

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Part - X C

SERIES 22

UTTAR PRADESH

SURVEY REPORT ON VILLAGE NAGLA BERU

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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 geographical 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 patterns of change taking place in the life cycle events and economic pursuits, was to question penetratingly into matters relating to availability of amenities and services in the villages covered under these studies, attitude and opinion of the villagers in regard to

education, health care activities and attitude, awareness and acceptance of family planning methods. In short, the study was aimed at to bring to relief the socio-economic processes taking place in the rural environment under the influence of planned development as well as industrialisation and urbanisation.

The villages selected for the study were those which are situated either near to an urban centre or away from any urban centre or those which are located in an already identified dry belt area or in areas covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme and served by minor irrigation projects and rural electrification programme. Some of these criteria for the selection of villages for the study were adopted at the instance of the Planning Commission. Although 78 villages were initially identified for the restudy, due to certain constraints this project could not make much headway. Therefore, it was decided to continue these studies as an adjunct to the 1981 census.

The research design, tools for data collection 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 Dy. Registrar General. His successor Dr. N.G. Nag, assisted by Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Dy. Registrar General, extended technical guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for undertaking the re-study of the villages. I take this opportunity to congratulate all of them for organising these studies.

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

The present report is based on a re-study conducted on the village of Nagla Beru by the Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

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

New Delhi
Dated the
1st June, 1988

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

After attaining the independence India adopted the path of planned development under the set democratic system of government at the Central and the States level. More than three-fourths of the population lived in rural areas, hence it was but natural to focus utmost attention for the uplift of rural masses. The first step in this direction was abolition of Zamindari system. Thereafter several concessions and facilities have been provided to the farmers in order to mitigate their grievances.

Indian Census is the largest administrative exercise with glorious past tradition. It is in fact a rich data bank. During 1961 inter-censal period several studies relating to towns, villages and craft etc. were taken up as an ancilliary to main census operations. Nagla Beru, a small village in Sadabad tahsil of Mathura district in Uttar Pradesh was taken up under the village study programme of 1961 Census. This village has again been taken up in 1981 Census under the village re-study programme. The aim being to assess the dimensions of change in the village life after a lapse of more than two decades.

The present study has revealed that agriculture continues to be the main occupation of the villagers. However, a few have taken up the job of rearing cattle and selling milk. The people have now become more conscious about their democratic rights through the institution of village panchayats. Their awareness about several social legislations, which effect the way of life in general has equally increased. Their literacy and economic status have also shown significant improvement due to their frequent contact with the urban people around them.

I am grateful to Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India, Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) and Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer for their valuable suggestions and guidance in conduct of the survey and finalizing the draft report.

Shri R.K. Singh, Deputy Director of this Directorate also deserves thanks for his prompt supervision and finalization of draft report. Shri Budh Singh, Assistant Director, who supervised field work, tabulation and pains taking job of preparing the first draft of report also deserves thanks. Shri J.C. Srivastava, Research Officer (Map) and his colleagues in Map section deserve appreciation for timely preparation of maps, diagrams and charts etc.

I am also greatfull to S/Shri R.K. Singh, Deputy Director, R.S. Pandey, Assistent Director and R.K. Saxena, Senior Technical Assistent (Printing) who had kept a constant watch upon the quick printing of this report. Acknowledge the contribution of all those associated with this project. Their names are listed separately in this volume.

Lucknow
Dated : Apirl 2, 1989

CHANDAN GOPAL
Director of Census Operations,
Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

Acknowledgements

Field work and tabulation

1 Shri R.B. Yadav, Investigator
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3 Shri K.G. Awasthi, Statistical Assistant
4 Shri R.C. Baranwal, Statistical Assistant
5 Shri Raman Lal, Statistical Assistant
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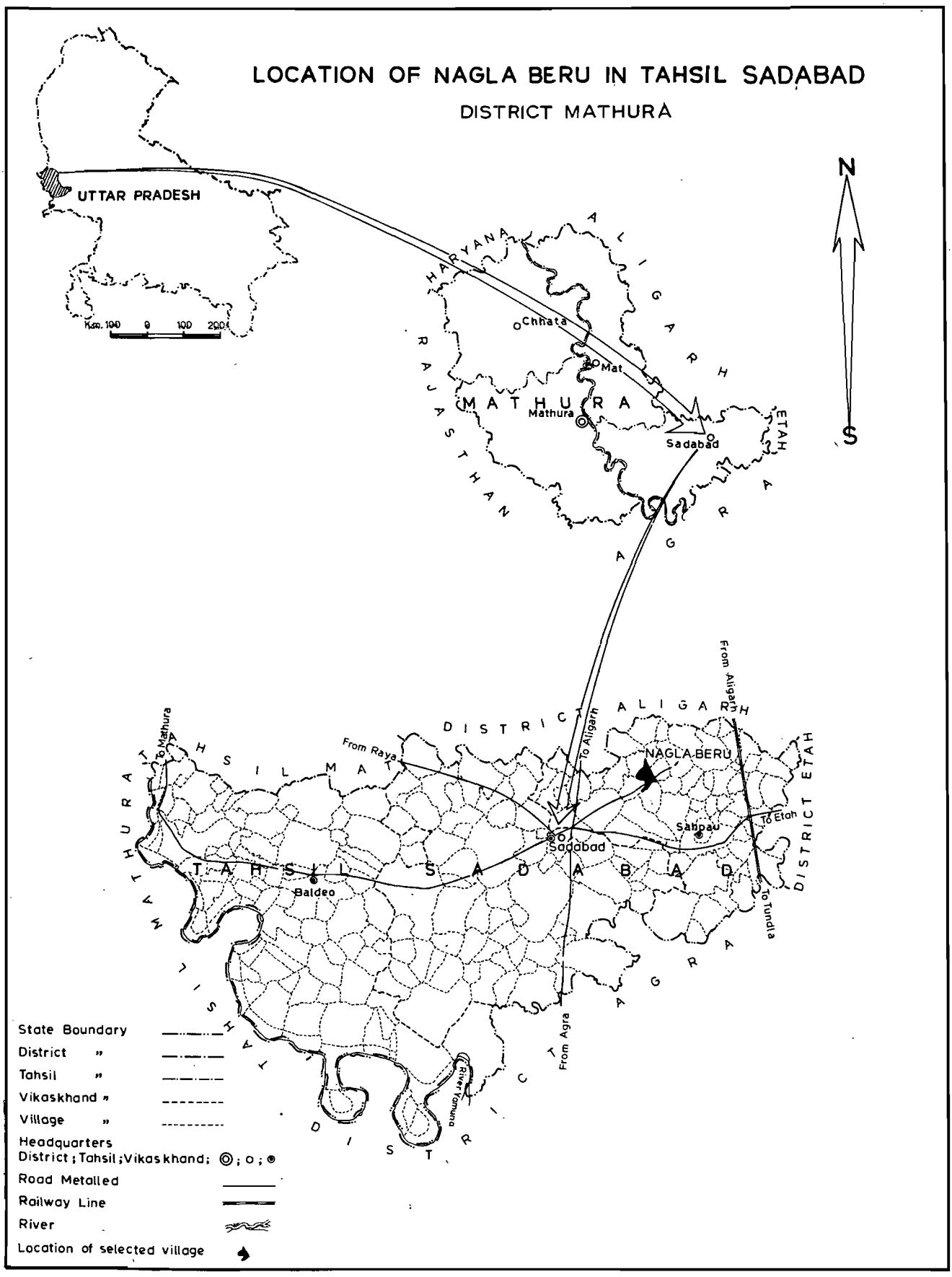
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4 Shri Durga Prasad, Assistant Compiler

VILLAGE AT A GLANCE

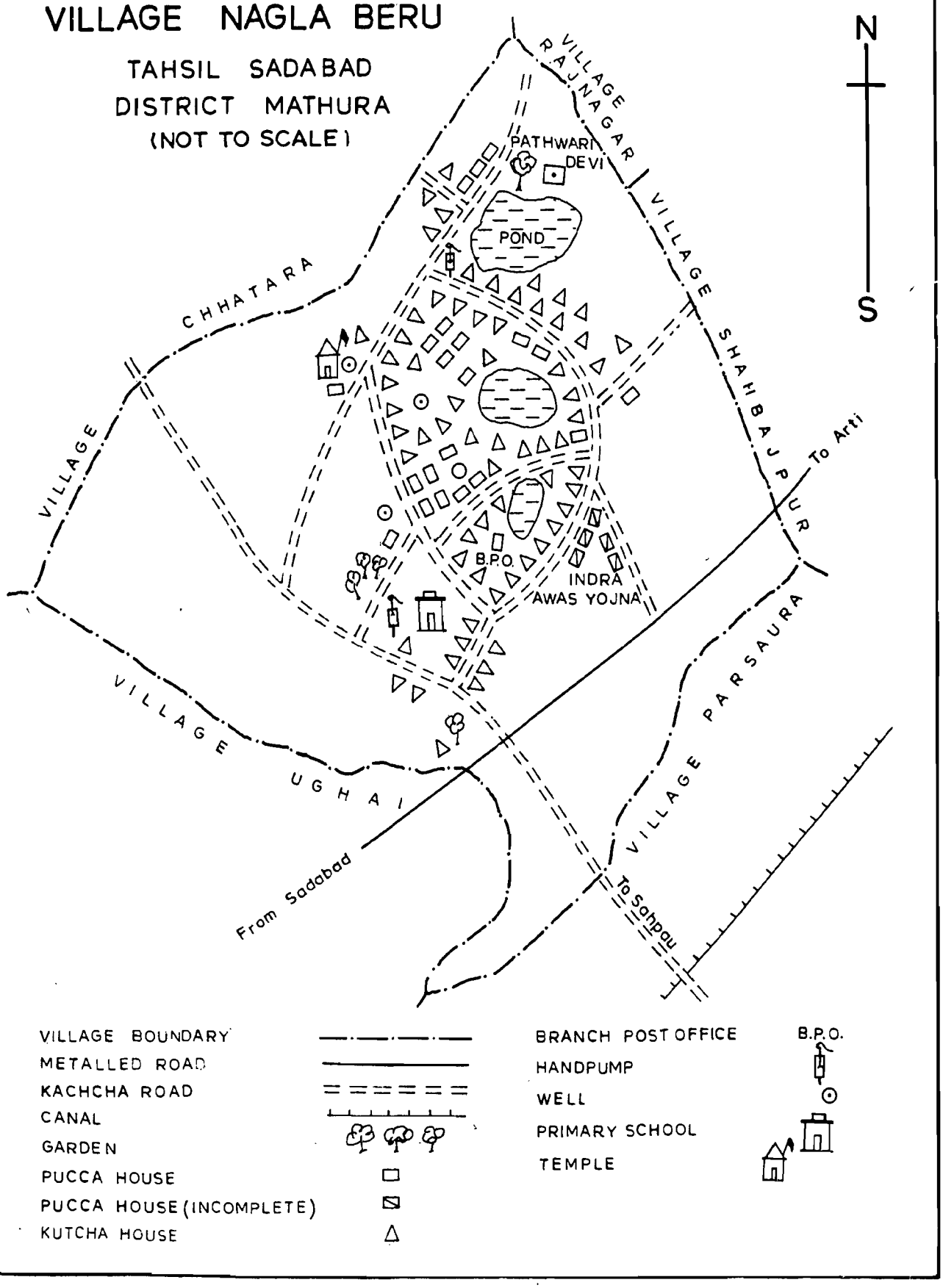
Particulars (as per 1981 Census)

1.	Population	855
2.	Area (hectare)	128.29
3.	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)	831
4.	Density (persons per sq. Kms.)	666
5.	Number of households	138
6.	Percentage of workers	24.68
7.	Literacy rate	18.13
8.	Decadal growth rate (1971-81)	31.13
9.	Percentage of Scheduled Castes	9.47
10.	District Headquarter	Mathura (51 Kms.)
11.	Tahsil Headquarter	Sadabad (6 Kms.)
12.	Nearest Town	Sadabad (6 Kms.)
13.	Nearest Railway station	Jalesar Road (11 Kms.)
14.	Means of Transport	Ekka/Cycle/Bus
15.	Approach to the village	Pucca Road
16.	Nearest Police Station	Sadabad (6 Kms.)
17.	Nearest Branch Post Office	Nagla Beru (0 Kms.)
18.	Nearest Primary Health Centre	Sadabad (6 Kms.)
19.	Nearest Veterinary Hospital	Sadabad (6 Kms.)
20.	Nearest Telephone Centre	Sadabad (6 Kms.)
21.	Nearest Radio Station	Agra (31 Kms.)
22.	Nearest Television Centre	Agra (31 Kms.)
23.	Nearest Educational facility at degree level	Hathras (19 Kms.)
24.	Nearest Market	Sadabad (6 Kms.)
25.	Religious institution	Nagla Beru (0 Kms.)
26.	Nyay Panchayat	Arti (2 Kms.)
27.	Co-Operative Society	Mangroo (2 Kms.)
28.	Major crops	Wheat and Bajra


LOCATION OF NAGLA BERU IN TAHSIL SADABAD
DISTRICT MATHURA
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
ALIGARH
ETAH
AGRA
Chhata
Mat
MATHURA
Mathura
Sadabad
N
S
Kms. 100 0 100 200
DISTRICT ALIGARH
DISTRICT ETAH
DISTRICT AGRA
To Mathura
From Raya
To Aligarh
From Aligarh
NAGLA BERU
Sampau
To Etah
Sadabad
TAHSIL SADABAD
Baldeo
To Tundla
From Agra
River Yamuna
State Boundary
District »
Tahsil »
Vikaskhand »
Village »
Headquarters
District ; Tahsil ; Vikaskhand;
Road Metalled
Railway Line
River
Location of selected village

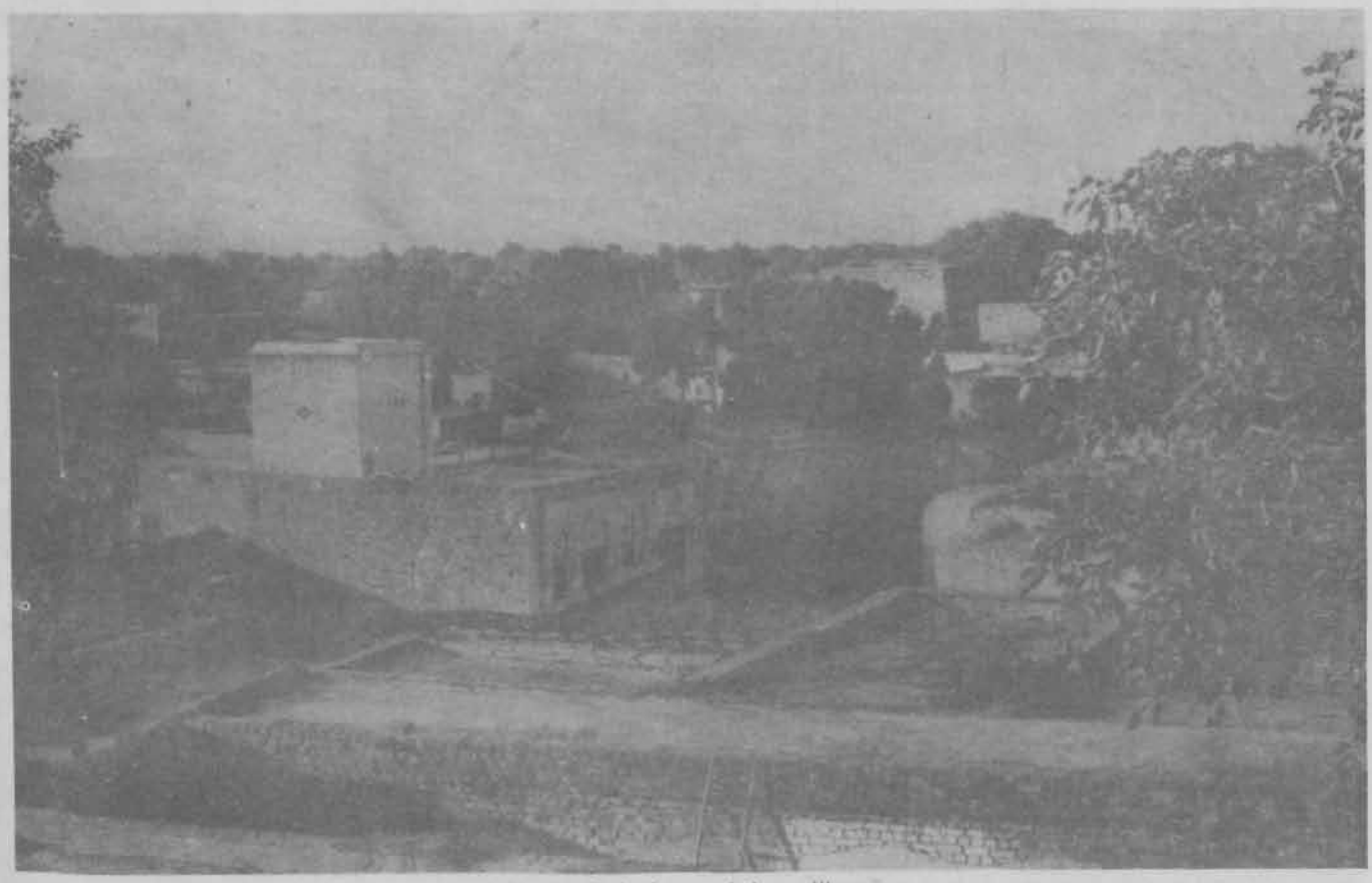
VILLAGE NAGLA BERU

TAHSIL SADABAD
DISTRICT MATHURA
(NOT TO SCALE)





A distant view of the village



An aerial view of the village



Scence of a pucca road



Traditional horse-cart *(Tonga)* as means of Transport

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Location

Village Nagla Beru, locally known as Berua, is situated on the outskirts of Sadabad town in Mathura district of Bundelkhand Region. The district headquarters Mathura lies at a distance of 51 Kms., connected by *pucca* road, while tahsil headquarters Sadabad is at a distance of six Kms. from the village.

