

It can be seen from the above data that total number of livestock has increased by 38.65 per cent in 1986. The considerable increase of 72.60 per cent was observed in respect of livestock-bullocks. However, the highest increase of 136.11 per cent is noticed in case of cows. The respective increase in case of she buffaloes is also as high as 48.53 percent. The considerable decrease in case of young stock of cows and also of she buffaloes is a cause of concern. The probable reason may perhaps be due to continuous draught situation in this area the farmers might have sold away such young livestocks. This was also confirmed during revisit of village.

The considerable increase in respect of livestock-cows as well as she buffaloes leads us to believe that the farmers of this backward looking village are still depending upon the cattle rearing along with cultivation as their livelihood. Similarly the 72.60 per cent increase in case of bullocks is also confirmed the fact that the farmers of Pachhatardi village still not give preference to the mechanised means like tractor and are heavily depending upon the age old method of cultivation by bullocks.

Out of 556 heads of cattle in the village during 1986, 36.33% are she buffaloes, 22.66% bullocks, 15.29% cows, 14.75% goats, etc.

III.14 Dairy Products

The total heads of milch cattle in the village are 369 of which 265 are in milk. Milk and ghee are the main livestock products. The value of livestock products realised by villagers during the survey year is estimated as shown below :

STATEMENT III. 16

Production and Sale of Dairy Products

Name of the livestock products	Production		Consumed Quantity	Sale		Average value per Kg. (in Rs.)
	Quantity	Value of Quantity produced (in Rs.)		Quantity	Value of Quantity sold (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk	122,484 (Litres)	449,904 (Litres)	52,836	..	..	..
Ghee	Surplus milk is not sold out after consumption but it is used in making of *Ghee* and *Mavo*		168 Kgs.	10,056 Kgs.	250,380	24.90
Mavo (Milk Pulp)	Surplus milk is not sold out after consumption but it is used in making of *Ghee* and *Mavo*		..	240 Kgs.	4,800	20.00

The villagers consume large quantities of milk either directly or with tea which they are habituated to take very often. The milk that is left unconsumed is used in making *ghee* and *mavo* which is an only important product that is solely sold in the market. The total annual production of milk is 122,484 litres from which 52,836 litres are consumed and remaining surplus milk is utilised in making *ghee* and *mavo*. The total production of *ghee* and *mavo* is 10,056 kgs., and 240 kgs., respectively. It is sold in the market at valued Rs. 250,380 and Rs. 4,800 respectively. The average value per kg. of *Ghee* is Rs. 24.90 and of *Mavo* Rs. 20.00. Thus, for the villagers Ghee is one of the medium of transaction for getting their income. The dung is used as manure and also preparing dung-cakes which are used as fuel.

III.15 Trade and Commerce

Business activity is not an important occupation in Pachhatardi. Only 3 households pursue trade in the village. Of which one is vegetable hawker who adopted it as principal source of income and two are grocery shop owners. The prime cause of the absence of trade is the nearness of market at Pachhatar village and Bhanvad taluka. Only day to day requirements such as pulses, spices, tea, tobacco, pan-bidi, soap, match-box. etc., are sold at these shops. Here it is interesting to note that from these two shops, one is managed by female aged 15 years old. All these three households belong to Rabari caste. Average daily transaction of one shop is Rs. 40 to 50. Whereas the other shop it is Rs. 20 to 25 only per day. The vegetable seller earns about Rs. 30 per day.

III.16 Household Industry

Except carpentry, the village has no industry like goldsmithy, cobblery, tailoring, etc. One household of Suthar in addition to the traditional occupation of carpentry also works as blacksmith. He is settled in the village, a generation ago and serves the villagers by his traditional occupation. The carpentry and blacksmithy is the principal source of his income. He does not produce any marketable articles but caters to the needs of the villagers by rendering traditional services by making and repairing their agricultural implements. The total annual income derived

from this industry is about Rs. 4,000. Main raw material wood is brought from Porbandar. In all 4 workers are engaged in this industry. The tools required for the industry are saw, adze, plane, drill, axe, etc., for carpentry works and also possessed hammer, anvil, fan, etc., for blacksmithy. The other personal and traditional services are not locally available but they are to be obtained from the neighbouring villages Pachhatar or Bhanvad.

Flour Mill

One flour-mill is also run by Rabari household in the village. It is installed in the village since long which is being run by electricity. Average annual income of about Rs. 8,000 is earned from the flour-mill.

Another flour-mill located at Gadu village is also run by a Rabari household of this village. Annual income derived from this flour-mill is about Rs. 3,000 as a subsidiary occupation.

Other Occupation

Only 1 household is serving in mid time food scheme in school and earn Rs. 1,200 annually. Other majority of villagers are engaged in labour work in agricultural activity or in relief work.

III.17 Occupation

(i) **Principal Activity**

The economy of the village Pachhatardi is rather simple as it is mainly pastoral combining agriculture with animal husbandry. This position of the village remains the same during both surveys. Distribution of households according to classification of principal activity of head of the households is detailed below :

STATEMENT III. 17

Distribution of households by principal activity of head of the Households—1986

Principal activity of head of the households	No. of Households	Percentage to total households
1	2	3
Cultivation	45	38.79
Livestock	33	28.45
Agricultural labour	9	7.76
Trade & Commerce	1	0.86
(Household industry-Carpentary-cum-blacksmithy)	1	0.86
Miscellaneous Labour (Construction)	9	7.76
Labour in Relief work	10	8.63
Forestry	1	0.86
Transportation by camel	2	1.72
Others (Dependants & Retired)	5	4.31
Total	**116**	**100.00**

It is observed that agriculture and livestock are the main occupation for the people of Pachhatardi. About 67.24 per cent of the total households are engaged in these occupations. However, due to scarcity condition since last three years, certain members are engaged in various productive activities for earning their livelihood. In 1960, out of 36 households, 33 or 91.66 per cent were engaged in cultivation and cattle breeding as against 87 or 75.00 per cent during the current survey of 1986. During current survey, the proportion of households engaged in relief work and miscellaneous labour work is also considerably higher which was not existed during previous survey. The number of households engaged in business and household industry is only one each for both the surveys. The head of the two households are engaged in transportation work by camel. While head of 5 households are non-workers, i.e., 4 are dependants and one is retired person.

Occupational Mobility

A study of changes in occupational pattern indicates that out of 116 households, 47 households have changed their father's occupations due to one or another reason and shifted to some new occupation as shown below :

STATEMENT III.18

Inter-Generation shift of occupation

Religion/Caste	Occupation of informant	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Households where shift reported	Description of inter-generation occupational shift	
				Self Occupation	Father's Occupation
	2	3	4	5	6
HINDU					
Rabari	43. Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related workers	1	1	Selling of vegetables	Livestock
	61. Cultivators	27	1	Cultivation	Misc. Labour work
	63. Agricultural labourers	8	4	Agri. Labour work	Cultivation
			2	Agri. Labour work	Livestock
			2	Agri. Labour work	Misc. Labour work

STATEMENT III. 18—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
	65. Farm workers, Animals, Birds & Insect rearing	33	11	Livestock	Cultivation
	66. Forestry workers	1	1	Forestry work (collection of forest produce)	Livestock
	95. Bricklayers and other construction workers	10	6	Construction Labour work.	Livestock
			3	Construction Labour work.	Cultivation
	98. Transport Equipment Operators	2	1	Transportation work	Construction labour work.
			1	Transportation work	Livestock
	99. Labourers, n.e.c.	8	6	Misc. Labour work	Livestock
			1	Misc. Labour work	Cultivation
	Non-workers				
	1. Dependants	3	1	Dependant	Cultivation
			1	Dependant	Livestock
			1	Dependant	Agri. Labour work
	2. Retired	1	1	Retired	Livestock
Sagar . . .	61. Cultivators	8	..	..	..
	Non-workers				
	1. Dependant	1	1	Dependant	Cultivation
Mer . . .	61. Cultivation	7	..	..	..
	63. Agricultural Labourers	1	1	Agri. Labour work	Cultivation
Bavaji . . .	61. Cultivation	3	..	..	..
	99. Labourers, n.e.c.	1	1	Labour work in factory	Cultivation
Suthar . . .	81. Carpentars, Cabinet and Related wood workers	1	..	..	..
	Total . .	116	47	..	..

Inter-generation shift of Occupation

Out of 116 households, 69 households follow their father's occupation and rest 47 households have changed their paternal's occupation. Of which 44 are Rabari and one each is Sagar, Mer and Bavaji by Caste, 20 households of Rabari caste left the cultivation, from which 11 have adopted the livestock rearing and 9 are engaged in labour work either in agriculture or relief work. Another 19 households also of the same caste left the activity of livestock rearing and adopted the work of selling of vegetable, transportation by camel and forestry by one each but other have to do labour work. But according to the people this is just temporary shifting of occupation since no alternative was left except to do the labour or any other work during the period of scarcity condition for last three years. Otherwise they are basically agriculturists and cattle breeders. From remaining 5 households of Rabari 1 household left the work of labour and adopted cultivation, another has started the transportation work by camel and other households do labour work. Remaining three households one each of Sagar, Mer and Bavaji have left the work of cultivation and adopted the labour work in relief. Thus, the temporary mobility in occupation is observed in cultivation, livestock rearing, agricultural labour, etc., activities due to famine condition. Moreover, during scarcity period due to active shortage of water it was not possible to do farming as well as livestock activity as per desired norm.

Occupational Combination

The study of the occupational pattern shows that it was absolutely necessary for most of the households to engage in more than one occupation during the year of survey on account of famine condition. The statement given below shows the occupational combination of households.

STATEMENT III.19

Occupational combination

One Occupation Name of Occupation	No. of House-holds	Two Occupations Name of Occupation	No. of House-holds	Three Occupations Name of Occupations	No. of House-holds	Four Occupations Name of Occupations	No. of Hous-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivation . .	12	Cultivation and livestock	24	Cultivation, Livestock, Relief work	9	Livestock, Agri. labour transportation, Relief work	1
		Cultivation and Relief work	4	Cultivation, Agri. labour, Relief work	2		
Livestock . .	9	Cultivation and Misc. labour	1	Cultivation, Relief work, flour Mill	1	Cultivation, Livestock, trade, service	1
		Livestock and trade	1	Cultivation, Livestock, transportation.	2		
Agri. labour .	3	Livestock and Agri. labour	4	Livestock, Agri. labour and Relief work	3	Cultivation, Livestock, Agri. labour, Relief-work	1
		Livestock and Relief work	8	Livestock ,Cultivation, Misc-labour	1		
Transportation by camel	1	Livestock and Misc. labour	3	Forestry, Cultivation, livestock	1		
		Livestock and flour Mill	1	Livestock, trade, Relief work	1		
Misc. labour .	6	Agri. labour and Misc. labour	2				
		Agri. labour and Relief work	6				
Reliet-labour (Construction)	6	Carpentary and livestock	1				
		Transportation and Misc. labour	1				
	37		56		20		3

TOTAL– 116 Households

Out of 116 households, only 37 follow single occupation while quite a large number, i.e., 79 or 68.10 per cent of the households combine it with two or more than two occupations to earn their livelihood. Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood of villagers and it contributes a nearly half of the village income but livestock rearing also goes hand in hand with agriculture in the village. Due to scarcity period agriculture and other type of labour and relief work also resorted to by various households. It was reported that even owner of flour-mill, trader, etc., were engaged in relief work. From 79 households, 56 households are engaged in two occupations, 20 households in three occupations and rest of the 3 households worked at four places mainly because of the scarcity condition.

Preference of Occupation for Son & Daughter

An opinion study indicating the preference for the occupants of future generation represents that the villagers are not completely satisfied with their present economy. But by and large they are conservative about changing their traditional occupations as a vast majority of households expressed the wish that their sons should continue or help them in their present occupations as shown below :

STATEMENT III. 20

Preference of occupation for Son/Daughter

Religion/Caste	No. of Households	No. of Households for preference of occupation of Son							No. of households for preference of occupation of Daughter							
		No. of Households having No Son	No reply	To help in their father's Occupation	Due to famine work in relief labour with them for money	Cultivation	To work whatever son like to do for money		Good job	Having no daughter	No reply	To help in their father's Occupation	Due to famine work in relief labour for money	Cultivation	To work whatever daughter like to do	For better marriage performance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HINDU																
Rabari .	94	18	26	23	15	3	3		6	27	32	17	15	1	1	1
Sagar	9	..	3	2	2	1	..		1	3	2	1	1	..	1	1
Mer . .	8	..	4	2	1	..	..		1	..	4	..	1	..	1	2
Bavaji . .	4	1	..	1	2	..	..		..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	116	19	33	29	20	4	3		8	31	42	18	17	1	3	4

Of 116 households, only 15 have opined that their sons should change their present occupation. Of which 4 have expected them to do cultivation instead of labour work, 3 have given full freedom to their sons for selecting job and 8 households favoured good services after taking good education. The remaining 29 households wanted to help in their occupation and 20 wished to do relief work with them for more family income. 33 heads have not shown any preference for their sons and 19 have no son.

In case of daughter's future, only 8 have given some preference. 4 desired that their daughters should take good education for better performance, 3 have given full freedom for selecting job and only 1 has given preference to cultivation instead of forestry work. 31 households have no daughter and 42 have not opined anything.

III.18 Economic Condition

Income, expenditure, indebtedness and financial aspects are important economic yardsticks which help in assessing the main economic activities of the village in general and the economic levels of living and consumption pattern of the villagers in particular. All these economic indicators are discussed below.

III.19 Income

Results of the economic activity of the village people can be measured in term of money by studying the income aspect of the village, which is rather difficult to assess in view of the fact that the villagers mostly follow various types of independent activities. Moreover, psychologically they are also unwilling to disclose their correct income. Hence income data presented here are not so reliable and accurate. According to present survey, the total annual income of the villagers amounted to Rs. 1,203,410 giving an average of Rs. 10,374 per household and Rs. 1,704 per capita. While it was Rs. 88,392, giving an average of Rs. 2,455 per household and Rs. 359 per capita in 1960. The sources from which this income is derived are shown in the statement below :

STATEMENT III. 21

Distribution of Income by different sources—1960 and 1986

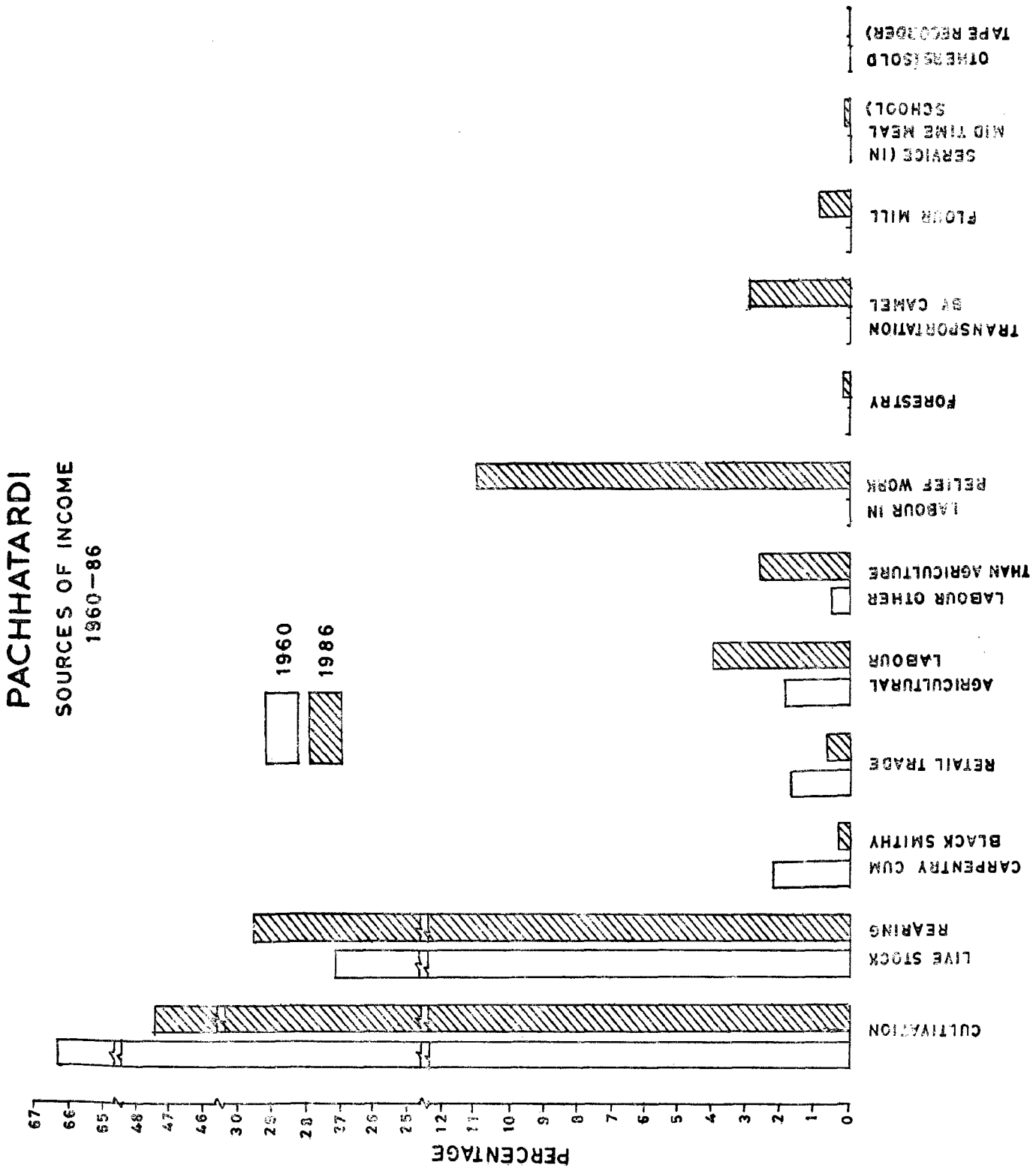
Sources of Income	1960		1986	
	Income (in Rs.)	Percentage to total income	Income (in Rs.)	Percentage to total income
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivation . . .	58,708	66.42	572,120	47.54
Livestock rearing . .	24,099	27.26	356,640	29.63
Carpentary-cum- blacksmithy	2,000	2.26	4,000	0.33

Statement III. 21—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Retail trade . . .	1,500	1.70	8,200	0.68
Agricultural labour .	1,635	1.85	48,480	4.03
Labour other than agriculture	450	0.51	31,280	2.60
Labour in Relief work .	..	..	132,940	11.05
Forestry . . .	..	..	2,000	0.17
Transportation by Camel.	..	..	*34,750*	*2.89*
Flour-Mill . . .	..	..	11,000	0.91
Service (in mid-time meal) School	..	..	1,200	0.10
Others– Sold Tape Recorder	..	..	800	0.07
Total . . .	**88,392**	**100.00**	**1,203,410**	**100.00**

The data presented in the above statement shows the wide variation by sources and also by total income between two surveys of 1960 and 1986. The total income of the village as a whole has increased to about 13.6 times in 1986 as compared to 1960 survey. The total average annual income per household has also gone up from Rs. 2,455 in 1960 to Rs. 10,374 in 1986 which comes to about 4 times more. The annual per capita income has also gone up from Rs. 359 to Rs. 1,704 during the period of two surveys, which comes to about 4.4 times more.

The income from cultivation and livestock rearing together has gone down from 93.68 per cent in 1960 to 77.18 per cent in 1986. Income from other sources available for both the surveys, namely, carpentary-cum-blacksmithy, retail trade, agricultural and other labour work has been increased very little during this period, which has gone up from 6.32 per cent to 7.64 per cent during 1960 to 1986. New sources of income added during the current survey are relief work, forestry, transportation by camel, flour mill and others from which 15.18 per cent income of the total income of the village was earned during the current survey. Of this income of 15.18 per cent the proportion of 11.05 per cent claimed by the income derived from the labour work of relief activity. Lastly the income derived from different sources should be treated as a rough approximate and broad indicator about village economy. The distribution of households according to caste and income ranges is shown in Statement III.22.


PACHHATARDI
SOURCES OF INCOME
1960—86
1960
1986
PERCENTAGE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 25 26 27 28 29 30 46 47 48 65 66 67
CULTIVATION
LIVE STOCK REARING
CARPENTRY CUM BLACK SMITHY
RETAIL TRADE
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR
LABOUR OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE
LABOUR IN RELIEF WORK
FORESTRY
TRANSPORTATION BY CAMEL
FLOUR MILL
SERVICE (IN MID TIME MEAL SCHOOL)
OTHERS (SOLD TAPE RECORDER)

STATEMENT III. 22

Distribution of households by caste and income ranges

Caste	Up to Rs. 2,000		Rs. 2,001 to 5,000		Rs. 5,001 to 10,000		Rs. 10,001 to 15,000		Rs. 15,001 to 20,000		Rs. 20,001 +		Total Income	
	No. of House-holds	Income in Rs.	No. of House-holds	Income in Rs.	No. of House-holds	Income in Rs.	No. of House-holds	Income in Rs.	No. of House-holds	Income in Rs.	No. of House-holds	Income in Rs.	No. of House-holds	Income in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rabari	3	5,100	30	107,650	30	223,355	16	199,735	8	144,120	7	238,550	94	918,510
Sagar	..	..	1	3,300	4	35,060	2	21,840	1	15,500	1	36,780	9	112,4800
Mer	..	..	..	..	4	30,020	1	12,000	..	..	3	95,120	8	137,140
Bavaji	..	..	1	3,600	3	25,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	29,180
Suthar	..	..	..	..	1	6,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,100
Total	3	5,100	**32**	**114,550**	**42**	**320,115**	**19**	**233,575**	**9**	**159,620**	**11**	**370,450**	**116**	**1,203,410**
Percentage . . . to total Households .	2.59	..	27.59	..	36.21	..	16.38	..	7.75	..	9.48	..	100.00	..
Percentage to total Income	..	0.43	..	9.52	..	26.60	..	19.41	..	13.26	..	30.78	..	100.00

The annual income of the families of Pachhatardi range between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 82,510. The average income per household is Rs. 10,374. Onethird i.e., 39 or 33.62 per cent falls above this average, while 77 or 66.38 per cent falls below this average. The highest number of households in a single income range of Rs. 5001-10,000 is 42 or 36.21 per cent of the households and constitutes 26.60 per cent of the total income. It follows by the next range of Rs. 2,001 to 5,000 with 32 or 27.59 per cent of the households and these 32 households claim only 9.52 per cent of the total income. The range of Rs. 10,001 to 15,000 claims 19 or 16.38 per cent of the households. 11 households earn more than Rs. 20,000 per year and accounted for 30.78 per cent of the total income. The households whose annual income is above Rs. 5,000 are 81 or about 70 per cent of the total whereas those whose annual income is upto Rs. 5,000 constitute about 30 per cent of the total households.

The following statement shows the distribution of households according to income recorded during 1960 survey just for comparison.

STATEMENT III. 23

Distribution of households according to income range—1960

Income range	No. of households.	Percentage to total	Amount of income	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 1,200 .	4	11.11	3,245	3.67
1,201-25,00 . .	18	50.00	30,369	34.35
2,501-5,000 . .	14	38.89	54,778	61.98
5,001 & above .	..	..	..	..
Total .	**36**	100.00	**88,392**	100.00

The above data discloses that 14 or 38.89 per cent of the total households had a annual income between Rs. 2501 and 5000 whereas 4 or 11.11 per cent of the households had an annual income even Rs. 1200 and less. The rest of 50 per cent of the total households could earn Rs. 1201 to 2500 annually.

In short 39 per cent of the households had 62 per cent of the total income of the village and rest of 61 per cent of the households had only about 38 per cent of the total village income. This data also indicates that out of total 36 households none had the annual income of more than Rs. 5000. As against this during the current survey of 1986 out of 116 total households 81 or 69.82 per cent of the households earn income of more than Rs. 5000 annually of which 11 households earn even Rs. 20,000 and more per annum. This shows wide variation of earning of villagers during the two surveys.

A village has in all 5 different castes of which Rabari is the predominant one claiming about 76 per cent of the total village income, and having average annual income of Rs. 9,771 per household. On the other hand there are two more castes, namely, Sagar and Mer having much more than Rs. 10,000/- viz., Rs. 12,498 and Rs. 17,143 respectively average income per household. In respect of Bavaji caste the average annual income per household is also above Rs. 7,000 (Rs 7,270/-) whereas the Suthar caste having only one household earns Rs. 6,100 annually. Thus the average annual income data reveals that per household and per capita income in respect of Mer caste is highest being Rs. 17,142 and Rs. 2,324. While it is lowest being Rs. 6,160 and Rs. 1,232 in case of Suthar caste.

Distribution of households according to source of income shown in the Statement III.24 reveals that agriculture is the main source of income for 59 households whose total average income is roughly about 10,000, of which 10 households also earn more than Rs. 20,000 annually as against the 7 have minimum average income of just above Rs. 3000/-. Livestock is also one of the subsidiary sources of income, from which 73 households get average income of Rs. 4,885/. 1 household each in transportation by camel and flourmill earns Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 8,000 on an average respectively. Remaining households are mostly engaged as labourer in agriculture or relief work or miscellaneous labour and get an average income of less than Rs. 5,000.

STATEMENT III. 24

Distribution of households with reference to income group and average income for each source in each occupation—1986

Income group	No. of house-holds	Cultivation		Livestock rearing		Carpentary-cum-Blacksmithy		Retail trade	
		No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house hold	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
up to 2,000	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,001 to 5,000	32	7	3,121	9	1,552	..	..	1	2,000
5,001 to 10,000	42	24	4,490	30	3,920	1	4,000	..	..
10,001 to 15,000	19	11	7,854	17	6,257	..	..	..	..
15,001 to 20,000	9	7	12,638	7	7,521	..	..	2	3,100
20,001 + above	11	10	26,763	10	6,602	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	**116**	**59**	**9,696**	**73**	**4,885**	**1**	**4,000**	**3**	**2,733**

Income group	No. of house-hold	Agricultural labour		Labour other than agriculture		Labour in relief work		Forestry	
		No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold	No of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Up to 2,000	3	2	966	1	500	2	850	..	..
2,001 to 5,000	32	7	2,414	11	2,534	13	2,303	1	2,000
5,001 to 10,000 . . .	42	8	2,272	2	1,450	17	3,247	..	..
10,001 to 15,000 . . .	19	3	2,833	..	..	6	4,833	..	..
15,001 to 20,000 . . .	9	1	2,000	..	..	3	3,033	..	..
20,001 + above . . .	11	..	..	..	..	1	8,000	..	..
Total	**116**	**21**	**2,308**	**14**	**2,234**	**42**	**3,165**	**1**	**2,000**

Income Group	No. of house-holds	Transportation by Camel		Flour-mill		Service(in mid-time meal, school)		Others (Sold Tape-recorder		Average per house-hold in the income group
		No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold	
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Up to 2,000	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
2,001 to 5,000	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,579
5,001 to 10,000	42	4	3,612		..	..	..	..	..	7,621
10,001 to 15,000 . . .	19	1	300	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	12,293
15,001 to 20,000 . . .	9	..	..	..	..	1	1,200	..	..	17,735
20,001 + above	11	1	20,000	1	8,000	..	..	1	800	33,677
Total	**116**	**6**	**5,791**	**2**	**5,500**	**1**	**1,200**	**1**	**800**	**10,374**

Distribution of head of households by income group & occupation

The following statement shows the distribution of head of the households by income group and occupation of head of household.