The business centres near to the village are Sadabad (6 Kms.), Sahpau (9 Kms.) and Hathras (10 Kms.). Administrative centres such as Police Station, Primary Health Centre and Block Development Office are located at Sahpau. The headquarters of the Nyay panchayat is located at Arti Village. Agra city, renowened place of attraction for the tourists is merely 31 Kms. from the village. Jalesar Road is the nearest railway station at a distance of eleven Kms. connected by *kuchcha* road, while the credit and co-operative society is functioning in Mangroo village, which is about two Kms. away from the village.

Nature of terrain

The district Mathura lies in the basin of the Yamuna which transverses through the central part of the district from north to south and divides the district into two physical units-the eastern or transyamuna and the western or cisyamuna tracts. The district is more or less a plain, slopping at the rate of 0.25 metre per kilometre in the direction of river's course. The highest elevation above 'sea level is about 178 metres near Kotban on the Gurgaon border and the lowest 171.6 metres near Jalesar road railway station at the extreme eastern end of the district. Geologically the district forms a part of the Indo-Gangetic alluvium which consists of sand, clay, *Kankar* and *reh*. The soil of the village Nagla Beru lying in the eastern part of the district in tahsil Sadabad is loamy, generally fertile and favourable for growing most of the local crops.

Climate

The climate of the village is dry and hot which is similar to the other parts of the district. Summer is extremely hot and longer, while winter is very cold but autumn season is pleasant.

Rainfall

The rainfall is generally poor. The data in respect of Mathura district as a whole for the period 1982 to 1986 collected from the Meteorological Centres, Civil Airport, Lucknow is presented below.

Table I.1 Average/Total rainfall of Mathura District

	Rainfall (m.m.)	
Year	Average	Total
1	2	3
1982	594	700
1983	594	813
1984	544	413
1985	593	587
1986	593	410

Note: Average rainfall is calculated for the last fifty year from the referrent year.

It may be seen that the rainfall during the last three years has been quite inadequate *i.e.* much below the average rainfall in the district.

Temperature

The data pertaining to temperature in respect of Mathura district during the preceding five years is given below :

Table 1.2 Maximum/Minimum temprature of Mathura district

Agriculture year (July to June)	Temperature (in Centigrades)	
	Maximum	Minimum
1982-83	44.9	3.0
1983-84	47.1	1.8
1984-85	46.1	3.0
1985-86	46.1	1.0
1986-87	47.6	2.0

Source: Board of Revenue, U.P. Lucknow.

A Glance at the above data shows that the maximum temperature has touched the level of 47.6 centigrade during 1986-87 while the minimum was recorded

survey in 1961 include construction of a *pucca* road from Sadabad *via* Nagla Beru upto Bahardoi village and opening of a branch post office. The other notable activities are allotment of land for cultivation purposes and dwelling units to the weaker sections, reconsolidation of land holdings, strengthening up activities of a multipurpose co-operative society at village Mangroo to facilitate availability of essential commodities to the adjoining villages, distribution of sewing machines and smokeless *Chulhas* and installation of a *gobar* gas plant in the village.

Reasons for selection of village

Nagla Beru was one of the villages selected for study under 1961 Census. It was an old and settled multi-ethnic village mainly dependent on agriculture. The selection of the village for restudy in 1981 Census was made to know the dimensions of change in respect of socio-economic life of the village situated at a distance of six kilometres away from the effective small tahsil town of Sadabad. The climate of the village is dry and hot as in the case of the district as a whole. The rainfall is poor and erratic.

Micro-topography

A large *pipal* tree (Ficus religious) at the half way of the *pucca* road stretching from Sadabad town to Bahardoi village serves the purpose of a mile stone indicating the location of village Nagla Beru. In fact, the tree is at the door step of the village. A thatched shop for repairing the motor-cycle and cycles and a Barbar's shop are situated under this tree. A little ahead is a privately maintained garden which presents beautiful scenery. The village is surrounded by fields from all the sides. After reconsolidation of land holdings, separate areas have been earmarked for different purposes around the village. The burial ground of Muslim and cremation ground of the Hindus are situated in East of the village. The burial ground is near a pond and the cremation ground is across the *pucca* road. Most of the houses are made of mud with thatched roof, while *pucca* houses are comparatively less in number. In the village there is a *pucca* primary school building, a temple of Lord Shiva and a *Chabutra* of goddess *Pathwari* under a *pipal* tree. There are three ponds in the village from where water and mud is used for construction of *kuchcha* houses and washing clothes. In addition to this domestic animals reared by villagers drink water from the ponds.

Flora and Fauna

The most common animals found in and around the village are buffalo, cow, camel, horse, pony, bullock, dog, cat, goat, hare and squirrel etc. Some of the wild animals and reptiles are also seen in the neighbouring fields. These are jackal, fox, blue bull, lizard, snake and mongoose etc.

The birds commonly seen in the village are sparrow, peacock, duck, crane, parrot, crow, owl cuckoo, partridge, quail, woodpecker etc.

There is no regular forest area in the vicinity of the village. Only common type of trees such a *babool* (Acacia nilotica), goolar (Ficus glonerate), Mango (Mangifera indica) Sheesham (Dalbergia sissoo), Neem (Azadirachta indica), *Pipal* (Ficus religiose), *Jamun* (Syzygium cuomini) and *Bargad* (Ficus bangalensis) etc. are seen in the village.

A variety of fruit and other trees are grown in the privately owned garden such as *Karonda* (Carissa apinarum), Plum (Zizphus mauritiana) Tharu apple (Datura stramonium), *Rendi* (Ricimus communis), Lemon (Citrus aurantium), Banana (Musa paradisiaca), Guava (Psidium guajava), Fig (Ficus carica), Mango (Mangifera indica), Custard-apple (Annona squamosa), *Ashok* (Saraca indica), *Chakotra* (Citrus grandis) , *Khirni* (Mahieara hexanbra) and Lishoda (Cardia dichotoma) etc.

Settlement pattern

Streets inside the village are narrow and zig-zag. Provision for drainage of rainy water is lacking. The village consist of a single cluster of dwelling units belonging to different castes/communities. The village is surrounded by Shahbajpur, Prem Singh Ka Nagla and Arti villages in the East, Parsaura in the south, Ughai and Doli Ka Nagla in the West, Chhatara and Mangroo in the North-West and by Rajnagar Baru from the North.

Settlement History of various Ethnic Groups

The Thakurs of this village are said to be decendents of Maharana Pratap and they migrated from Rajasthan after the battle of *Haldighati*. The Baghels (Gaderia) also claim their caste status as Baghel Thakurs. But they are treated as backward caste in the village. They also migrated to this village from Rajasthan.

as 1.0 centigrade during 1985-86. This indicates that summer is very hot and winter is extremely cold.

Transport and Communication

The village is now connected by a tweleve kilometres long *pucca* road from Sadabad to Bahardoi, while at the time of 1961 survey there was only a *kuchcha* road. In addition to this, the village is connected to Sahpau by another road *via* Sadabad by Mathura-Jalesar road, from where regular bus service is available. Sahpau is about nine kms. from the village while going from Sadabad. One has to use Kharkhara (wooden cart driven by horse or pony) or by own bicycle for reaching the village, since local bus service is very poor. The road passes through the villages of Salempur and Ughai. On the way, several temples of Lord Shiva and Hanuman can be seen. The bullockcart which was the main source of transportation at the earlier survey, has almost disappeared. The pucca road connecting the village has now provided several options of quick transportation. For example one can now use jeep, motar cycle, truck, tractor, scooter and horse cart. Apart from this it is expected that the *Kuchcha* road presently connecting the village with Sadabad-Hathras road would be made *pucca* and will further facilitate approach to the village.

Demographic trends

The data pertaining to the village Nagla Beru for 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses are given in Table I.3.

Table I.3 Population variation, sex ratio, household congestion and density of population in Nagla Beru 1961, 71, 81 Censuses

Census year	Population			Decadal variation percentage	Sex Ratio	No. of houses	No. of house-holds	Conges-tion index	Density of population (per sq. Km)
	P	M	F						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	561	292	269	-	921	93	104	1.12	437
1971	652	357	295	16.22	826	96	116	1.21	508
1981	855	467	388	31.13	831	137	138	1.01	666

The population of Nagla Beru is showing a steady rising trend. During the dacade of 1961-71 the population of the village rose by 16.22 per cent while corresponding rise in the next decade was 31.13 per cent. It implies that the percentage growth over a period of twenty years was around 52.41 per cent.

The sex ratio was 921 at 1961 census, which declined (826) during the 1971 census. However, the position slightly improved to 831 during the 1981 census.

The household congestion in the village in 1961 was 1.12 with an average household size of 5.39 persons. In 1971 there were 1.21 households in every house with an average household size of 5.62 persons. At the last census the level of household congestion came down slightly to 1.01 households, with an average household size of 6.20 persons.

The density of population has been rising with the growth of population at each of the last three consecutive censuses. It was 437 in 1961 census and rose to 508 in 1971 census. The 1981 census revealed a density of 666 persons per sq. km.

Level of Development

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme

Nagla Beru is one of the villages under the Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP). Besides this programme, several other developmental agencies are also at work mainly through the Block Development Office located at Sahpau. For the provision of intrastruc-



Smokeless *Chulha*



A view of *Kuchcha* drain in the street



A pillar with inaguration stone of residential houses under *Indira Awas Yojna*



A scence of incomplete houses under *Indira Awas Yojna*



A *pucca* village well



A Diesel operated Tubewell

ture for economic development and other welfare schemes *Gram Sabha* is taken as a unit. Gram Sabha of Nagla Beru includes village Chhatara also. In these two villages 130 smokeless *Chulhas* have been distributed through the *Pradhan* of the village. Similarly, a *Gobar gas* plant was installed in the village a few years ago. But during the survey it was found that neither the *Gobar* gas plant was in working order nor smokeless *Chulhas* were much in use. Only a small portion of street in the village has been paved with bricks during 1986 while the major portion of the streets is still in bad shape. Among the weaker sections, light *Bhaisa Garhi* (dunlop wheel cart pulled by buffalo) casting Rs. 6,000 each were distributed to landless and marginal farmers of Nagla Beru. In addition to this, fifteen buffaloes costing Rs. 3,500 each with insurance coverage were distributed to the scheduled castes and backward castes at subsidised rates. The rebate was 50 per cent for scheduled castes while for backward castes it was 25 per cent only. The rate of interest on the amount of advance for this purpose was 10 per cent only. Two beneficiaries, whose buffaloes died, were given the insurance claim. Two horse-driven carts (*Tanga Garhi*) costing Rs 6000 each at 50 per cent subsidy were given to the members of weaker section (*Dhobis*). In 1986, eight sewing machines were distributed among the poor women of the village at fifty per cent subsidy. Similarly, under Twenty Point Programme 26 landless persons were given land for residential purposes and other eight persons were provided land for agricultural purposes on lease basis. The other major developmental activity taken up under Indira Avas Yojna was construction of six dwelling units with all facilities for the scheduled castes, but the construction work had been stopped due to tussle between the Block Development Office and Pradhan on one ground or the other.

(ii) Drinking water facility

Under Twenty Point Programme, the Block Development Office, Sahpau constructed a well during 1975-76 in the locality of the scheduled castes for providing drinking water to them. In April 1987, an additional hand pump was installed in their locality by the Government.

During discussion the Pradhan of the village revealed that a plan for providing nutritious food to the school going children of this village was under consideration.

(iii) Electric supply has not yet been made available in the village.

(iv) Co-operative society

There is a co-operative society named Atm Nirbhar Sahkari Samity, which is functioning in a nearby village *viz* Mangroo. It supplies essential commodities such as sugar, kerosen oil and fertilizers to several villages, including Nagla Beru. It was reported by a few villagers that the society is, however, not providing desired help to them.

Though there is development in various aspects of village life, the developmental schemes have, however, yet to yield the desired results.

(V) Irrigation facilities

Presently there are about sixty tube-wells operated by diesel engine for irrigation purposes as against only fourteen wells available at the time of 1961 survey. *Charas* or *Pur* and *Rahat* (Persian wheels) were then the main source of irrigation. The use of Persian wheels has now been abondened due to its' costly maintenance. Apart from the *pucca* wells there are now seventy hand-pumps in the village.

Cultural and religious activities

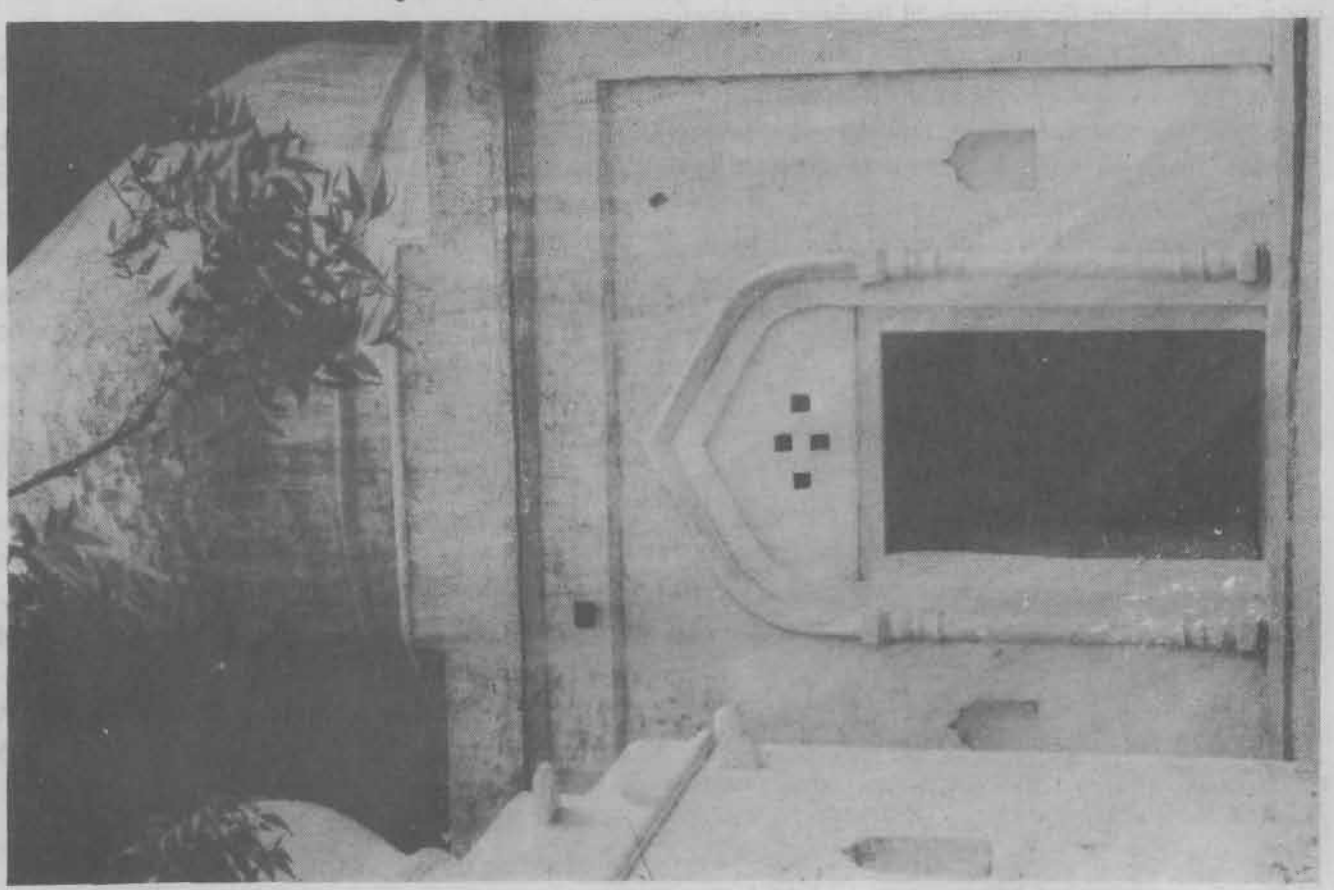
No significant historical or political events were reported to have occurred in the recent past. Some cultural and religious activities were, however, observed in the area. Two *Yagyashalas* were constructed with the cooperation of villagers from Nagla Beru, Mangroo and Chhatara for pleasing the God of rains and also with a view to purifying the atmosphere. The worship of Goddess *Pathwari* is very common not only in this village, but in the neighbouring villages also. It is the belief of the villagers that breakout of smallpox is controlled by this Goddess. The young ladies offer clean water to the Goddess on every Monday after taking bath. Similarly, people worship in *Vankhandhi Mahadev* temple located near Mangroo village with the sacred 'Ganga Jal' brought from Ganga river flowing near Saron town about fifty Kilometres away by walking bare foot day and night without any halt. The pitchers used for bringing holy water (locally known as *Kanwar)* are preserved in the temple with a deep sense of devotion. However, this ritual is confined to the Hindus belonging to high castes.