STATEMENT III. 25

Distribution of the households by income group and occupation of head of households

Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Total No. of head of households	Income-group					
		Up to 2,000	2, 001 to 5,000	5,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 15,000	15,001 to 20,000	20,001 + above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Main Workers							
43—Salesmen, shop Assistants and related workers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
61—Cultivators	45	..	6	16	8	6	9
63—Agricultural labourers . . .	9	2	6	1	..	..	
65—Farm workers, Animals, Birds and Insect Rearing	33	..	3	17	9	3	1
66—Forestry workers . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
81—Carpenters, Cabinet & Related wood workers.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
95—Brick layers and other construction workers	10	..	6	4	..	..	..
98—Transport equipment Operators .	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
99- Labourers, n.e.c. . . .	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	**111**	**2**	**32**	**41**	**17**	**9**	**1**
Non- Workers							
1. Dependant	4	1	..	1	1	..	1
3. Retired	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Grand Total . . .	**116**	**3**	**32**	**42**	**19**	**9**	**11**

The above data indicates that the maximum households with 45 are recorded having cultivation as the main occupation of the head of household which is followed by 33 households wherein the occupation of head of household is farm workers with livestock rearing. Thus, these two occupations together claimed 78 households which is well above half of the total households. In case of rest of the occupation of head of the household the number of households varies from 1 to 10.

As regards the households falling in different income ranges the highest number with 42 households are in the income range of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 closely followed with 32 households in the income range of Rs. 2001-5000 whereas the 11 households also fall under range of Rs. 20,000 and above. It is also observed that the households having the occupation of head of households cultivation maximum number of households with 39 out of 45 fall in the income range of above Rs. 5000/-. Similarly, in case of head of household whose occupation is livestock rearing the maximum number of households with 30 out of total 33 fall under the income range of Rs. 5000 and above.

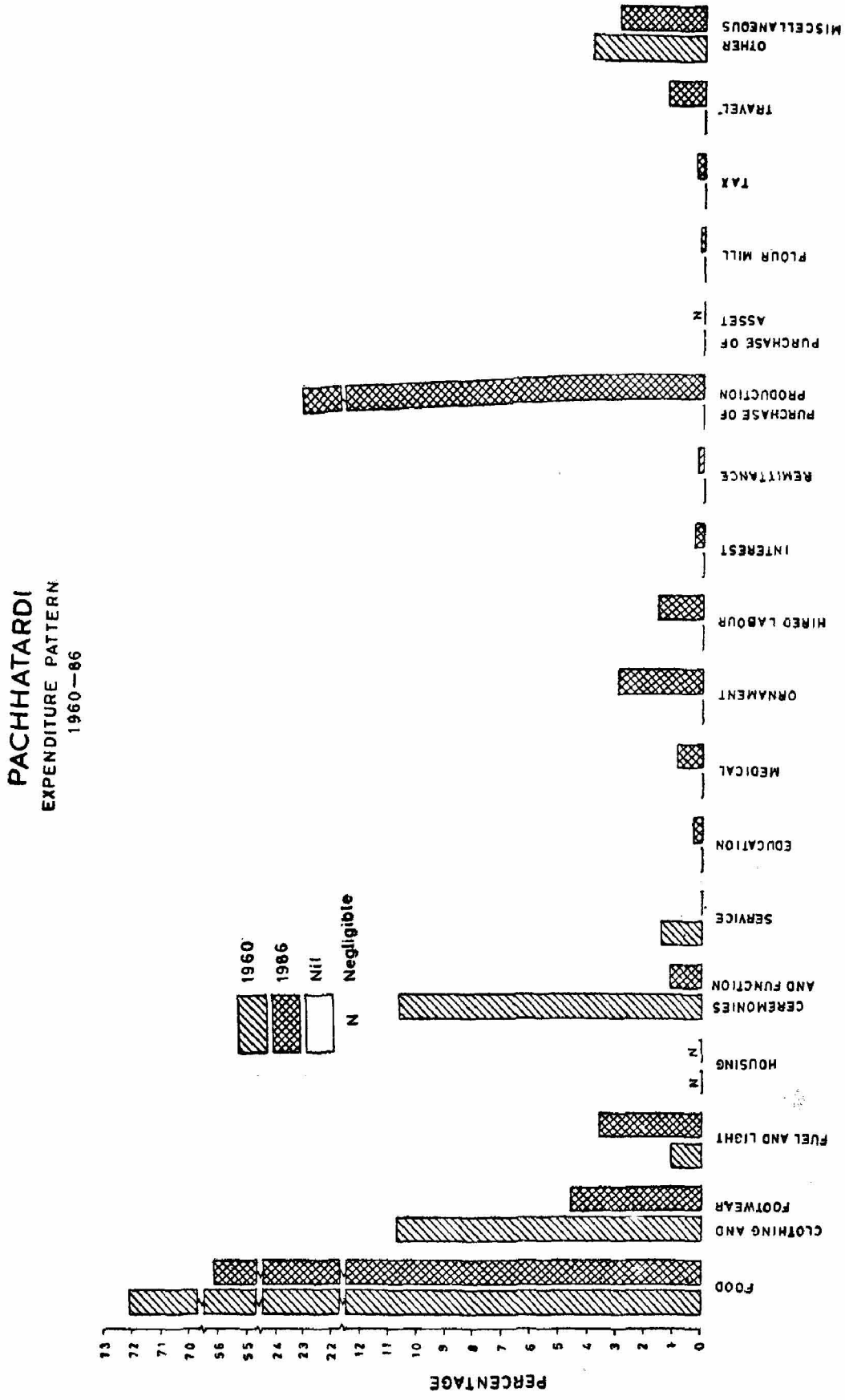
III.20 **Expenditure**

The total annual expenditure of various households in the village as reported during the present survey is Rs. 10,66,693/- as against the village income of Rs. 12,03,410 leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,36,717/-. The statement below gives expenditure pattern according to items of expenditure for 1960 and 1986 survey.

STATEMENT III. 26

Expenditure pattern—1960 and 1986

Item of expenditure	1960		1986	
	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage to total	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
Food . . .	57,200	72.16	599,492	56.19
Clothing and Foot-wear	8,540	10.77	49,865	4.67
Fuel and Lighting .	841	1.06	38,780	3.64
Housing . .	40	0.05	375	0.04


PACHHATARDI
EXPENDITURE PATTERN
1960—86
PERCENTAGE
1960
1986
Nil
Negligible
FOOD
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
FUEL AND LIGHT
HOUSING
CEREMONIES AND FUNCTION
SERVICE
EDUCATION
MEDICAL
ORNAMENT
HIRED LABOUR
INTEREST
REMITTANCE
PURCHASE OF PRODUCTION
PURCHASE OF ASSET
FLOUR MILL
TAX
TRAVEL
OTHER
MISCELLANEOUS

STATEMENT III. 26—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Ceremonies, functions & recreation .	8,416	10.62	12,105	1.14
Service . .	1,105	1.39	..	..
Education . .	..	..	2,995	0.28
Medical . .	..	..	9,605	0.90
Ornament . .	..	..	31,600	2.96
Hired Labour .	..	..	17,950	1.68
Interest . .	..	..	3,006	0.28
Remittance . .	..	..	1,550	0.15
Purchase of production . .	..	..	248,088	23.26
Purchase of asset .	..	..	250	0.02
Flour Mill . .	..	..	1,500	0.14
Tax . . .	..	..	2,937	0.28
Travel . .	..	..	14,646	1.37
Other Miscellaneous	3,126	3.95	31,949	3.00
Total . .	**79,268**	**100.00**	**1,066,693**	**100.00**

The expenditure pattern in the above statement reveals that the food is the essential item in a family budget in the village. This item claims 56.19 per cent of the total expenditure in 1986 survey, the same recorded against this item was 72.16 per cent during the 1960 survey. Thus, the expenditure on the food item has gone down from 72.16 per cent to 56.19 per cent during the period under consideration. On the contrary the average food bill of the household comes to Rs. 5,168 yearly or Rs. 431 per month in 1986 against Rs. 1,590 yearly or Rs. 133 per month in 1960. Similarly, the expenditure towards clothing and footwear has also decreased from 10.77 per cent in 1960 to 4.67 per cent in 1986. It is worthy to note that the expenditure towards ceremonies and functions, etc., has gone down considerably from 10.62 per cent in 1960 to 1.14 per cent only in 1986 showing awareness of village people for such a unnecessary non-recurring expenditure. On the other hand expenditure towards necessary items like fuel and lighting has gone up from 1.06 per cent to 3.64 per cent during the period of two surveys.

It is also observed from the above data that the villagers do not seem to have spent anything towards education, medicine, ornaments, travel, purchase of productive items, etc., in the year 1960 whereas they spent 23.26 per cent of the total expenditure towards the item purchase of production, 2.96 per cent for the purchase of ornaments, 1.37 per cent on travel, during the current period of 1986. Thus in the past the people of village used to spend more towards the social ceremonies and functions whereas the villagers now spend mostly on essential required items as well as some productive items like agricultural inputs. The village as a whole has a surplus budget during both the surveys. In 1960, the total annual income for village as a whole was Rs. 88,390 and expenditure was Rs. 79,268. Thus, the surplus income of Rs. 9,122 over the expenditure was observed same position was also found during 1986 survey as there is an excess of income Rs. 1,36,717. During 1960 survey the expenditure per household comes to Rs. 9,195 and per capita Rs. 1,571 as against the average income of Rs. 10,374 per household and Rs. 1,704 per capita in 1986. It is observed from the above statistics that only 10 households have deficit budget, 32 households have a balanced budget whereas rest of the 74 households have surplus budget. Out of total 10 households having deficit budget 8 belong to Rabari and 2 belong to Mer.

The following statement shows the percentage of expenditure as per income group by households.

STATEMENT III. 27

Distribution of households by income group and nature of expenditure

Nature of Expenditure	No. of Households as per income group and Percentage of Expenditure																				
	Up to 2,000			2,001 to 5,000			5,001 to 10,000			10,001 to 15,000			15,001 to 20,000			20,001 + above			Total		
	Up to 25%	26-50 %	51 + above	Up to 25%	26-50 %	51+ above	Up to 25%	26-50 %	51+ above	Up to 25%	26-50 %	51+ above	Up to 25%	26-50 %	51+ above	Up to 25%	26-50 %	51 + above	Up to 25%	26-50 %	51+ above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Food	..	..	3	..	..	32	..	6	36	..	2	17	..	2	7	..	8	3	..	18	98
Clothing	3	..	..	32	..	..	42	..	..	19	..	..	8	..	..	11	..	..	115	..	..
Fuel & Lighting	3	..	..	25	..	..	40	..	..	19	..	..	9	..	..	11	..	..	107	..	..
Education	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	18	..	..
Medical	..	..	..	15	..	..	28	..	..	13	..	..	8	..	..	11	..	..	75	..	..
Ornament	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	10	..	..	25	..	..
House repair	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Hired Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	8	..	..
Interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..
Remittance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Recreation	1	..	..	12	..	..	20	..	..	11	..	..	7	..	..	10	..	..	61	..	..
Purchase of Production	..	..	..	10	3	..	15	18	..	8	7	..	2	6	..	3	7	1	38	41	1
Purhcase of asset	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Flourmill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tax	3	..	..	24	..	..	33	..	..	16	..	..	8	..	..	11	..	..	95	..	..
Travel	2	..	..	20	..	..	32	..	..	18	..	..	7	..	..	10	..	..	89	..	..
Other misc. Expenditure	..	..	..	11	3	..	7	3	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	25	6	..
Total	**12**	..	**3**	**159**	**6**	**32**	**234**	**27**	36	**118**	**9**	**17**	**59**	**8**	**7**	**91**	**15**	**4**	**673**	**65**	99

It can be seen that food is the main item on which largest purchase is made. Almost all the households of all income groups incurred the highest expenditure on food. Out of total 116 households 98 spent more than half of their expenditure on food. Next comes expenditure on purchase of productive items on which 43 households incurred more than 25 per cent of the total expenditure. This shows that villagers are now started realising the importance of better seeds, manures, etc., for their cultivation. In all other items, all households incurred below 25 per cent of expenditure. It is also noticed that some well-to-do families, and very few belonging to medium income group purchase ornaments and some assets. The pattern of expenditure for all households in different income ranges shows that roughly they spent 55 per cent on food, 20 per cent on purchase of production, 10 per cent each in cloths and fuel and lighting and rest on all other items.

III.21 **Indebtedness**

A little more than one-fourth of the total households numbering 30 are under debt in the village. Most of the debt was incurred on account of purchase of seeds, manures, bullocks, leyland truck, etc., rather than domestic consumption. The details are shown in the following statement :—

STATEMENT III. 28

Indebtedness by reason and source of borrowing

Reason for borrowing	No. of Households indebt	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage to total debt	Source of borrowing	No. of Households in debt	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage to total debt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agricultural purposes (Purchase of land, seeds, Bullocks, manures etc.)	7	18,800	5.56	State Bank of Saurashtra	3	14,000	4.14
Well digging, Pump Machine, etc.	8	36,400	10.76	Bank of India	3	1,90,400	56.31
Construction & repairing of building	4	14,500	4.29	Gramin Bank	3	16,000	4.73
Purchase of animals (Cow, Buffaloes, etc.) and Cattle feed	4	9,700	2.87	Government (Tagavi)	1	800	0.24
Domestic consumption (including marriage, death, birth, ceremonies)	10	28,700	8·49	Government Taluka Panchayat	1	2,500	0.74
Flour mill	1	15,000	4.44	Private relatives	12	91,000	26.92
Purchase of layland truck . .	1	185,000	54.72	Private Businessmen or money lender	9	23,400	6.92
For going Dubai . . .	1	30,000	8.87				
Total .	*36	338,100	100.00		(*) 32	338,100	100.00
	* 6 Households are incurred debt for two reasons				(*) Two households have borrowed money from two sources		

The total volume of debt as reported by 30 indebted households was Rs. 338,100 with an average of Rs. 2,915 per household and Rs. 11,270 per indebted household. The per capita indebtedness for all households comes to Rs. 479 whereas for indebted household it is Rs. 1,595. The maximum debt of Rs. 1,85,000 for purchase of truck is incurred by one Mer household. Minimum debt is incurred by four Rabari households each amounted to Rs. 500, of which 3 households have incurred for domestic consumption and only one has purchased seeds for agriculture. Looking to the nature of debt incurred for all indebted households, majority of them with 82.64 per cent incurred for productive purposes in purchase of seeds, bullocks (5.56 per cent), pump-machine (10.76 per cent), cows and buffaloes (2.87 per cent) for starting flour-mill (4.44 per cent) and for purchase of Layland truck (54,72 per cent). Remaining 17.36 per cent of debt was incurred for non-productive purposes like domestic consumption and for going to Dubai, etc. For example one Bavaji household has borrowed Rs. 30,000 from relatives for visiting Dubai but the visit was not materialised due to fraud of money.

An examination of different sources of finance discloses that Bank advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 2,20,400 or 65.18 per cent of the total debt. The private relatives are the next important source which credited the amount of Rs. 114,400 or 33.84 per cent. As against this, only Rs. 3300 or 0.98 per cent of the debt is granted by the government agency. About 34 per cent of the total amount of debt was obtained from relatives and private businessmen. The co-operative society which is existing in the neighbouring village has not granted loan to the villagers. The details about the debt reported in the 1960 survey report have been reproduced in the following statement :

STATEMENT III. 29

Indebtedness by cause of debt and source of borrowing—1960

Cause of debt	Amount in Rs.	Percentage to total	Source of Borrowing		
			Source	Amount	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Current farm expenses	1,800	36.00	Co-operative society	1,200	24.00
Marriage and ceremonies . . .	1,200	24.00	Money lender	400	8.00
			Traders	2,400	48.00
Home consumption	1,000	20.00	Relatives	300	6.00
House building	1,000	20.00	Land mortgage Bank	700	14.00
TOTAL	5,000	100.00		5,000	100.00

In 1960 total debt of the village was Rs. 5000/- involving 13 out of 36 households with an average of Rs. 139 per household and about Rs. 385 per indebted household. This is quite less as compared to the average debt per household as well as per indebted household recorded during the current survey period.

It is also seen that 44 per cent of the debt was incurred for meeting the expenditure on social occasions like marriage, etc., and household expenses whereas rest of the 56 per cent was for constructive purpose like current farm expenses and house-building. The debt due to expenditure on house-building was 20 per cent in 1960 which has reduced to 4.29 per cent in 1986. Similarly in 1960 the expenditure on marriage ceremonies and domestic consumption together was 44 per cent as against 8.49 per cent spent towards domestic consumption including marriage, death, birth ceremonies in 1986.

It is also observed that according to the current survey period banks played significant role in advancing loan to the villagers which has given 65.18 per cent of the total loan whereas in 1960 land mortgage bank credited 14 per cent loan and cooperative society also granted 24 per cent of the total loan. On the other hand during 1960 survey the private money lenders including relatives, traders, etc. were the important sources of borrowing which had advanced 62 per cent of the total loan. These sources seem to be still commanding this field to some extent at present also which is evident from the fact that the private relatives and private businessmen or money lenders advanced 33.84 per cent loan to the village people during the current survey of 1986.

The distribution of households in debt according to different ranges are given below in the statement.

STATEMENT III. 30(i)

Indebtedness by income groups—1986

Income range (in Rs.)	Total No. of house-holds	No. of house-holds indebt	Amount (in Rs.)	Percen-tage to total amount	Percen-tage of indebted house-holds to total hou-seholds	Average indebte-dness per hou-sehold in debt (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Up to 2,000 .	3	1	500	0.15	33.33	500
2,001 to 5,000	32	6	38,000	11.24	18.75	6,333
5,001 to 10,000	42	9	54,900	16.24	21.43	6,100
10,001 to 15,000	19	7	28,900	8.55	36.84	4,128
15,001 to 20,000	9	3	8,800	2.60	33.33	2,933
20,001 and above	11	4	207,000	61.22	36.36	51,750
Total .	**116**	**30**	**338,100**	**100.00**	**25.86**	**11,270**

STATEMENT 30 (ii)

Indebtedness by income groups—1960

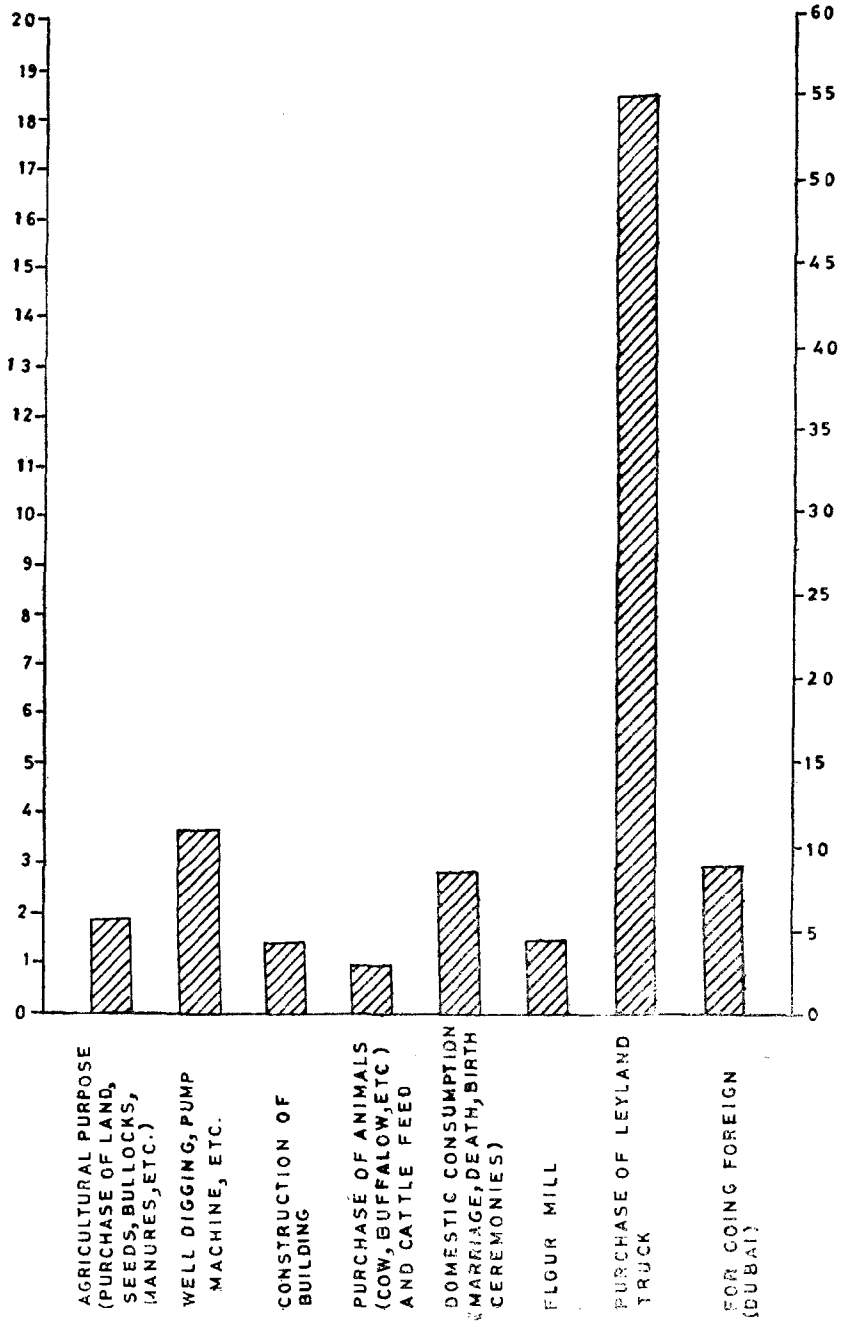
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Up to Rs. 1,200	4	..	..	..	..	..
1,201-1,500 .	8	1	200	4.00	12.50	200
1,501-2,500 .	10	7	2,400	48.00	70.00	343
2,501-3,500 .	4	2	800	16.00	50.00	400
3,501-5,000 .	10	3	1,600	32·00	30·00	533
5,001 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	**36**	**13**	**5,000**	**100.00**	**37.38**	**385**

It can be seen from the above that not a single household of any remaining income range free from indebtedness. The percentage of indebted households in different income groups varies from 18.75 per cent in the income range of Rs. 2,001 to 5,000 to 36.84 per cent in the income range of Rs. 10,001 to 15,000. Which is very closely followed by income range of Rs. 20,000 or with 36.36 per cent. Amount of debt is highest in the income range of Rs. 20,001 and above while it is lowest in the income range of less than Rs. 2,000. An average debt per indebted household comes to Rs. 11,270. Such a high average

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INDEBTEDNESS BY REASON

1986



for village as a whole is mainly attributed to the expenditure incurred for the purchasing of truck by a single household otherwise this average is reduced to even less than half, viz., about 5280 only by excluding this household.

It will be also seen from the statement 30(ii) that about 38 per cent of total households were under debt during 1960 survey as against 26 per cent during the current survey of 1986 showing decreasing trend in number of households in terms of percentage whereas on the other hand the total debt in 1960 was only Rs. 5,000 which has increased to Rs. 338,100 in 1986 which comes to about 67.6 times more. Similarly, the number of indebted households also increased from 13 in 1960 to 30 in 1986 which is 2.3 times more.

The highest debt of 48 per cent involving 7 out of 13 indebted households was found to be recorded in income range of 1501-2500 whereas the maximum debt of 61.22 per cent is observed in the income range of Rs. 20,000 and above during the current survey period. The minimum of 0.15 per cent is found in the range upto Rs. 2,000 in 1986 as against 4 per cent in the income range of Rs. 1,201-1,500 in the 1960.

The percentage of indebted households varies from 18.15 per cent in income range of Rs. 2001-5000 to 36.84 per cent in the income range of Rs. 5001-10,000 during 1986 survey. The respective percentages were 12.50 per cent in income range of Rs. 1201-1500 and 70 per cent in the range of Rs. 1201-1500 in the 1960. Average debt per indebted household was Rs. 385 in 1960 as against Rs. 11,270 in the current survey of 1986.

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount of debt according to cause of indebtedness for 1960 and 1986.

STATEMENT III. 31

Indebtedness by cause in 1960 and 1986

Cause of Indebtedness	1960		1986	
	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage to total debt	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage to total debt
1	2	3	4	5
Current farm expenses .	1,800	36.00	18,800 (7)	5.56
Marriage and other ceremonies .	1,000	20.00	28,700 (10)	8.49
Household expenses .	1,200	24.00	..	..
House building . .	1,000	20.00	14,500 (4)	4.29
Digging Well, Pump Machine, etc.	..	..	36,400 (8)	10.77
Purchase of Animals (Cow, Buffaloes, etc.) and cattle feed	..	..	9,700 (4)	2.87
Flour Mill . . .	..	..	15,000 (1)	4.43
Purchase of Layland Truck	..	..	185,000 (1)	54.72
For going foreign (Dubai)	..	..	30,000 (1)	8.87
Total . . .	**5,000**	**100.00**	**338,100 (36)**	**(100.00)**

It will be noticed from the above data that the debt on marriage as well as other ceremonies and household expense has considerably reduced from 44.00 per cent in 1960 to 8.5 per cent in 1986. Similarly, the debt on account of the current farm expenditure has also drastically gone down from 36 per cent to 5.56 per cent during the period between 1960 and 1986 surveys. The debt incurred on account of the expenditure towards house-building constructions was 20 per cent in 1960 which has reduced to only 4.29 per cent during the current survey of 1986.

It is also observed from the data presented in the above statement that there was absolutely no expenditure or debt on productive items like digging of new wells, purchase of animals, improved seeds, establishment of household industry, purchase of tractor or truck for transportation, etc., in 1960 whereas such expenditure seems to be quite large at the time of current survey of 1986 the percentage of which varies from 2.87 per cent for purchase of animals to 54.72 per cent for purchase of Layland truck. About 11 per cent of the total expenditure was also incurred towards well digging, pump machine by some households and 4.4 per cent for flour mill by one household. Thus it is worthnoting here that the village people seem to have restricted their expenditure towards luxurious items and social functions but the debt was done mostly due to expenditure on useful and productive items for the betterment of their livelihood. The following statement presents the extent of indebtedness according to castes during 1986.

STATEMENT III. 32

Indebtedness by Caste—1986

Caste	No. of households in debt	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage to total	Indebtedness per household (in Rs.)	Indebtedness per capita (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rabari . .	21	61,700	18.25	2,938	426
Sagar . .	1	3,900	1.15	3,900	488
Mer . . .	6	241,500	71.43	40,250	5,250
Bavaji . .	2	31,000	9.17	15,500	5,167
Suthar . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	**30**	**338,100.**	**100.00**	**11,270**	**1,649.26**

It is found that Mer householders have 71.43 per cent of the total amount of debt in the village followed by Rabari with 18.25 per cent, by Bavaji with 9.17 per cent and remaining 1.15 per cent by Sagar householders. The highest amount of debt of Rs. 241,500 which comes to Rs. 40,250 per household was observed in respect of Mer households mainly on account of the purchase of Layland truck at the cost of Rs. 1,85,000 by one household. Next in order comes Rs. 15,500 per household of Bavaji which was also mainly on account of the proposed visit of Dubai for work, one household borrowed Rs. 30,000 from the relatives followed by Sagar household with Rs. 3,900. The lowest amount of debt is among Rabaris. The average indebtedness per capita also follows the same pattern.

Terms and conditions and rate of interest for indebtedness

Terms and conditions and rate of interest reported by indebted households for 1986 is given below :

STATEMENT III. 33

Households indebted classified by source, terms and conditions

Source	No. of households taken loan (in Rs.)	No. of households who have taken loan at the interest of								No. of households who have taken loan on terms and conditions								No. of households who have taken loan on			
		1%	2%	3%	7%	8%	15%	18%	without interest	By instalment of 5 years	To pay Rs. 500 in a year otherwise 100 kg. of groundnut	Document for mortgage of land	To pay Rs.3,000 and share of annual production	To pay loan within 6 months	By 50% monthly instalment	Giving ornament	Without terms and conditions	Security of two landlords	Mortgage of land	Giving ornament	Without security (Due to relation)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
State Bank of Saurashtra	(3) 14,000	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Bank of India	(3) 190,400	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1
Government Loan	(1)* 800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gramin Bank	(3) 16,000	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2
Taluka Panchayat	(1) 2,500	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Private Relatives	(12) 91,000	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	1	11
Private Businessmen	(9) 23,400	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	6	..	..	1	8
Total	(32)* 338,100	1	4	2	2	2	9	1	11	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	20	5	2	2	23

* Two Households have borrowed loan from two sources.

It can be seen from the above information that the villagers received loans from the various sources like State Bank of Saurashtra, Bank of India, Government Gramin Bank, Private agencies, etc. The rate of interest for such loans varies from 1 to 18 per cent. Banks recover the amount with reasonable interest from 15 to 18 per cent. It is also noticed that private agencies advanced loan at the low rate 1 to 8 per cent. In all 11 households have received loan without any interest. The terms and conditions for repayment of loans vary considerably by sources, viz., 4 households agreed to pay amount by instalment within 5 years. 1 agreed to pay entire amount of loan within 6 months. 3 households have mortgaged their land and 1 has mortgaged ornaments towards loan. In all 20 households received loan without any terms and conditions. The highest amount of loan was advanced to one household by Bank of India for purchasing Layland truck at the interest of 18 per cent and deposit of Rs. 40,000 in Bank of India for security. 23 households have received loan without any security while 5 have given security of two landlords.

From the study of indebtedness, it can be seen that Banks play a significant role in financing the villagers for better prospects and planning for improved cultivation. The details of finance given to the villagers of Pachhatardi during last 20 years as collected from different Banks records at Bhanvad are given below :

(1) Land Mortgage Bank—Bhanvad Branch

Year in which loan given	No. of Khatedars	Purpose for	Amount in Rs.	Rate of Interest
1	2	3	4	5
1969 . .	12	Purchase of Oil Engine	46,300	8¾%
1970 . .	4	Purchase of Oil Engine	13,750	8¾%
1973 . .	5	Well-repair	7,900	9 %
1975 . .	1	Purchase of Oil Engine	1,900	11 %
Total .	**22**		**69,850**	—

It is observed that total loan of Rs. 69,850 is distributed among 22 Khatedars (Landlords). It was informed that on account of non-payment of regular instalments by the debtors, the Government took very liberal measure and declared free discount of interest, penalty and notice expenditure for the landlords who pay up their regular instalments, by the end of November, 1987. However, the cultivators of Pachhatardi were failed to pay up regular instalments in time limit which resulted in complete stoppage of loan by Land Mortgage Bank to any farmer of the village after 1981.

(2) State Bank of Saurashtra, Bhanvad Branch

State Bank of Saurashtra had distributed loans to the villagers of Pachhatardi as shown below :

Year in which finance is given	No. of land-lords	Purpose for	Amount in Rs.	Rate of Interest
1	2	3	4	5
1975 . .	1	For cultivation Rabi crop	926	11½%
1976 . .	1	Well	3,700	11½%
1979 . .	1	For cultivation Rabi crop	1,600	11½%
1980 . .	1	For cultivation Rabi crop	970	11½%
1980 . .	1	Pump machine	1,260	10½%
Total .	**5**		**8,456**	

The above amount of loan was advanced to the farmers against surety of their land. But it is surprised to observe in this case that the farmers of Pachhatardi once again failed to repay loan by regular instalment and this bank also discontinued to finance any of the villagers.

The branch office of Jamnagar Gramin Bank was established in 1983 at Pachhatar village, which is venture to select village. From this Bank, credit was given to the villagers of Pachhatar as shown below :

Year	No. of Khatedars	Purpose for	Amount in Rs.	Rate of Interest
1	2	3	4	5
1983 . .	1	Seeds & Fertilisers	2,000	11½%
1984 . .	1	Flour-mill	7,300	10 %
1984 . .	1	Seeds & Fertilisers	7,300	11½%
1985 . .	1	Fertilisers & Opener Machine	4,000	10%
1985 . .	1	Well	10,000	10%
1985 . .	1	Seeds & Fertilisers	1,500	11½%
Total .	**6**		**32,100**	

Above loan was granted under "Intensive Rural Development Programme" (IRDP) to the landlords of Pachhatardi village, for different purpose, viz., for installing flour-mill, opener machine and for digging of new wells as well as for purchase of seeds and fertilisers. The rate of interest under this scheme is 1½% less than average bank rate. The farmers were required to mortgage their land and to give surety of two persons for the purpose of such loans.

The economic condition of the villagers appears to be satisfactory as revealed by the statistic relating to income, expenditure, indebtedness as shown in the statement :

STATEMENT III.34

Income, Expenditure and Indebtedness, 1960 and 1986

Item	1960 (in Rs.)	1986 (in Rs.)
1	2	3
Average income per household . .	2,455	10,.74
Average expenditure per household . .	2,2c1	9,195
Average debt per household . . .	385	2,915
Average surplus or deficit per household (amount)	+254	+1,179

The overall comparative position at income, expenditure and indebtedness reveals that average income is more than average expenditure during both surveys. The average income and expenditure per household is increased about four times in 1986, than the period of preceding survey of 1960. There is average surplus budget during both the surveys. In 1960, average surplus budget was Rs. 254 which has increased to Rs. 1,179 in 1986 survey.

III.22 Financial Assets

The village economy is mainly depends on agriculture-cum-livestock rearing. Therefore, the main ingredients in the assets owned by the villagers comprise of land, livestock, houses, ornaments, and other costly goods. The details of which are shown in the following statement :

STATEMENT III.35

Financial Assets—1986

Type of Assets	No. of households having assets	No. of assets	Total value (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Livestock	96	556	7,29,650
Houses	116	116	7,07,900
Flour-mill	2	2	23,000
Leyland Truck . . .	1	1	2,25,000
Land	78	Hectares 276.2	N.A.
Ornaments	..	..	N.A.
Carts	..	30	N.A.
Pump Machines . . .	..	25	N.A.
Total . .	**116**	..	**16,85.550**

N.A. = Not available

The value of land, ornaments and carts, etc., could not be collected. The total value of assets, excluding these items comes to Rs. 16,85,550. As against this, the value of assets in 1960 was Rs. 1,60,937 which included the value of land, livestock, ornaments, houses and even saving in cash. All the households of the village, numbering 116 possess one or the other types of these assets. Livestock is one of the basic means of production constitutes one of the most important assets for villagers, valued at Rs. 729,650 or 43.29 per cent of the total assets in 1986. While it was Rs. 52,554 or 32.66 per cent of the total assets in 1960 survey. This is followed by houses which accounted for Rs. 7,07,900 or 42.00 per cent of the total value of the all assets, whereas it was Rs. 57,968 or 36.02 per cent in 1960 survey. All the households have own house in the village, but not a single household has more than one house in the village. The other investment was done for purchasing a truck of Rs. 2,25,000 and for installing flour-mill of Rs. 23,000. The average value of the assets per household comes to Rs. 14,530 whereas it was Rs. 4,470 only during the period of 1960 survey. It was observed from the information collected from Jamnagar Gramin Bank that about 90,000 rupees deposited by the villagers of Pachhatardi under the fixed Deposit Scheme. And eleven villagers have savings accounts in this Bank whereas total saving in cash was Rs. 1,690 only in 1960.

Sale and purchase assets during last 5 years are shown in the Statement III.36.

STATEMENT III.36

Purchase and sale of assets during last 5 years

Occupation of head of Households	Households reporting purchase of assets with money value (in Rs.)									Households reporting sale of assets with money value (in Rs.)			
	No. of H. Hs	Purchase of cattle	Purchase of land	House construction	Ornaments	Flour Mill	Layland truck	Pump Machine	Total Value	No. of H.Hs.	Sale of Cattle	Sale of Ornament	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cultivators	10	16,000 (4)	1,02,000 (2)	3,000 (1)	2,000 (1)	..	2,25,000 (1)	3,900 (1)	3,51,900	2	..	15,000 (2)	15,000
Agri. labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	..	2,000
Livestock-rearing	3	500 (1)	..	10,000 (1)	..	8,000 (1)	..	..	18,500	..	..	..	..
Retail trade	1	2,000 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..
Non-workers	1	..	..	..	2,500 (1)	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..
Total	**15**	**18,500** (6)	**102,000** (2)	**13,000** (2)	**4,500** (2)	**8,000** (1)	**2,25,000** (1)	**3,900** (1)	**3,74,900**	**3**	**2,000**	**15,000** (2)	**17,000**

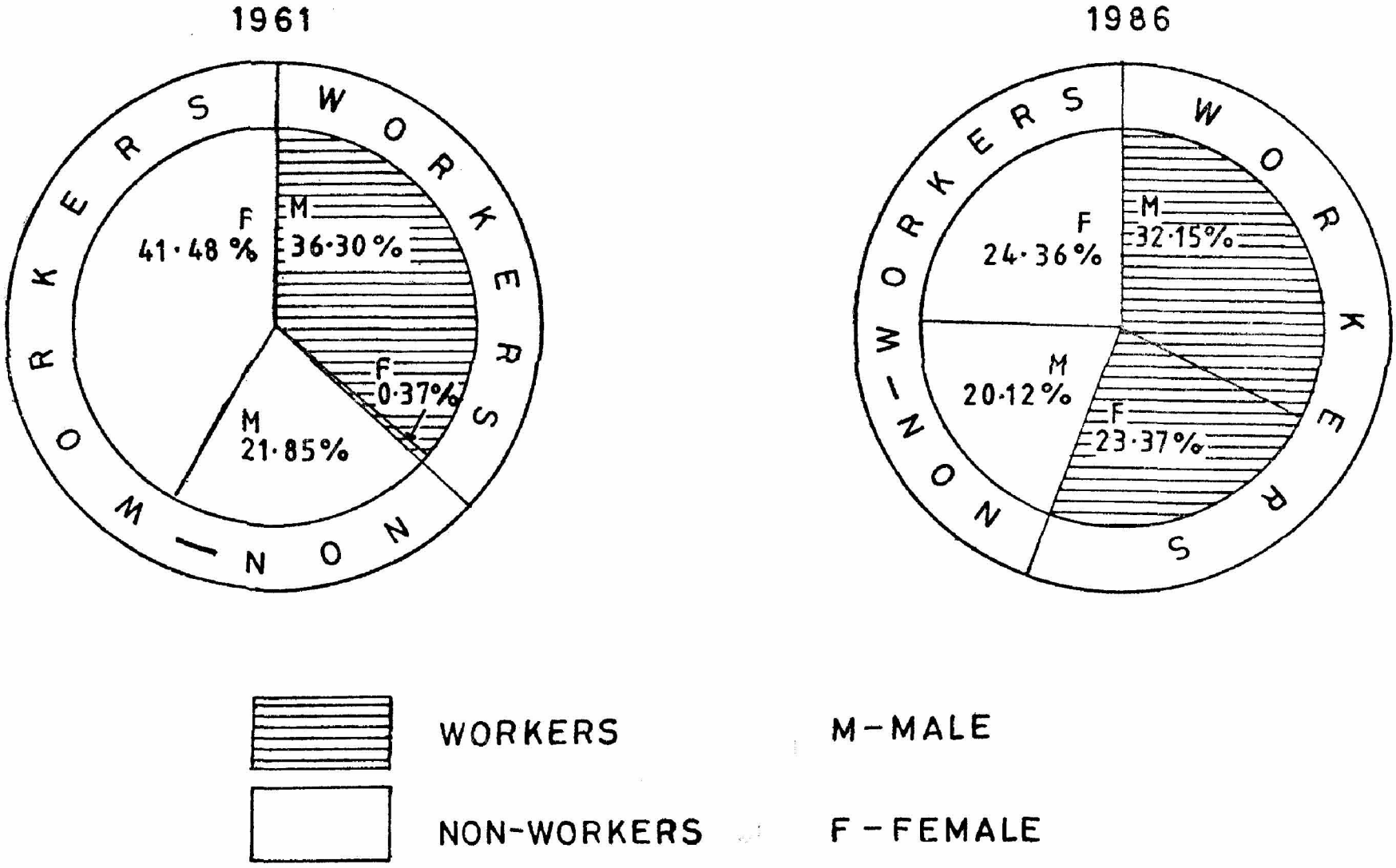
Out of 116 households of the village, only 15 households have purchased wealth of Rs. 3,74,900 during last five years. Among them, heads of 10 are cultivators, 3 are livestock workers and one is engaged with retail trade and one is non-worker. The purchase of Layland truck and land together claim highest investment of Rs. 3,27,000 or 87.22 per cent of the total. Next comes investment in livestock which accounts for Rs. 18,500 by 6 households. Investment in construction of building contributes Rs. 13,000 by two households. The rest of the 3 households one each has invested Rs. 8,000 in flour mill, Rs. 3,900 for purchasing pump machine and Rs. 4,500 in purchasing of ornaments respectively. As against this, only 3 households had sold their wealth during last 5 years. Of which 2 have sold ornaments worth Rs. 15,000 and one has sold two buffaloes at the cost of Rs. 2,000 due to famine.

III.23 Workers and Non-workers

Since the data on workers collected during the initial survey of 1960 was not tabulated according to the industrial category of workers. The 1961 Census data has been compared with the 1986 survey data. The distribution of workers according to sex and broad age-group for 1961 Census and 1986 survey is given in the following statement :

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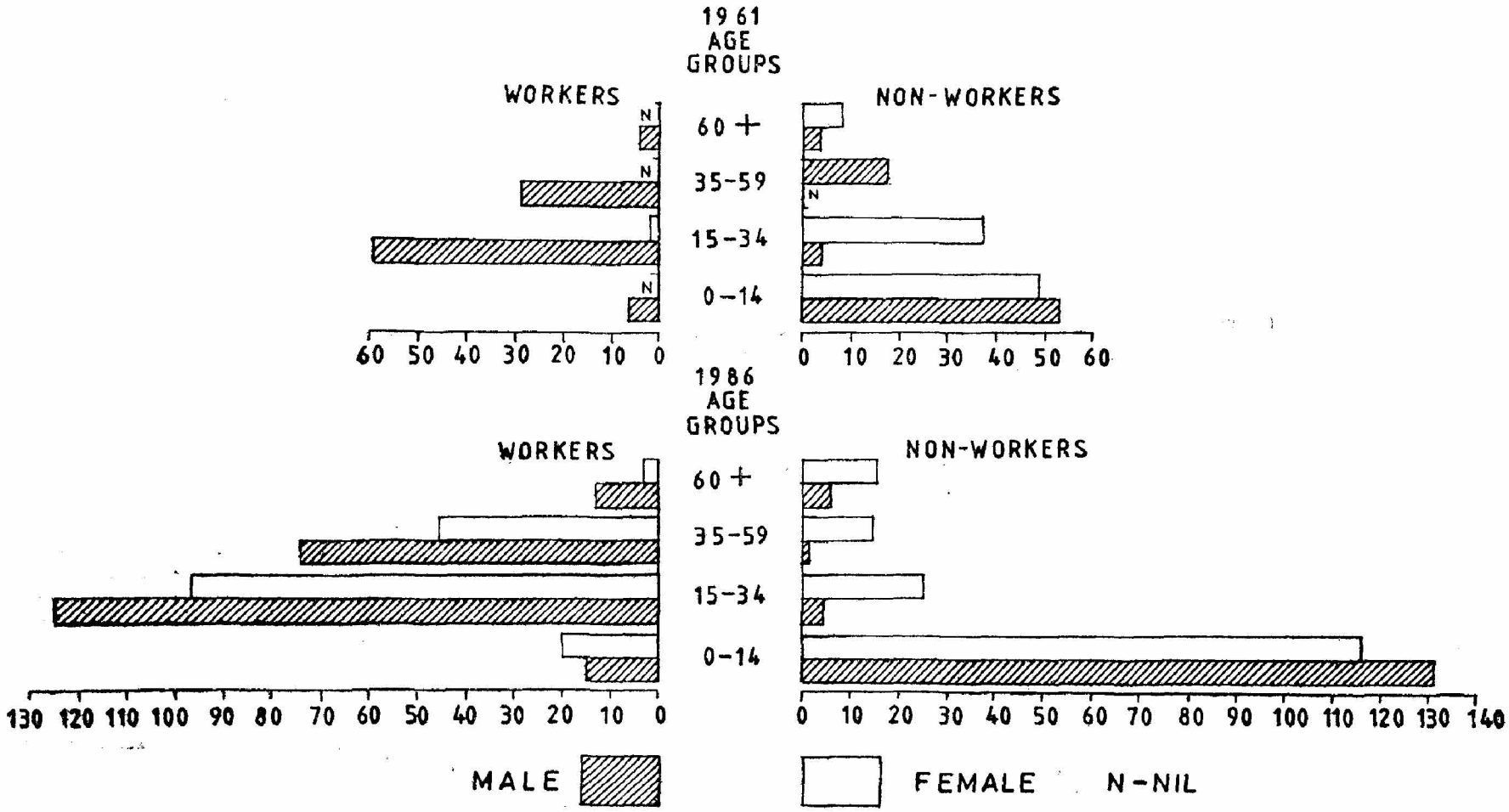
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
1961-86



PACHHATARDI

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX

1961-86



STATEMENT III. 37

Distribution of workers according to sex and broad age groups—1961 Census and 1986 Survey

Age Groups	Total Population						Workers					
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
	1961	1986	1961	1986	1961	1986	1961	1986	1961	1986	1961	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—14	108 (40·00)	282 (39·95)	59 (37·58)	146 (39·57)	49 (43·36)	136 (40·36)	6 (6·06)	35 (8·93)	6 (6·12)	15 (6·61)	—	20 (12·12)
15—34	99 (36.67)	251 (35.55)	62 (39.49)	129 (34·96)	37 (32·74)	122 (36.20)	59 (59.60)	222 (56.63)	59 (60.21)	125 (55·06)	—	97 (58.79)
35—59	48 (17·78)	135 (19·12)	29 (18·47)	75 (28·32)	19 (16·82)	60 (17·80)	30 (30·30)	119 (30·36)	29 (29·59)	74 (32·60)	1 (100·00)	45 (27·27)
60+	15 (5·55)	38 (5·38)	7 (4.46)	19 (5·15)	8 (7·08)	19 (5·64)	4 (4·04)	16 (4·08)	4 (4·08)	13 (5·73)	—	3 (1·82)
Total	**270 (100·00)**	**706 (100·00)**	**157 (100·00)**	**369 (100·00)**	**113 (100·00)**	**337 (100·00)**	**99 (100·00)**	**392 (100·00)**	**98 (100·00)**	**227 (100·00)**	**1 (100·00)**	**165 (100·00)**

The village has a population of 706 persons according to present survey of which 392 persons are workers and actively engaged in different types of economic activities. Out of 392 workers, 227 are males and 165 are females, forming 61.51 per cent of male population and 48.96 per cent of female population in 1986. The respective figures of males and females for 1961 Census, were 62.42 and 0.88. Distribution of workers according to age-groups indicates that 35 or 8.93 per cent are in the age-group of 0-14, 341 or 86.99 per cent are in the age-group of 15-59 and 16 or 4.08 per cent are in the age-group of 60 and above in 1986. As against this, in 1960, 89.90 per cent of the total workers were in the age-group of 15-59 and only 4.04 per cent in the age-group of 60+ and 6.06 per cent in the age-group of 0-14. The above figures indicate that the proportion of workers under 0-14 years has gone up from 6.06 per cent in 1961 Census to 8.93 per cent in 1986 survey. Whereas the proportion of workers in age-group 15-59 years has gone down from 89.90 per cent in 1961 Census to 86.99 per cent in 1986 survey.

The following statement gives the strength of workers under each industrial category according to 1961 Census and 1986 survey :

STATEMENT III. 38

Industrial classification of workers during 1961 Census and 1986 Survey in Pachhatardi

Category of workers	1961 Census				1986 Survey			
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total workers	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to toal workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary Sector								
I. Cultivators	54	..	54	54·55	90	34	124	31·63
II. Agricultural Labourers	16	..	16	16·16	21	12	33	8·42
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities	26	..	26	26·26	52	46	98	25·00
Secondary Sector								
IV. Mining and Quarrying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry	1	..	1	1·01	5	..	5	1·28
VI. Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary sector								
VII. Trade & Commerce	1	1	2	2·02	1	1	2	0.51
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	1·53
IX. Other Services (Including construction, labour work)	..	..	..	..	54	70	124	31·63
Total	98	1	99	100·00	227	165	392	100·00

It can be seen from the above industrial classification that 392 are workers in Pachhatardi village as per 1986 survey. Out of total workers 65.05 per cent workers are engaged in Primary Sector as against 96.97 per cent in 1961 Census. It is followed by 31.63 per cent in other miscellaneous services, i.e. labour in relief work. The rest of 3.32 per cent workers are engaged in remaining categories of transport, communications, household industry and trade and commerce activity. Thus, the workers in Primary Sector has considerably decreased whereas the workers in secondary and tertiary sectors have increased at the time of current survey as compared to 1961 Census. Though the economy of the village mainly depends on the cultivation, agricultural labourer during both periods the decrease in percentage of workers under primary sector is observed. The percentage of cultivators has drastically reduced in 1986 (31.63%) as compared to 1961 (54.55 per cent). This is mainly due to temporary mobilisation of economic activity of the villagers as the workers engaged in construction labour in relief work, etc., due to draught are increased during 1986 survey period.

The following statement classifies the workers into three main sectors of main occupation :

STATEMENT III.39

Distribution of gainfully employed persons by types of occupation

Occupation	No. of Households		Total No. of gainfully employed persons		Average No. of gainfully employed persons per household	
	1961	1986	1961	1986	1961	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary	33	89	96	255	2·91	2·86
Secondary	1	2	1	5	1·00	2·50
Tertiary	2	25	2	132	1·00	5·28
Total	**36**	**116**	**99**	**392**	**2·75**	**3·37**

The Primary Sector has the highest number of gainfully employed persons in both the period as 96, out of 99 persons in 1961 and 255, out of 392 persons in 1986 survey are employed in this sector. The Secondary Sector claims only one person which was engaged in carpentry work in 1961, as against out of 5 persons 4 persons in carpentry work and one in flour-mill in 1986. One household containing two persons in 1961 and 25 households containing 132 persons in 1986 engaged in tertiary sector. It is found that 2.91 persons in 1961 and 2.86 persons in 1986 per household are gainfully employed in primary occupation. The respective proportions for the secondary and tertiary sectors being 1 in both sectors in 1961 and 2.50 and 5.28 persons in 1986 survey. Thus, in 1961 agriculture accounted for higher proportion of workers but in 1986 such proportion is higher in tertiary sector. This shows that during current survey, due to famine, majority of persons have to do other labour work to meet the need for livelihood. It was also observed during the survey that due to acute shortage of water most of the crops are not grown in their fields.

Non-workers :

The statement given below distributes the non-workers by caste, age-group and sex for survey period :

STATEMENT III.40

Non-workers by castes, Age group and sex—1986

Caste	Non-workers												Caste-wise percentage of non-workers to total Caste-wise Population
	0—14			15—59			60			TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rabari	109	92	201	3	28	31	5	14	19	117	134	251	43·88
Sagar	8	8	16	1	4	5	1	1	2	10	13	23	41·82
Mer	13	13	26	1	6	7	..	1	1	14	20	34	57·63
Bavaji	1	3	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	5	33·33
Suthar	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	20·00
Total	**131**	**116**	**247**	**5**	**40**	**45**	**6**	**16**	**22**	**142**	**172**	**314**	**44·48**

Out of total village population of 706,314 or 44.48 per cent are non-workers. From 314 non-workers, 45.22 per cent are males and remaining 54.78 per cent are females. Among total male non-working population, 92.25 per cent is in the age-group of 0-14, 3.52 per cent in the age-group of 15-59 and rest 4.23 per cent are in the age-group 60 and above. Similarly, in case of females, 67.44 per cent non-wokers are in the age-group 0-14, 23.26 per cent are in the age-group of 15-59 and remaining 9.30 per cent in the age-group 60 and above. It is observed that more than three-fourth of the non-workers in the age-group 15-59 and 60 and above are females who are mostly engaged in household work. While in the age-group 0-14 the proportion of males and females is almost equal and these are mainly dependents or full-time students. Castewise proportion of non-workers reveals that highest proportion of non-workers with 57.63 per cent is in Mer caste, which is followed by 43.88 per cent in Rabari caste and 41.82 per cent in Sagar caste. The proportion of non-workers is lowest in Bavaji and Suthar caste being 33.33 per cent and 20.00 per cent respectively.

The distribution of non-workers by their activities are classified as per 1986 survey given below :

STATEMENT III.41

Activities of Non-workers 1961 and 1986 Survey

Activities	Persons 1961	Percentage to total 1961	Persons 1986	Percentage to total 1986
1	2	3	4	5
Full time students . .	27	15·78	58	18·47
Household duties . .	71	41·53	52	16·56
Dependents and Infants .			201	64·01
Retired, rentiers and persons of independent means .	73	42.69	3	0·96
Beggars, Vagrant, etc. .	..	..	..	..
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	..	..	..	..
Persons seeking employment for the first time .	..	..	..	..
Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment .	..	..	..	..
Total . .	171	100.00	314	100.00

The non-workers, in the village are distributed in four types of activities. Out of total 314 non-workers, 201 or 64.01 per cent are dependents, infants and children not attending school. The such percentage during 1961 Census was only 42.67 per cent which is the highest proportion of non-workers in the village during both the periods. It follows by full-time students or children attending school accounting for 18.47 per cent as against 15.78 per cent at the time of 1961 Census. The rests (only 0.96 per cent) are retired persons. In 1961, 41.53 per cent of the total non-working population were engaged in household work which has drastically reduced to only 16.56 per cent during the current survey of 1986 which shows that women have started contributing in economic activities of the family. The number of 58 full-time students leads us to believe that people of Pachhtardi now become a little more conscious about the need and importance of education for their children. No unemployed persons is listed for seeking the job first time or no under-employed person was found in search of the new or additional job as per survey data. Which seem to be either misreporting on the part of village people or our investigators were not able to collect such information by asking probing questions.

Employment Status of Workers :

The information about employment status of workers in Pachhatardi village during 1986 is given in the following statement :

STATEMENT III.42

Employment status of workers –1986

Employment Status	Workers			Percentage to total
	Males	Females	Persons	
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivators . . .	90	34	124	31·63
Agricultural Labourers .	21	12	33	8·42
Forest Labourers . .	1	1	2	0·51
Misc. Labourers (including construction work) (Relief Labour)	54	70	124	31·63
Employer	..	..	..	..
Employee	..	..	..	..
Single workers . . .	24	12	36	9·18
Family workers				
(i) Farm Workers .	30	34	64	16·33
(ii) Transportation work by Camel . . .	3	2	5	1·28
(iii) Carpentary work (Cum-blacksmithy) .	4	..	4	1·02
Total . . .	**227**	**165**	**392**	**100.00**

It can be seen from the above that cultivators accounted for 31.63 per cent of the total workers. Agricultural labour, forest labour and miscellaneous labour including labour in relief work together accounted for 40-56 per cent of the total workers. There are 36 single workers engaged in livestock rearing. The workers in flour-mill, transportation work and retail trade, etc., are accounted for 9.18 per cent of the total workers. Family workers are classified as farm workers, working in own transportation and carpentry unit totally numbered 73 or 18.63 per cent of the total workers.

Employment Depth :

The concept of employment depth is based on the number of workers in the household. If there are more workers in the household the employment depth is more and in case of few workers in the household it is less.