Outstanding Developments

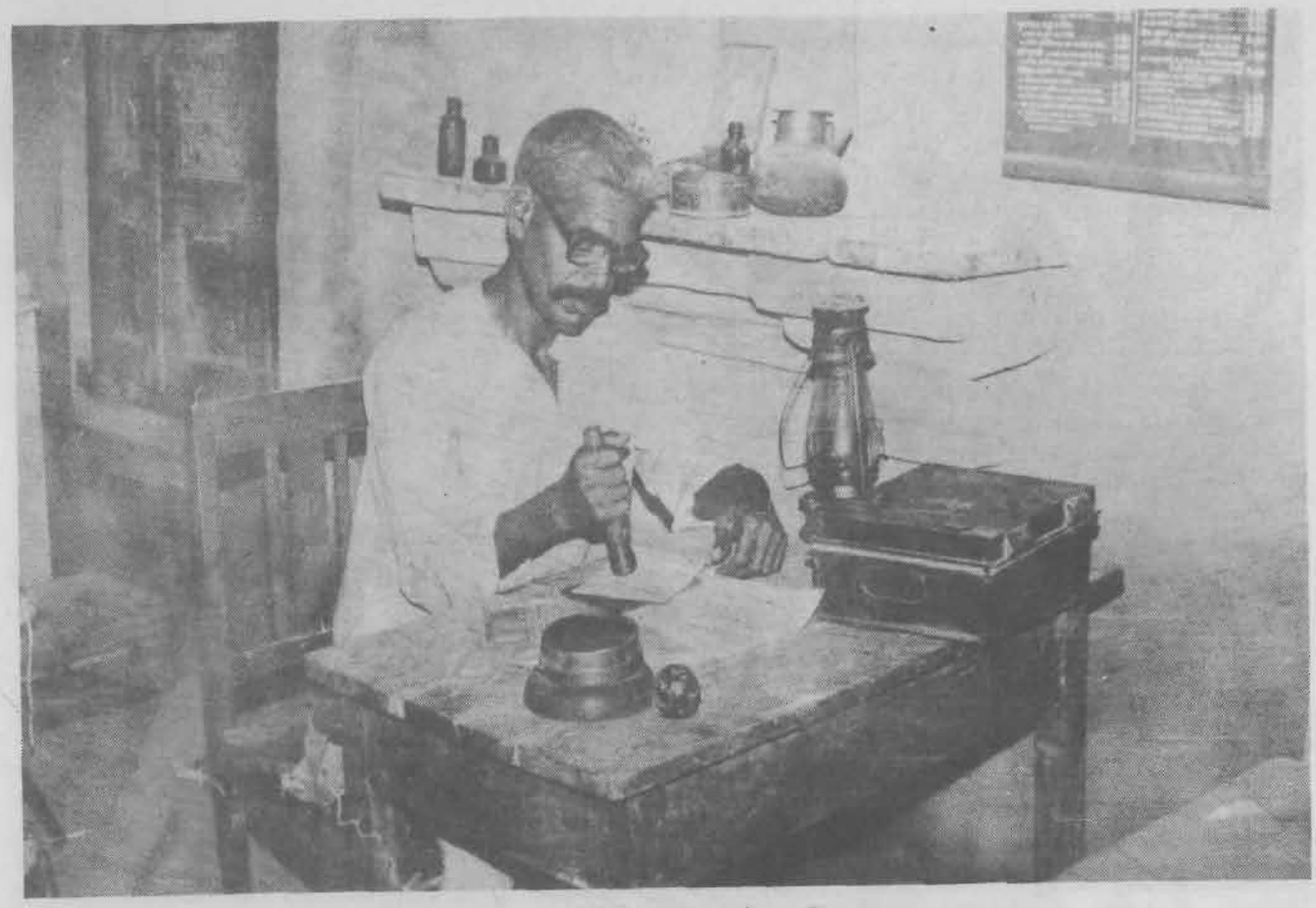
The major development in the village after its first



A village lady offering water to goddess *'Pathwari'*



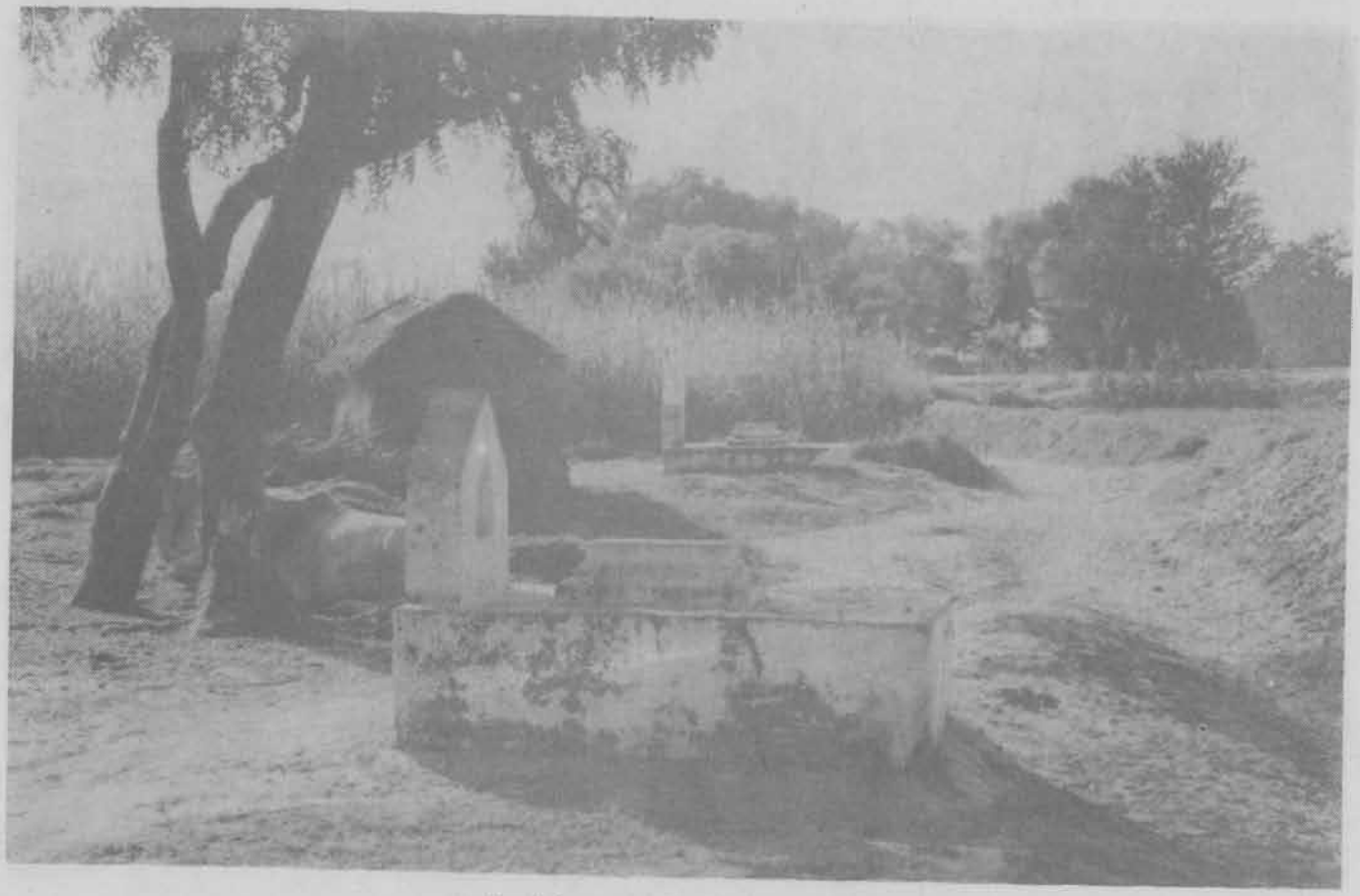
Inner scence of Vankhandi Mahadev Temple at Mangroo Village



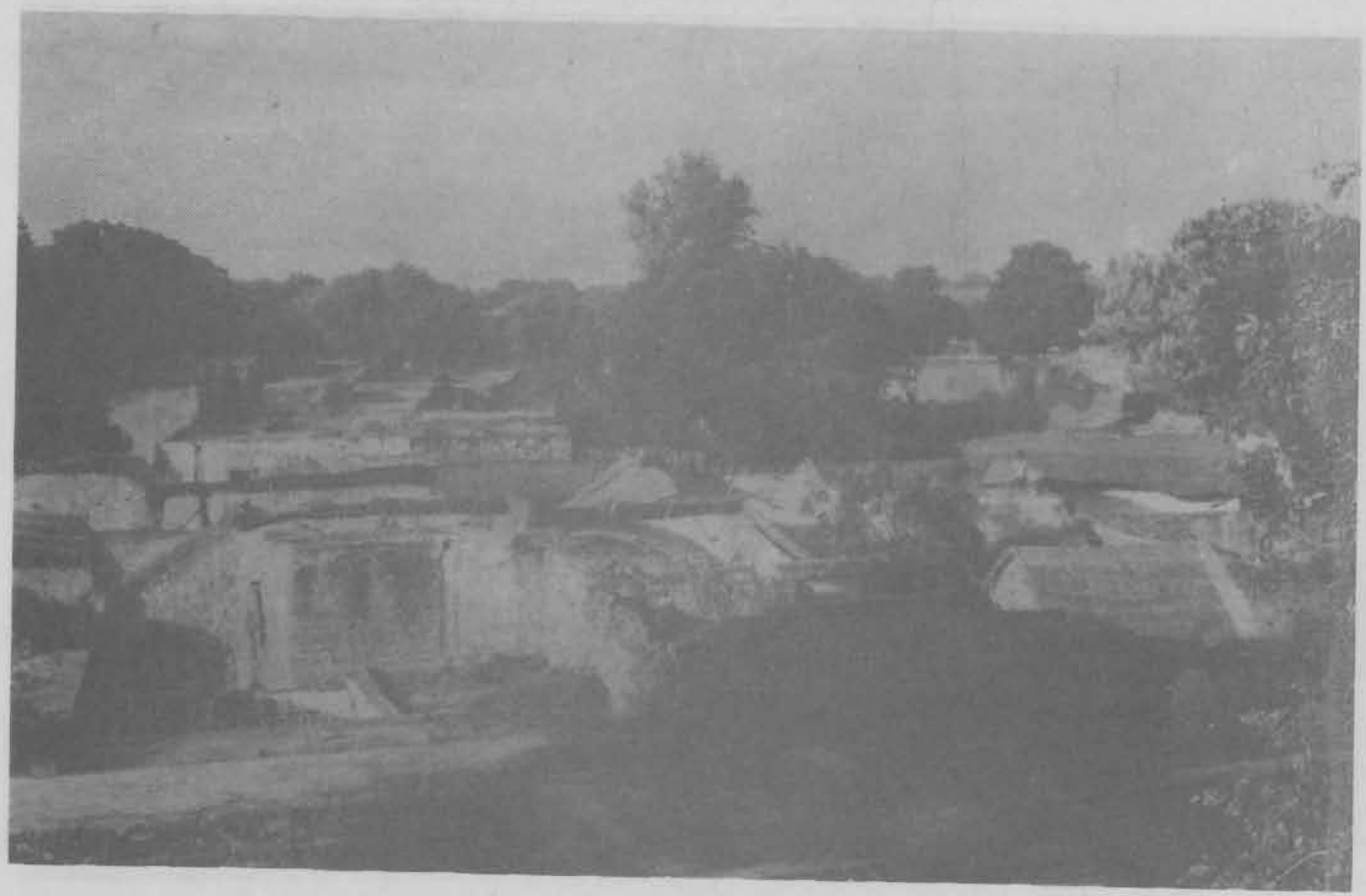
Village Branch Post Master at work



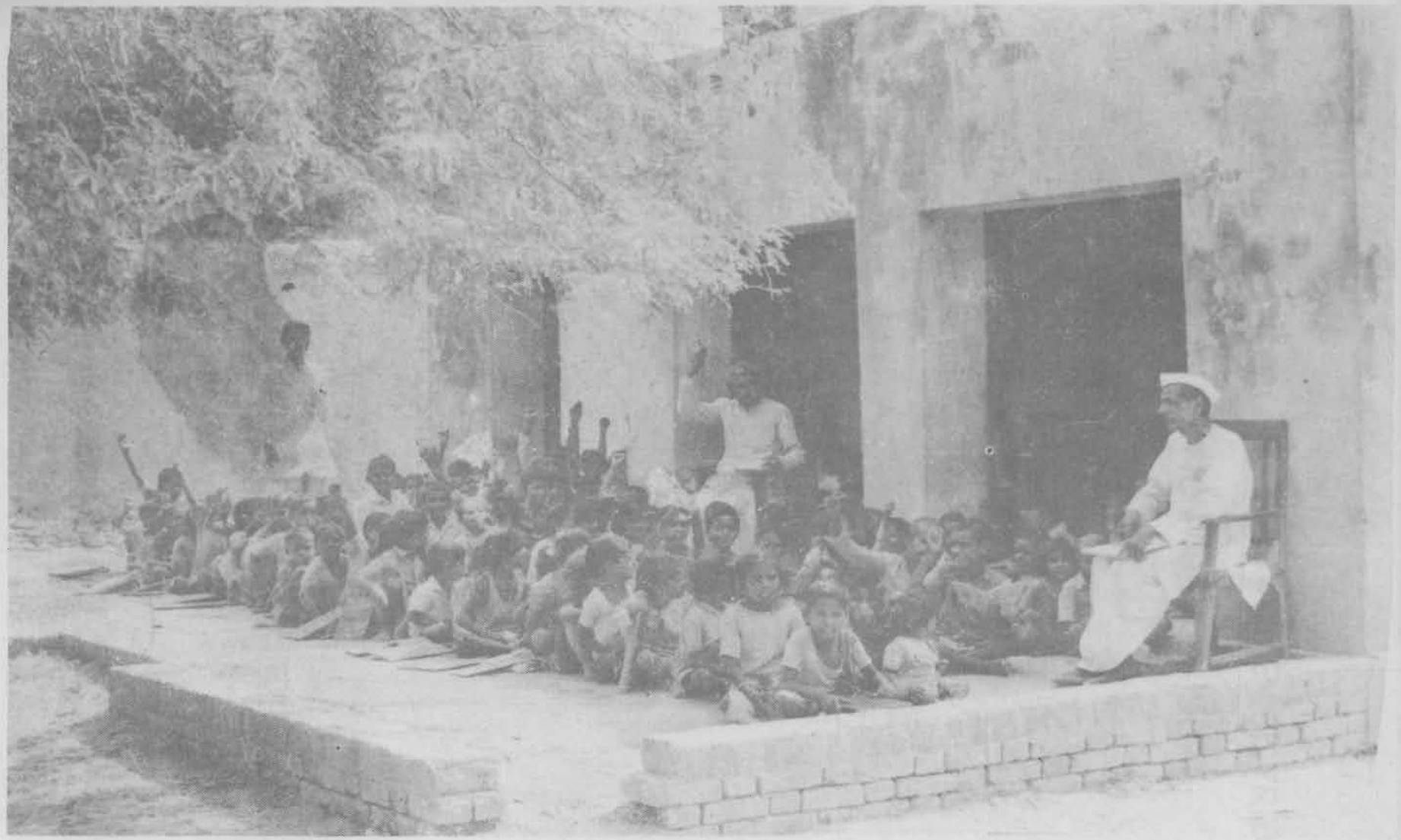
Distant view of a private garden



Burial ground of the Muslims

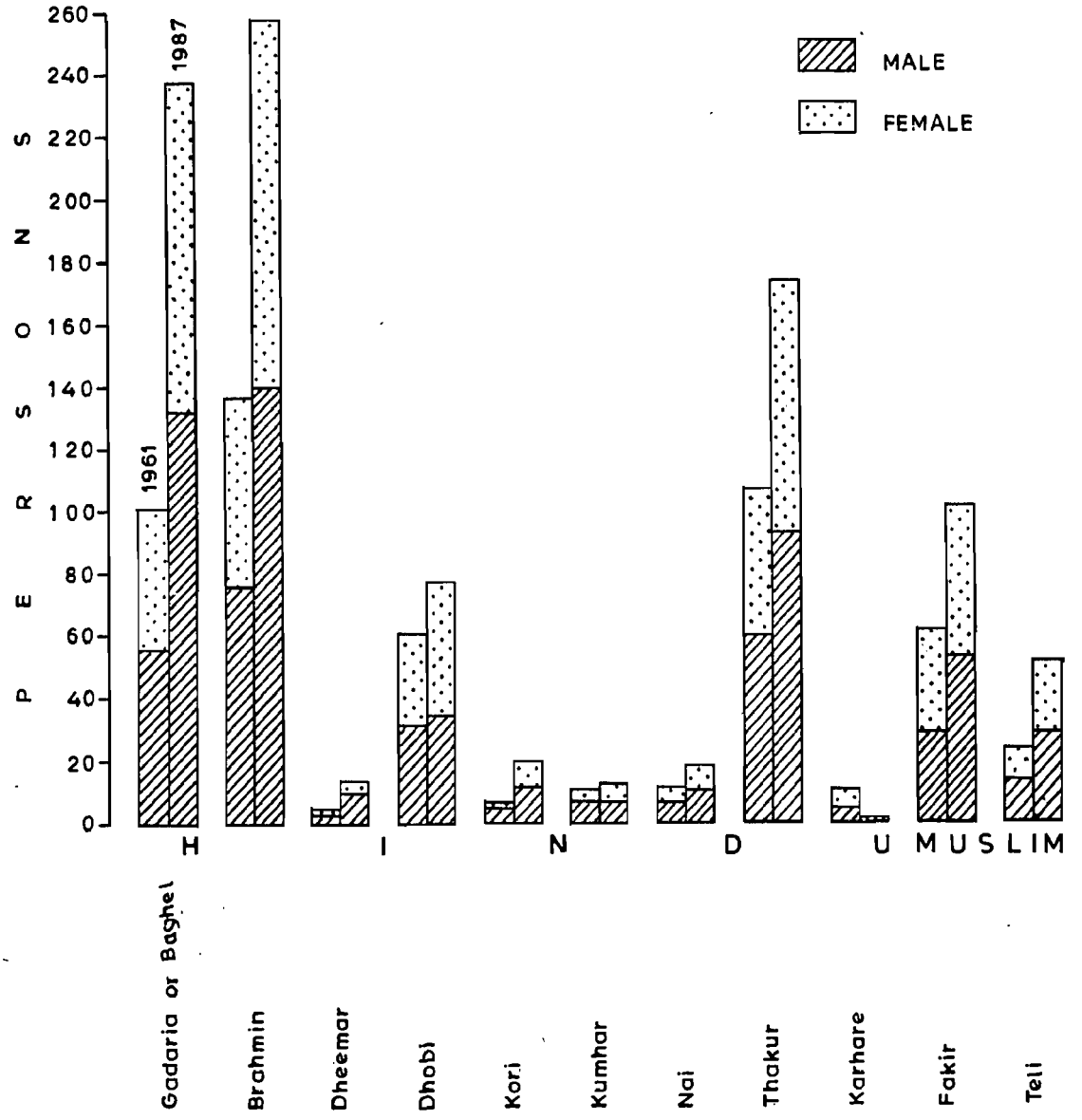


A view of *Kuchcha* houses



Village Primary School

RELIGION/CASTE/COMMUNITY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1961 & 1987



The Brahmins came from Ughai and other nearby villages and settled here. The other Hindu castes such as Dhobi, Kori, Dheemar, Kumhar and Nai have no idea about history of their origin. They belong to the serving category of the high castes, and they migrated to this village because of their economic needs from the nearby areas.

The muslims migrated from Agra in search of work.

Ethnic Composition

Nagla Beru is a multi-ethnic village. The table I.4 shows number of households and population of various castes/communites belonging to Hindus and Muslims based on the data collected during the surveys of 1961 and 1987.

Table I.4 : Religion/caste/community wise distribution of population at 1961 and 1987 surveys

Sl. No.	Name of the Religion/Caste/ Community	Survey year	No of. households	Population			Decadal Percentage growth
				Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindus							
1.	Baghel	1961	16	101	56	45	135.64
	(Gaderia)	1987	35	238	132	106	
2.	Brahmin	1961	24	137	76	61	88.32
		1987	39	258	140	118	
3.	Dheemar	1961	1	5	3	2	180.00
		1987	2	14	10	4	
4.	Dhobi (S.C.)	1961	13	61	32	29	27.87
		1987	13	78	35	43	
5.	Kori (S.C.)	1961	2	7	5	2	35.71
		1987	5	20	12	8	
6.	Kumhar	1961	2	11	7	4	18.18
		1987	3	13	7	6	
7.	Nai	1961	2	12	7	5	58.33
		1987	2	19	11	8	
8.	Thakur	1961	15	107	60	47	62.62
		1987	29	174	93	81	
9.	Karhare	1961	2	11	5	6	81.82
		1987	1	2	1	1	
Muslim							
10.	Fakir	1961	11	62	29	33	64.52
		1987	13	102	53	49	
11.	Teli	1961	5	24	14	10	116.67
		1987	6	52	29	23	
	Total	1961	93	538	294	244	
		1987	148	970	523	447	80.30



Statue of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar at Arti village.

Out of 148 households a sample of 100 covering a population of 623 was taken up for the present re-survey.

The growth of population between 1961 and 1987 surveys was 80.30 per cent but there was decline of (-)81.82 per cent in Karhare population due to their out migration in large numbers. The population of Kumhar, a backward caste of Hindus has increased by 18.18 per cent. The low level of rise in their case too was due to their out-migration to other places in search of seasonal work. In case of Kori (S.C.) growth of population was the highest 185.71 per cent. Among other major castes, the growth of population was about 88 per cent for Brahmins, 63 per cent for Thakurs and 136 per cent for Baghel (Gaderia). Among Muslims the population of Telis rose to the tune of about 117 per cent whereas that of Fakir's recorded a growth of about 65 per cent only.

Origin of the village

As the legend goes a decendent of Maharana Pratap came here in 1160 A.D. from Chittorgarh (Rajasthan) and settled here. At that time this area was thickly covered by *Beris* (thorny bushes) and due to the abundance of *Beris* the village was popularly called as 'Berua' and later on got its present name Nagla Beru. Thakurs together with Brahmins were dominating castes for a long time. Initially lower castes were non-existent. But with the passage of time and growing domestic needs, for agricultural and allied requirements a few traditional castes, such as Nai, Kumhar, Dhobi, Dheemar etc., were attracted to this village. The Dhobis, a scheduled caste belong to Mahuria sub-castes migrated from Mathura tahsil of the district. Similarly, some Muslims locally known as Telis and Fakirs settled in this village because of their economic needs.

General feel of the village

The villagers are now adopting modern agricultural implements and using chemical fertilizers and insecticides for increasing their agricultural production. The Bhumi Vikas Bank, Sadabad has supplied pumping sets on subsidised rates to the farmers for agricultural purposes. With the involvement of more people in dairy activities, their economy has gained momentum.

In the premises of primary school at Nagla Beru, only a *Verandah* has been added. The number of *pucca* wells and hand pumps has increased.

The Dhobis and Koris are scheduled castes in Nagla Beru. Various Welfare Schemes have improved their economic status. The planning department has constructed a well in their locality from where they get drinking water.

The Panchayat elections are contested on the basis of socio-economic position and numerical strength of the respective castes and communities of the village. Due to election process people have become politically quite aware. During election the atmosphere in the area becomes very hectic and tense. But after election, this atmosphere returns to its natural calmness and people live amicably. However, the persons of the caste whose candidate gets defeated in the election do not fully cooperate with the elected Pradhan and there by hamper the desired level of development of the village.

The Scheduled castes have improved their social, educational and economic poistion with the passage of time after independence. Installation of statue of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, the founding father of the Indian constitution at the Nyay Panchayat Office at Arti village symbolises the social and cultural mobility in the area of these people.

The muslims also have their own well. Although Hindus do not accept cooked food from them, but their social relation are quite amicable. In all there was no communal tension in the village and people live peacefully.

CHAPTER - II

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

Analysis of changing levels of socio-economic and demographic features over a period of time provide an opportunity to evaluate the level of development that occurs in a particular village. Besides this, it is equally important to compare the relative position of that village with surrounding villages. It is, therefore, imperative to know the pace of development and changes that have occurred in village Nagla Beru after the first survey in 1961 and its relative position among surrounding villages. For this purpose six villages of different size group of population (below 500, 500-1000 and 1001-1500) located at different range of distances and under the influence of same town (Sadabad) have been selected. They are, Chhatara, Arti, Mangroo, Bahardoi, Ughai and Sahbajpur. These villages are situated within the range of 5 to 16 kilometres from Sadabad town.

Primary Census Abstract of Nagla Beru, tahsil, District and State (Rural) 1981 Census

The Primary Census Abstract of the village and of the rural population of Tahsil/District/State is given in Table II.1

The table II.1 shows that during 1981 Census 1.35 per cent of total population of the state resided in Mathura district whereas 26.40 per cent of district's rural population resides in tahsil Sadabad and only 0.26 per cent of tahsil's rural population lived in Nagla Beru. The percentage of scheduled castes population in the rural areas of the State was 23.09 and that of the scheduled tribes was merely 0.24. The percentage of scheduled castes population for the rural areas of Mathura district was 21.42 while corresponding percentage for the tahsil Sadabad was 22.36. For the village Nagla Beru the percentage of Scheduled castes population was 9.47. There were negligible scheduled tribes in rural areas of the district. No scheduled tribe population was reported in rural areas of tahsil Sadabad and village Nagla Beru. The percent of scheduled caste population residing in the village is quite low (9.47 per cent) as compared to the state, district and tahsil, percentage.

Work participation rate

Table II.2 shows work participation rate in 1981 Census in rural areas of state/district/tahsil and Nagla Beru.

The percentage of main workers in rural areas of state was 29.71 whereas the corresponding percentage for the Mathura district was 27.79 while 26.38 for tahsil and 24.68 for Nagla Beru. A declining trend in the number of workers is visible from state to village level. The male workers constitute majority of the workers while the participation of females has declined sharply. It is evident clear from the table that not even a single female worker was found in the village.

The percentage of marginal workers to rural population of the state was 1.75 only. The percentage of female marginal workers was more (3.14) as compared to males (0.51) only. The percentage of these workers show a declining trend of both sexes in rural areas of district and tahsil and at village level not a single marginal worker of either sex was found.

Industrial categories of workers

Table II.3 depicts industrial categories of workers in the rural areas of State/district/tahsil and village Nagla Beru at 1981 Census.

Table-II.1 No. of households, population, Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, in 1981 Census

State/ district/ tahsil/ referrent village	No. of house-holds	Total population			Scheduled caste			Scheduled tribe			Percent-age of Scheduled Castes to total rural popula-tion	Percent-age of Schedu-led Trib-es to total rural popula-tion
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh (Rural)	15,840,819	90,962,898	48,041,135	42,921,763	21,000,331	11,066,882	9,933,449	221,729	115,454	106,275	(23.09)	(0.24)
Mathura district (Rural)	200,815 (1.27)	1,231,735 (1.35)	682,5 (1.42)	549.158 (1.28)	263,820 (1.26)	146,114 (1.32)	117,706 (1.18)	12 (0.01)	8 -	4 (0.00)	(21.42)	(0.00)
Tahsil Sadabad (Rural)	52,349 (26.07)	325,144 (26.40)	180,022 (26.37)	145,122 (26.43)	72,694 (27.55)	40,362 (27.62)	32,332 (27.47)	-	-	-	(22.36)	-
Nagla Beru (Rural)	138 (0.26)	855 (0.26)	467 (0.26)	388 (0.27)	81 (0.11)	46 (0.11)	35 (0.11)	-	-	-	(9.47)	-

Table II.2 Work participation rate (main workers/Marginal workers) 1981 Census

State/district tahsil/referent village	Total population			Total main workers			Marginal workers		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh (Rural)	90,962,898	48,041,135	42,921,763	27,026,505	24,492,153	2,534352	1,593,674	246,096	1,347,578
				(29.71)	(50.98)	(5.90)	(1.75)	(0.51)	(3.14)
Mathura (Rural)	1,231,735	682,577	549,158	342,278	334,401	7,877	8,000	1,587	6,413
				(27.79)	(48.99)	(1.43)	(0.65)	(0.23)	(1.17)
Sadabad (Rural)	325,144	180,022	145,122	85,774	84,639	1,135	1,175	221	954
				(26.38)	(47.02)	(0.78)	(0.36)	(0.12)	(0.66)
Bagla Beru (Rural)	855	467	388	211	211	-	-	-	-
				(24.68)	(45.18)	-	-	-	-

Table II.3 Industrial Category of main workers,Census-1981

State/district/tahsil referrent village	Total workers	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household industry, manufac-turing service, repairs V(a)	Other workers III, IV V(b) and VI-IX
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh (Rural)	27,026,505	18,487,896 (68.41)	4,841,198 (17.91)	764,273 (2.83)	2,933,138 (10.85)
Mathura (Rural)	342,278	214,025 (62.53)	61,103 (17.85)	11.342 (3.31)	55,808 (16.31)
Sadabad (Rural)	85,774	52,520 (61.23)	18,182 (21.20)	3,037 (3.54)	12,035 (14.03)
Nagla Beru	211	133	56		22

The table II.3 shows that cultivations the main activity. At the state level 68.41 per cent of rural working population was engaged in cultivation. The corresponding figures for the district and tahsil were 62.53 and 61.23 per cent respectively. Thus the percentage of workers in the village engaged in cultivation was higher (63.03) than those for the district and tahsil.

The percentage of agricultural labourers to the total workers was about eighteen per cent at the state and district level. Their corresponding percentage was higher for tahsil (21.20) and village (26.54). As a matter of fact agricultural labourers constitute the second main category of workers at village, tahsil, district and state levels.

The proportion of household industry was around three per cent of the total workers at state/district and tahsil levels, while none was found engaged in household industry in Nagla Beru at the 1981 census.The percentage of "other workers" is around ten per cent in the state and village level. Their corresponding percentages at district and tahsil levels is slightly higher than the village and state levels.

Literacy rate

Table II.4 shows literacy percentage in rural areas of the state/district/tahsil and village at 1981 census.

Table II.4 Population and number of literates and literacy rate, 1981 Census

State/district/tahsil/ referrent village	Total population	Total number of literates and percentage
1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh (Rural)	90,962,898	20,974,798 (23.06)
Mathura (Rural)	1,231,735	328,995 (26.71)
Sadabad (Rural)	325,144	98,731 (30.37)
Nagla Beru (Rural)	855	155 (18.13)

Table II.5 Average household size and decadal growth rate during1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

District/referrent village/selected villages	No. of occupied households and decadel growth rate					Population			Average household size		
	1961	1971		1981		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
	Household	House-hold	growth rate	House-hold	growth rate						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mathura distt.(R)	158,719	177,841	12.05	200,815	(12.92)	891,652	1,077,512	1,231,735	5.62	6.06	6.13
Sadabad tahsil (R)	43,433	47,058	8.35	52,349	(11.24)	246,606	284,916	325,144	5.68	6.05	6.21
Nagla Beru (6 Kms.)	104	116	11.54	138	(18.97)	561	652	855	5.39	5.62	6.20
Chhatatra (6 Kms.)	61	55	(-) 9.84	83	(50.91)	350	425	486	5.74	7.73	5.86
Shahbajpur (7 Kms.)	83	71	(-) 14.46	113	(59.15)	427	629	609	5.14	8.86	5.39
Arti (5 Km)	215	218	1.40	228	(4.59)	1,067	1,209	1,436	4.96	5.55	6.30
Mangroo (8 Kms.)	145	145	0.00	170	(17.24)	821	896	1.152	5.66	6.18	6.78
Bahardoi (5 Kms.)	225	219	(-) 2.67	250	(14.16)	921	1,237	1,477	4.09	5.65	6.91
Ughai (5 Kms.)	106	138	30.19	156	(13.04)	621	717	918	5.86	5.20	5.88

Note : Except Arti and Bahardoi village for which distance is shown from Block Development office the distance for other villages are from tahsil Headquarter Sadabad.