The following statement shows the distribution of households classified by employment depth :

STATEMENT III.43

Distribution of households by employment depth—1986

No. of workers in the household	No. of households by population size and number of adults having number of workers in Column 1					
	All house-holds	Size (adult)	1—3	4—6	7—10	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	16	28	9(15)	4(8)	3(5)	..
2	43	99	12(26)	21(47)	10(26)	..
3	18	69	3(9)	6(22)	9(38)	..
4	17	82	..	6(25)	10(51)	1(6)
5	9	48	..	1(5)	7(38)	1(5)
6	6	46	..	..	5(38)	1(8)
7	4	28	..	..	4(28)	..
8	3	24	..	..	1(8)	2(16)
Total	**116**	**424**	**24(50)**	**38(107)**	**49(232)**	**5(35)**

(Figures in brackets indicates number of Adults)

The above data reveals that out of total 116 surveyed households there is not a single household having no worker in the village, whereas 16 have only one worker. The remaining 100 households have between them 341 workers ranging from two to eight workers per household. There are 4 households with 7 workers and 3 households with 8 workers per household.

Out of 424 adults residing in 116 households 357 are workers which gives an employment depth of 84.20 per cent. Further study of distribution of households by number of workers in each of them reveals that as many as 43 households having 2 workers in each of them have recorded the employment depth of 86.67 per cent. The highest employment depth of 100 per cent is noticed among last 4 and 3 households having all adults are found to be workers. Whereas lowest employment depth of 78.26 per cent was observed among 3 households and 6 households having 54 workers out of 69 adults and 36 workers out of 48 adults respectively.

Further the highest employment depth among the households by different class of population size is observed among 5 households in the population size class of 10 and above being 88.57 per cent. Next comes with 86.92 per cent among 38 households in population size class of 4-6. The maximum number of 49 households grouped under the size class of population size 7-10 had shown the employment depth of 82.33 per cent. In the size class of population 1-3 there are 24 households where the extent of employment depth workers out to 84 per cent.

Unemployment Depth :

The concept of unemployment and under employment depth is based on the number of non-workers including seeking work in the household. The following statement gives the distribution of households classified by unemployment depth :

STATEMENT III.44

Distribution of households by unemployment depth—1986

No. of unemployed including seeking work	No. of households by population size and number of adults having number of non-workers in Column 1					
	All house-holds	Size (adults)	1—3	4—6	7—10	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	70	218	17(33)	27(69)	23(95)	3(21)
1	30	111	6(14)	8(26)	16(71)	..
2	12	68	1(3)	3(12)	6(39)	2(14)
3	3	20	..	..	3(20)	..
4	1	7	..	..	1(7)	..
Total	**116**	**424**	**24(50)**	**38(107)**	**49(232)**	**5(35)**

(Figures in brackets indicates number of adults)

The above data reveals that only 67 out of total 424 adults among 116 households were recorded as non-workers or unemployed including seeking work. This shows 15.80 per cent unemployment depth in the village. In fact there are 70 or 60.34 per cent households where the depth of unemployment is nil or wherein no adult has been reported unemployed (including seeking work) or in other words all the adult members of these households are recorded as workers. Whereas the unemployment depth is 27.03 per cent in respect of 30 households, 35.29 per cent in respect of 12 households and 45 per cent in respect of 3 households. The unemployment depth is as high as 57.14 per cent in respect of last one household.

Further the study of unemployment depth among the households grouped under the different size class of population reveals a low percentage of unemployment depth with 11.43 per cent among the households in the size class of population 10 and above, it is 17.67 per cent in the size class of population 7-10 and 13.1 per cent in size class of population 4-6 members whereas in the smallest size class of population 1-3 members the unemployment depth is found to be recorded 16 per cent.

III.24 Co-operative Society :

The village has no co-operative society of its own. In 1960 the village was served to some extent by the co-operative society of the neighbouring village Pachhatar for its agricultural needs. At present it is covered by "Shri Master group Shiv Gopalak Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Ltd.". It was registered with No. 20409 on the 12th September, 1983. The society has a membership of 127 persons, out of which 45 members are from Pachhatardi village. The managing committee consists of 7 members of which 5 are from Pachhatardi. The main objective of establishment of this society was to develop the dairy industry but due to scarcity of rains continuously for the last four years the society could not make any progress for want of milk and hence it is in a stagnant position at present. However, they hope to develop in future.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

IV.1 House Type and Tenure Status :

The village Pachhatardi is predominantly inhabited by the herdsmen called Rabaris. The houses in the village are scattered and hardly reflect any architectural skill. They are built and expanded according to the necessity and financial condition of the family. Sand-stone is the easily available material for constructing the houses and this has been commonly used as the construction material. All the houses in the village are owned and none is rented. As far as the houses of the village are concerned the period of two decade has been of no-remarkable-progress. In the last survey data (1960) no house of the village was having more than one storey, there was no drainage system, mostly there was only one room etc. The position continues to be the same.

Household Amenities

In the last survey an attempt has been made to collect additional information about the houses, their condition and the available amenities. About twenty five years ago very few houses were having separate kitchens. At present only 13 families out of 116 were found having a separate kitchen. The further classification of these availability of kitchen in 116 households is quite interesting since 6 out of 13 belonged to Mer caste, 4 to Rabari and Sagar, Bavaji and Suthar owned one each. In the rest of the houses a small portion of the living room mostly in the **Verandah** is being used as kitchen. There is no door on the either side. In the earlier survey (1960) it was found that the clothes were generally washed at the village wells at long intervals. During present survey (1986) separate bathroom is not found even in a single house. However, in case of 110 families it was found that they were using water of **pucca** well for drinking as well as washing purpose. Others used the step-well water for such purposes.

The following statement indicates the classification of 116 households according to 'availability of household amenities' which were found in the last survey :—

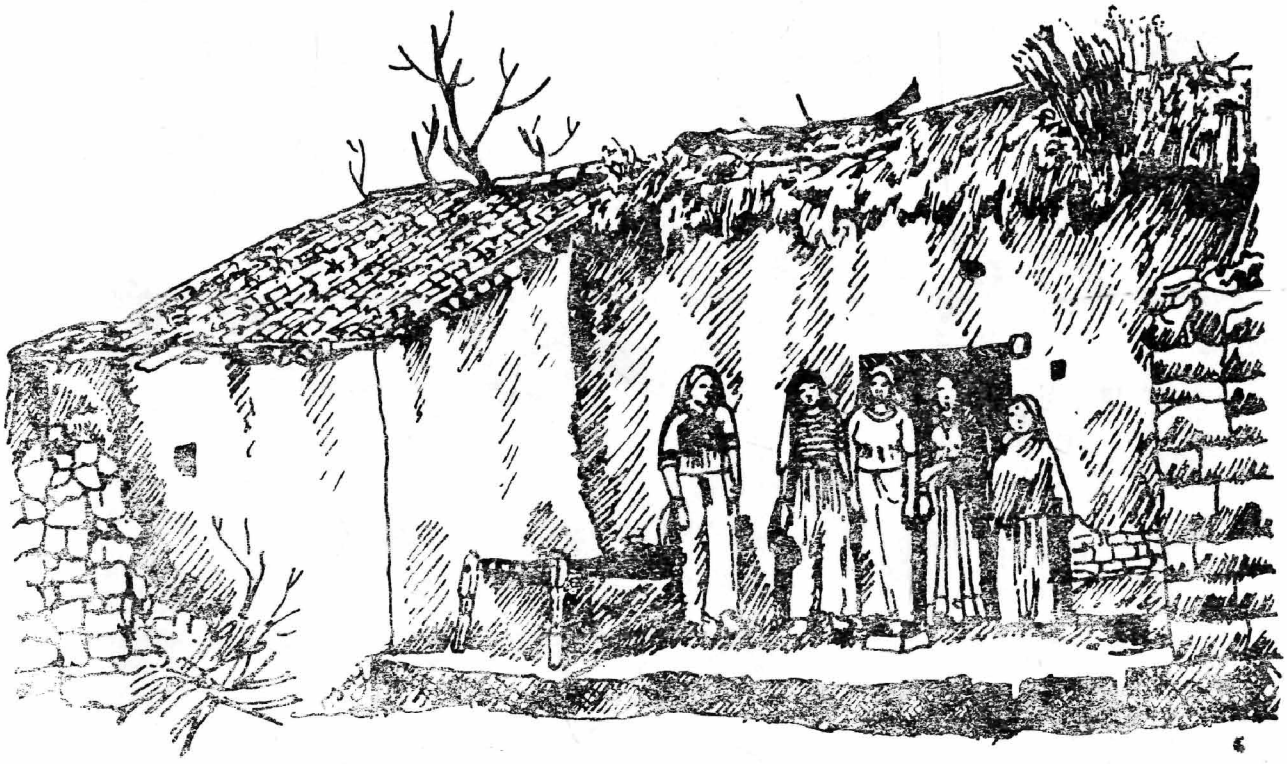
STATEMENT IV.1

Availability of household Amenities—1986

Amenities having separately or not	No. of households-Amenities and Availability						
	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Drinking water		Washing water	
				Source	No. of households	Source	No. of households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Having	13	..	..	Well	110	Well	110
Separately				Step Well	1	Step Well	1
				Hand Pump	5	Hand Pump	5
Not having	103	116	116	..	..	..	..
Total	**116**	**116**	**116**	..	**116**	..	**116**

A common feature of the rural areas of the country is that for 'Natural-Call' the people use the fields. Houses do not contain separate 'Lavatory'. The **Gutter** (drainage) appears to be unnecessary. The use of water is very limited in the houses and is mostly for cooking purpose. Each kitchen has one ventilation for the out let of smoke. Windows were found in 89 households. A small number of houses have made space for window but the frame is yet to be fixed.

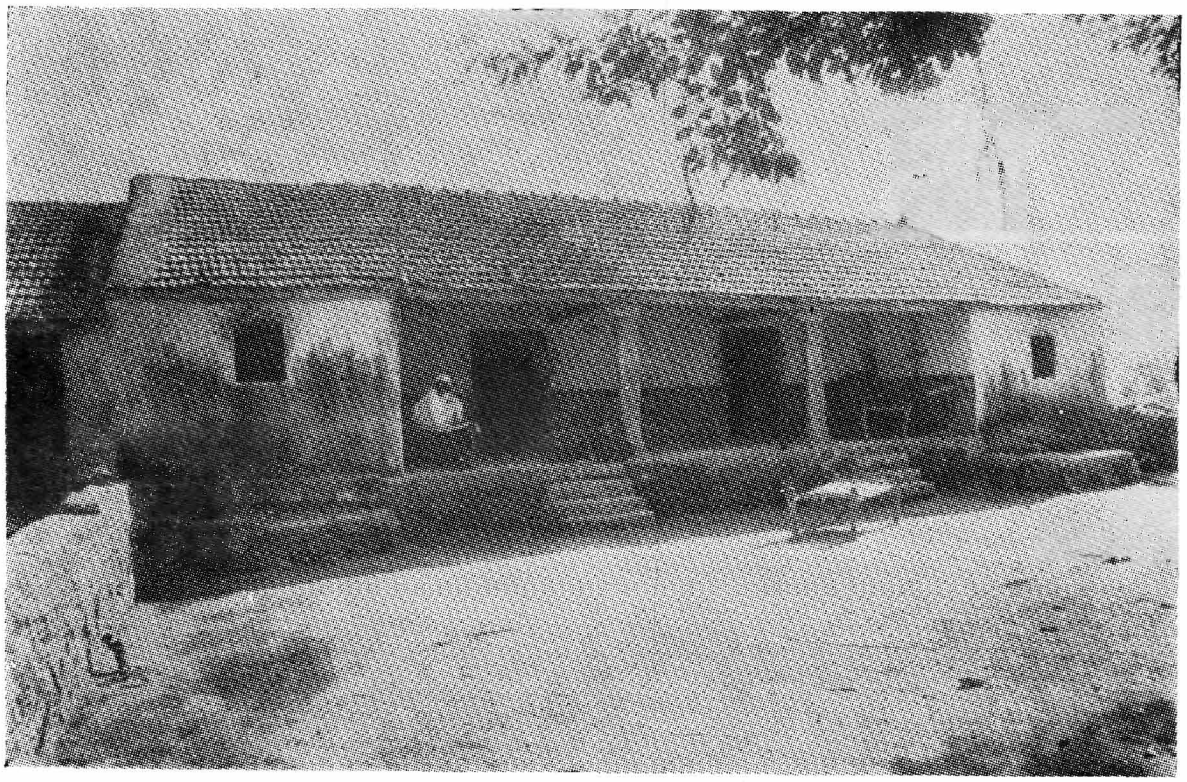
Statement given below presents the information about compound facility of dwelling houses by caste :



Old House



Medium house



Good house

STATEMENT IV. 2

Compound facility of dwelling houses by caste

Religion & castes	Total No. of houses	Separate houses with compound	Separate houses without compound
1	2	3	4
Hindu :			
Rabari	94	28	66
Sagar	9	9	..
Mer	8	1	7
Bavaji	4	4	..
Suthar	1	1	..
Total	116	43	73

It is observed that out of 116 houses 43 were having separate facility of compound with or without being enclosed by a fence. Animals are provided separate compound during day time. In the night the cattle are taken to some other place. Castewise analysis indicates that out of 94 households of Rabaris 28 households were having separate houses with compound while all houses of Sagar, Bavaji and Suthar are facilitated by compound. In Mer caste only one, out of 8 was having compound facility.

The information regarding period of construction, cost of construction and present value of village houses is given below :

STATEMENT IV. 3

No. of Households according to time, cost of construction and present value

Period of construction or reconstruction	No. of household-holds	Cost of construction (in Rs.)	Average cost of construction (in Rs.)	Present value of house (in Rs.)	Average present value of houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
4 years and less	16	91,900	5,744	121,300	7,581
5—9	29	57,250	1,974	87,300	3,010
10—19	37	176,150	4,761	283,200	7,654
20—39	25	79,400	3,176	173,500	6,940
40+	9	2,265	252	22,700	2,522
Total	**116**	**406,965**	**3,508**	**688,000**	**5,931**

It is observed that out of 116 households more than one third of the houses are constructed or reconstructed during last 10 years while 37 are constructed between the period of 10-19 years and 9 constructed before 40 years. The cost of construction had gone up by 60 per cent by the time the last survey was undertaken. The cost of three houses was estimated to be Rs. 50,000, each, one of these houses belonged to Rabari household and two to Mer caste persons. The average value of the houses which were constructed 20 years ago has now gone up by more than two times, while the houses which were constructed 40 years ago numbered 9 and their average cost appears to have increased about ten times the original cost.

The village has the following three kinds of houses :—

(a) Built of stone and cement and covered with 'Mangalori tiles';

(b) Built of stone and mud and covered with 'deshi tiles' ; and

(c) Built of stone and mud with thatched roof.

At the time of first survey (1960) 23 households were having houses built of stone and mud while the use of bricks and stones was made in constructing 12 houses. Stone continues to be the main construction material. The statement given below presents the information regarding 'material used in construction' of the houses in the village.

STATEMENT IV. 4

Material used in construction of houses 1986

Material	No. of house-holds	Percentatage to total house-holds
1	2	3
Wall Material :		
(a) Stone	75	64·66
(b) Mud and stone	30	25·86
(c) Mud	4	3·45
(d) Mud and cowdung	2	1·72
(e) Stone and cement	3	2·59
(f) Grass (Reeds)	2	1·72
Total	**116**	**100.00**

1	2	3
Roof Material :		
(a) Mangalori tiles	62	53·45
(b) Country tiles	24	20·69
(c) Grass tiles	4	3·45
(d) Thatch	17	14·65
(e) Stone-cement	4	3·45
(f) Bamboo-chips	4	3·45
(g) Iron-sheet	1	0·86
Total	116	100·00
Floor Material :		
(a) Cowdung & Mud	71	61·21
(b) Mud	36	31·03
(c) Cement	4	3·45
(d) Stone	5	4·31
Total	116	100·00

Building Materials

Materials used for walls

Easy availability of stone has made a good number of **pucca** houses in the village. Out of 116, 75 or 64.66 per cent of the households have used only stone as wall material while 30 or 25.86 per cent have used mud with stone as building material. 3 houses are built with combination of stone and cement. Thus, 93.11 per cent of the village houses are **pucca** which have been built with stone. The remaining houses have used mud, cowdung and grass as wall materials.

Roof Materials

As regards the roof materials, 53.45 per cent houses have used Mangalori tiles, 20.69 per cent have country tiles, and 17 houses are found covered by thatch. In the remaining houses 4 each have used grass and **deshi** tiles, stone and cement and bamboo-chips, have also been used as roof materials. Only one house in the village was found covered with iron-sheet.

Floor Materials

Floors are plastered at regular intervals with mud and dung mixture by 71 households, 36 with mud, 4 houses were having cement floor and 5 stone floor. Almost similar condition is noticed in the case of ceiling and ventilation. Majority of the households have used indigenous materials like wood, bamboo-chips and grass in ceiling. The door of main entrance of the 84 dwellings are made of wood 21 have iron-sheets and one has wood and iron sheets.

Number of Rooms

The total number of rooms in all the houses were recorded 147 accommodating 706 souls having an average of 4.8 persons per room. The distribution of households according to the number of rooms they use is given below :

STATEMENT IV. 5

Households according to number of rooms used—1986

No. of Rooms	No. of House-holds	Percen-tage to total house-holds	No. of persons	Percentage to total perssons
1	2	3	4	5
One Room	94	81·03	545	77·19
Two Rooms	16	13·79	110	15·58
Three Rooms	3	2·59	28	3·97
Four Rooms	3	2·59	23	3·26
Total	116	100·00	706	100·00

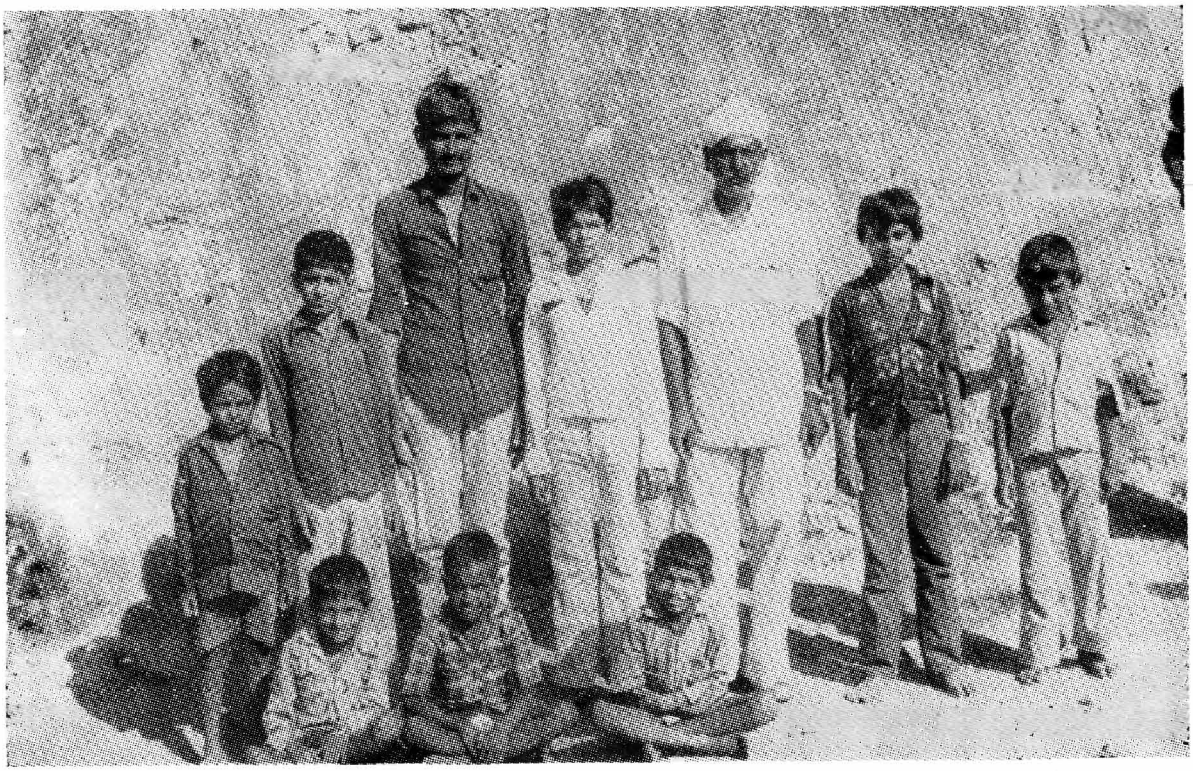
According to the above statement 81.03 per cent of the households were living in single room tenaments. The same figure in 1960 survey was 80%. Two room accommodation accounted for 13.8 per cent of the households having 15.6% of the population this number was only 6 during last survey. Only 2.59 per cent of the households were living in 3 to 4 rooms. The position in 1960 survey was almost the same being 16.67 per cent for two rooms and only one in more than 2 rooms. Thus, in both the surveys more than 94 per cent of the households were found using either one or two rooms. The use of the room is multi-purpose as during the day time the room may be used for dining, or storage and bed room in the night. The position is that the majority of the villagers have to sleep in common room without any privacy. Only 6 well-to-do families were having more than 2 rooms.

The following statement shows the information regarding number of households according to per capita floor space at the time of current survey :

STATEMENT IV. 6

No. of Households according to per capita floor space—1986

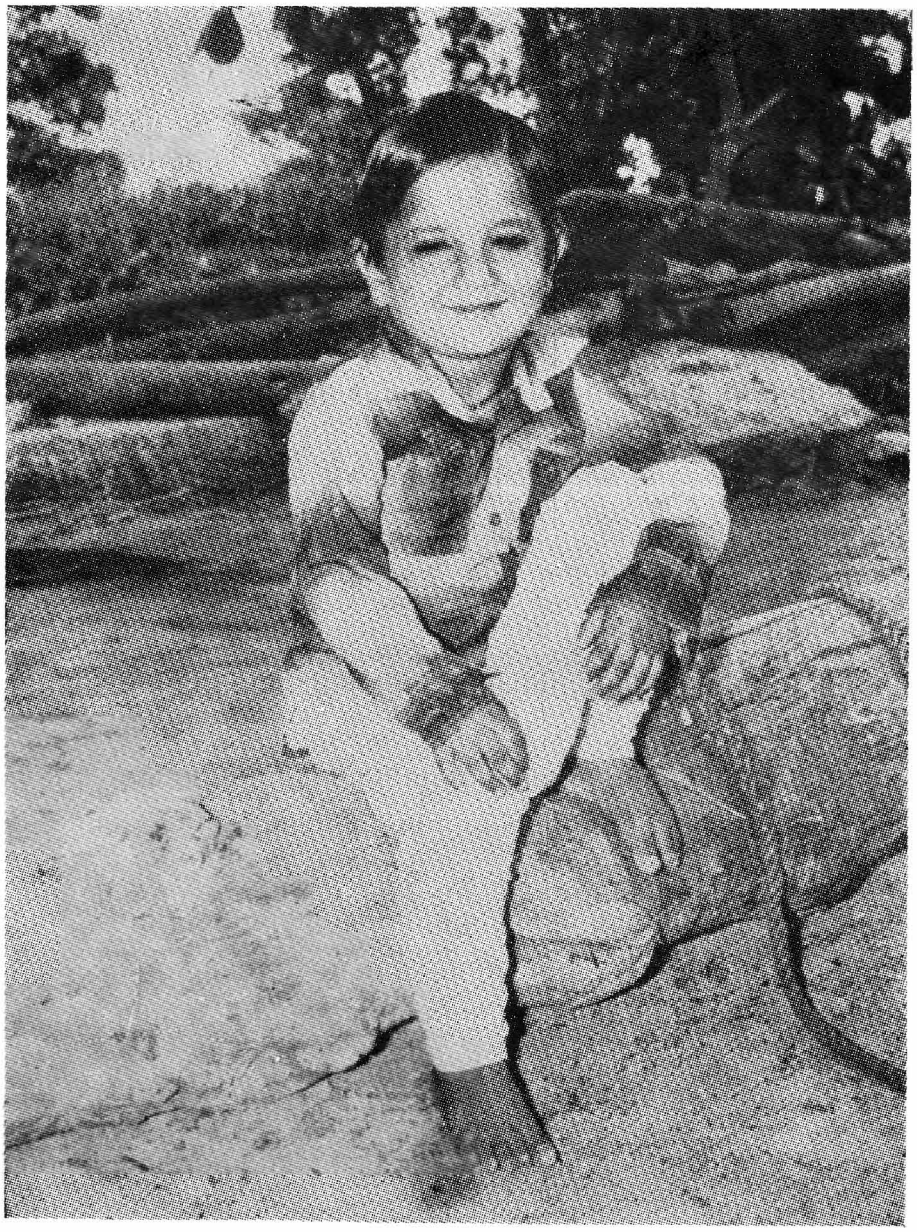
Floor Space	No. of House-holds according to per capita floor space —1986	Percentage to total house-holds
1	2	3
1 or less than one Sq. Mtr.	4	3·45
2—3 Sq. Mtrs.	65	56·04
4—5 Sq. Mtrs.	30	25·86
6—9 Sq. Mtrs.	10	8·62
10—15 Sq. Mtrs.	6	5·17
16+Sq. Mtrs.	1	0·86
Total	116	100·00



Group of Males in their changed dresses



Group of Females



Rabari boy

Out of 116 households, 69 or 59.49 per cent of households were having floor space upto 3 Sq. mtrs. It comes to 34.48 per cent having per capita space between 4 to 9 Sq. metres. Only 7 households were having more than 10 Sq. metres per capita floor space.

Dress

The common dress of a male is **Kediya, angudi** or shirt worn as a waist cloth, **Chorni** as a nether garment and a **melkayun** as a head dress. The Rabaria dress themselves mainly with home spun cloth usually made bf coarser counts. **Melkhayun** is a triangular piece of cloth worn underneath the turban and which as its name indicates, is meant to absorb **mel** or dirt so as not to spoil the turban. It is usually worn alone while at home. Young boys put on half pants and **Khamis.** Some also put on **Pyjama** or Trousers and bush-shirts or **Khamis.** In a period of twenty five years a change in the dress of children is noticed. Earlier they used turban also along with other dress but now they are seen dressed in pants, shirts, **bandi** etc. The use of traditional dress has considerably reduced.

The principal items of female attire are **Pernu** as another garment, **Kapadu** as a waist cloth and a **Odhani,** as an upper garment. Small girls are attired in frocks and nickers and some **Ghaghari** and **Kabjo. Odhani** is generally two metres in length and traped over the head. The garment used by unmarried girl is known as **Movan** of black colour and generally has a scarlet of rose colour border. While married women wear a **Pernu** and **Odhani** of their favourite red colour mostly having elaborately designed ends. On ceremonial and festival occasions or marriage celebrations males and females put on silken dress or new clothes of the same type. As footwear, villagers mostly put on shoes made by a local cobbler. The design is almost common but at a present traditional shoes have been replaced by **chappals** both by males as well as by females.

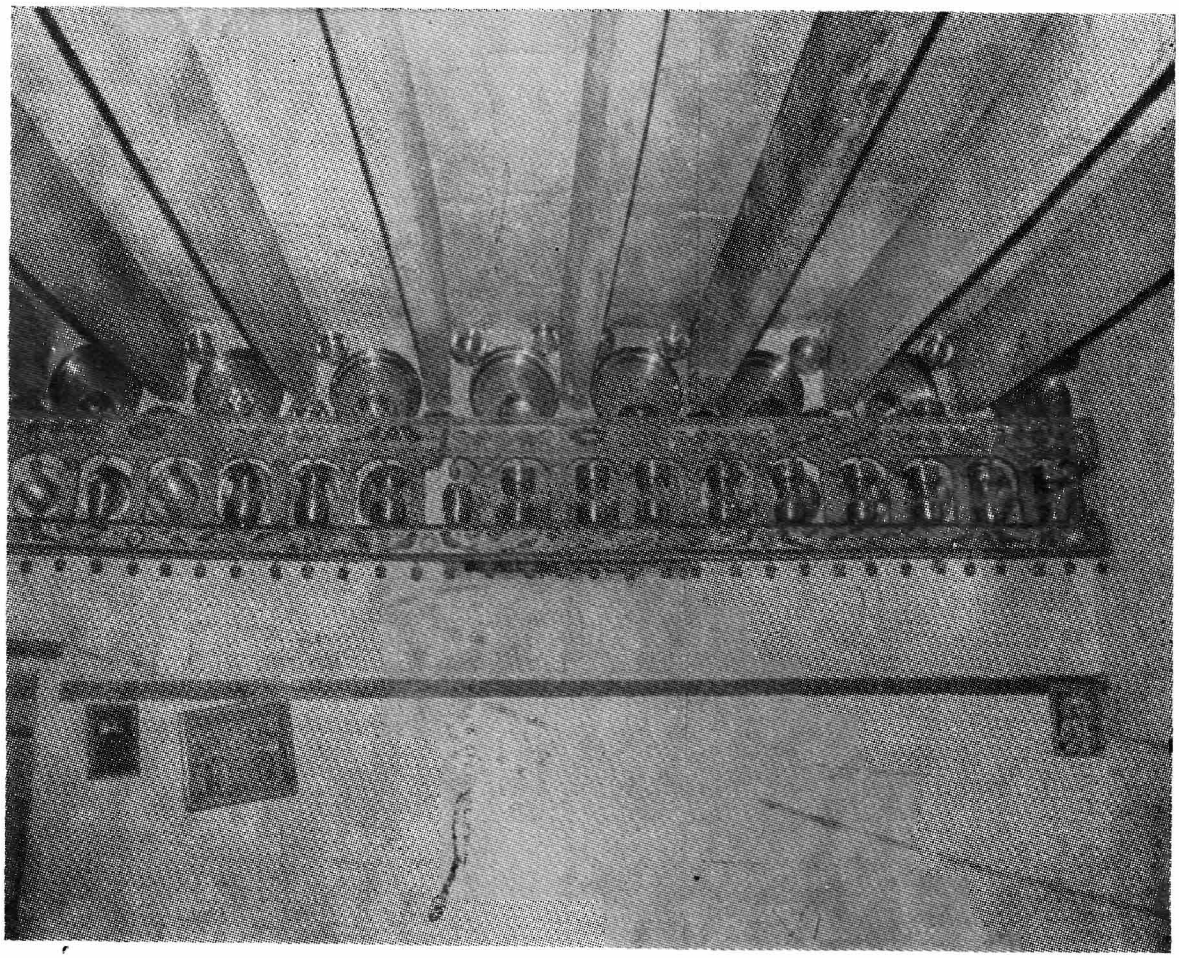
Ornaments

Ornaments made of gold, silver and metal are used to adorn the bodies. The well-to-do households use ornaments made of gold and silver while the poor households have ornaments of silver and base metals. In the village, out of the total 116 households, 102 households possess one or the other type of ornaments which are shown below:

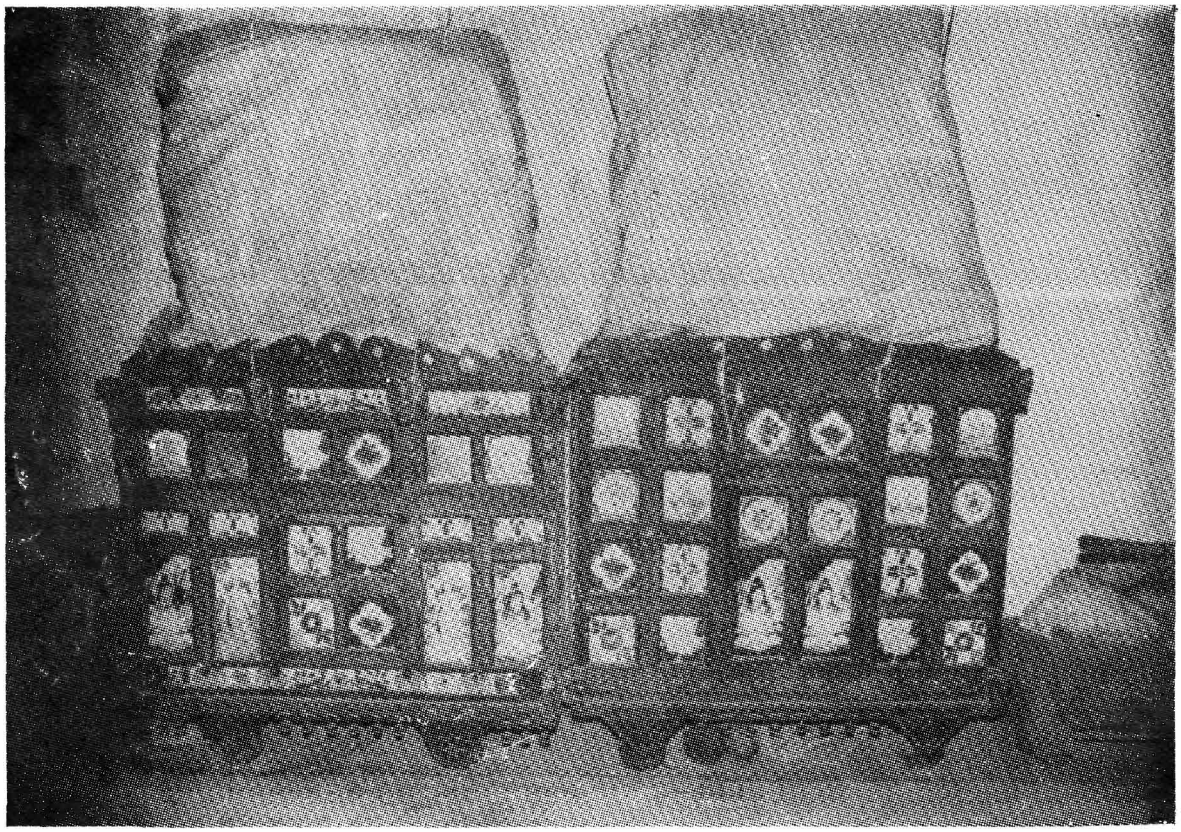
STATEMENT IV. 7

Details of Ornaments—1986

Used by	Name of Ornament	Where worn	(Metal) Material used
1	2	3	4
Female . . .	Loriya, Sisoriya, Vedla	Ear	Silver, Golden
	Patila	Ear	Silver, Brass
	Butti, Boriya, Saralia, Thoriya	Ear	Silver
	Nath, Chuni or Vali	Nose	Silver, Golden
	Chunk	Nose	Silver
	Hansadi, Doro, Chain	Neck	Silver, Golden
	Kanthi or Har	Neck	Silver
	Balaiya	Hand	Ivory
	Chudi, Chud, Kadli	Wrist	Silver, Plastic, Glass, Metal
	Ring	Finger	Silver, Golden
	Kada, Kadli	Legs	Silver
	Zanzar, Jivanhar, Karadia	Legs	Silver
Male	Ring	Finger	Silver, Golden, Brass
	Sisoriya, Chapva, Bhungari, Thoriya	Ear	Golden
	Sarelia	Ear	Silver
	Tulsi's Kanthi	Neck	Silver & Tulsi's seeds
Child	Chudi	Wrist	Plastic, Metal
	Vali	Nose	Silver
	Kadi	Ear	Silver, Metal
	Kadla	Legs	Silver



Utensils arranged on Shelf



Traditional Patara

No significant change is noticed in ornaments used by villagers during the period from 1960 to 1986. **Kada, Kadla, Kadli, Zanzar, Jivanhar** are worn on feet, **Balaiya, Chudi, Chud,** Bangles etc., are mostly made of ivory for the wrist, **Hansadi, Doro Chain, Kanthi, Har** are worn around the neck, **Loriya, Saralia, Patila, Sisoriya, Vedala, Boriya,** etc., are used to decorate the ears and **Nath, Chuni, Vali, Chunk,** etc. adorn the nose, ordinary ornaments like **Balaiya, Loriya, Nath, Sankla** are put on daily by females. Costly ornaments are put on during marriage ceremonies and festive occasions. At the time of relatives' death, women do not wear the ornaments for two months. They wear plastic bangles only. Ornaments for males are very few. The common varieties worn by them are rings on the finger, **Bhungari, Thoriya, Chapva** and **Sarelia** in the ear. Infants and children are not adorned with any ornaments. But the lobes of ears and nose are pierced at the teen age and put on **Kadi, Vali** etc. Girls are sometimes bedecked with bangles, **Kadla** etc. or sometimes put on **Kanthi** or strings of beads of different colours around their neck.

Chhundana or tatoo marks are usually noticed on the neck, cheek, chin, arms, hands and feet of the females. It is not unusual to see a women tatooed all along the legs below the knee and all over the arms below the elbow. Some males also have such marks on their arms and shoulders. Tatoo marks are supposed to beautify the body. Usually the tatoo marks are done in young age preferably at the age of 8 to 10 years. Tatoo is popular more in Rabari ladies.

'Household goods' and 'Furniture'

Household goods.

Utensils of Clay, Brass, Alluminium, stainless steel and Bronze metal are generally used by the villagers for cooking and serving the food. Utensils used for cooking and serving the food directly indicate towards the standard of living of a particular family. In a period of about 25 years the economic development of the village has taken place with greeping speed. However, before commenting upon this particular aspects the data given in the following statement regarding the number of households utilising the vessels before 10 years and at present may be viewed :—

STATEMENT IV.8

Material of vessels

Material	No. of households utilising the vessels	
	1976	1986
1	2	3
Clay	111	82
Brass	48	97
Alluminium	55	98
Stainless Steel	4	59
Copper	2	..
Bronze	28	36
Silver German	..	1
Wooden	16	34

Till 1976 vessels made of clay were used by 111 households. It has considerably come down being 82 households in the last survey (1986). At the time of undertaking the current survey brass, alluminium and stainless steel vessels were found in use. It is observed that before 10 years only 4 households used the vessels of stainless steel but now this number was 59. **Khichadi, Kadhi** and **dal** are mostly prepared in clay utensils known as **Patiya, Tavdi.** Clay is also used for preparing loaf. A wooden tray known as **Kathrot** is usually used for preparing dough. **Goli** and **Gagar** of brass and copper are used for fetching water. Milk and curd etc. are kept in clay vessels known as **Donaka** or **Kothlas.** The use of **thali** is nominal as most of the Rabaris are habituated to put the bread on wooden **patlas** while **tasale** made of bronze is used for vegetables, **dal,** curd, butter-milk etc. **Kothis** made of clay and cylindrical in shape are used by the village people as food storages. The capacity of storing vary from 6 to 9 quintals of one **Kothi.** Neem leaves and ashes are mixed with grains as preservatives. A few have also started using gram-mexane as a preservative.

'Furniture' :

Khatla or **'Charpai'** is a universal piece of furniture possessed by all the households. It is cheap and handy. It's uses are multi purpose like relaxing, sitting, as well as for sleeping etc. The statement given below lists the domestic and modern furniture articles possessed by villagers during both the surveys :—

STATEMENT IV. 9

Household Articles—1960 and 1986

Domestic Articles	1960		1986		Luxury or costly Articles	1960		1986	
	No. of house-holds	No. of Articles	No. of house-holds	No. of Articles		No. of house-holds	No. of Articles	No. of house-holds	No. of Articles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wooden cot	..	..	1	1	Wrist watch	..	..	13	18
Newar cot (Tape)	..	..	2	7	Wall clock	1	1	4	5
Chair	..	..	3	8	Alarm clock	..	..	1	1
Table	..	..	..	..	Sewing Machine	..	..	1	1
Bench/stool	1	1	..	..	Transistor	..	..	3	3
Divdo/Chimany	21	21	90	90	Bicycle	..	..	4	4
Hurricane	15	15	9	9	Torchlight	16	16	15	16
Carpet	2	2	..	..	Electric fan	..	..	1	1
Mirror	5	5	..	..	Electric Iron	..	..	1	1
Divan/Pat	32	32	..	..	Radio	..	..	2	2
Rope cot/Khatla, Charpai	36	36	114	414	Tape-recorder	..	..	1	1
Shelf	1	1	..	..	Wooden cupboard	..	..	5	5
					Primus stove	..	..	1	1

The above inventory of articles show that in 1960, all the 36 households had **Khatlas,** 32 had **pats,** five had mirrors and one each had a stool, a shelf, a wall clock, and two had carpets. The hurricane and torch lights were owned respectively by 15 and 16 families which was introduced recently at that time.

As against this, during current survey, all the 114 households possessed 414 **Khatlas,** 90 households have **Chimany or divdo,** 9 households have hurricane, and 3 households have 8 chairs. Two households who were not having **Khatla** having 7 Newar Cot. Wrist watches and Torches were found 18 and 16 in numbers respectively. The wooden cupboards were in use of 5 families, while 4 households were having 5 wall clocks, Sofa-sets, dining-tables or dressing tables are yet to reach the doors of this village. Prior to 1986 the village people had no chairs it was only in the year 1986 that 3 families of the village were found having 8 chairs. Only one 'Primus-stove' was found in the last survey in this village. Radio and tape-recorder were 2 and 1 in numbers and were used by the same number of families, respectively. One sewing machine was also found in one family.

Food and drink :

Like the first survey (1960) this time also (1986) village has been recorded taking vegetarian food. Consequently, not more but a few are listed as principal items of food. Milk and milk products like curd, butter-milk and **ghee** are the most favourite eatables. **Bajri** and **Jowar** are the most common staple food taken by the villagers. All the people in the village usually take three principal meals each day. The morning breakfast (**Shiraman**) is taken in the early morning before starting the work. It consists of butter-milk and loaf of **Bajri** or **Jowar.** The noon day meal or **Bapora** or the Luncheon is taken between 12 to 2 O'clock. The most common items of the luncheno are bread of **Bajri** with **Dal,** onion and pickles. Sometimes vegetables, curry and pulses are also taken. In the evening they invariably take hotch-potch and **Bajri** loaf, milk or curd or butter-milk which is known as **Valu.** The people of Pachhatardi use green vegetables and pulses comparatively in small quantity. Pulses and vegetables are grown by the people in their fields and the quantity and quality of their consumption vary according to size of fields they possess. All the families consume a fair quantity of **Gur** and Sugar.

Till 1960 tea was not widely taken by the villagers. Now it has became a common item used by all the households. The morning tea is taken immediately after breakfast. All the people have the habit of taking tea, twice a day. They are not habituated to take wine or liquor which is also prohibited by law in the State of Gujarat. Eating and smoking of tobacco has been found to be a common item of appreciable expenditure. The usual form of smoking is tobacco in **Chalam** i.e. Clay pipe. Smoking in groups is also prevalent in the village, i.e. persons who has never smoked pipe is also seen smoking in the company of friends where each are enjoy the test of a few puffs and passes to the next one. **Bidi** and cigarettes are freely smoked by the persons of younger age-group.

Fuel :

Cakes made of cow-dung and the 'Firewoods' generally collected/cut from the forest by the females continue to be the main fuel in the kitchens of Pachhatardi village. A lengthy period of 25 years has also brought no change in this regard. Kerosene has not reached the kitchens of Rabaris and Sagar. Only 2 households of Mer and 1 of Bavaji were using kerosene as fuel for cooking.

Light

Even a few years ago the houses of the village were not having electricity. At present 36 households have electricity. In March '84 the village was supplied the electricity. Only one family was found using crude oil for lightening purpose. However, there is no change in the use of Kerosene as a fuel for light since 80 households were recorded under this category before 10 years and again in 1986 it's number was recorded 79 households.

The following statement presents the information on utilisation of fuel and light in the village :—

STATEMENT IV. 10

Fuel and light

Caste	Total No. of households	FUEL				LIGHT					
		Before 10 years		At present 1986		Before 10 years			At present 1986		
		Dungcakes and Firewoods	Kerosene	Dungcakes and Firewoods	Kerosene	Kerosene	Oil	Electricity	Kerosene	Crude oil	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rabari .	94	94	..	94	..	58	36	..	74	1	19
Sagar .	9	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	1	..	8
Mer .	8	8	..	8	2	8	..	..	2	..	6
Bavaji .	4	4	..	4	1	4	..	..	1	..	3
Suthar .	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total .	**116**	**116**	..	**116**	**3**	**80**	**36**	..	**79**	**1**	**36**

There is almost no change in the use of fuel during last 25 years. As per current survey, before 10 years 116 households used firewood exclusively or combine it with other materials like dungcakes, reeds, etc. At present same position is noticed as all 116 households used firewood and dung-cakes as fuel but moreover 3 households use the Kerosene also. As per most of the rural areas the usual and most common means of cooking is **Chula** or hearth in the village. Firewood, reeds etc. are easily available due to surrounding forest area and cow-dung cakes are also prepared from their livestock so that villagers of Pachhatardi use firewood and dung-cakes as a domestic fuel. The use of the dung-cakes is gradually becoming less. Rabaris still keep hurricane lantern in the varandah and not in the living room where only oil lamp is kept. Here it is interesting to note that Rabaris have unique faith in **Mataji,** mother goddess and before taking electric connection in the village, they obtained permission of the goddess by **Dana-Jovaravva.**

IV.2 Composition of Households :

Distribution of members classified by age-group, sex and relationship to head of household is presented below :

STATEMENT IV. 11

Distribution of members classified by age, sex and relationship to head of household where the head is male/female

Age Group	Number of persons who are related to head of household															
	Self	Wife	Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Father	Mother	Son's son	Son's daughter	Brother's son	Brother's Daughter	Son's Son's wife	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Male								
0—14 .	..	..	117	2	..	..	113	4	..	..	22	11	1	2	..	272
15—24 .	1	8	61	4	10	..	43	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	135
25—44 .	56	56	29	5	12	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
45—59 .	38	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	70
60+ .	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	37
Total .	**111**	**99**	**208**	**11**	**22**	**1**	**162**	**9**	**3**	**14**	**23**	**12**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**679**

STATEMENT IV. 11—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							Female									
0—14 .	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
15—24 .	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
25—44 .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
45—59 .	3	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
60+ .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total .	**5**	..	**12**	..	..	..	**10**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**27**

The above data reveals that the patriarchal system of family is existing in this village. Out of total 116 households as many as 111 households were having male as the head of household. Whereas in the rest of the 5 households the female was found to be the head of the household. Thus the females are normally entrusted with the responsibility of head of the household in such cases where male is dead. It is also observed that the female heads of household belonged mainly to those age-groups 25-44, 45-59 and 60 and above years.

The data further indicates that in case of the households having males as the head of the household, maximum members are found to be related to head of household as sons (208) and daughters (162). While in 22 cases son's wife and only in one case brother's wife were also found staying together with the head of the household. Similarly mother and father in respect of 14 and 3 households were also found staying with the head of the household. In rest of the households the relation of members with the head of the household was recorded as brother, sister, son's son, son's daughter, brother's son or daughter etc. Thus, quite a large number of simple type or Nuclear families comprising of husband, wife and their unmarried children are staying in this village. This means that the joint family system is gradually breaking up under the stress of individualistic pattern of family. The families where heads are females are also of simple type or sub-nuclear families consisting of mother, unmarried sons and daughters.

The composition of families by migration status have been classified according to nature of relationship between the members of the households and its head.

STATEMENT IV. 12

Distribution of Composition of households Categories by Migration Status—1986

Categories	Total No. of households	Non-Migration		Migration	
		No. of House-holds	Population	No. of House-holds	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Self	3	2	2	1	1
2. Self, spouse	7	6	12	1	2
3. Self, spouse, Unmarried sons and daughters	62	54	326	8	43
4. Self, spouse, married sons and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	19	18	155	1	12
5. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	1	1	9	..	..
6. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with/without unmarried sons/daughters	..	..	..	..	..
7. Self (Male), unmarried son/daughter	3	3	19	..	..
8. Self (Female), unmarried son/daughter	5	1	9	4	18
9. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father .	..	..	..	..	..
10. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother .	8	5	32	3	13
11. Self (Male) Unmarried brother/sister	1	1	4	..	..
12. Others (Specify)					
1. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter, unmarried brother/sister and widowed father/mother	7	7	49	..	..
Total .	**116**	**98**	**617**	**18**	**89**

The data presented in the above statement indicates that there are 12 households which are incomplete having no married pair. Out of these 12 households 3 are single member households of which 2 households belong to the same village (non-migrant) and rest one to other place (Migrant). Single member households live without any relatives with them. The other broken households those with self (male or female) with unmarried son/daughter and unmarried brother/sister are 9 in number.

The most common type of households is the one where the head lives with his/her spouse, unmarried sons and daughters which is 62 in number where as there are 7 households where in only self and his/her spouse are living. Thus 69 households fall under the category of 'simple families' or 'nuclear families'. There are 19 lineal joint families in which the heads live with their respective wives, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters. There is only 1 household belongs to collateral joint family in which the head lives with his wife, married brother, brother's wife and unmarried sons and daughters. There are 8 supplemented Nuclear families where self-spouse with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed mother are living in the household. In addition to this there are 7 households classified in category 'others' which is rather difficult to accommodate under any separate category of families as they consist of an admixture of different relationships.

It is observed from the data that the more proportion is of simple or nuclear families which comes to 69 or 59.48 per cent. It is also seen that half of the migrated households constitute just simple type of families where only self and spouse with or without children live.

The composition of households by occupation is presented in the statement given below :—

STATEMENT IV. 13

Distribution of composition of Households Categories by Occupation—1986

Categories	Number of House-holds	Occupation(N.C.O. 2 digit) workers									Non—Workers	
		43 Sales-men, shop Assist-ants & Related workers	61 Cultiva-tors	63 Agricul-trural labourers	65 Farm workers Animal, birds & Insect Rearing	66 Forestry workers	81 Carpen-ters, cabinet & Rela-ted wood-workers	95 Brick-layers & other construc-tion workers	98 Trans-port Equip-ment opera-tors	99 Labour-ers n.e.c.	1 Depen-dants	2 Retired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Self . . .	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. Self, spouse . .	7	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
3. Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters .	62	1	26	4	19	1	1	7	..	3	..	..
4. Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughter . .	19	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
5. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with/without unmarried sons/or and daughter .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Self (Male) Unmarried son/daughter .	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
8. Self (Female) Unmarried son/daughter . .	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
9. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT IV. 13—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/ daughter and widowed mother . . .	8	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
1. Self (Male) unmarried brother/sister . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12. Others (Specify)												
1. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter, unmarried brother/ sister and widowed father/mother .	7	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	**116**	**1**	**45**	**9**	**33**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**2**	**9**	**4**	**1**

The above data reveals that out of total 116 households as many as 45 to 39.13 per cent are engaged in the job of cultivation whereas 33 or 28.45 per cent are found to be engaged as in Farm and in cattle rearing work. In all 9 households each found to be engaged as agricultural labourers and miscellaneous labourers. Whereas the proportion of households engaged as brick layers and other construction workers was 10 or 8.62 per cent. The rest of the households engaged in other occupation are small in number. The heads of the 5 households were found non-workers.

It is also observed from the above data that out of total 69 simple or nuclear households, 27 heads are engaged in the job of cultivation, 20 as farm workers and in cattle rearing, 6 as agricultural labourers, 7 as brick layers and other construction workers and rest 6 as miscellaneous labourers. While 'lineal joint' families stand next to nuclear as they are 19 in number. Among these as many as 8 heads of households are engaged in cultivation whereas 7 are engaged as farm workers and cattle rearing workers whereas 4 are non-workers.

Supplemented nuclear households are 8 in number of which the head of 2 households each engaged in cultivation, farms and cattle rearing work and brick layering and other construction work. Out of 3 single member households 1 each engaged in cultivation, Farm and miscellaneous labour work. In short the data indicates that the proportion of nuclear families is higher leaving less proportion of joint families and showing the process of breaking up of joint family system in the village.

Size of Households :

The Statement given below shows the size of households :—

STATEMENT IV. 14

Size of Households—1960 and 1986

Size of Households	No. of Households				Population			
	1960		1986		1960		1986	
	No. of House holds	Percentage to total	No. of House holds	Percentage to total	Population	Percentage to total	Population	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Single member	..	..	3	2·59	..	..	3	0·43
Small size 3 members or less. . . .	5	13·89	21	18·10	11	4·47	55	7·79
Medium size 4 to 6 members . . .	12	33·33	38	32·76	60	24·39	187	26·49
Large size 7 to 9 members	11	30·56	43	37·07	85	34·55	343	48·58
Very large 10 members & above . . .	8	22·22	11	9·48	90	36·59	118	16·71
Total .	**36**	**100·00**	**116**	**100·00**	**246**	**100·00**	**706**	**100·00**

The average size of the household remained the same in both the surveys i.e. 6.8 persons. Small size households were having one to three members numbering 24 or 20.69 per cent of the total households covering only 8.22 per cent of the total population of 1986. The highest number of households were 43 or 37.07 per cent of the total households which was found in the size of 7 to 9 members per household. This section claimed the largest proportion of the total population with 343 persons or 48.58 per cent. It is followed by the households of medium size having 4 to 6 members per household being 38 or 32.76 per cent of the total households and 26.49 per cent of the total population. Very large size of households were having members 10 and more which account for 9.48 per cent of the families and 16.71 per cent of the total population. While comparing with the earlier data of 1960, it is found that proportion of households as well as population has increased in the small, and large size families whereas the proportion of both households and population has decreased in respect of very large size of households at the time of current survey. In respect of medium size households having 4 to 6 members a little decrease in proportion of households and increase in proportion of population was however observed.

IV.3 Social Custom

Birth :

The ceremonies and practices connected with the birth of a child may broadly be described under two categories viz. (i) Pre-natal period and (ii) post-natal period.

Pre-natal period :

At the time of first conception **Simant** ceremony, also known as **Kholo bharvo** is generally performed at her husband's house in the fifth or seventh month of the pre-natal stage. The expectant mother put on valuable clothes and ornaments, sits on a **patla** at auspicious time fixed in consultation with the family priest. The parents and the relatives of expectant mother apply **kum kum** with rice to her fore head. Clothes, ornaments and other items are also presented by them to her. The ceremony includes placing of rice, coconut, etc. in the lap of **simantini** (conceived woman) and a thread is tied to her hand. The articles received by her are taken to her father's house. Ladies sing songs. The prospective mother has to undergo certain restrictions, like heavy manual work is not permitted which involves excessive physical labour and strain. After the fifth month, the expectant woman is advised to restrain from taking food with excessive spices or fried foods which may affect her health. Generally the delivery takes place at her father's residence. Gur/Sugar is distributed in the neighbouring houses.

Post-natal period :

This period starts from the very moment a child is born. As far as the type of medical attendance made available at the time of delivery is concerned a local 'Dai' named Valiben of Rabari Caste is performing such duties. She (Dai) is assisted by other elderly women, may be relatives or neighbourers. They also take care of the mother and the child for another few days. **Galthuthi** i.e. **gur** water is then given to the new born child. On the sixth day of the child's birth, known as **Chhatthi,** is celebrated by placing a coconut and rice with a flame of **ghee** on a wooden plank, when a piece of cloth is given by the relatives of the newly born. It is believed that the **Vidhata** or the Lord of Destiny writes the fortune of the child at mid-night. In the evening of that day, all close relatives are gathered and the child is given bath, put on new-frok and put up child on new quilt. They apply **Kajal** (eye cleaner) in the eyes of the child and **Kum-kum** on the forehead. On this day, coconut, rice, **Gur** and **naivadya** is offered to **Mataji** (Goddess-mother). The close relatives present the clothes or money to the child as a gift. As per 1960 report, the first delivery usually was taken place at her parent's house but at present it is not continuing except in Bava caste. The mother of the child is prohibited to touch any thing or person for twenty days while she is allowed to perform household duties after one and quarter month. Nutritive food called **Shira** prepared from **ghee, gur** and wheat flour, bajri, **gum ringan, moong** etc. is given to mother in the delivery period for the early recovery of her physical strength. Such items of eatables which are not easily digestable and consequently may harm the child and the mother are not given to her. Potato, **Guvar,** onion, **Dudhi,** milk and butter-milk are also not given in the delivery period. Generally the traditional pre-natal restrictions are observed upto 3 months after confinement. Breast feeding continues upto 12 months and in some cases goats' milk is also given to the child. The people are not habituated to give nutritious baby food to the child.