Table II.6 Sex ratio 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

District/referrent village/selected viillages	1961 Population		1971 Population		1981 Population		Sex ratio		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mathura (R)	484,650	407,002	592,455	485,057	682,577	549,158	840	819	805
Sadabad (R)	133,797	112,809	156,703	128,213	180,022	145,122	843	818	806
Nagla Beru	292	269	357	295	467	388	921	826	831
Chhatara	178	172	247	178	277	209	966	721	755
Shahbajpur	240	187	361	268	346	263	779	742	760
Arti	569	498	639	570	782	654	875	892	836
Mangroo	443	378	506	390	631	521	853	771	826
Bahardoi	505	416	663	574	795	682	824	866	858
Ughai	357	264	412	305	507	411	739	740	811

It may be seen that percentage of literates for the rural areas of the tahsil was more than the state and district while it was lower (18.13) per cent for the village Nagla Beru.

Average household size

The data pertaining to the average household size for the village Nagla Beru, other selected villages, tahsil and district during the last three consecutive censuses is presented in table II.5.

The table II.5 shows that the decadal growth of number of households during 1961-71 was the highest (30.19) per cent in Ughai village and it was the least in Chhatara (-9.84 per cent) village. In Nagla Beru the decadal growth of households was more than tahsil (8.35 per cent) and almost similar to the district. During 1971-81 decade the growth was almost uniform for the district and tahsil, while for Nagla Beru it was comparatively of the higher order.

The average household size for district Mathura, tahsil Sadabad and for almost all the villages was around 5 or 6 members during the preceding three decades. During 1971 census there was decline in the number of households in Chhatara and Shahbajpur and consequently the average household size increased in these villages. In 1981 census the number of households increased by more than 50 per cent and thereby the average household size reduced considerably.

In the other selected villages the average household size was similar to that of district and tahsil.

Sex ratio

Table II.6. shows the position of sex ratio in referrent selected villages/tahsil and district's rural population for 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses.

A glance at sex ratio shows that during 1961-71 decade a declining trend at district, tahsil and all village, except Arti and Bahardoi was noticed. In Ughai village also a marginal improvement in sex ratio was found. However during 1971-81 decade the sex ratio in Arti and Bahardoi villages declined along with district and tahsil. In all the remaining villages the sex ratio improved significantly.

Population variation during 1961, 1971 & 1981 censuses

The proportion of population variation in the referrent/selected villages, tahsil and district's rural areas in shown in table II.7.

Table II.7 Variation in population since 1961 Census

District/referrent village/selected villages	Population			Decadal percentage change	
	1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mathura Distt. (R)	891,652	1,077,512	1,231,735	20.84	14.31
Sadabad tahsil (R)	246,606	284,916	325,144	15.53	14.12
Nagla Beru	561	652	855	16.22	31.13
Chhatara	350	425	486	21.43	14.35
Shahbajpur	427	629	609	47.31	(-) 3.18
Arti	1,067	1,209	1,436	13.31	18.78
Mangroo	821	896	1,152	9.14	28.57
Bahardoi	921	1,237	1,477	34.31	19.40
Ughai	621	717	918	15.46	28.03

The growth of population during the 1961-71 decade for the district was 20.84 per cent and for the tahsil it was 15.53. The decadal growth in Nagla Beru and Ughai was almost similar to that of the tahsil (15.53 per cent). The highest growth was recorded for Shahbajpur (47.31 per cent) and the least (9.14 per cent) for Mangroo village.

During 1971-81 decade the growth of population was almost around 14.00 per cent for the district, tahsil and Chhatara village, while in Nagla Beru, Mangroo and Ughai village the decadal variation was more than double the district/tahsil's. For Shahbajpur village a declining trend to the tune of (-3.18 per cent) was observed.

Literacy rate

Data relating to literacy in the referrent village/ selected villages/district/tahsil's rural population during the last three censuses is given in Table II.8.

Table-II.8 Number of literates and literacy rates during 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

District/referrent village/selected villages	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4
Mathura (Rural)	153,408	223,813	328,995
	(17.20)	(20.77)	(26.71)
Sadabad (Rural)	49,931	68,089	98,731
	(20.25)	(23.90)	(30.37)
Nagla Beru	142	153	155
	(25.31)	(23.47)	(18.13)
Chhatara	62	55	135
	(17.71)	(12.94)	(27.78)
Shahbajpur	107	198	222
	(25.06)	(31.48)	(36.45)
Arti	204	250	470
	(19.12)	(20.68)	(32.73)
Mangroo	215	197	253
	(26.19)	(21.99)	(21.96)
Bahardoi	137	212	273
	(14.88)	(17.14)	(18.48)
Ughai	109	214	247
	(17.55)	(29.85)	(26.91)

It may be seen from table No. II.8 that literacy percentages during the last three censuses show an increasing trend in the rural areas for the district and tahsil. Except Nagla Beru and Mangroo villages the percentage of literates show a continuous rising trend.

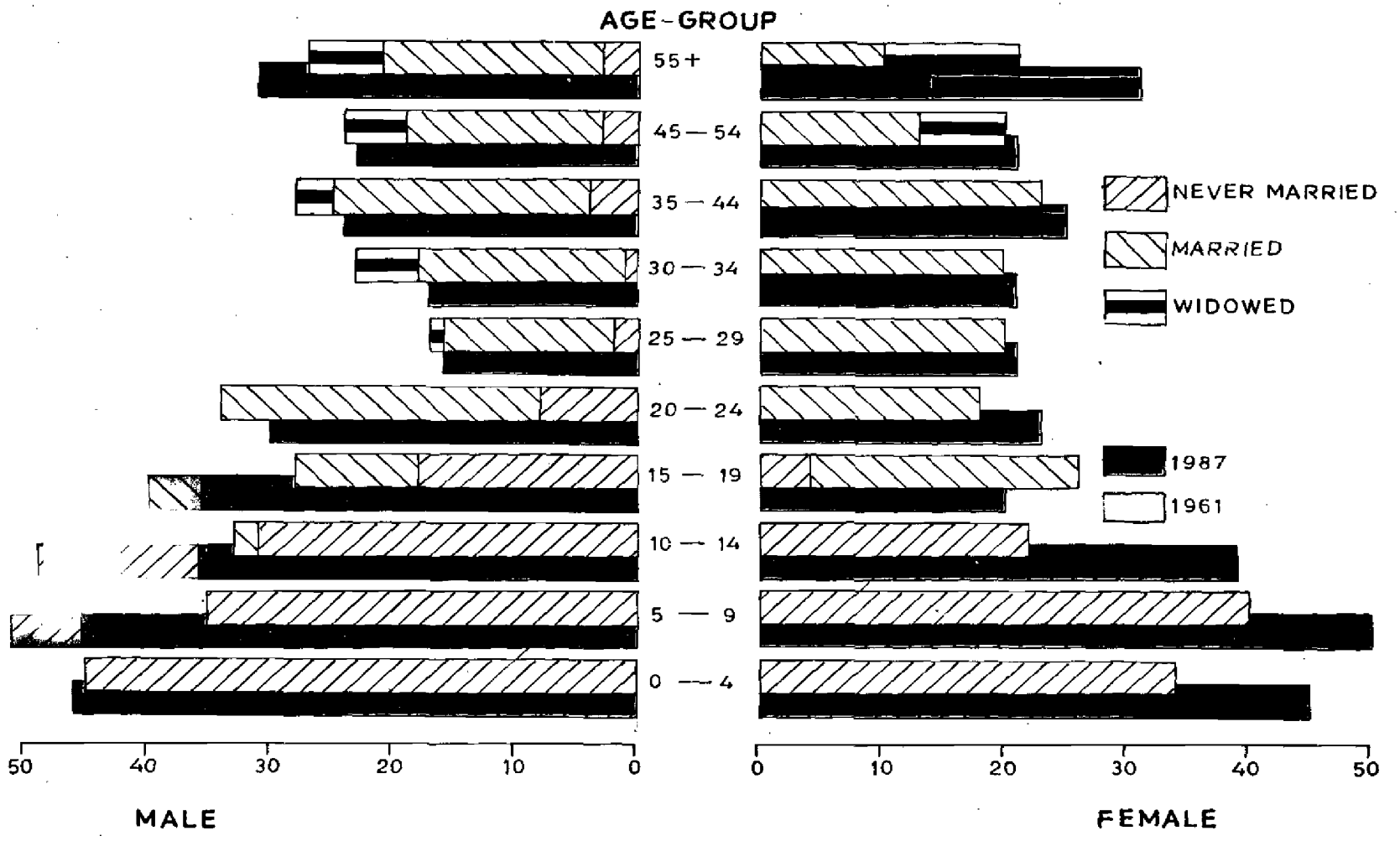
Trends in workers participation rate

Sexwise participation rate of workers at the last three censuses *viz* 1961, 1971 & 1981 for the referrent/ selected villages/district and tahsil are shown in table II.9.

Table II.9 Trends in workers participation rate during 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

District/referrent village/selected villages	1961			1971			1981		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Mathura (Rural)	35.92	57.16	10.63	27.72	49.02	1.70	27.79	48.99	1.43
Sadabad Tahsil (Rural)	31.07	55.01	2.67	27.32	48.70	1.18	26.38	47.02	0.78
Nagla Beru	31.37	56.51	4.09	26.23	46.22	2.03	24.68	45.18	---
Chhatara	27.71	52.81	1.74	27.29	46.56	0.56	30.25	52.35	0.96
Shahbajpur	31.62	55.42	1.07	28.30	49.31	--	27.59	48.55	---
Arti	31.58	57.29	2.21	25.81	47.89	1.05	29.18	47.95	0.15
Mangroo	31.79	57.11	2.12	23.88	41.30	1.28	30.30	55.31	---
Bahardoi	31.92	56.24	2.40	27.73	48.72	3.48	26.40	48.68	0.44
Ughai	32.21	55.18	1.14	28.73	49.51	0.66	26.14	45.96	1.70

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS 1961 & 1987



A glance at the above data shows that only male population constitutes the main category of workers during the last three censuses. However, workers participation rate for total male and female was the highest in 1961 when compared to 1971 and 1981 censuses. The females participation rate at all levels is quite low and show a continuously declining trend. In Nagla Beru during 1961 census the female participation rate (4.09 per cent) was higher than the tahsil's (2.67 per cent). While at the 1981 census not a single female worker was netted in the village.

In village Nagla Beru the Brahmins and Thakurs constitute the major segment of population. Traditionally the females do not work outside the house. This results in low female participation among these people.

Age, sex and marital status

The data relating to age, sex and marital status of the people of Nagla Beru village in the different age-groups for both the surveys is given in table II.10

Table II.10 Distribution of population classified by age, sex and marital status, during 1961 and 1987 surveys

Age-group	Years	Total Population			Never married		Married		Widowed	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	1961	538	294	244	150	100	124	124	20	20
	1987	623	327	296	197	143	117	130	13	23
0-4	1961	79	45	34	45	34	-	-	-	-
	1987	91	46	45	46	45	-	-	-	-
5-9	1961	75	35	40	35	40	-	-	-	-
	1987	101	51	50	51	50	-	-	-	-
10-14	1961	55	33	22	31	22	2	-	-	-
	1987	88	49	39	49	39	-	-	-	-
15-19	1961	54	28	26	18	4	10	22	-	-
	1987	60	40	20	34	9	6	11	-	-
20-24	1961	52	34	18	8	-	26	18	-	-
	1987	53	30	23	12	-	18	23	-	-
25-29	1961	37	17	20	2	-	14	20	1	-
	1987	37	16	21	3	-	13	21	-	-
30-34	1961	43	23	20	1	-	17	20	5	-
	1987	38	17	21	-	-	16	21	1	-
35-44	1961	51	28	23	4	-	21	21	3	2
	1987	49	24	25	-	-	22	23	2	2
45-54	1961	44	24	20	3	-	16	13	5	7
	1987	44	23	21	-	-	21	17	2	4
55 +	1961	48	27	21	3	-	18	10	6	11
	1987	62	31	31	2	-	21	14	8	17

In 1961 survey out of a total population of 538 there were 294 males (54.65 per cent) and 244 females (45.35 per cent). Out of total 150 males (51.02 per cent) and 100 females (40.98 per cent) belonged to the category of "never married' inclusive of 79 children in 0-4 age group.

The corresponding population figure at the present survey was 623 with 327 males (52.49 per cent) and 296 females (47.51 per cent). Out of total persons 197 males (60.24 per cent) and 143 females (48.31 per cent) including 91 children with age group of 0-4 were found "never

married"

It may be seen that the number of females increases along with the increase in the age-group after 15-19 years, when both sexes start marrying.

The 1987 survey indicates that age at marriage is rising in case of both males and females but this trend is more conspicuous in case of males. This is certainly a step ahead for fertility control and improvement in the status of women. In the 1961 survey there were 20 (8.20 per cent) widows and 20 (6.80 per cent) widowers, while corresponding figures at the present survey are 23 (7.77 per cent) and 13 (3.98 per cent) respectively. In the present survey there is decline in the percentage of widow and widowers.

Age at marriage

Age at marriage for males and females in village Nagla Beru is given in Table II.11

The average age at marriage within a period of last 15 years for males was 20.6 years while for females it was 16.0 years. As we go back from 15 to 29 years we find that the corresponding figures of average age was 20.2 years for males and 15.9 years for females. The respective average age figures for marriages that took place more than thirty years ago were 19.3 years for males and 15.1 years for females. The average age for the total duration of marriages were 20.3 years for males and 15.6 years for females.

The comparative data of average age at marriage for both the sexes under column No. 2 and 3 shows that the age at marriage is showing a steady rising trend for the last 30 years. The average age at marriage for both the sexes, who were married within the last 15 years is more than the total average age at marriage of the respective sex. Sex wise break-up of persons married at specific age-groups shows that nineteen females (12.42 per cent) got married in the age-group of (10-12) years and fifty-eight (37.91 per cent) in 13-15 years and another 47 (30.72 per cent) in age-group 16-18 years. Of the remaining 25 (16.34 per cent) females got married in 19-21 years. It is evident that more than 97 per cent females got married between 10 to 21 years.

The comparative data for males show that more than 85.00 per cent of them got married between the age-groups 10-12 to 22-24 years.

Sex wise break-up of average age for married persons belonging to different castes/communities of the village is given in table II.12.

The table shows that among the Hindus average age at marriage of males (who were married within 15 years) is comparatively high among Brahmins, Baghels (Gadaria), Dhobi and Nai, whereas a slight reduction in the average age at marriage is seen among the Thakurs. Similar is the trend among the Muslim males.

The average age at marriage for females for three different intervals of time (columns 7 to 9) of marriage, shows that those females who were married within a period of fifteen years, were older than those married in other two intervals of time. This was applicable for all castes among the Hindus. But among Muslims specially Telis, the females married within 15 years were younger than those married 30 or more years ago due to less number of marriages. But the average age at marriage for all the females (Hindus and Muslims) show a rising trend.

Literacy during 1961 and 1987 surveys

During the survey of 1987 in all 100 households out of total 148 in village Nagla Beru were taken up for comparing literacy status and educational level of villagers with that of 1961 survey. Details of the information collected during the 1987 and 1961 surveys are presented in table II.13.