With the passage of time the people of Pachhatardi village have not changed and social taboos and customs continue to be followed may be with insignificant change.

Marriage

The age at marriage for females is found between 16 and 20 years while for males it is between 18 and 22 years. The people consider the difference of 2 to 3 years as quite necessary. The information about the marriages performed in the villages was also collected at the time of field survey. The details of which are shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT IV. 15

Area of marriage

Area	No. of marriages	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Within same village	10	8·00
2. Other villages of same taluka	91	72·80
3. Other talukas of same district	5	4·00
4. Other district of Gujarat State	16	12·80
5. Outside the State (Place not recorded)	3	2·40
	125	**100·00**

Thus, the marriages which are performed in the village of the same taluka top the list being more than 73 per cent. Within the State shared a little less than 13 per cent while those which were performed in the same village accounted for 8 per cent. Those who were married outside the State numbered only 3 or 2.4 per cent. Marriages take place only within the socially permitted sphere of the community. Rabaris of Pachhatardi have no objection to marry within the caste anywhere in the country, but they normally prefer to have marriage ties with families living in villages preferably in nearby villages and known to them. They also believe that marriage in the same village may lead to quarrels and family disputes.

Marriage Custom

Pachhatardi has system of marriage within the community. Usually they do not marry their sons and daughters in the same village or in the same **Kul** (Group of blood related persons). However, 10 marriages, were found to have taken place within the same village may be in different **kul** (A group of blood related persons). Marriage by negotiation or arranged marriage is most common among all the castes. The child marriages were prevalent in the past among Rabaris which is being gradually disappeared. Marriage of son and daughter is considered to be a responsibility of the parents. The selection of a boy or girl is usually made by the parents with the help of relatives taking into consideration caste, sub-caste, prestige, status and such other criteria of the family. In 1960, the Brahmin used to hold the marriage negotiations but to-day it is not in practice.

The engagement ceremony is known as **Sagai** or **Chandlo** which takes place in the presence of relatives, caste leaders and other respectable persons of their area. In this simple function one rupee is given to girl by an elder person of boy's party as a token of acceptance of engagement by both the parties. The father of the boy gives minimum Rs. 22 to girl's father as per traditional custom. Sugar or **Patasa** is distributed among the persons attending the function.

An auspicious day is fixed for the marriage after consulting the Brahmin. Marriage invitations are sent to relatives and firiends in the village through **Hajam** (Barber) for which he is paid Rs. 21 alongwith wheat and **gur.** But for relatives, living outside the village, rice with **Gulal** and a list of invitees is sent to a relative personally. The person who gets such rices bundle further passes the invitation to all other relatives in that village, as per list, by giving rice personally. Sometimes relative of one village has to go to other village also for inviting the relatives.

A day before the marriage date, **mandva** ceremony is performed at both the places. The idols of **Gotraj** and **Ganesh** are installed in the house of both the parties by the Brahmin.

From the **fuleka** ceremony the commencement of the marriage festivities starts. In this function, the bridegroom adorned in wedding dress, sits on horse and takes round in the village. The relatives give rupees or coconut in the hand of bridegroom as their social relation and custom. People of all the castes of the village take part in the **fuleka** procession. After completion of **fuleka** procession the bridal party leaves for the village of the bride. The **jan** party usually consist of 40 to 60 persons including bridegroom and his relatives and friends starts for the girl's place. If the village is nearby, carts are usually used as transport. If the place is at a distance, the journey is performed by bus or train, riksha or tractor. The **jan** and bridegroom are welcomed by his mother-in-law at the gate. The bridegroom enters the wedding booth after breaking **samput** of earthen **Kodiyan** containing mustard, charcoal etc. This ceremony to welcome the bridegroom at gate is known as **ponkhavu.** Then marriage procession is started by the Brahmin who is called from Ranpar village. The Brahmin recites **mantras** and join the hand of the bride and bridegroom who go seven times around the holy fire. The Brahmin is paid Rs. 51 by both the parties, i.e. of bride and bridegroom. The marriage ceremony is concluded after the performance of **Kansar** in the **chori.**

When the number of brides to be married in the village are more the marriage pandal is put up before the Mataji's temple in the village instead of being erected at the house where the marriage has to take place. The marriage ceremony is performed in group by the Brahmin priest.

Earlier marriage was performed in the evening i.e. **godhulic** when the cows return home from grazing but this system has gradually disappeared and now marriages take place in the night. In the past the **jan** party normally stayed for two days and served with 4 meals, but at present they are served only two meals. On second day the **jan** party returns back with bride. Both bridegroom and bride are received or welcomed by the mother of bridegroom at the entrance of the house, which is also known as **ponkhavu.** After four or five days, brother and close relatives of bride come and take the bride back to her parent's house. After about one year relatives from bridegroom's party go to the bride's parent's house for bringing the bride back to her husband's house. The marriage is infact consummated after the performance of this **anu** ceremony when certain clothes, ornaments etc. are given to bride by her father. Now onwards the bride stays permanently in her husband's house.

Dervatu : (Lavirate marriage)

One of the marriage customs prevalent among Rabaris is **dervatu.** According to which the widow can remarry the younger brother of the deceased husband. The system of **dervatu** derives its name from remarriage by elder brother's widow with her husband's younger brother (der) in place of (Vatu) elder brother after his death. This custom of the Rabaris is aimed upon to provide social security to the deceased family. During the last year only one such marriage has been performed in this village.

Prior to such marriage consent of the younger brother of deceased husband is to be obtained but the same is not necessary in case of widow. If the deceased husband has no younger brother, then the nearest younger brother upto seven generations is preferred, failing which the widow may remarry outside the family but within the caste. If widow wants to stay alone she is looked after by her children. The widow cannot remarry anywhere without the consent of her-in-laws. In case where widow finds difficult to remarry within the caste the only alternative for her is marry outside the community. But such marriage does not need sanction of the caste people. The fear in such marriage is that the children born to such a wife would later experience difficulty in getting married within the caste. It is interesting to observe that Rabaris do not permit their male member to marry outside caste. If any one marry outside caste, Social relations with him are broken by all the people. Divorce is permissible with mutual concent.

It is observed that **dahej** or dowry system is not in practice among all the castes residing in the village, but presents in the shape of clothing and ornaments are given to the daughter at the time of marriage. It is in practice that a sum of Rs. 22 is paid to the family of the bride at the time of betrothal and of Rs. 57 at the time of marriage. There is a custom of giving 13 clothes to the bride, but it is not compulsory at present. Thus expenditure on marriage on clothes and ornaments given by the family of the bridegroom as well as by bride's father which entail to the economic condition of party.

Death

The death is an end of existing life and beginning of a new one as per the belief of Hinduism. When it is felt that the end of a sick person is imminent a flame of **ghee** is placed in the house, jowar seeds are offered to the pigeons and cotton seeds and loaves are offered to the cows so that the death may be painless and the departing soul leave the body without any attachment towards wordly affairs. The dead body is placed on floor, cleaned with cow-dung with the head of deceased towards the north. The dead body is bathed with hot water and **gangajal** or holy water, **tulsi** leaf and a silver coin are put in the mouth of the dead body. It is dressed with new clothes. Then the corpse is placed on the bier known as **nanami.** At the four corners of the bier four coconuts are hung. The dead body is covered with red cloth. Five balls from wheat flour known as **pret-pinds** are also prepared. At the village outskirt, the corpse bearers halt and four **pret-pinds** are thrown in four sites. Then it is taken to the crematorial ground. At the burning **ghat,** the fifth **pind** is put with dead body, **ghee** is applied on nails of hands and legs of the dead body before the ceremony of **agni-sanskar** is performed. The eldest son of the deceased takes four rounds of the **agni.** The fire is lighted by him from the right thumb of the foot of the dead body. Infants and children below three years are buried. At the end, pure **ghee** and **til** are thrown in the pyre. The mourners take bath and return to the house of the deceased after the body is burnt to ashes. On the third day, the chief mourner goes to the burning ground and sets there an earthen pot filled with water. At this time he collects the unburnt bones from the ashes which are later immersed in the Damodar Kund at the foot of the holy mount Girnar in Junagadh district or some other holy place or nearby river. On the 11th day, the **Shraddha** ceremony is performed by a Brahmin when caste people are served **laddu, dal** and **bhat.** On the day of **Rishi-Panchmi** i.e. fifth day of Bhadrapad, **Chhabadi** of alms is given to Brahmin in which clothes, beds, etc. are included. **Shok** or certain restrictions as mark of mourning are observed upto **Shraddha** ceremony. During this period no celebrations are performed. They also do not prepared any sweet dish during this time.

IV.4 Religion

People of the village are religious minded. Rabaris, the main caste of village pachhataradi, have mainly their origin in Sorath and Barda (Gir Hills) areas of Junagadh and Jamnagar districts. They are called sorathiyas. The goddess which the Rabaris, Sagar and Mer worship is known as Jog-Maya and Mungai i.e. the dumb goddess. They have an implicit faith in the Omnipotence powers of this goddess and in matters like contingency, emergency or illness, seek protection and help from this source. The priests i.e. **Bhuvas** have acquired considerable influence over these people. They believe that priests are interpreters of the wishes of goddess. There is no icon for the worship of goddess but in a sanctified place or a temple, a **pat** or wooden platform covered with red cloth and a block of wood is placed there on. On both the sides of this block of wood are two conches with an insignia made of peacock feathers which appear to have special significance for the Rabaris, and are carried with them by the **dhunedis** while moving from family to family for collecting the **madh** contributions. The Rabari chant **chhandas** in the praise of the goddess, but **chhandas** are only a blend of intonations and entirely wordless and meaning thereof is not understood by any one except those who have initiated them. They chant these **chhandas** either in the temple of the goddess or in their homes. The Rabaris have a temple of separate place in the village for common worship, where Mataji's **arti** is daily recited. The Rabaris implicitly believe in the omnipotence of **buhva,** the high priest of the deity, has an over whelming influence on the affairs of the community. The principal religious functions of Rabaris are (1) Madh (2) Kalash and (3) Chelan, which are described below :—

Madh Ceremony

The madh ceremony takes place at one of the six accepted centres, viz., Odadar, Balej, Deri, Loj, Chorwad and Sidikar amongst the Sorathiya Rabaris. It is said that goddess through the priest indicates both, the time and the centre for celebrating the **Madh.** This ceremony is attended by a large number of devotes of the Rabari community coming from far and near distance entailing huge expenditure,

The **prasad** to the goddess by way of feast is distributed free to all the devotees attending the madh. The accounts of the expenses incurred are maintained by the priest and shared by all the Rabari families, who contribute according to their mite. These contributions are collected by the desciples called **dhupedi** of the priests. **Dhupedi** visits each and every family of Rabaris and contribution has to be made irrespective of its economic condition.

Kalash Ceremony

The **kalash** ceremony is undertaken on the fulfilment of certain desires or on the appearance of some visitation or celebration of some auspicious occasion in the family. It is a tribute to the goddess. The family which performs the **Kalash** ceremony invites the all Rabari families from the neighbouring areas. This ceremony lasts for about two days, during which the goddes is worshiped by singing of **Chhandas.** The participants are served rice, **ghee** and **gur** to eat.

Chelan Ceremony

Every family ordinarily undertakes **chelan** ceremonies each year. **Chelan** means offering food or oblations to the goddess, in which five male Rabaris from the neighbouring area are invited to partake of Mataji's **Prasad.** Once in a year, the meeting of elders of all the Rabari families in the village gather and decide about the total number of **Chelan** will be performed by the various families of the village. Afterwards, invitations are issued, accordingly.

It is pecularity of this caste, that in all these religious ceremonies, only males participate. Even when the **madh** is organised or a **kalash** ceremony is held, or **chelan** is undertaken the invitations are invariably sent to males only. Females take no part in these religious ceremonies but they are permitted to have **darshan** in the temples. There is also a family of a Bava which regularly worships the idol of **Ramde-pir** kept in the house. Suthar worship different gods and goddesses which include Rama, Krishna, Shankar etc.

IV.5 Fairs and Festivals

Fairs and festivals are spontaneous manifestations of the people's urge for gaily, mirth and recreation. They, therefore, provide an occasion for a special get together with their relatives. People are dressed in their best. The entire village tastefully decorated. Festivals celebrated by the villagers are the common Hindu festivals associated with religious beliefs and spread over evenly throughout the year. A cycle of major festivals celebrated at the village by all the castes, detailing in brief the method of celebration for each of them is given below :—

STATEMENT IV. 16

Cycle of major festivals celebrated at the village

Festival	Local month with English equivalent month	Approx. expenditure (in Rs.)	Method of celebration
1	2	3	4
New Year Day	Kartik-Sud 1 (November)	200	On this day, villagers meet together, given best wishes for new year to each other, Sweet dishes are prepared **Prasad** is offered by elders to **Madh** of Goddess.
Shivratri	Maha-Vad 13 (February)	15	Fast is observed by majority of the villagers. They worship the Lord Shiv, take **Bhang** as **Prasad** and attended **Arti** programme in Shiv temple.
Holi and Dhuleti	Phalgun Sud 15 Vad-1 (March)	75	On this day, Holi is fired at the village outskirt. The people observe fast and pay homage to Holi by offering coconut in fire. Celebrated by sprinkling **Gulal,** Colours, mud-water etc. among children or adults of equal age. Sweet dish is prepared on Dhuleti.
Bhim Agiyaras	Jyeshta-Sud 11 (June)	50	Fast is observed by religious people. Some done fast without taking water which called "Nirjala Ekadashi". The custom of playing cards on this day is continued even to day.
Balev or Raksha bandhan . . .	Shravan Sud 15 (August)	50	On this day, sister goes to her brother's house to bind **Rakhadi** to her brother for protection and long life. Take sweet dish dinner at brother's home. Brother gives her **Sadi,** cash amount, or article as per his mite.
Sitla Satam or Shili Satam or Tadhi Satam	Shravan Sud-7 and Shravan Vad -7 (August)	15	Food is cooked on previous day called **Radhan Chhath** to be eaten cold on Shitla Satam. After cooking food, **Chula** is subsided, and plastered with mud and it is worshipped by ladies.. On Shitla Satam ladies put up new dresses and go to worship Shitla Mata in group. They sing songs at the temple of Shitla Mata. The **Prasad** of **Sukhadi** and **Puri** prepared on previous day is distributed amongst them.

STATEMENT IV. 16—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
Janmashtami or Gokul Atham . .	Shravan Vad 8 (August)	300	This is most important festival among Rabaris which enjoy with full joy. It is celebrated by observing fast All are keeping awake, singing **Bhajan kirtan** of Lord **Krishna** upto mid night. Then procession of Lord Krishna birth ceremony is organised in the temple at midnight. The Prasad of **Panchajiri** is distributed, wearing colourful clothes, singing of **ras** and **garba** and playing of **dandia ras** and playing of cards are the salient features of this festival. In the evening of **Shitla Satam** a special programme of competition of local games like run race, long jump, wrestling etc. is arranged. All the youngsters take part in the game. In the wrestling, which is called **Bath Bharvi** in local words, person above 40 years old also take part. It is to be noted that one male named Daya Lakha takes part in the wrestling though he is 60 years old. In the village, there is custom that recently married daughters are specially called for celebrating festivals of **Satam-Atham** to their parent's home. After completion of festivals she returns back to father-in-law's house when parents give her clothes, cash, etc.
Navratri and Dassera . .	Ashwin Sud 1 to 10 (October)	100	This is the festivals of nine nights. At night, males & females of all castes sing **garba** and play **dandiya ras** before Mataji's **garbi** kept in the **chawk** during nine nights. In the evening all gathered at Mataji's temple and chant **Chhandas** and **Sariya**. All the households worship the mataji for nine days individually in the temple of the goddess or at their homes. On **Atham,** some of them go to their original temple at Odadar, Loj, Chorwad, etc. for worship and take benefit of **Hawan Darshan. Naivedya** is offered to goddess in **madh.**
Dhan Teras, Kali Chaudas, Diwali, Bhai Bij	Ashwin Vad 13, 14, 15 Kartik Sud 2 (October)	100	Diwali is the last day of year. On this occasion. even the poorest dress themselves in new clothes. Sweet dishes are prepared in each house. Lamps are lighted on the house. Fire cracks are fighted by children. On Bhaibij Brother is welcomed for dinner to sister's house. Brother gives her clothes or money.

Fairs

The villagers generally visit four fairs as detailed below :

Name of fair	Place where held	Time	No. of visitors from Pachhatardi village
1	2	3	4
1 Tirveni Sangam fair	Bhanvad	Shravan Vad-30	125
2 Bhimeshwar Mahadev fair	Ranpar	Sharvan Vad-30	300
3 Bileswar Mahadev fair	Bileswar	Sharvan Vad-30	10 to 15
4 hivratri fair	Girnar (Junagadh)	Maha-Vad-13	15 to 20

It can be seen from the above that the fairs at Bhanvad, Ranpar and Girnar are held on Shravan Vad 15 i.e., **amas,** the last day of holy Shravan month. The villager generally attend the Bhimeshwar Mahadev fair at Ranpar and Triveni Sangam fair at Bhanvad. Both places are nearer to Pachhatardi and have a religious importance. The villagers take bath in Triveni Sangam at Ranpar where the river Vartu, Bhanvadi and Veradi meet at one place. The temple of Ishawareshwar Mahadev is situated near *Sangamsthan*. After taking bath, villagers give alms to the Brahmin. About 20 to 25 small stalls of sweets, eatables, toys and miscellaneous items are set up by traders of surrounding areas. The villagers visit the fairs mainly for recreation rather than for religious purposes. Dressed in new clothes, they go to the fair mainly on foot and enjoy items of entertainment like merry-go-round and a variety of eatable in repast.

IV.6 Leisure and Recreation

The survey of the village life will be incomplete without taking into account the recreational and cultural activities of the village people which wield a



Gathering under Banyan tree



Leisure time activities of Rabari Women

great influence on them, otherwise dreary and monotonous rut of their daily life. The daily busy scheduled of the village people mainly involving the economic activities hardly leave sufficient time for recreational activities. Some spare hours idly smoking **bidis** or cigarettes and gossiping. The smoking of tobacco in the form of in clay pipe is also used freely in the village. Evening gatherings under the baniyan tree are held daily for passing the time in gossips and pleasure. It also includes naration of stories, discussion of topics on the day, revelation of an astonishing piece of news by a third persons contribute to the mirth, merriment and recreation of the people assembled. The entire day's fatigue is thus forgotten and each one gets refreshed and delighted through such ordinary and common media of recreation.

Only 3 householders were having transistors and listening to the radio broadcasting. Thus, it may be taken as a cultural media for passing their leisure hours without any restriction. On festive occasions, people congregate at the temple of Goddess for **Bhanjan-kirtan,** sing songs and play **dandiyaras.** They are found to be at their best mood during celebration of fairs, when they forget the worries of life, burden of work and participate whole heartedly in these celebrations. The village does not have any modern means of entertainment like cinema shows, puppet shows, drama party etc. However, some interested and enthusiastic villagers visit Bhanvad, Porbandar, etc. to see the movie.

The recreational activities on the physical side are confined to children and youngsters who play some of the country games like **atapata, kabbadi, gilli-danda, kho-kho,** etc. The females of the village utilise their leisure time in embroidery in which they possess innate skill. They embroider petticoat, blouse and sari only for their hobby and personal use but not for economic support to the family.

IV.7 Influential and prestigious persons

Pachhatardi is exclusively a Rabari village, but there is not a permanent caste body, i.e. caste panch which solves the caste problems. The elders of caste wield considerable power and influence over their fellow members. He mediates in all sorts of social and religious disputes. In disputes regarding marriage, separation and other social matters, the decision of elders is final and binding upon the parties.

Sarpanch and members of the village Panchayat are respected by the villagers. The administrative responsibilities fall on the head of the village Police Patel who received remuneration from the Government. The school teacher also treated to be a person of higher social status, but teacher serving in Pachhatardi school resides in Pachhatar village.

IV.8 Functioning of the Administrative and Development organisations.

No administrative or developing organisation is established in the village. Social and cultural activities in the form of organisations like youth club, Mahila Mandal, Bhajan Mandali etc. are not existing and unknown to them. The village has no separate co-operative society. Co-operative activity go to show that none favours co-operation for milk workers organisation or cultivators organisation or other workers association.

IV.9 Caste Panchayats

Though the Rabaris constitute the majority of the village population, permanent caste panchayat is not found in the village. It may be due to the fact that their simple lives do not necessitate an elaborate caste organisation. They generally follow the law of *caste and live peacefully. In the absence of systematic* village organisation, the affairs are managed by caste headmen. If any differences arise in the community, the headmen of caste settle them in group discussions. The headmen are fairly effective in dealing with social disputes. They never approach to court of law for justice, social disputes pertaining to marriage divorce, adultery elopment, inheritance of property etc. are refined to the caste headmen for settlement. The decision given by headmen are generally respected, considered final and binding for both the parties. However, if the parties are not satisfied, the headmen from surrounding villages are called and they settled the matter which is aggreeable to both the parties. Thus, the caste leaders continue to have its usual hold on the villagers. They believe that the decision given by the headmen have far greater than the judgement obtained from the court of law. All other castes residing in the village have no caste panchayats However, their headmen discharges its functions and his decisions are generally respected.

IV.10 Village Panchayat

The village panchayat is one of the most important democratic organisation functioning at the village level. The normal duties and functions of the Village panchayat are village development, including construction and repairs of roads, street lighting, provision of amenities like school, hospital and water supply, offering advice on agricultural matters and settling of disputes. The Village panchayat was established at this village in 1954. Its jurisdiction is confined to the village only. It has six members including two women members who were elected unanimously and holding office since the inception of the Panchayat. It has a **pucca** house with roof of mangalori tiles for official work. As there is no scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in the village, there is no scheduled caste or scheduled tribe member's provision in the panchayat. The Sarpanch comes from the Bava community and all other members belong to the Rabari community. Only the Sarpanch is literate. The only source of income to the Pachhatardi Gram Panchayat is the grant received from Government of Rs. 500 per annum and *house tax which is collected from the villagers. Thus,* due to insufficient finances, the village panchayat preclude from taking up any developmental programme, even the facility of street lightening is not provided by the panchayat of the village. This expenditure on water supply is provided by taluka

panchayat. On enquiry from Sarpanch about Gram Panchayat members of existing body, it is known that Sarpanch does not know even the name of the members of the Gram Panchayat.

According to one opinion the role of Panchayat in the development of the village has been quite insignificant nor there appears to be any harm in having such an organisation.

IV.11 Factions and clique

During the field investigation it was observed that generally the persons of different ethnic groups live peacefully and found co-operative in the overall development of the village. It has reported by the knowledgeable and influensive persons that there is no open trouble making group in the village. They simply follow their occupation peacefully and enjoy freely the social affairs of the village.

IV.12 Organisation of the peasantry workers and other socio-economic classes

No organisation is established in the village either from the peasantry workers group or any other socio-economic workers group who frame rules or principles for their occupation or work.

IV.13 Political parties and voting behaviour in the elections

Majority of the villagers are illiterate and ignorant. They have a simple way of life with limited wants. They generally follow the law and live peacefully. They have not any interest towards participation in politics, or none of them wants to take part in political institutions. From the last election of State legislation and Parliament, it is found that villagers are divided in two political parties viz. Congress and Janta. They cast their votes as per decision taken by village leaders. Due to illiteracy they do not understand the importance of their votes and are not to take decision by self thinking.

The separate information about voting behaviour during Gram Panchayat, assembly and Lok-Sabha elections was not available at the time of survey. At the time of last election, less than fifty per cent votes were polled by the villagers of Pachhatardi.

IV.14 Range for contact with outside world

As seen earlier, the people of Pachhatardi, more or less, lead can isolated existence, cut off from the influence of the changing currents set into motion since Independence. They rely heavily only on Bhanvad and Porbandar which is nearer to the village. Their occupation of cattle-breeding for the most part keeps them away from home for grazing their cattle. Therefore, their contact with the outside world is shown very limited. According to Survey data, it is found that majority of the villagers have visited urban areas frequently but their visit is occasionally for a short period. Out of 706 persons, 108 persons from 68 households have visited and halted for night to various towns for different purposes, out of which only 17 have reported night halt for more than 2 days in the town. Others stay for a night or 24 hours but returned home, next day. The details of such visitors with places of visit are mentioned below :—

STATEMENT IV. 17

Places of visit

Sr. No.	Places which visited	Distance of place from Pachhatardi (in Kms)	Persons
1	2	3	4
1	Bhanvad	13	5
2	Porbandar	37	65
3	Bilkha	45	2
4	Ranavav	67	1
5	Jamnagar	90	9
6	Madhavpur	100	1
7	Junagadh	110	6
8	Satadhar	125	4
9	Veraval/Somnath	170	4
10	Rajkot	184	1
11	Chorvad	190	4
12	Dwarka	190	2
13	Ahmadabad	419	4
	Total	..	108

It is found from the above data that out of 108 persons, 72 have visited the places situated upto a distance of 50 kms. The remaining 36 have visited the places at a distance of more than 50 kms. away from the village. The purposes of their visits are mentioned below :—

STATEMENT IV. 18

Details of visitors going outside the village in urban area—1986

Distance of place from where visited (in Kms.)	No. of persons who visited the town	Social	Medical	Labour works	Pilgrimage and fair	Religious ceremony	Purchasing cattle-food, grass and fertilizers	Selling of ghee and vegetables	Transportation of goods	Tour	Trade and business
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Up to 20	5	3	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
21—50	67	26	10	11	3	5	6	3	..	..	3
51—100	11	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
101+	25	3	..	1	17	1	..	..	1	2	..
Total	**108**	**35**	**18**	**12**	**21**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**

Thus, the villagers mostly visited either for social work or medical purpose or for the business. Some visit for purchase of agricultural, domestic or cattle food items for their routine requirements. Side by side some also visited for entertainment i.e. for fair, pilgrimage or religious purposes. Only one householder has reported that his visit was for labour work.

IV.15 Social legislation

The level of general awareness about social legislation is not so conversative among the villagers. In all, 107 members have reported about social legislation. Remaining persons are not aware of anything about it. The Statement IV.19 gives information according to different Indian social legislation by caste and educational status of the informant.

It is found from the above that out of 107 informants who have knowledge about social legislations, 99 were known about untouchability Offences Act, followed by 93, Child Marriages Act and 89 by Hindu Succession Act. The knowledge about Dowry Prohibition Act, Hindu Marriage Act, Prohibition act and Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act is known by eight, seven, six and two persons respectively. All the informants have supported the social legislation for the social control. They simply obey the legislation but none of them suggested any amendment or want to seek legal help for enforcement of legislation.

STATEMENT IV. 19

The Indian Social Legislations of related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and education of informants

Religion/ Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Illiterate								Literate								Matric & above							
	Number of informants	Number having knowledge about							Number of Informants	Number having knowledge about							Number of Informants	Number having knowledge about						
		H.S. Act	H.M. Act	C.M. R. Act	Un. O. Act	D.P. Act	Pro. Act	H.M. & G. Act		H.S. Act	H.M. Act	C.M. R. Act	Un. O. Act	D.P. Act	Pro. Act	H.M. & G. Act		H.S. Act	H.M. Act	C.M. R. Act	Un. O. Act	D.P. Act	Pro. Act	H.M. & G. Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hindu																								
Rabari .	74	60	6	65	66	1	5	2	11	11	1	11	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sagar .	6	3	..	2	6	..	..	..	3	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mer .	2	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	6	6	..	5	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bavaji .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar .	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...																								
Total .	**83***	**66**	**6**	**70**	**75**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**24**	**23**	**1**	**23**	**24**	**5**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* 9 informants have no knowledge about social legislation

Note :— 1. H.S. Act—Hindu Succession Act
2. H.M. Act—Hindu Marriage Act
3. C.M.R. Act—Child Marriage Restraint Act
4. Un. O. Act—Untouchability Offences Act
5. D.P. Act—Dowry Prohibition Act
6. Pro. Act—Prohibition Act
7. H.M. & G. Act——Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

V.1 The main objective of selection of this village situated at the feet of Barda Hills was to study the changes that might have taken place during last 25 years in the socio-economic life of the different communities especially Rabari, which is the predominant caste in the village. However, analysis of data presented in the various chapters of the report does not show any significant changes which deserves special mention in regard to social and cultural life of village people except some improvement in the economic life of the villagers.

As far as caste structure of the village is concerned Rabari remains the predominant caste having at present 94 households out of total 116 in the village which is followed by Sagar with 9 households and Mer with 8 households. There are 4 household's of Bavaji or Bava-sadhu and 1 of Suthar caste. All follow Hindu religion.

As regards the change in the caste structure of the village no remarkable change is noticed. However, one household of Suthar was wrongly treated as Lohar in the initial survey of 1960 because of the fact that he is engaged both in blacksmithy and carpentary work. Addition of 7 households of Mer caste in 1986 is actually not due to inmigration but same seem to be due to omission during 1960 survey since they settled in this village since long generations. There was no scheduled caste or scheduled tribe in the village during 1960 survey and the village remains without these communities even at present. Only change in number of households and population is noticed within the caste structure. The number of Rabari households was only 32 in 1960 which has increased to 94 in 1986 simultaneously the population of this caste has also increased from 206 in 1960 to 572 in 1986. The households of Sagar caste are increased from 2 to 9 during the period, with the increase in population from 19 to 55 during the same period. The next community was not covered in 1960 which has increased to 8 households with 59 persons in 1986. The social status seems to be considered equally important for almost all castes in the village. The relation among various castes are co-ordial.

Most of the villagers are orthodox and illiterates and therefore desire to follow ageold customs in respect of birth, death and other social ceremonies and occasions. Marriage by negotiation or arranged marriage is most common among all communities. The customary Child marriages are now ceased among Rabaris. Love marriages are not observed in the village on the other hand parents considered the marriage of son and daughter as their own responsibility. It was also observed during interview that the Rabaris, have no objection in arranging marriage within the caste anywhere in the country. However, they generally do not arrange marriage in the same village or in the same **kul** or **gotra.** It was also reported that the Rabaris generally do not permit their son to marry outside caste, if some one breaks this custom he is socially bycotted by all the people. Widow remarriage is allowed customary. One of the marriage customs known as **Dervatu** prevalent among Rabaris in 1960 is still continued. Under this custom widow can remarry with the younger brother of the deceased husband. This custom of Rabaris is aimed upon to provide social security to the deceased family. If the deceased husband has no younger brother the nearest younger brother of the nearest family is the first preference. In absence of this also the widow may remarry outside the family but within the caste. The increase in proportion of never married in age-group 15-34 indicates the increase in the marriage age of males and females. The majority of females married between the age of 16 and 21 years whereas males married between 19 and 24 years. The average age at marriage for males is 23-26 years and it is 18-58 years for females. About 41 per cent of the women married before attaining the age of 15-29 years. An early marriages are observed in Rabaris, Sagar and Mer castes. Roughly two third of the females got married upto the age of 19 years. In 1960 the subject of Family Planning was unknown for villagers of Pachhatardi. At present mostly all persons known what is meant by family planning. About 93 per cent of the households are aware of family planning methods but only 30 or 25.9 per cent households took advantage by adopting different methods of family planning. The condom and tubectomy operations seem to be the familiar measures known to the villagers. In all 21 married couples empressed their desire for 3 children and 49 for 4 children. About two third of the total births took place before the mothers crossed the age of 31 years. Whereas 21.2 per cent of the total births are recorded in age group 21-24 years. Divorce is also permissible with mutual consent. The awareness of the village people about social legislation like Child Marriage Restraint Act, Untouchability Offences Act and Hindu Marriage Act is still very limited. Thus no significant difference in birth, death or marriage ceremony is observed during the period of 25 years. No permanent caste panchayat among any community is observed in the village may be due to the fact that their simple lives do not necessitate an elaborate caste organisation The headmen are fairly effective in dealing with social disputes who settle them in group discussions. They never approach to court of law for justice social disputes, pertaining to marriage, divorce, adultery elopement, inheritance of property etc., are

referred to the caste headmen for settlement. The decision of headmen is generally respected, considered final and binding for both the parties. Thus the caste leaders still continue to have their usual hold on the villagers. The majority of the marriages have taken place within the district boundry (84 per cent) and about 13 per cent of the marriages took place in other districts but within the State. However, 3 marriages also took place outside the State. 8 per cent of the marriages appears to have taken place within the village itself. The village Panchayat one of the most important democratic organisation at village level was established in the year 1954, the jurisdiction of which is confined to the village only. The Panchayat has total six members including two women members who were elected unanimously and holding office since the inception of the Panchayat. Though Rabari caste is predominant in the village the **sarpanch** was selected/elected from Bava community, however all other members belong to Rabari community. The main source of income is grant received from the government and the amount of house-tax and hence due to insufficient finances, the Panchayat preclude from taking up any developmental programme. The expenditure on water supply through handpump was provided by the taluka Panchayat. Thus, according to one opinion the role of Panchayat in the development of the village has been quite insignificant nor there appears to be any harm in having such an organisation.

People of the village are religious minded. The main caste Rabaris worship goddess Jog Maya and Mungai (dumb goddess.) They have an implicit faith in the omnipotent powers of this goddess and in matters like contingency, emergency or illness, seek protection and help from this source. **Bhuva** or religious priest still works as a doctor in the village. People also keep **mantas** or vows at the time of illness. They still have faith in **dora-dhaga** tied by Bhuvas. But now a days some people have also started consulting the doctor for the treatment. The priests viz. Bhuvas have acquired considerable influence over the people. They believe that priests are the interpreters of the wishes of goddess. The principal religious functions of Rabaris are Madh, Kalash and chelan. The use of materials in construction of houses does not show any sign of improvement even after the lapse of about 25 years. The use of cement, stones and iron sheets has been noticed for house construction in negligible cases. No appreciable change in the housing pattern is noticed during the current survey also. There is not a single house in the village with an upper storey till the date of survey. The houses of the village are not constructed in planned manner. The housing pattern is generally the same during both surveys. Most of the houses are kutcha and isolated on village site and ill-ventilated with low roofs. Drainage system is not existing in the village. Housing conditions and economic conditions are interdependents. The houses are scattered and hardly reflect any architectural skill. Only 13 households are having separate kitchen facilities even at the time of current survey. The separate bathroom is not found in a single house. All houses do not contain lavatory. The stone continues to be the chief construction material. A few households also used stone with cement as wall and roof material. The R.C.C. roof is still unknown to the villagers. Even at present 81 per cent of the households live in single room houses. No significant change is noticed in use of ornaments. Only some well-to-do households use gold ornaments. Others use silver and base metals ornaments. The Rabaris dress made of homespun cloth of coarse counts. Young boys put on half pants and **Khamis.** Some also use pyjama or trousers and bush-shirts. In a period of 25 years some change into dress of children and youngsters is noticed. The use of traditional dress by youngsters has considerably reduced whereas the old generations have not changed their dress. Their food habit more or less remains the same during both surveys. Till 1960 tea was not widely taken by the villagers. Now it has became a common item used by all. They do not take wine or liquor which is also prohibited in the State. Eating and smoking of tobacco has been found to be common item of appreciable expenditure. **Bidi** and cigarettes are freely smoked by the persons of younger age-groups. The majority of households have also started using stainless steel vessels which were used by a few households in 1960. There is almost no change in the use of fuel during last 25 years. **Khatla** or **charpai** is the universal piece of furniture possessed by all the households. An increasing trend of utilisation of some items like chair, wall clock, alarm-clock etc. has been noticed whereas the use of some costly articles like Transistor, Electric Fan, Radio set, Tape-recorder, Electric Iron, Wooden cupboard is also found in the village during current survey showing some improvement in cultural and social life of villagers as compared to the past survey. The joint family system is gradually breaking up under the stress of individualistic pattern of family. On cultural side no social organisation is established in the village till the period of current survey. However, villagers have still continued the traditional tie with fairs and festivals and their natural cultural is observed in their colourful festivals and fairs celebration. However, due to lack of proper education they are still socially and culturally backward looking. The village Pachhatardi is still sai to be a backward looking village which needs lotmore efforts for the betterment of the people of this village.

V.2 The people of Pachhatardi village rely heavily only on Bhanvad and Porbandar which are nearer to the village. They mostly visit these nearest places. Their occupation of cattle breeding for the most part keeps them away from house and therefore their contact with the outside world is very limited. According to surveyed data it is observed that majority of the villagers have visited urban areas frequently but their visit is occasionally for a short period. Out of a total 706 persons, 108 persons from 68 households have visited and halted for night to various towns, for different purpose. Out of 108 persons, 72 have visited the urban places situated upto the distance of 50 kms. from the village whereas rest of 36 have visited which are at the distance of 50 kms. and above. Out of which 4 persons visited Ahmadabad city which is at the distance of 419 kms. In short 108 persons visited 13 different urban

places except Ahmadabad all others are situated in Saurashtra region in which the village is also situated. The villagers mostly visited either for social work or medical treatment or for the purpose of business. Some have visited Porbandar and Bhanvad for the purchase of agricultural, domestic or cattle food items and for selling ghee and side by side some also visited for entertainment like fair, pilgrimage or religious purposes. Only one householder visited for labour work.

The nearest railway station is at Bhanvad town at a distance of 14 kms. from the village. The bus facilities are also increased during 1986 as compared to the previous survey of 1960. The village is directly linked with Bhanvad-Porbandar bus route and Bhanvad-Jamnagar-bus route. Though village Pachhatardi is well situated just near the Bhanvad Porbandar bus road, the villagers do not seem to have felt necessary to visit different urban places frequently except Porbandar the well industrial developed city for social and household purpose, which is evident from the fact that out of 108 persons visited different urban places, 65 or about 60 per cent have visited Porbandar. The village is situated in interior of Barda Hills. The level of literacy is comparatively very low. They do not seem to bother about outside world and they remain busy with their agricultural activity and cattle breeding work. Due to lack of education, most of the villagers do not get scope for job opportunity even at the nearest town Bhanvad or Porbandar. The data also supported this fact since only 108 persons or 15.3 per cent of the village people visited the 13 different urban areas during the year of which Porbandar town was visited by a little more than 7 per cent of total persons mostly for social and other household purchase and medical purpose. Only one person visited for the purpose of labour work. Thus the urban linkage is limited even at present and as a result most of the villagers have more rural feature. In other words no effective urban impact, urban look and urban features are observed in majority of the village people. However, few persons of the village seem to have been influenced under the limited urban impact. Only 3 households were having transistors and listening to the radio broadcasting which can be treated as a cultural media for passing their leisure time. Some interested and enthusiastic villagers go to Bhanvad or Porbandar to see the movie. Some of them also use the wrist watch, alarm clock, bicycle, etc.

V.3 Except in certain fields the amenities and infrastructure facilities have not been much increased in the village as compared to the earlier survey of 1960. So far as drinking water facility is concerned there was only one well during 1960. Now in addition to one well the hand pump has also been installed in the village for drinking water purpose. During the revisit of the village in the year 1988 it is also observed that one more hand pump has been installed for the purpose of drinking water. There were 27 wells available for irrigation purpose in 1960 which has increased to 49 wells during the current survey. However, due to continuous drought since last 3 years these wells are also not so much use for irrigation purpose. The irrigation facility by canal is not available during both the surveys. The facility of primary education upto 1st standard was available in the village itself during the 1960 survey the same facility upto 3rd standard has been made available to the children during the time of current survey. For middle school and higher education the students of Pachhatardi have to go to the neighbouring village Pachhatar and Bhanvad town till to-day. One *Anganwadi* has also been started recently where in the children of all communities are benefited. There was no electricity in the village during past survey but same has been made available to the village people for all purpose since 1984. However, except 22 out of 116 households have availed the facility of electricity for domestic purpose may be due to poverty, backwardness and illiteracy. In absence of many industries in the village only one industry namely flour-mill is being run by electricity. The condition of internal roads is still not improved even after the lapse of 25 years and internal means of communication within the locality is by foot-tract only. There was a *kutcha* road joining the village with taluka head quarters Bhanvad in 1960. The village is now connected with *pucca* road. The State transport buses play 8 times in 1986 as compared to 2 times in 1960. In 1960 the bus services were available only in fair weather but regular bus services are available in all weathers in 1986. The bus-stand for Bhanvad-Porbandar bus route has also been Provided just near the village. Thus the transport facility has opened the way for the development of the village. During the monsoon the only way to make contacts with the outside world was to go on foot in 1960 but construction of *pucca* road has facilitated the villagers for visiting outside during all seasons at the time of current survey. For medical facility village people visit Ayurvedic dispensary at Pachhatar village or Primary Health Centre Bhanvad about 1 km. and 14 kms. away from the selecred village as no medical facility as such is available in the village till to-day. A doctor is being consulted only when the disease is cronic or very serious. Rabaris have unique faith in Mataji-Mother-goddess. Usually they keep *Akha* or *Astha* or vow which they observe when the patient recovers. Thus superstitious and religious belief are not totally absent in the village. During 1960 survey the postal facility was available only at taluka head quarters Bhanvad. This facility has been now available at the neighbouring village Pachhatar only 1 km. far from the village. However. Bhanvad town is continued for Telegraph and telephone facility even to day. The co-operative institution is not located in the village which is available at Pachhatar village, however independent Panchayat office is located in the village itself.

V.4 Majority of the village people are still uneducated backward looking, poor and ignorant. In spite of these shortcomings it has not shown any obstacles in social relationship among the villagers. They have a simple way of life with limited desire. They generally, follow the law and live peacefully. On social side, no movement is noticed in the village including agrarian movement, labour movement and

religious movement. The village is having no scheduled caste or tribe population the question of upsurges of scheduled caste/tribe movement does not arise. Any conflict in the social and economic life of the village was not noticed or reported during the survey. The village is fully dominated by Rabari Caste other caste belong to Mer, Sagar, Bava Sadhu, etc. are also residing in the village. The relations among different castes are quite co-ordial and nothing sort of disputes among different castes were noticed during the period of survey. Thus the unity of the village is preserved intact. On the political front, there is no political organisation or political party in the village. Since they do not seem to take particular interest in politics none of the villagers is a member of any political party situated outside village. However, it was noticed during the survey that in the last election of the State Legislation and Parliament the villagers were divided into two political groups viz., Congress and Janta. This may be due to some outside influence of political party otherwise they are not even much conscious about vote. Simple they cast their vote as per the advice of the village leaders. Festivals celebrated by all castes of the village are the common Hindu festivals associated with religious beliefs. Since Hindu is the only religion followed in the village the question of celebrating Idd or Chritmas does not arise. The villagers celebrate the festivals like Holi, Shivratri, Janmashtami, Navratri, Dassera, Diwali, etc. with full joy without any conflict. All persons including adults and children take active part in celebration of festivals. The villagers mostly visit the Bileswar Madhaev fair, Triveni Sangam fair since both places are nearer to village and have religious importance also. They do visit other fairs also mainly for recreation rather than religious purpose. Dressed in new clothes, they go to the fair mainly on foot and enjoy the items of entertainment. The villagers also take bath in Triveni Sangam at Ranpar where the three rivers, Vartu, Bhanvadi and Veradi meet at one place. Some villagers spare hours idly smoking *bidies* or cigarettes and gossiping. Evening gatherings under the Baniyan tree are held daily for passing the time in gossips and pleasure. On festive occasions, people congregate at the temple of goddess for *Bhajan Kirtan* sing songs and play *dandiya ras*. They are found to be at their best mood during celebration of fairs and festivals when they forget the worries of life. However, it seems that their daily busy schedule mainly including the economic activities hardly leave sufficient time for recreational activities.

V.5 As stated earlier, the village has chief economic resources of agricultural land, and livestock which are the potential sources of village income. All these resources have been increased during 1986 as compared to the previous survey of 1960. The village Pachhatardi is a predominantly inhabited by Rabaris who have taken up cultivation as main occupation in addition to the livestock activity. All other castes residing in the village have also their own land except Suthar caste having only one household does not possess land in or outside village. Since the agricultural activity does not provide sufficient income villagers also adopted livestock activity, labour works, household industry (in flour mill, carpentary work), trade or commerce (shop) either as subsidiary or principal occupation. Only 3 households pursued trade in the village-one as vegetable hawker who adopted it as a principal source of income and rest of 2 are engaged in grocery shops. Similarly the carpentary-cum-blacksmithy is the principal source of income for one other household. Inspite of this, the villagers feel that the agriculture as well as livestock is comparatively more remunerative for villagers as compared to other sources. Since the return from agricultural is steady whereas same from other sectors is poor and unsteady. This is also evident from the fact that during the current survey of 1986 income from cultivation and livestock together accounted for 77.18 per cent of the total village income. The proportion of households engaged in agriculture is the highest during both the surveys. All castes except Suthar are engaged in the agricultural activity along with other occupations. Wheat, Bajri, and Jowar are the main food crops during both the survey periods. Whereas the groundnut is the main non-food or cash crop. But due to continueous drought situation the cultivators of the village could not produce sufficient crops. However, it is noticed that the area under food crops has been considerably increased between the period of two surveys. The crop of cotton is completely wiped out during the current survey period may be due to drought situation. Agricultural practices followed by the cultivators are however, traditional. The operations like ploughing, sowing, weeding, harvesting etc. are mostly carried out by manual labour with the help of bullocks as draught power. They use mostly indigenous implements. The mechanised means like tractor have not yet used by the village people. However, the villagers started using better seeds, pesticides and chemical fertilizers to some extent at present. This results in the improvement of their agricultural activity to a certain extent. This can be evident from the fact that the area under irrigation was 22.8 hectares in 1960 which has increased to about 71 hectares in 1986. Thus insufficient irrigation facility due to non-availability of canal irrigation, poor quality of land, small size of land holdings, increase in population, traditional method of cultivation and lastly the continuous drought since 3 years etc. are responsible factors for poor yield. Due to these factors income from agricultural is not found sufficiently lucrative even during the current survey. The increase in the agricultural production by intensive cultivation and also increase in irrigation facility, seems to be the only means for uplifting the existing level of income from agricultural. Soil survey and improvement, availability of modern agricultural inputs at the subsidiary rates, adoption of improved agricultural system by introduction of mechanised means like tractors, iron ploughs, imparting proper training by *gramsevak*, encouragement for the production of vegetables and other cash crops should be the measures for the intensive development of the agriculture in the village. Rabaris of Pachhatardi have taken cultivation along with cattle rearing due to availability of sufficient pasture land in the vast area near

by Barda Hills. The villagers consume large quantity of milk either directly or with tea which they take very often. In absence of nearby milk dairy facility the unconsumed milk is used in preparing *ghee* and *mavo* the important products solely sold in the market especially at Porbandar. However, due to poor maintenance and inferior quality of livestock, the average yield of milk is poor. Some time the event of deaths due to disease is also occurred in the livestock. Since this is one of the important sources of income the livestock activity should be developed and encouraged by imparting proper training and guidance to the villagers. In all 33 households adopted the livestock as a principal activity which comes next to cultivation adopted by 45 heads of household. Thus, there seems good opportunities for the development of livestock activity. The villagers should be encouraged for improved variety of cows and she buffaloes. The all efforts should be made by the authority concerned to develope the proposed Gopalak Multi purpose Co-operative Society, which could not make desired progress for want of milk. This will facilitate them to dispose of their milk at reasonable price. Since cultivation and livestock are the two main sources of income it is highly essential to improve the economic position of the villagers. Due to low level literacy the villagers do not find other alternative job like service etc. Therefore, the villagers should be encouraged for modern method of cultivation and better maintenance of livestocks which seems to be the main sources of village income. The total average annual income per household has gone up from Rs. 2455 in 1960 to Rs. 10,374 in 1986 and the annual per capita income which was only Rs. 359 in 1960 has increased to Rs. 1704 during 1986 survey. The average annual income in respect of Rabari caste is Rs. 9771 per household. In respect of Sagar and Mer castes the such average income is Rs. 12,498 and Rs. 17,143 respectively. A little more than one fourth of the households are under debt in 1986. An average debt per household and per indebted household is respectively Rs. 2915 and Rs. 11270 in 1986 survey. The per capita indebtedness for all households comes to Rs. 479 whereas for indebted households it is Rs. 1595. The debt has been increased about 67.6 times more in the year 1986 as compared to 1960. The number of indebted households increased 2.3 times more during the period 1960-1986. The debt on marriages as well as other ceremonies and household expense has considerably reduced from 44 per cent in 1960 to 8.5 per cent in 1986. The debt on house buildings construction was 20 per cent in 1960 which has reduced to 4.29 per cent during the current survey of 1986. Thus, it is worth noting that the village people seem to have restricted their expenditure towards luxurious items and social functions but did debt due to expenditure on useful and productive items for the betterment of their livelihood. Among the different castes the Mer households have highest amount of debt with 71.43 per cent of the total village debt which is followed by Rabari caste with 18.25 per cent. On the other hand Sagar caste has lowest debt with 1.15 per cent in 1986. In short the nature of debt recorded during both surveys indicates that the trend of debt has turned from non-productive purpose to productive purposes which play an important role in the development of village economy. During 1986 survey the banks played important role which has advanced 65.18 per cent of the total loan whereas in 1960 the land mortgage bank advanced 24 per cent loan to the villagers. As per previous survey the private money lenders including relatives and traders were the important sources of borrowing which had advanced 62 per cent of the total loan. This sources seem to be still commanding this field to some extent during 1986 survey also since the private relatives and private businessmen and money lenders have advanced 33 per cent loan to the villagers in 1986 also.

V.6 The growth of population of Pachhatardi is faster as compared to the rural area of Bhanvad taluka, Jamnagar district and Gujarat State during both decades of 1961—71 and 1971—81. The migration does not play important role in population growth of the village. The density of the village was lower than the taluka, district and the State during 1961 Census, whereas it is higher in 1981 Census as compared to taluka and the district but the density is lower than the rural area of Gujarat. The sex ratio of 902 in the selected village is much lower as compared to the sex ratio of 956 in taluka. The males out numbered females in all three Censuses in respect of village and rural area of taluka. The average size of household for the village as well as rural area of taluka has shown upward trend from 1961 to 1981. This average size of household is higher in Pachhatardi village as compared to rural area of taluka in all past three Censuses. The literacy rate is very low in Pachhatardi village which was 11.11 per cent in 1961, 6.07 in 1971 and 17.23 per cent in 1981 as compared to the rural area of taluka which has continued increasing trend during last 30 years (1961-81). The literacy among males and females also remained low as compared to taluka during all the last three Censuses. Thus the establishment of primary school even during the first survey of 1960 has also not brought desired result so far as literacy in Pachhatardi is concerned. The percentage of main workers, marginal workers recorded for the village are almost comparable with the rural area of taluka. The dependant age-group 0—14 contributed 40 to 42 per cent during both surveys where as the proportion of working population has increased from 52 per cent to 55 per cent during 1960-1986. The over all literacy has increased from 1960 survey to 1986 survey. However, the literacy among school going children 0—14 appears to be decreasing which has gone down from 24 per cent in 1960 to 21 per cent in 1986. Therefore the village Pachhatardi has to bring more children under the roof of educational institution who are till not attending any school. There is an increasing trend in literacy at village to State level during 1981 Census as compared to 1961 Census. The percentage of literacy is very low in Pachhatardi village as compared to the rural area of the taluka, district and the State during 1961 and 1981 Censuses. The proportion of literacy among males is almost double the females literacy at all levels. Among different castes residing in the village Bavaji and Mer

have good extent of literacy while it is lowest in respect of Rabari the predominant caste in the village. Out of 171 total school going children of age 5—14 in the village 109 have never attended the school and 17 have discontinued after attendance. The lack of interest on the part of parents and to keep their children with them either for the help in economic activities or for household work, general apathy to send the girl to school and lack of community awareness in respect of education are the main reported reasons for never attendance or discontinuation of the school. However, the villagers seem to take a little more interest or to give preference in sending their male children to school.

V.7 The fair result from any study can be achieved only if the tools and instruments used for conducting the field survey are rightly devised. In this particular case the investigators felt that the household schedule is too lengthy which takes considerable time to canvass satisfactorily. It was also felt that the informants are not willing to spare their valuable time with the field workers, and seem to be hesitating in providing detailed information. This affects straight way the quality of the field data. It is suggested that certain information relating to social ceremonies like birth, death, marriage etc. knowledge and attitude about legislation, details about changes in dress, ornaments, may be dropped from the schedules which can be collected through group discussion with the knowledgeable persons of different ethnic groups who can provide quite comprehensive data.