A comparison of both sets of survey data reveals that there has been a steep rise in literacy level in the village over the period of last 25 years. Although the total population has increased yet the number of illiterates has drastically come down. Among 327 males now, the number of literates is 187 (57.19 per cent), as against 93 (31.63 per cent) out of 294 at the 1961 survey. Similarly among females, the number of literates has now gone up to 88 (29.73 per cent) from 15 (6.15 per cent) noted during the 1961 survey. Out of 187 males 36 have primary level education, 48 middle level, 28 high school level, 6 each intermediate and graduate level, one post-graduate and two persons were found having technical education. Apart from these there were 60 male literates without educational level. Among the female literates, 19 were educated upto primary level, 14 middle level, 3 high school and two intermediate level. The female literacy and the educational levels attained by them has also shown a spectacular rise, when compared with the

Table II.11 Age at marriage and period of marriage (1987 survey)

Duration of marriage	Average age of marriege		Number of males and females married at the age																	
			Below 10		10-12		13-15		16-18		19-21		22-24		25-29		30-34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Within 15 years	20.6	16.0	-	-	-	2	9	22	11	27	20	12	9	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
15-29 years	20.2	15.9	-	-	1	3	3	14	7	9	11	9	4	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
30+ above	19.3	15.1	-	1	2	14	7	22	9	11	11	4	7	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Total	20.3	15.6	-	1	3	19	19	58	27	47	42	25	20	1	16	2	3	-	-	-

Table II.12 Average age at marriage as related to caste/community and time of marriage

Caste/community	Number of married		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	M	F	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Baghel (Gadaria)	35	40	17.3	18.7	18.6	13.0	15.2	15.8
Brahmin	38	41	18.0	21.8	22.1	15.1	16.9	18.7
Dheemar	1	1	-	-	20.0	-	-	15.0
Dhobi (S.C.)	7	14	18.0	17.0	19.0	15.3	13.0	15.8
Kori (S.C.)	3	3	16.0	18.0	-	11.0	16.0	-
Kumhar	2	3	17.0	25.0	-	12.0	20.0	14.0
Nai	3	4	-	-	-	23.0	15.0	-
Thakur	27	31	20.3	21.5	19.9	14.1	15.2	15.6
Muslim								
Fakir	10	11	22.0	23.2	20.4	14.6	17.2	15.5
Teli	4	5	26.0	17.0	21.0	25.0	14.5	14.5
Total	130	153	19.3	20.2	20.6	15.1	15.9	16.0

LITERACY BY SEX
1961 & 1987

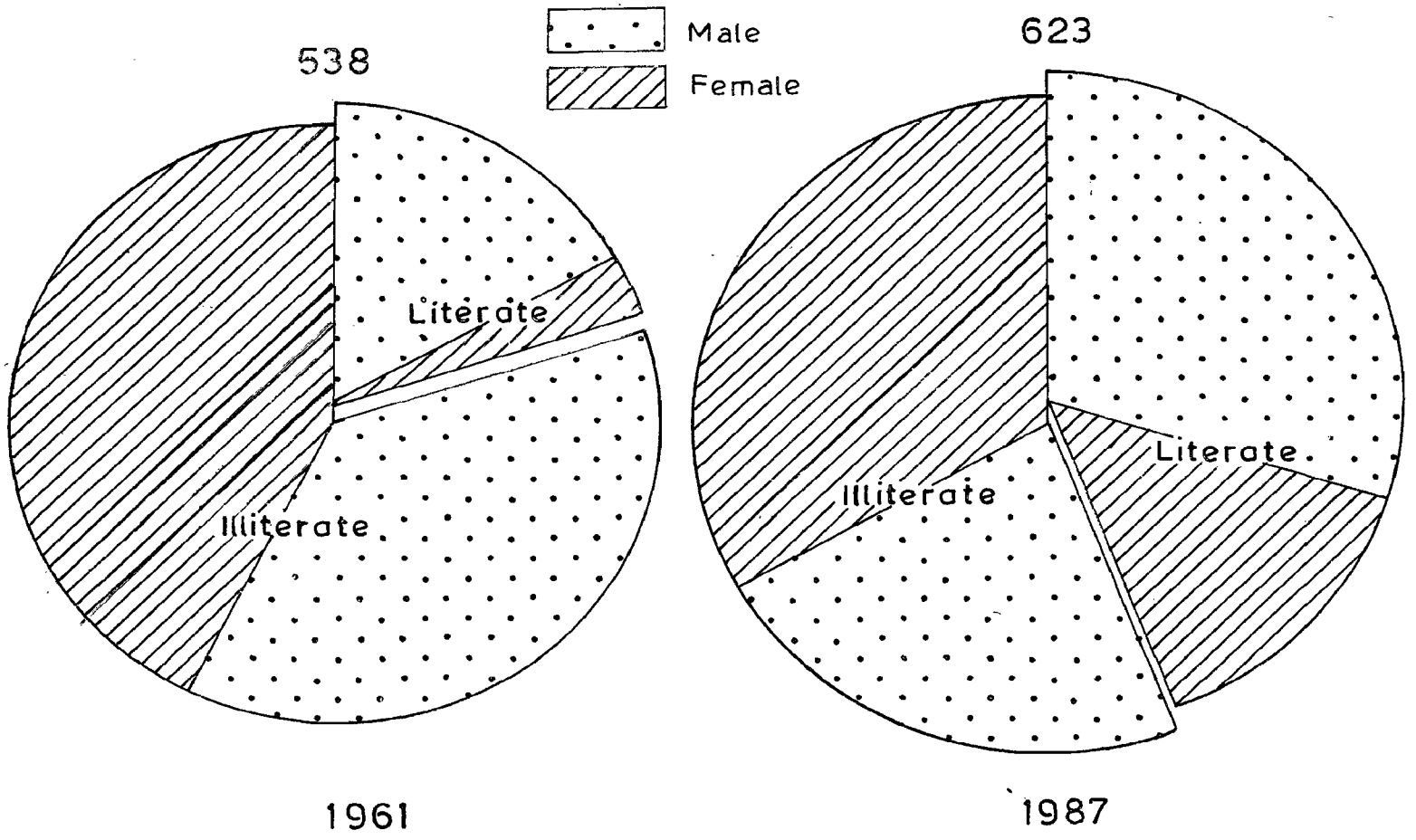


Table II.13 Population and literacy status at 1961 and 1987 surveys

Survey year	No. of House-holds	Total population			Total Illiterates		Total Literates		Literates without educational level		Primary	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1961	93	538	294	244	201	229	93	15	31	15	56	-
1987	100	623	327	296	140	208	187	88	60	50	36	19

(Table II.13 Contd.)

Middle		High Schoo		Intermediate		Graduate		Post Graduate course		Technical	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
48	14	28	3	6	2	6	-	1	-	2	-

corresponding figures of literacy during 1961 survey. The rise in the level of education is mainly due to general awareness among villagers. During discussions it was observed that the number of drop-out among school going children has declined. The total number of school going children from first to fifth class observed during the present survey (1987) is given in table II.14.

Table II.14 No. of students by caste/sex in class at Nagla Beru primary school during 1987 Re-study

Religion/caste/ community	Number of students in class											
	I		II		III		IV		V		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu												
Baghel (Gaderia)	10	2	1	3	4	-	4	3	1	2	20	10
Brahmin	2	2	3	-	4	2	2	3	1	3	12	10
Dheemar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dhobi(S.C.)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
Kori(S.C.)	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
Kumhar	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nai	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Thakur	7	5	7	1	4	4	4	3	2	2	24	15
Muslim	-	1	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	8	1
Total	25	10	15	4	17	6	14	9	6	7	77	36

The number of female students in classes second and third are less as compared to class first. But in fifth class number of female students surpasses that of males. People belonging to all the castes and communities including muslims, are sending their children to the school, except Nai, Kori, Dhobi, Dheemar and Kumhar who are not sending their daughters to the school. The reason may be their poor economic condition or utilization of children by parents for other work to supplement their income.

Table 2.15 depicts age-group-wise number of students studying and not studying.

Table II.15 Number of person by age and sex studying/not studying during 1987 re-study

Age-group	Total			Studying		Not studying	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5-9	101	51	50	39	21	12	29
10-14	88	49	39	40	19	9	20
15-19	60	40	20	25	4	15	16
20-24	53	30	23	9	-	21	23
25 +	230	111	119	1	-	110	119
Total	532	281	251	114	44	167	207

It can be seen that out of 281 males only 114 (40.57 per cent) are studying while the number of those not studying is 167(59.43 per cent). The percentage of female students is merely 17.53.

Migration status of students studying in various classes falling in the age-groups of 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20 and above and their sex-wise place of birth is given in table II.16.

Table II.16 Sex wise migration status of students studying and not studying

Migration status and place of birth	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Non-migrant	5-9	51	50	39	21	12	29
(Born in the	10-14	49	39	40	19	9	20
same village)	15-19	40	11	25	4	15	7
	20 +	138	1	10	-	128	1
	Total	278	101	114	44	164	57
In-migrant	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Born in other	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
village, other	15-19	-	9	-	-	-	9
tahsils, district	20 +	3	141	-	-	3	141
and state)	Total	3	150	-	-	3	150
	Grand Total	281	251	114	44	167	207

The table II.16 shows that all the three males and 150 females (who came to this village as brides after marriage) are not studying. Out of 281 males 114 are studying, whereas out of 251 females only 44 are studying. It is note worthy that among students in the age-group 5-9 out of 51 males 39 are studying, while 21 females out of 50 are studying. In the next age-group (10-14) out of 49 males forty are studying, and only 19 females out of 39 are going to schools. In higher age-group the number of female students goes on declining. All the students fall in the non-migrant category *i.e.* all are residing in the village itself.

The nature of activity of children who are not attending school by caste/community in the age-group of 5-14 years is presented in Table II.17

Table II.17 Nature of activity of children aged 5-14 who are not attending school classified by caste of head of the household

Religion/Caste/ Community	Nature of activity of children not attending school (aged 5-14 years)			
	Household duty	Dependent	Animal rearing	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus				
Baghel (Gaderia)	11	8	2	21
Brahmin	2	8	-	10
Dheemar	-	1	-	1
Dhobi (S.C.)	3	3	-	6
Kori (S.C.)	2	3	-	5
Kumhar	1	2	-	3
Nai	2	-	-	2
Thakur	5	2	-	7
Muslims				
	5	5	-	10
..	2	3	-	5
Total	33	35	2	70

It is observed that out of 70 non-school going children 33 are doing household duty and another 35 are dependant. Only two are rearing animals.

The opening of an Intermediate college in neighbouring village, Mangroo has provided an opportunity for attaining higher education. The college is being run by a private management body constituted by the villagers. Intermediate classes have not yet been recognised. The chairman of the management body expressed his despair over the lethargic attitude of the concerned authorities for non-recognition of the college at Interme-

diate level. However, due to this college there has been an improvement in the educational level of the people of neighbouring villages.

The data collected at the earlier survey relate to 93 households having 538 population, while at the present survey the total number of households was 148 but only 100 households covering a population of 623 were selected for re-study.

Default consistency and drop-out from School

In case children of either sex of the school going age (5-14 years) are not enrolled in school then the household is treated as default consistency.

Classification of households defaulting in enrolling school going children by caste/community of the head of the household is given in Table II.18.

As per Table No. II.18 there were 23 households who had only male children, 16 had only female children, while 36 households had both male and female children in the school going age-group (5-14 years).

Out of 100 sample households 23 had only male children in the school going age-group and they failed to send their children to the school. Similarly, there were 16 households having only female children of school going age who failed to send them to school. Another 36 households who had both male and female children of school going age did not send their children to the school. Eleven households did not enroll any of their children in the school five households failed to send some of both sexes children to school.

Two households having both male and female children of school going age failed to send only male children to school, and another one household did not send some of the male children to school.

Similarly ten households having both male and female children of school going age did not send only female children to school, while other seven households did not send some of the female children to school.

On the whole the proportion of female children not enrolled in the school is higher than males.

Never attendance and discontinuation after attendance of children by age, sex and reason is given in Table II.19.

Out of 70 children, 21 or 30.00 per cent male children of school going age (5-14 years) never attended school. Seventeen of them did not attend school because of poverty. One could not speak properly, two were not interested in studies, and one was considered too young by their parents.

Out of 49 female children 42 or 86.00 per cent never attended the school. Out of them 31 did not go to school because of poverty, three were considered too young, one was deaf and dumb, seven had no liking for education, while two could not attend school as they had to work at home. Five female children discontinued their education between the ages of 8 and 14 years.

Distribution of population by age sex and educational status in 1961 survey and - 1987 re-study survey

Comparative data relating to distribution of population by age, sex and educational status for 1961 and 1987 surveys is given in table II.20.

It may be seen from the table that in 1961 the population in the age-group 0-4 was 79 (14.68 per cent) while the corresponding population of 0-4 year age-group in 1987 survey was 91 (14.61 per cent), showing a slight decrease.

In 1961 survey the total male population was 294 out of which 201 (68.37 per cent) were illiterates and only 93 (31.63 per cent) were literates. Out of total male literates 33.33 per cent were literate without educational level, 60.21 per cent were of basic level, 4.30 per cent were high school pass, 1.08 per cent each were Intermediate and graduates.

Out of 244 females, only 15 (6.15 per cent) were literate, while 93.85 per cent were illiterates. The educational status of all the literate females 15 (100.00 per cent) was literate without educational level.

The re-study survey data shows that out of total male population of 327 the number of literates was 187 (57.19 per cent) and the illiterates were 140 (42.81 per cent) only. Of the total literates the percentage of those with literate "without educational level" was 32.09 per cent. There were 19.25 per cent Basic, 25.67 per cent Middle, 14.97 per cent of High school level, 3.21 per cent each were of Intermediate and Graduate level. There were 0.53 per cent post-graduates while 1.07 per cent were having technical degree or diploma.

Table II.18 Households defaulting in enrolling school going children classified by caste/community of head of household

Caste/community of head of household	Number 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 goinig age and failing to send them to school	No. of households having both male & female children of school going age and failing to send both to school	No. of households having both male & female children of school going and failing to send some of the male female children to school	No. of households with male & female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	No. of households with male & female children of school going age and failing to send some of the male children to school	No. of households with both male& female children of school giong age and failing to send only female children to school	No. of households with both male & female children of school going age and failing to send some of the felmale children to school
	Male only	Female only	Male & female both								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu											
Baghel (Gaderia)	7	3	10	7	3	6	-	-	-	3	1
Brahmin	4	3	12	4	3	-	3	2	-	3	4
Dheemar	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	3	2	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kori (S.C.)	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Kumhar	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	2	5	5	2	5	-	1	-	1	2	1
Muslim											
Fakir	4	2	3	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Teli	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	23	16	36	23	16	11	5	2	1	10	7

Table II.19 Never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance of children of school going age by age, sex and reason

Age	Total Number		Never attendence									Discontination after attendence	
			Males				Females					Male	Female
	Male	Female	Reason-1	Reason-2	Reason-3	Reason-4	Reason-1	Reason-2	Reason-3	Reason-4	Reason-5	Reason	Reason
			poverty	Can not speak properly	No taste for study	Too young	Too young	Deaf and Dumb	Poverty	No liking for study	Domestic work	Nil	Poverty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	2	7	1	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	-
6	4	8	2	-	2	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-
7	2	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-
8	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
9	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
10	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
11	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
12	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
13	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
14	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1
TOTAL	21	49	17	1	2	1	3	1	31	7	2	-	5

Table II.20 Distribution of population by age, sex & educational level during 1961 & 1987 surveys

Age-group	Survey year	Total population			Illiterates		Total Literates		Literate without educational level		Primary/Basic		Middle	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All age-groups	1961	538	294	244	201	229	93	15	31	15	56	-	-	-
	1987	623	327	296	140	208	187	88	60	50	36	19	48	14
0-4	1961	79	45	34	45	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	91	46	45	46	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	1961	75	35	40	27	39	8	1	8	1	-	-	-	-
	1987	101	51	50	24	28	27	22	27	21	-	1	-	-
10-14	1961	55	33	22	13	15	20	7	15	7	5	-	-	-
	1987	88	49	39	8	17	41	22	20	16	16	6	5	-
15-19	1961	54	28	26	9	25	19	1	-	1	17	-	-	-
	1987	60	40	20	11	10	29	10	1	4	7	-	10	3
20-24	1961	52	34	18	17	15	17	3	1	3	14	-	-	-
	1987	53	30	23	4	15	26	8	2	2	3	5	5	1
25-34	1961	80	40	40	32	39	8	1	2	1	5	-	-	-
	1987	75	33	42	6	25	27	17	3	3	1	4	12	8
35-49	1961	65	36	29	24	28	12	1	4	1	7	-	-	-
	1987	73	39	34	14	28	25	6	5	2	6	3	11	1
50+	1961	78	43	35	34	34	9	1	1	1	8	-	-	-
	1987	82	39	43	27	40	12	3	2	2	3	-	5	1

Table II.20 (Concld.)

Age-groups	Survey year	High School		Intermediate Higher Secondary/Pre-University		Graduate		Post-Graduate		Technical C
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
All age-groups	1961	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1987	28	3	6	2	6	-	1	-	2
0-4	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1961	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	10	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	1961	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	9	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-
25-34	1961	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1987	6	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-
35-49	1961	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
50+	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Similarly, out of total 296 female population 208 (70.27 per cent) were illiterates and 88 (29.73 per cent) were literates.

Of the total literates 56.82 per cent were literate without educational level, 21.59 per cent of Basic level, 15.91 per cent Middle pass, 3.41 per cent High school while literates with intermediate level of qualification were 2.27 per cent.

The over all improvement in both male and female literacy may be due to improvement in their economic position, government efforts to remove illiteracy, availability of more educational facilities, quick means of transport and contact with the urban people outside the village.

Educational score

Educational score is an important parametre to know the educational status of different caste and communities. According to one's educational level specific code number is allotted to a person. These code numbers indicate 0-illiterate, 1-literate without educational level, 2-primary/Junior basic, 3-Matric, 4-Degree or technical diploma equal to degree, 5-post-graduate or technical courses and 6-Ph.D. or equivalent and higher courses. The cumulative score of all the individuals are divided by the total number of individuals, males and females, respectively to obtain the average per head score for total individuals, Males and females.

The average educational score based on present survey data is given in Table II.21.

The table shows that educational score per head is high among the males as compared to total population of females.

The cumulative educational score per household is highest in respect of Nai (20.00) followed by Dheemar (11.00). This may be on account of small number of households of these people in the sample size. Among remaining Hindus the average educational score per household is highest among Brahmins (7.65) followed by Thakurs (5.40) and Baghel (Gaderia) (3.38). Among Muslims the educational score is higher for Telis than Fakirs.

Educational score by occupations is given in the Table No. II.22.

The table indicates that the highest score per head was among supplemented collateral joint household (1.28) followed by collateral joint (1.14) and single person (1.06) household. The least educational score was observed in supplemented Nuclear families (0.55). Among males the highest educational score was observed for head of the households classified as teacher (2.67), followed by clerk (2.33) and railway gatemen (2.17). The least was observed among agricultural labourer (0.83), Among females the highest educational score was found among barber (nai) (1.75), followed by rentier (1.33). teacher and clerk each (1.00).

The average educational score per head of the households was the highest for barber (nai) (20.00), followed by railway gateman (14.00) and teacher (10.60). The average score was the least for washerman (0.50). Among females the highest educational score was again observed for barber (nai) (7.00) followed by post-master (4.00), teacher (2.60) and non-worker (2.40), who was doing households duties.

Distribution of households by type and average educational score is given in Table II.23.

Table II.23 shows that the highest score per head was among the supplemented collateral joint households (1.28) followed by collateral joint (1.14) and single person household (1.06). The least educational score was observed in supplemented nuclear families (0.55).

According to type of household the highest educational score was again among supplemented collateral joint (11.86) followed by collateral joint (7.43) and nuclear (4.23). Among females the score was generally low.

Migration

Migration is a process of movement from one place to other aftar pre-determination by a person or a household due to various reasons. However such movement of population is one of the factors which determine the growth level of population of a particular area.

Table II.24 shows distribution of households classified by number of members and migration status by place of their last residence.

Out of 100 sample households of the present Survey 85 were from village Nagla Beru. Only 15 were

Table II.21 Distrubution of households classified by caste/tribe/community of head of households and average educational score

Caste/community	Average educational score					
	Per head			Per households		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Baghel (Gaderia)	0.68	1.04	0.29	3.88	3.08	0.79
Brahmin	1.36	1.90	0.75	7.65	5.69	1.96
Dheemar	1.38	1.57	-	11.00	11.00	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	0.56	0.79	0.35	2.44	1.66	0.78
Kori (S.C.)	0.20	0.33	-	0.75	0.75	-
Kumhar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	1.82	1.86	1.75	20.00	13.00	7.00
Thakur	1.09	1.37	0.82	5.40	3.35	2.05
Muslim						
Fakir	0.53	0.96	0.05	2.78	2.67	0.11
Teli	0.60	1.10	0.10	4.00	3.67	0.33
Total	0.93	1.30	0.51	4.93	3.66	1.27

Table II.22 Distribution of households by occupation of head of household and average educational score

Occupation of head of household (NCO code in two digits)	Number of house-holds	Population			Average educational Score						Remarks
					Per head			Per household			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Workers											
Cultivator (63)	51	281	147	134	0.95	1.36	0.51	5.18	3.83	1.35	
Agricultural labourer (63)	17	73	45	28	0.59	0.83	0.16	2.78	2.50	0.28	
Washerman (55)	4	14	4	10	0.14	-	0.22	0.50	-	0.50	
Potter (89)	2	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Utensil seller (42)	1	8	5	3	0.75	1.20	-	6.00	6.00	-	
Shopkeeper (40)	1	3	1	2	0.33	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	
Milkman (65)	5	33	19	14	0.87	1.00	0.73	5.00	3.00	2.00	
Teacher (15)	5	27	13	14	1.89	2.67	1.00	10.60	8.00	2.60	
Clerk (30)	1	6	4	2	1.80	2.33	1.00	9.00	7.00	2.00	
Branch Post master (36)	1	10	4	6	0.90	1.25	0.67	9.00	5.00	4.00	
Rly. Gateman (59)	1	10	7	3	1.56	2.17	0.33	14.00	13.00	1.00	
Barber (Nai) (94)	1	11	7	4	1.82	1.86	1.75	20.00	13.00	7.00	
Share Croper (61)	1	7	4	3	0.33	0.67	-	2.00	2.00	-	
Casual Labourer (99)	1	3	2	1	0.75	1.50	-	3.00	3.00	-	
Non-Workers											
House duty	5	25	8	17	0.92	1.38	0.71	4.60	2.20	2.40	
Rentier	2	8	4	4	1.56	1.67	1.33	7.00	5.00	2.00	
Dependent	1	4	2	2	0.75	1.50	-	3.00	3.00	-	
TOTAL	100	532	281	251	0.93	1.30	0.51	4.93	3.66	1.27	

Table II.23 Distribution of households classified by type and average education score

Type of household	Number of households	Population			Average Educational Score					
					Per head			Per household		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nuclear	46	208	124	84	0.88	1.16	0.48	4.23	3:35	0.93
Supplemented nuclear	1	11	3	8	0.55	1.33	0.25	3.00	2.00	1.00
Sub-nuclear	6	21	7	14	0.48	0.71	0.36	1.66	0.83	0.83
Single person	4	17	9	8	1.06	1.11	1.00	2.57	1.43	1.14
Supplemented sub-nuclear	20	112	50	62	0.70	1.12	0.35	3.90	2.80	1.10
Collateral joint	15	91	52	39	1.14	1.65	0.46	7.43	6.14	1.29
Supplemented collateral	7	65	34	31	1.28	1.71	0.81	11.86	8.29	3.57
Lineal joint	1	7	2	5	0.71	0.50	0.80	5.00	1.00	4.00
Supplemented lineal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lineal Collateral joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemented lineal collateral joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 's (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	532	281	251	0.93	1.30	0.51	4.93	3.66	1.27

Table II.24 Distribution of households classified by number of members and by migration status and last residence of head of household

Migration status and last residence of head of household	Number of households having member(s)				
	Single	2-5	6-10	11 +	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village including those who do not have place of last residence)	2	32	46	5	85
B. Migrant					
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same Taluk					
Rural	-	1	1	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-
II Other Taluk of the Distt.					
Rural (Tahsil Chhata)	1	-	-	-	1
Urban	-	-	-	-	-
III Other District of the State					
District-1 (Mainpuri)					
Rural	1	-	2	-	3
Urban	-	-	-	-	-
District-2 (Agra)					
Rural	-	1	-	-	1
District-3 Aligarh (Rural)	-	1	-	-	1
Distt.-4 Etah (Rural)	-	3	-	1	4
Distt.-5 Bareilly (Urban)	-	1	-	-	1
IV Other State-I (Maharashtra)	-	-	1	-	1
State-II (Assam)	-	-	1	-	1
V. Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	39	51	6	100

Table II.25 Distribution of number of members by migration status, last residence and duration of stay of any member of the household who have stayed the longest in the present residence

Number of members	Number of members the migration status,place of last residence and duration of stay of total any member of the household who has stayed longest is															
		Migrant														
	Non-Migrant	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 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	21 + years	Total	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	21+ years.	Total	Un-classified	Grand total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Single	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2-5	112	2	4	8	14	28	56	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	169
6-10	287	-	16	5	32	33	86	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	375
11 +	56	2	6	4	2	5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Total	457	4	26	17	48	68	163	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	623

migrants to this village. According to their place of last residence, two belonged to other villages of the same tahsil, one to other tahsil of the same district, ten to other districts of the state and one each were from two other states of Assam and Maharashtra.

Table II.25 shows migration status of households by place of last residence and duration of stay in the present residence.

Out of total 623 persons 457 (73.35 per cent) were non-migrants. Of them 2 (0.44 per cent) belonged to single member household, 112 (24.51 per cent) to 2-5 member household, 287 (62.80 per cent) to 6-10 member household and only 56 (12.25 per cent) to the size of 11 and more member household. Thus more than 50 per cent of these non-migrant members belonged to the size group of 6-10 members.

By duration of stay the maximum number of migrants (68) were from rural areas with 21 years stay while only three members were from urban areas, one each having stayed up to 1-5 years 6 to 10 years and 11-20 years respectively. A total of 166 persons (163 from rural areas and only three from urban areas) constituted the migrant segment of population.

During the last twenty years eleven persons belonging to ten households of the village left the village permanently. Details regarding their place of migration, time of migration, caste etc. are given below in table II.26.

Table II.26 Out migration during last 20 years by place of migration, caste/community and nature of work

Time of migration	Area to which out migration took place			Name of caste and number	Reason/ Nature of work
	Tahsil	District	State		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Within 5 years	1. Etmadpur	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Brahmin (one)	Got service
	2. Aligarh	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Baghel (one) (Gaderia)	Got service and living with previously settled son
	Total households 2 (two)				
6-10 years	3. Aligarh	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Brahmin (one)	At sister's house for cultivation
	4. Sadabad	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Nai (one)	Barber (hair cutting)
	5. Sadabad	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Dhobi (one)	Working as a washerman
	6. Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Baghel (one) (Gaderia)	Working as a labourer
	Total households 4 (four)				
11-20 years	7. Delhi Union Territory	-	Delhi Union Territory	Baghel (two) (Gaderia)	In service
	8. Agra	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Brahmin (one)	Serving as a driver in U.P. Roadways
	9. Hathras	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Nai (one)	Government service
	10. Hathras	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Thakur (one)	Poverty (At Sister-in-law's house)
	Total households 4 (four)				
Grand Total (No. of households involved 10 (ten)					

Table II.26 reveals that out of 11 migrants, four belonged to Baghels (Gaderia), Three to Brahmins, Two to Nai and one each to Dhobi and Thakur households. The reason for their leaving the village was either poverty or search for job. Out of them only one went to Delhi and the remaining to the adjoining tahsils or districts of the state. Two persons left the village in the first five years, four within a span of 6 to 10 years and the maximum of five persons left the village during the last 11 to 20 years.

Population control measures, attitude and practice

Knowledge about the birth control measures among the villagers of Nagla Beru has improved a lot. In the earlier survey of 1961 people did not know at all about these measures. Moreover, there was no trained Doctor, *Vaid* or a *Dai* to cater to their needs. In case of complications the patients had to be shifted either to Sadabad or Hathras civil hospitals. The delivery cases were then attended by an untrained traditional *Dai* by trial and error method, but now there is a B.M.S. private doctor in the village to give emergency treatment to the villagers.

Knowledge about family planning methods among the villagers

Table II.27 depicts knowledge about various method of family planning among persons belonging to different castes and communities during the present survey.

Table II.27 Knowledge about family planning measures by religion and caste/community

Religion and caste/ community of informant	Total number of informants	Number aware of					
		Possibility of prevention of birth	Family Planning measures				
			Sterilization	Condoms	Pills	Loop	Copper "T"
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	18	16	14	1	5	2
Brahmin	26	25	24	22	3	11	3
Dheemar	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	8	7	3	-	3	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	1	1	1	-	1	-
Kumhar	3	2	2	1	-	1	-
Nai	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Thakur	20	20	20	14	-	12	-
Muslim							
Fakir	9	6	4	4	-	4	-
Teli	3	3	3	2	-	1	-
Total	100	85	79	63	4	39	5

The Table II.27 shows that among 623 persons covered in the present survey and spread over in 100 households 63 were aware of condoms, five of copper "T", 39 of loop, 4 of oral pills and 79 of sterilization as a method of birth control.

Practice of family planning in the village

Table II.28 shows that in actual practice the number of persons adopting the family planning methods was very low.

Table II.28 Practice of family planning measures by religion, caste/community, age and sex

Religion caste/ community	Age-group	Number of males adopting measures		Number of females adopting measures	
		Vasectomy	Nirodh	Tubectomy	Oral pill
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Brahmin	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	1	3	-
	40-49	-	-	2	1
	50+	1	1	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	1	-
	40-49	-	-	-	-
	50+	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	1	-
	50+	-	-	-	-
Thakur	Below 20	-	-	-	-
	20-29	-	-	-	-
	30-39	1	-	3	-
	40-49	-	-	1	-
	50+	-	-	2	-
	Total	2	2	13	1

Table-II.29 Desirable number of sons and daughters as reported by married persons classified by relision and caste/community and education

Religion and caste/ community	Educational status	Total number	Number reporting desirable number to be								
			Nil	One son	One daughter	S.1+ D1	S.2+D.1	S.3+D1	S.2+D2	S.3+D2	S.4+D2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu											
Baghel (Gaderia)	Illitetate	15	1	-	-	3	7	-	3	1	-
	Literate below Matric	8	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	1	-
	Matric and above	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Brahmin	Illitetate	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
	Literate below Matric	14	-	-	-	2	9	1	1	1	-
	Matric and above	9	-	-	-	3	4	-	2	-	-
Dheemar	Illitetate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate below Matric	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	Illitetate	8	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	2
	Literate below Matric	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	Illitetate	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
	Literate below Matric	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	Illitetate	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
	Literate below matric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Table II.29 Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nai	Illitetate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Literate below Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thakur	Illitetate	8	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	1
	Literate below Matric	8	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-
	Matric and above	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Muslims											
Fakir	Illitet-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-
	Literate below Matric	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teli	Illitetate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
	Literate below Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	100	1	-	-	21	47	1	21	6	3

Note :- S = Son
D = Daughter

Table II.30 : Reason for considering number of children desirable as reported by Persons classifited by religion and caste and education

Religion and caste/tribe	Educational status	Total number	Number reporting as desirable											Remarks
			Children numbering for											
			Reason for 1S.1D			Reason for 2S.1D			Reason for 2S.2D		Reason for	Reason for	Reason for	
			No Reason	Rising Prices	Continuation Of family	No Reason	Continuation of family	Proper breeding	No Reason	Continuation of family	3 S, 2 D, No Reason	4 S, 2 D, Domestic work	3 S, 1D, No Reason	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu														
Baghel (Gaderia)	Illiterate	15	2	-	1	7	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	
	Literate blow Matric	8	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
	Matric and above	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brahamin	Illiterate	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Lirerate blow Matric	14	2	-	-	8	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	
	Matric and above	9	3	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Dheemar	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Literate blow Matric	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhobi (S.C.)	Illiterate	8	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	
	Lirerate blow Matric	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table II.30 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kori (S.C.)	Illiterate	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	Literate blow Matric	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kumhar	Illiterate	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	Literate blow Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nai	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Literate blow Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Matric and above	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thakur	Illiterate	8	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	
	Literate blow Matric	8	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Matric and above	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Muslim														
Fakir	Illiterate	6	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	
	Literate blow Matric	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teli	Illiterate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	
	Literate blow Matric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Matric and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	100	19	1	1	43	3	2	20	1	6	3	1	

Note S = Son
D = Daughter

There is neither a maternity nor a health centre in the village. Only two persons out of 327 males were found using condoms. A total of fifteen persons (13 females and only two males) had under-gone sterilization operations. Only one female was using oral pills. Not a single female was found using copper 'T' or Loop. It may be stated that all the fifteen cases of sterilization belonged to Hindus. These cases were directly or indirectly motivated to undergo sterilization operation so that they could avail of facilities granted by the block development office. It was reported that the officials of the revenue department took people to primary health centre in order to achieve their fixed targets. After operation generally no follow up visits were paid to the beneficiaries. The field staff engaged in health and family welfare programmes need further acceleration, in their activities at block level.

It was revealed during the survey that villagers gathered knowledge about family welfare methods from their contact with the urban people at block and tahsil levels.

Desirable number of sons/daughters

Desirable number of sons and daughters as reported by married persons, classified by religion/caste community and education is given in table II.29.

It may be seen that out of 100 persons there was only one who did not desire any child. Twenty-one desired to have one son and one daughter, forty-seven desired two sons and one daughter, one preferred to have three sons and one daughter, twenty-one desired to have two sons and two daughters, six wanted three sons and two daughters, and three persons desired to have four sons and two daughters.

The reasons for considering specified number of sons and daughters desirable are given in table II.30.

Reasons for considering number of children desirable

A total of 100 heads of households were questioned about desirability of number of sons and daughters.

For having one son and one daughter 19 heads of households did not give any reason. One head of household explained the reason as rising price while another one head of household said that it was essential for continuation of the family.

Similarly 43 heads of households for having two sons and one daughter did not give any reason, two head of the household explained the reason to be proper up bringing. Three heads of household for having four sons and two daughters as desirable said that they were essential for domestic work. Generally the villagers did not give any specific reason and said that the specific number of sons and daughters indicated by them was essential for continuation of the family.

Birth and death statistics

Data relating to births and deaths at village level was not available. Prior to enforcement of Panchayat Act in Uttar Pradesh this information was being compiled by the village Chowkidar. Now this duty has been entrusted to the panchayat secretary. However, it was found during the survey that neither the village panchayat nor the panchayat secretary is maintaining any such record.

Diseases and treatment

The primary health centre situated at Sahpau is the nearest place for getting medical and health aid. But at Primary Health Centre, Sahpu village wise break-up of the patients was not available. The number of patients and names of the diseases for which they were treated at the primary health centre during 1986 is given in table II.31.

Table II.31 Name of disease and number of patients treated during 1986 at P.H.C. Sahpau

Sl. No.	Name of the disease	No. of patients
1	2	3
1.	Syphilis	4
2.	Scabbies	98
3.	Anaemia	41
4.	Skin diseases	18
5.	Toothache	3
6.	Otistoctyphyt	26
7.	Bronchitis	23
8.	Asthma	30
9.	Kidney troubles	23
10.	Bleeding	3
11.	Headache	96
12.	Tonsils	10
13.	Respiratory troubles	74
14.	Infection	91
15.	Tuberculosis	7

Cause of death

The sex-wise cause of death in village Nagla Beru over a period of last ten and more years are given in table II.32.