PART II

TABLES

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PART– II

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TABLE I

Demographic data for village, Taluka, District and State as per 1961 and 1981 Censuses

Sr. No.	Item	Pachhatardi Village		Bhanvad Taluka (Rural)		Jamnagar District (Rural)		Gujarat State (Rural)	
		1961	1981	1961	1981	1961	1981	1961	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Density per sq. km.	47	117	65	110	52	64	84	123
2	Houses Nos.	43	98	7,967	11,910	88,581	133,117	2,765,722	3,978,430
3	Households Nos.	43	98	7,903	11,951	90,059	134,034	2,826,162	4,039,093
4	Percentage of Growth during 20 years	..	151.48	..	64.37	..	62.97	..	53.32
5	Persons Nos.	270	679	46,815	76,952	534,761	871,484	15,316,726	23,484,146
6	Males Nos.	157	357	24,058	39,347	271,923	445,036	7,830,222	11,986,672
7	Females Nos.	113	322	22,757	37,605	262,838	426,448	7,486,504	11,497,474
8	Females per 1000 males	720	902	946	956	967	958	956	959
9	Average size of households	6.28	6.93	5.92	6.44	5.94	6.50	5.42	5.81
10	Percentage of Literate persons to total population	11.11	17.23	16.59	30.05	17.90	32.42	24.09	36.20
11	Percentage of Literate males to total male population	9.26	13.40	12.58	20.51	13.70	21.66	34.51	47.85
12	Percentage of literate females to total female population	1.85	3.83	4.01	9.55	4.20	10.76	13.19	24.09
13	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population	..	..	5.73	7.08	6.58	7.55	6.74	6.99
14	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population	..	..	2.28	0.70	0.56	0.36	17.03	19.13

TABLE II

Size of Household—1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

District/Taluka/Village	1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census
1	2	3	4
Jamnagar	5.9	6.4	6.5
Bhanvad	5.9	6.5	6.4
Pachhatardi	6.3	7.9	6.9

TABLE III

Percentage of Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-Workers—1961 and 1981 Censuses

Classification	Percentage of Main Workers and Marginal Workers to total rural population of							
	Pachhatardi Village		Bhanvad Taluka		Jamnagar District		Gujarat State	
	1961	1981	1961	1981	1961	1981	1961	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivators	20.00	25.77	30.51	21.18	29.18	20.02	28.66	17.00
Agricultural Labourers	5.93	6.48	3.03	7.92	3.41	5.97	7.96	10.01
Household Industry	10.00	0.44	3.93	1.39	3.62	0.88	2.96	0.78
Other Workers	0.74	0.15	4.67	3.24	5.46	5.60	5.38	5.99
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS	36.67	32.84	42.19	33.73	41.67	32.47	44.96	33.78
Marginal Workers	N.A.	7.36	N.A.	7.17	N.A.	5.94	N.A.	7.02
Non-Workers	63.33	59.80	57.81	59.10	58.33	61.59	55.04	59.20
TOTAL POPULATION	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N. A.=Not Available

TABLE IV

Percentage of Main Workers—1961 and 1981 Censuses

Classification	Percentage of Workers to total rural Workers of							
	Pachhatardi Village		Bhanvad Taluka		Jamnagar District		Gujarat State	
	1961	1981	1961	1981	1961	1981	1961	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivators	54·55	78·48	72·31	62·78	70·03	61·66	63·76	50·34
Agricultural Labourers	16·16	19·73	7·31	23·49	8·18	18·39	17·69	29·62
Household Industry	27·27	1·34	9·31	4·13	8·68	2·71	6·58	2·51
Other Workers	2·02	0·45	11·07	9·60	13·11	17·24	11·97	17·78
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

TABLE V

Distribution of households Classified by distance of place of Birth of head of household—1986

Same Village	Other village/urban area in the same-taluka-Bhanvad within distance of			Same district but other taluka		Other District of the State				Other State		Other country Africa-Uganda	Total
				Jamjodhpur		Junagadh District		District—2		State—I			
	Less than 5 kams.	5—9 Kms.	10 and above kms.	within 10 Kms.	10+ Kms.	Within distance of 20 kms.	20 + kms.	Within distance of 20 kms.	20 + kms.	Within 50 kms	50 + kms.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
94	8	4	5	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	116

TABLE VI

Size of household according to Caste—1986

Religion/Caste/ Tribe/Community	No.of House-holds	Small size 1-3				Medium 4—6				Large Sixe 7—9				Very Large 10 and over			
		Households		Persons		Households		Persons		Households		Persons		Households		Persons	
		Number	% to Total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
HINDU																	
Rabari	94	58	84·06	317	81·91	27	77·14	193	80·75	4	80·00	20	68·97	5	71·43	42	82·35
Sugar	9	3	4·35	15	3·88	4	11·43	23	9·62	1	20·00	9	31·03	1	14·29	8	15·69
Mer	8	5	7·24	39	10·08	3	8·57	20	8·37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bavaji	4	2	2·90	11	2·84	1	2·86	3	1·26	..	..	..	..	1	14·28	1	1·96
Suther	1	1	1·45	5	1·29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	116	69	100·00	387	100·00	35	100·00	239	100·00	5	100·00	29	100·00	7	100·00	51	100·00

TABLE VII

Distribution of households by nature of right over land classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Communities— 1986

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Households having land		Land owned		Land leased in		Otherwise occupied by Government	
	Number of households	Hectare of lands	Number of Households	Hectare of land	Number of Households	Hectare of land	Number of Households	Hectare of land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU								
Rabari . . .	58	218·2	42*	147·0	..	..	31*	71·2
Sagar . . .	9	27·5	9	27·5	..	..	..	..
Mer . . .	8	33·4	8	33·4	..	..	..	..
Bavaji . . .	3	3·6	3	3·6	..	..	..	..
Suthar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	78	282·7	62	211·5	..	..	31	71.2

*15 households occupied both type of land. Own land+acquired by Government.

TABLE VIII

Manpower engaged in agricultural operations Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe Communities—1986

Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of House-hold owing land	Number of households where agricultural operations carried on by		
		Family worker alone	Family worker & hired worker	Hired worker alone
1	2	3	4	5
HINDU				
Rabari	58	163	..	14
Sagar	9	22	..	5
Mer	8	19	..	1
Bavaji	3	6	..	1
Suthar	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	78	210	..	21

TABLE IX

Number of area hold by Khatedars with bullocks per Khatedar—1960 & 1986

Year	No. of Khatedars (Land Holders)	Total area in hectares	Area per khatedar (Hectares)	No. of bullocks	No. of bullocks per khatedar
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960 . . .	37	158·6	4·28	73	1·97
1986 . . .	78	282. 7	3·62	126	1·61

TABLE X

Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers Classified by Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Broad Age-group—1986

Religion/Caste Tribe/Community	Total population			All ages						0—14						15—59						60+					
	Total	Males	Females	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
				T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
HINDU																											
Rabari .	572	300	272	321	183	138	251	117	134	31	14	17	201	109	92	277	158	119	31	3	28	13	11	2	19	5	14
Sagar .	55	29	26	32	19	13	23	10	13	2	1	1	16	8	8	30	18	12	5	1	4	..	..	..	2	1	1
Mer .	59	28	31	25	14	11	34	14	20	1	..	1	26	13	13	23	13	10	7	1	6	1	1	..	1	..	1
Bavaji .	15	8	7	10	7	3	5	1	4	1	..	1	4	1	3	7	6	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
Suthar .	5	4	1	4	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	706	369	337	392	227	165	314	142	172	35	15	20	247	131	116	341	199	142	45	5	40	16	13	3	22	6	16

TABLE XI

Households and population by Occupation —1960—1986

Occupation	No. of Households		Percentage to total household		Total population						Percentage to total population	
					Persons		Males		Females			
	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary . . .	..	89	..	76·72	70	564	70	297	..	267	25·93	79·89
Secondary . . .	..	15	..	12·93	27	95	27	54	..	41	10·00	13·45
Tertiary . . .	..	12	..	10·35	173	47	60	18	113	29	64·07	6·66
TOTAL .	..	116	..	100·00	270	706	157	369	113	337	100·00	100·00

TABLE XII

Expenditure pattern by Occupation—1986

Occupation	No. of House-holds	Total No. of mem-bers	Food		Cloth		Fuel & lighting		Housing		Ceremonies & function		Education		Medical		Ornament		Hired labour	
			Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Primary . . .	89	564	5,27,060	5,922	42,920	842	32,430	364	70	1	11,130	125	2,945	33	9,115	102	31,000	348	17,950	202
Secondary . .	15	95	62,880	4,192	4,420	294	4,095	273	5	N	525	35	50	3	210	14	..	..	..	..
Tertiary . . .	12	47	9,552	796	2,525	210	2,255	188	300	25	450	38	..	..	280	23	600	50	..	..
TOTAL .	116	706	5,99,492	5,168	49,865	430	38,780	334	375	3	12,105	104	2,995	26	9,605	83	31,600	272	17,950	15

Occupation	Interest		Remmittance		Purchase of Production		Purchase of Asset		Flourmill		Tax		Travel		Other miscella-neous expenditure		Total expen-diture	Percen-tage of expen-diture on food to total expen-diture	Percent age of expen-diture on Mis-cella-neous to total expen-diture
	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold	Expen-diture (in Rs.)	Per house-hold			
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Primary .	1,506	17	1,550	17	2,37,938	2,673	250	3	1,500	17	2,680	30	12,971	153	24,581	276	9,57,596	49·41	2·31
Secondary.	1,500	100	..	..	5,950	397	..	..	..	..	141	9	1,000	67	5,303	354	86,079	5·89	0·50
Tertiary .	..	..	..	..	4,200	350	..	..	..	..	116	10	675	56	2,065	172	23,018	0·90	0·19
TOTAL	3,006	26	1,550	13	2,48,088	2,139	250	2	1,500	13	2,937	25	14,646	126	31,949	275	10,66,693	56·20	3·00

N=Negligible

TABLE XIII

Income, Expenditure and Indebtedness—1986

Occupation	Income				Expenditure				Indebtedness			
	No. of House-holds	No. of mem-bers	Income (in Rs.)	Percent-age to total Income	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers	Expendi-ture (in Rs.)	Percent-age to total expendi-ture	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers	Indebted-ness (in Rs.)	Percen-tage to total Indebted-ness
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary .	89	564	10,67,445	88·70	89	564	9,57,596	89·77	24	175	2,92,600	86·5
Secondary .	15	95	89,705	7·46	15	95	86,079	8·07	4	23	13,500	3·99
Tertiary .	12	47	46,260	3·84	12	47	23,018	2·16	2	7	32,000	9·47
TOTAL .	116	706	12,03,410	100·00	116	706	10,66,693	100·00	30	205	3,38,100	100·00

TABLE XIV

Income, Expenditure and Indebtedness per household and per Capita—1986

Occupation	Income		Expenditure		Indebtedness	
	Per House-hold	Per capita	Per House-hold	Per capita	Per House-hold	Per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary	11,993	1,893	10,760	1,698	12,192	1,672
Secondary	5,980	944	5,739	906	3,375	587
Tertiary	3,855	984	1,918	490	16,000	4,571
TOTAL .	10,374	1,705	9,196	1,511	11,270	1,649

TABLE XV

Income, Expenditure and Indebtedness by Caste—1986

Caste	Income				Expenditure				Indebtedness			
	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers	Income (in Rs.)	Percent-age to total	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers	Expendi-ture (in Rs.)	Percent-age to total	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers	Indebted-ness (in Rs.)	Percent-age to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rabari .	94	572	9,18,510	76·32	94	572	8,31,261	77·93	21	145	61,700	18·25
Sagar .	9	55	1,12,480	9·35	9	55	92,783	8·70	1	8	3,900	1·15
Mer .	8	59	1,37,140	11·40	8	59	1,15,133	10·79	6	46	2,41,500	71·43
Bavaji .	4	15	29,180	2·42	4	15	21,823	2·05	2	6	31,000	9·17
Suthar .	1	5	6,100	0·51	1	5	5,693	0·53	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	116	706	12,03,410	100·00	116	706	10,66,693	100·00	30	205	3,38,100	100·00

TABLE XVI

Indebtedness in income groups—1960—1986

Income Group (in Rs.)	Total No. of households		No. of households in debt		Amount (in Rs.)		Percentage of indebted households to total households		Percentage of indebted households to total indebted households		Average indebtedness per households in debt (in Rs.)		Average indebtedness households (in Rs.)	
	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986	1960	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Less than 250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
251 to 360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
361 to 480	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
481 to 720	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
721 to 960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
961 to 1200	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1201 to 1500	8	1	1	..	200	..	12·50	..	7·69	..	200·00	..	25·00	..
1501 to 2500	10	10	7	1	2,400	500	70·00	10·00	53·85	3·33	342·86	500·00	240·00	50·00
2501 to 3500	4	6	2	2	800	2,000	50·00	33·33	15·38	6·67	400·00	1,000·00	200·00	333·33
3501 to 5000	10	18	3	2	1,600	32,000	30·00	11·11	23·08	6·67	533·33	16,000·00	160·00	1,777·78
5000 & above	..	81	..	25	..	3,03,600	..	30·86	..	83·33	..	12,144·00	..	3,748·15
TOTAL	36	116	13	30	5,000	3,38,100	36·11	25·86	100·00	100·00	384·62	11,270·00	138·89	2,914·66

TABLE XVII

Source of finance for capital expenditure—1986

Source	No. of households who spent for							
	Purchase of cattle	Purchase of Bullock	Purchase of land	House construction	Purchase of ornament	Purchase of well-machine	Purchase of Lay-land truck	Purchase of flour Mill
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Personal Saving	4,500	6,000	102,000	2,000*	4,500	..	40,000	8,000
Sale of assets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borrowing from								
(1) Bank of India	..	..	..	..	..	3,900	1,85,000	..
(2) Private Business	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Private Relatives	2,000	4,000	..	11,000*	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	6,500	12,000	1,02,000	13,000	4,500	3,900	2,25,000	8,000

*Two households have invested money for two purposes from two separate Sources.

TABLE XVIII

Distribution of households Classified by Employment Deptt. (i.e. Number of Workers in the household)—1986

No. of workers in the household	No. of House-holds	No. of Adults	Size and number of Adults							
			1—3		4—6		7—10		11 and above	
			House-holds	Adults	House-holds	Adults	House-holds	Adults	House-holds	Adults
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nil . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 . . .	16	28	9	15	4	8	3	5	..	..
2 . . .	43	99	12	26	21	47	10	26	..	..
3 . . .	18	69	3	9	6	22	9	38	..	..
4 . . .	17	82	..	..	6	25	10	51	1	6
5 . . .	9	48	..	..	1	5	7	38	1	5
6 . . .	6	46	..	..	..	..	5	38	1	8
7 . . .	4	28	..	..	..	..	4	28	..	..
8 . . .	3	24	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	16
TOTAL .	116	424	24	50	38	107	49	232	5	35

TABLE XIX

Distribution of households Classified by number of members and Age of head of household—1986

Age of head of households	No. of households having members						
	Total	Single	2—3	4—5	6—7	8—9	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Below 20 years .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—29 . . .	13	2	5	4	..	1	1
30—39 . . .	33	..	5	15	11	2	..
40—49 . . .	27	..	4	3	8	10	2
50—59 . . .	26	..	4	4	3	12	3
60+ . . .	17	1	3	2	2	4	5
TOTAL .	116	3	21	28	24	29	11

TABLE XX

Particulars of close Relations Staying outside the household Classified by Occupation of Head of household and nature of Relation with head of household—1986

Occupation of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Number of households whose close relations staying outside are related to head of households as							
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kin (specify wife)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
43. Salesman Shop Assistants and related workers . .	1	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	8
61. Cultivators	14	9	9	6	..	13	5	..	42
63. Agricultural Labourers. .	5	3	4	1	..	4	4	..	16
65. Farm workers, Animal Birds and Insect Rearing . .	14	9	10	2	3	3	5	..	32
66. Forestry workers . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
95. Bricklayers and other construction workers . . .	5	3	5	..	..	4	3	..	15
99. Labourers, n.e.c. . .	7	3	7	..	..	7	8	1	26
TOTAL .	47	29	37	9	3	34	28	1	141

TABLE XXI

Households whose close Relations are Staying outside the household classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community and place of last residence of head of household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total number of house-holds	Number of households whose close relations are staying outside where place of last Residence of head of Household is						
		A—Non-Migrant (Born in the village including those who does not have place of last Residence)	I last residence outside the village but in the same taluka R/U	B—Migrant II Other taluka of the District R/U Taluka-Jamjodh-pur	III Other District of the state Dist. Junagadh	IV Other state	V Un-specified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU								
Rabari .	37	32	3	1	1	..	..	37
Sagar .	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mer .	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
Bavaji .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL .	47	40	5	1	1	..	..	47

TABLE XXII

Number of close Relations staying outside the household classified by length of Time, Reason and Relation to head of household

Relation to head of household	Number of close relations staying outside for																	
	Less than 1 year	1—4 years					5—9 years				10—19 years			20+years				Total
	Reason-1	Own marriage	Son's marriage	Brother's marriage	Labour work	Separation in family	Own marriage	Son's marriage	Brother's marriage	Separation in family	Son's marriage	Brother's marriage	Separation in family	Son's marriage	Brother's marriage	Agricultural work	Separation in family	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Father . .	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	6	..	3	10	..	..	1	..	1	1	29
Mother . .	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	8	..	3	11	..	..	4	..	1	1	37
Son . . .	..	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Husband . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brother . .	..	4	..	9	3	4	..	..	4	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	34
Sister . .	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	..	6	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21
Daughter . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other kin . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	6	8	16	8	20	1	14	10	24	21	2	1	5	1	2	2	141

TABLE XXIII

Materials of which utensils are made classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community—1986

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Total No. of house-holds	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of				Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of						
		Clay	Allu-minium	Brass	Stainless Steel	Brass	Allu-minium	Stainless Steel	Bronze	Clay	German Silver	Wood-en
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HINDU												
Rabari . . .	94	72	80	18	2	77	42	37	32	4	1	21
Sagar . . .	9	6	7	4	3	8	3	8	1	..	..	6
Mer . . .	8	3	5	3	3	8	1	5	3	..	..	5
Bavaji . . .	4	..	..	4	3	4	1	4	..	..	..	1
Suthar . . .	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
TOTAL .	116	82	93	29	11	98	47	55	37	4	1	34

TABLE XXIV

Average age at Marriage as related to Sex, Educational Level and Time of Marriage

Educational Level	Number of married		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	Males	Females	30 years and earlier	15—29 years	Within 15 years	30 years and earlier	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	105	124	21·60	24·00	24·15	17·00	18·38	19·31
Literate without Educational Level . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	24	1	22·25	21·71	21·54	18·00	..	..
Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation/Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary/Intermidiate/Pre University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture and Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	129	125	21·71	23·60	23·63	17·04	18·38	19·31

TABLE XXV

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females of the Village Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community (Add up maximum distance travelled by all persons, males and females aged 5 and above divided by the number of persons of the same sex aged and above to determine the Travel Index)—1986

Religion and Caste	Travel Index (distance in kms.)		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
HINDU			
Rabari	31·21	42·64	18·73
Sagar	22·54	29·84	15·24
Mer	95·65	153·40	40·12
Bavaji	113·50	180·25	24.50
Suthar	112·00	117·50	90·00
TOTAL	38·62	55·06	20·75

TABLE XXVI

Knowledge about Legal Prohibition of Social Discrimination as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe/and Education of Interviewee—1986

Religion and Caste	Total number	Number who are illiterate and about prohibition of discrimination who are			Number who are literate upto Matric standard and about prohibition of discrimination who are			Number who are educated Matric and above and about prohibition of discrimination who are		
		Aware	Not Aware	Not specified	Aware	Not Aware	Not specified	Aware	Not Aware	Not specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU										
Rabari	94	83	..	425	11	..	53	..	..	..
Sagar	9	6	..	37	3	..	9	..	..	..
Mer	8	2	..	28	6	..	23	..	..	..
Bavaji	4	..	..	6	4	..	5	..	..	..
Suthar	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL	116	92	..	499	24	..	91	..	..	..

GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS

A

Agni . . . Fire

Agni-sanskar . . Cremation ceremony

Amas . . . Last day of lunar month

Anganwadi . . Kinder garten

Angudi . . . An upper garment like shirt worn by males

Ankdo . . . *Calotropis gigantea plant*

Anu ceremony . Usually the first occasion when a married girl goes to her husband's house when certain pairs of clothes and ornaments, articles of toilet, etc. are given to her by her parents

Arti . . . Concluding part of the puja or worshipping ceremony when a flame of ghee is waved before the deity accompanied by recitations in the praise of God.

Astha or Akha . Pledge or call by a person to make certain offering to the deity on the fulfilment of a desire

Ata-pata . . A game in which players divide themselves in teams.

Atham . . . Eight day of lunar fortnight in the month of Shravan (August) on which day people celebrate the birthday of Lord Krishna

Aval . . . *Cassia auriculata*

B

Bajri . . . Millet

Balad . . . A bullock

Balaiya . . . Bracelets

Bandi . . . A waist-coat or jacket

Bapora . . . Lunch, noonday meals

Bath Bharvi . . Wrestling

Beli . . . Plough with two blades

Bhajan Kirtan . Devotional songs

Bhang . . . A drink prepared from hemp

Bhungari . . Earrings for gents

Bhuva . . . Religious head-priest

Bidi . . . Indigenous cigarettes

Boriya . . . An ornament for ears

Butti . . . Earrings

C

Chalam . . Clay pipe

Chamadiya . . Toothed barrow

Chapanio . . A nail

Chappals . . Loose sandals

Chapva . . . Earrings for gents

Charpai . . Bedstead

Chelan ceremony . Offering food or oblations to the goddess

Chhabadi . . A cane basket or dish

Chhandas . . A blend of wordless intonation sung by the Rabari head-priest

Chhatthi . . Literally sixth, ceremony performed on the night of the sixth day after a child's birth

Chhundana . . Tattoo marks

Chora . . . Village chavdi or building used as Talati's office as well as rest house

Chori . . . The square enclosure in which the bride and the bridegroom take ceremonial rounds of the holy fire

Chorni . . . A type of male nether garment

Chowk . . . Open square place

Chudi or Chud . A pair of ivory bangles, a bracelet of glass or ivory

Chula . . . A hearth

Chuni . . . A nose-pin

Chunk . . . A nose-pin

D

Dahej . . . Dowry, a custom wherein different kinds of articles are given to the bride by her parents at the time of marriage

Dai . . . A midwife

Dal . . . Pulses

Dal-bhat . . Cooked pulses and rice

Dana jovaravva . To get enchanted grains examined by a sorcerer

Dandia-ras . A circular folk-dance with sticks

Dantal . . . Toothed harrow

Dantali . . . Comb-typed shovel

Darshan . . Sight, glimpse of the deity in an attitude of reverence and prayer

Datardu . . Sickle

Dervatu . . Marriage with the husband's younger brother after the death of husband, lavirate marriage

Deshi (tiles) . . Country (tiles)

Divdo/Chimany . An oil or kerosene lamps

Dhupedi . . Representative of Bhuva, the Rabari high priest, going round for collecting contributions for Madh ceremony

Donka . . . Clay-vessels in which buttermilk or curd are kept

Dora-dhaga . . Enchanted thread

Doro . . . A chain worn in the neck

Dudhi . . . Gourd, white pumpkin

F

Fuleka ceremony . Bridegroom procession usually taken on the night preceding the marriage

G

Gadu . . . A cart

Gagar . . . A water pot made of brass or copper

Galthuthi . . Gur water given to new-born child

Gangajal . . Water of the holy Ganges

Garba . . . Singing with dance in a circle, a well-known folk-dance of Gujarat

Gauchar . . Pasture or grazing area reserved for the cattle of a village

Ghaghari . . Petticoat worn by a girl

Ghat (burning) . Platform for burning a dead body

Ghee . . . Clarified butter

Gilli-danda . A country game of trip-stick played by children

Godhulic . . Even tide (Day dusk) when cows return home after grazing, raising a cloud of dust in the evening twilight

Goli . . . A large water-pot usually made of brass or copper

Gram-sevak . . Village worker

Gulal . . . Pink powder used in Puja

Gur . . . Jaggery

Gutter . . . A drainage

Guvar . . . *Cyamopsis psoraliodes*, a type of leguminous bean used as fodder concentrate

H

Hajam . . . A barber

Hal . . . Plough

Hansadi . . Neck ornament for ladies

Har . . . A chain put on as ornament for ladies

Hawan . . . Consecretory rite

I

Ingori . . . *Balanites roxburghli*

J

Jan . . . The marriage party accompanying the bridegroom.

Jivanhar . . A silver anklet

Jowar . . . *Sorghum vulgara*

K

Kabbadi . . A country game in players divide themselves in teams.

Kabjo . . . A blouse

Kada . . . Circular solid bracelet

Kadhi . . . Curry

Kadla . . . A silver anklet

Kadli . . . A armlet

Kajal . . . Colyrium, lampsoot applied to eyes

Kalash ceremony . A tribute to the goddess and is undertaken on the fulfilment of certain desires

Kaliyu . . . Plough with single blade

Kansar . . . A sweet dish made from wheat-flour, ghee and gur

Kanthi . . . A chain worn round the neck

Kapasia . . Cotton seeds

Karadia . . Name of the crested ornaments for hands (ladies)

Kathrot . . A wooden dish

Kediya . . . Jacket worn by men reaching down to the waist

Khakhro . . *Butea frondosa*

Khamis . . A shirt

Khampali . . Toothed barrow

Kharif . . . The monsoon crops, crops sown in the rainy season

Kharpadio . . One side pointed sickle

Khatla . . . Bedstead

Khichadi . . Hotchpotch, mixture of rice and pulse cooked together

Kho-kho . . A country game of getting up from sedentary posture and catching persons from other party

Kholo Bharvo . Ceremony performed after the first conception

Kodali . . . Hoe

Kodiyan . . Earthen cup shaped lamps holding oil and a wick for a light

Kothis . . . Cylindrical containers made of clay and cow dung for storing grains

Kothlas . . Chest made of clay for keeping milk, food etc.

Kosh . . . Iron crow-bar, a nail

Kul or gotra . Sept

Kumkum . . Red turmeric powder

Kunvarpat . . *Aloe barbaderise*

Kutcha . . . Raw, made of earth

L

Laddu . . . A sweet ball made of wheat flour, ghee and gur

Limbdo . . *Azadirachta indica tree*

Loriya . . . A type of earring

M

Madh ceremony . The Rabari, high priest seeks and obtains the permission of the goddess according to the prescribed rites, and collects contribution for Madh ceremony by dhupedis

Mamejvo . . *Enicostema littorale*

Mandva . . Pandal

Mataji . . . Goddess, mother

Mantas . . . A vow

Mantras . . Sacred hymns

Mavo . . . Milk solidified by constant boiling

Mel . . . A dirt

Melkhayun . . A cap worn under a turban

Moong . . . *Phaseolus mungo*, green gram

Movan . . . A garment of black, scarlet or rose colour put on by females till they are unmarried

N

Naivadya . . Offering of eatable to the deity

Nanami Bier

Nath . . . A nose-ring

Nes . . . Abbreviation of 'Nivas' i.e., residence or settlement in forest area where cattle breeders like Rabaris, Charan, etc. live or camp

Nivar . . . *Panicum italicum*

O

Odhani . . . An upper loose garment worn by girls, a short sari

P

Palo . . . Leaves of trees

Pan . . . Betel leaf

Panch . . . Executive body of the village panchayat or caste

Panchajiri . . A mixture of cumin seed powder, coconut kernel, dry ginger, Sugar and parsley distributed as prasad to devotees

Pat . . . A large sized wooden bench, wooden platform

Patasa . . . A sugar cake

Patila . . . A type of earring

Patiya . . . Clay utensil used for preparing dal, Kadhi

Patla . . . Low stool

Pavdo . . . Shovel/Spade

Payar . . . Seed-drill

Pernu . . . A nether garment worn by women in the fashion of sarong

Prasad	Sweets or offerings of eatables to the diety which are distributed to devotees and is believed to bring favour of God
Pret-pinds	Offering to the dead soul
Ponkhavu	To welcame or receive the bride, the bridegroom or both with an auspicious ceremony
Poniya	Plough with two blades
Pucca	Solidly built, durable
Puri	Bun or cake
Pyjama	Trousers
Rabi	The winter crop
Rakhadi	Sister tied string to brother for protection and longlife at festival of Balev or Rakshabandhan
Rampdi/Rapto	Plough with single blade
Randhan Chhath	Six day of lunar fortnight in the month of Shravan (August) on which day people cook for next day—Shitla Satam
Ras	A type of folk dance
Ringan	Brinjal
Rishi Panchami	Fifth day of bright lunar fortnight in the month of Bhadrapad (September)

S

Sadi	Hindu Woman's chief garment draped round the body
Sagai or Chandlo	Ceremony of betrothal
Samput	A pair of earthen lamps, one placed inverted over the other and tied together
Sangamsthan	A place where two or three rivers are met together
Sarelia	Bracelets of silver for males
Sariya	Chhandas, A blend of worship
Sarpanch	The chairman of the village Panchayat
Sathi	A servant employed to work on land on a permanent basis (Permanent Agricultural labourers)
Shira	A sweet preparation of wheat flour, sugar and ghee
Shiraman	Morning breakfast
Shitla satam	Seventh day of lunar fortnight in the month of Shravan (August) on which day people eat food cooked on previous day
Shok	To observe certain restrictions as a mark of mourning
Shraddha	Obsequies, a ceremony performed for the salvation of the dead
Simant	Ceremony performed in seventh month of the first pregnancy
Simantini	Conceived woman
Sisoriya	Golden earring for gents
Sukhadi	A sweet preparation of wheat flour, gur and ghee

T

Tasale	Bowls
Tavdi	Clay dish
Tertansali	Group of thirteen castes which inter-dine
Til	Sesamum
Thali	A metal dish
Thoriya	Earrings for men
Tokargadi	Small wooden cart for fertilizers, etc.
Tulsi	*Ocimum sanctum* the holy basil plant

V

Vaidya	An Ayurvedic physician
Vedala	Name of an ornament worn by women at the top of each ear
Vidhata	Goddess of density (Fortune deity)

Z

Zanzar	Jingling anklets

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