Table II.32 Sex-wise cause of death during last ten and more years

Name of disease		Number of deaths	
		Males	Females
	1	2	3
1.	Fever	14	9
2.	Asthma	4	6
3.	Tuberculosis	2	-
4.	Small-pox	2	1
5.	Kidney troubles	7	-
6.	Cholera	2	-
7.	Old age	18	8
8.	Stomach-ache	4	1
9.	Accidental death	1	4
10.	Lack of treatment	2	-
11.	Mental disease	-	2
12.	Delivery	-	2
13.	Cancer	-	2
	Total	56	35

As already stated, there are three ponds situated within the residential area of the village. They are the breeding place for the mosquitoes, which boost up the incidence of malaria fever. The table shows that fever is the major killer in this village. Two males died of tuberculosis in the village. Lack of treatment of other two males was due to their poverty. There is an acute shortage of good drinking water. The water of wells and several handpumps is not clean, which causes ailments like stomach-ache and Cholera etc. Asthma is second big cause of death in the village. Delivery cases are handled by an indigenous untrained *Dai* (mid-wife) in the absence of any family welfare centre or a clinic. Two females died at the time of delivery. Environmental and sanitation conditions in and around the village are unhygenic. Due to lack of proper drainage system in the village, most of the streets during rainy season become water-logged. Cattle sheds are near the dwelling units and dumping of dung for manures makes whole environment polluted. In the neighbouring areas incidence of scabbies and infection is also on a high side. Worship of Goddess 'Pathwari' is very common in the village. It is believed by the people in the local area that 'Pathwari' *Mata* is the controller of small-pox. Due to this superstition two males and one female died of small-pox and they were burried in the ground after their death. With th location of a health or family welfare centre in the village certainly some of the deaths could have been averted. The highest number of persons (18 males and 8 females) died due to old age. Five persons died due to accidents and two females each died due to cancer and mental diseases respectively.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

Economic resources

In Nagla Beru most of the people work either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. The farmers of Nagla Beru own agricultural land is Ughai village also. A few people are engaged in retail trade of foodgrains while others are engaged in transporting foodgrains to nearby local market by dunlop wheel cart, camel and tractor etc. Similarly, a few others are engaged in transport activities with the help of *Ekka, Tonge* and *Kharkhara* while some are doing petty business of selling utensils and cloth on cycles.

Domestic animals are the main assets of the villagers. Almost every household rears milch animals. Goats are reared for commercial purposes. The daily yield of milk has increased to approximately 1050 kgs. A few households are earning their livelihood by selling milk. In addition to this cow-dung meets the requirements of fuel for cooking food, plastering *kuchcha* houses and also for using as manure.

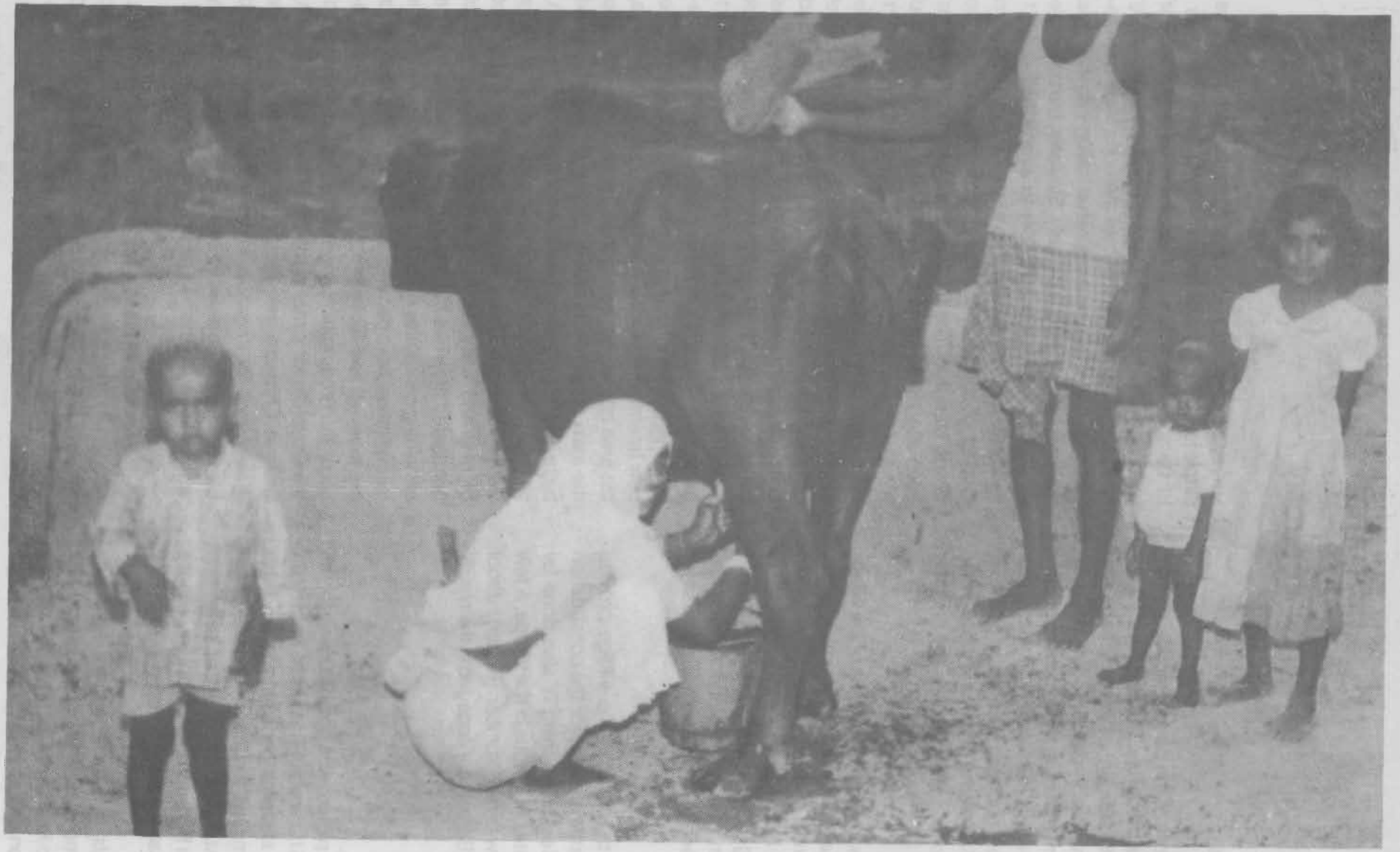
Three ponds in the heart of the village provide drinking water to the cattle and clay for the construction of *kuchcha* houses. Seasonal fishing is also done by muslims and lower castes of Hindus in the village. A few people such as kori (weaver), kumhar (Potter), dhobi (Washerman) and nai (Barber) are engaged in their traditional occupations.

Land use pattern

Data on land use pattern was compiled only for the district level upto 1961 census. Thereafter from 1971 onwards village level statistics pertaining to land use pattern are being compiled in District Census Handbooks. Comparative statistics on land use pattern in respect of village Nagla Beru and its surrounding villages for 1971 and 1981 censuses are presented in table III.1

Table III.1 reveals that there has not been any change in the total area of the village and area under cultivation. There is no forest area in any of the villages chosen for comparision and so is the position of Nagla Beru. In the previous survey the staple food of the villagers was wheat and bajra whereas in the present survey wheat continue to remain the integral part of the staple food, but bajra has been partly replaced by barley. In 1961, canal, persian wheel, tubewell and *kuchcha* wells were the main source of irrigation but the re-study reveals that all the conventional methods have been replaced by tubewells, with the result the un-irrigated area has been reduced considerably. Similarly, the cultivable waste has been reduced (2.84) to almost half of 1971 figure (4.45). The area not available for cultivation in respect of all the villages has declined except for the village Mangroo. The total area of Mangroo village has been slightly reduced after 1971 Census. Wheat and bajra are the main constituent of stample food. In 1971 the source of irrigation were canal, tube-well and wells etc, but now the whole irrigated land is covered by diesel operated tubewells alone. In 1981 both unirrigated and cultivable waste area have been drastically reduced as compared to 1971, while in Mangroo village 'area not available for cultivation' has risen from 24.28 to 43.71 hectares during the same period. The main reason behind this is, that a large area has been occupied by the new Intermediate College at Mangroo. In Ughai village, the area has increased slightly after 1971, like Mangroo the main constituents of the staple food are wheat and bajra. In 1971 canal and wells were means of irrigation, whereas now in some villages the electric tubewell and a Government canal have replaced them. With the advent of new and easy mode of irrigation a large part of unirrigated area has been brought under irrigation. The remaining categories of land *i.e.* waste and 'not available for cultivation' have declined. Similarly, in village Sahbajpur the tubewell and Government canal together have become the predominant source of irrigation. In Bahardoi the Government canal is the main source of irrigation, while in Chhatara the electric operated tubewells are mainly used for irrigation. In Arti village the unirrigated area has also been reduced substantially. Electric supply was extended to this village in the latter half of 1987.

Almost in all the villages, large area is under cultivation. Under 'Indira Awas Yojana' dwelling units equipped with modern facilities have been completed and allotted to the weaker sections of the society in Arti village. However, in Nagla Beru the construction of such dwelling units was under suspension at the time of present survey. It may be mentioned that some portion of the



A Housewife milching a Buffalo

Table III.1 Land use date during 1971-1981 Censuses

Sl. No.	Name of villages	Total area in hectare		Staple food	Land use data				
					Forest	Area under cultivation		Cultivable waste	Area not available for cultivation
						Irrigated	Unirrigated		
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nagla Beru	1971	128.29	Wheat & Barley		C (36.42) Tw(25.90) W(30.76)	22.26	4.45	8.50
		1981	128.29	Wheat & Bajra		Tw(108.46)	8.90	2.84	8.09
2.	Mangroo	1971	404.30	Wheat & Bajra		C(7.29) Tw(129.50) W(97.94) O(0.81)	96.32	48.16	24.28
		1981	400.25	Wheat & Bajra		Tw(307.57)	36.42	12.55	43.71
3.	Ughai	1971	236.75	Wheat & Bajra		C(15.78) W(79.32)	110.89	16.59	14.17
		1981	239.18	Wheat & Bajra		Tw(165.93) Gc(39.66)	12.14	10.12	11.33
4.	Shahbajpur	1971	186.97	Wheat & Barley		C(39.66) Tw(34.40) W(35.21)	57.06	7.69	12.95
		1981	186.31	Wheat & Bajra		Tw(114.93) Gc(29.25)	25.50	4.09	12.54
5.	Bahardoi	1971	407.38	Wheat & Barley		C(223.80) Tw(33.99) W(52.06)	38.45	31.97	27.11
		1981	412.39	Wheat & Barley		Gc(188.99) Tw(169.16)	22.66	6.49	25.09

Table III.1 (Concld.)

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	
6.	Chhatara	1971	179.28	Wheat & Barley	.	C(1.62) Tw(59.49) W(63.54)	35.61	6.88	12.14
		1981	179.28	Wheat & Barley	.	Tw(150.55)	16.19	4.04	8.50
7.	Arti	1971	421.70	Wheat & Bajra	.	C(145.69) Tw(12.14) W(55.85)	151.76	39.26	17.00
		1981	390.09	Wheat & Bajra	.	Tw(168.36) Gc(137.60) O(19.43)	53.42	9.28	2.00

Tw = Tube well. W = Well, C = canal, Gc = Government canal, O = Other.

area under 'cultivable waste' and 'not available for cultivation' has been utilized for the construction of *Pucca* road passing by the side of Nagla Beru, Arti and Bahardoi villages. Similarly, a marginal variation in the total area of some villages was due to change in their jurisdiction and reconsolidation of land holdings, which was completed only in 1986. Beside this, increase in the total number of houses and the households in all the villages has partly been responsible for the slight variation in different land use pattern. All these villages are under the influence of the town Sadabad (tahsil headquarters).

Ownership of land and forest etc.

As stated earlier, there is no forest within the boundaries of Nagla Beru. It is bound from all sides by agricultural fields. Details of the ownership and occupation of land of the village furnished by the *Lekhpal* of the tahsil as in 1986, are given in Table III.2.

Table III. 2 Ownership and occupation of land inside/outside the village

Type of land		Total area owned	
		Inside the village (Hectares)	Outside the village (Hectares)
1		2	3
I.	Forest	-	-
II.	Agricultural land		
	(i) Irrigated	109.96	100.85
	(ii) Unirrigated	-	-
III.	Cultivable land		
	(a) Covered by orchard of Plantation		
	(b) Current fallow	1.72	-
	(c) Land other than current fallows 'Cultivable land'	-	-
IV.	Pasture and grazing land	0.31	-
V.	Cultivable waste *i.e.* area under miscellaneous use		
	(i) Plantation	0.19	-
	(ii) Gramvatika	0.05	-
	(iii) Drain and Ponds	1.21	-
	(iv) Canal	0.08	-
	(v) Primary school	0.01	-
	(vi) Road, Passage and lanes	4.70	-
	(vii) For Potters/religious activities (Holi)	0.03	-
	(viii) Playground/worshipping	0.04	-
	(ix) Chak road	1.27	-
	(x) Cremation ground	0.07	-
	(xi) Khalihan	0.74	-
	(xii) Manure pits	0.15	-
VI.	Area not available for cultivation		
	(a) Area covered by village site	3.69	-
	(b) Barren and uncultivable land	0.30	-
	Grand Total	124.52	100.85

Total III.2 shows that 109.96 hectares of irrigated land is owned by the villagers in Nagla Beru and 100.85 hectares in other neighbouring villages. The total area of the village as shown in the table has been earmarked for various purposes after the reconsolidation of land holdings, which was completed in August, 1986. Twenty six landless persons were allotted land for the construction of residential houses under the Twenty Point Programme.

Land holdings

Out of 100 sample households chosen for the present study sixty eight were owning land. Table III.3 gives details of the caste, number of households, area and nature of right of ownership of land holdings.

Table III.3 Ditribution of households by nature of right classified by caste/community and area of land owned

Name of caste/ community	No. of House-holds	Hectares of land owned
Hindu		
Baghel (Gaderia)	18	16.42
Brahmin	24	41.06
Dhobi (S.C.)	1	0.28
Thakur	19	21.78
Muslim		
Fakir	4	3.58
Teli	2	2.09
Total	68	85.21

Table III.3 shows that Brahmins occupy first position with twenty four households owning 41.06 hectares of land followed by Thakurs. Whose 19 households have 21.78 hectares of land. The third position is enjoyed by Baghels (Gaderia) occupying 16.42 hectares of land by eighteen households. The remaining land is owned by Dhobi (S.C.) Fakirs and Telis.

Distribution of households by size group of land holding and number of plots in occupation of different castes/communities is given in Table III.4.

A study of dispersal of households by size of the land holding shows that thirty-five households have only one plot of land of varying size group, while the number of households having more than two plots of land of different sizes was 33. It may be seen that as the size of the holdings increases the number of households decreases *i.e.* a majority of households own smaller size of plots. A large portion of the land is in the possession of Brahmin, Thakur and Baghel households.

Transfer of land

During last 10 years a total of 3.17 hectares of land was transferred to from one cultivator or another by way of registry. The details are given in Table III.5.

Table III.4 Distribution of size group of land holdings by plots and castes/ communities

Size group of hoseholding in Hectares	Total No of house-holds	Total land posses ed by the House-holds in hectares	No of Households belonging to and No. of plots																	
			Baghels (Gaderia)			Brahmin			Dhobi (S.C.)			Thakur			Fakir			Teli		
			1	2 to 5	6 +	1	2 to 5	6 +	1	2 to 5	6 +	1	2 to 5	6 +	1	2 to 5	6 +	1	2 to 5	6+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Below 0.50	19	5.33	5	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	
0.50 to 0.99	18	14.89	2	4	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	
1.00 to 1.99	18	28.41	3	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	
2.00 to 2.99	6	9.76	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.00 to 3.99	4	13.21	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.00 to 4.99	3	13.61	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	68	85.21	11	7	-	10	14	-	1	-	-	8	11	-	4	-	-	1	1	

Table III.5 Transfer of land by year , reason and terms and conditions

Year	Total hectares of land owned	Land involved in transfer		Number of households reporting		
		No. of Households	Area in hectares	Transfer due to monetary needs	Not involved in cultivation	Transfer on cash
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1978	1.00	1	1.00	1	-	1
1983	4.50	1	1.41	-	1	1
1986	3.00	1	0.76	1	-	1
Total	8.50	3	3.17	2	1	3

The table shows that in 1978 one household sold the whole (1.00 hectare) land due to lack of interest in agricultural operations.In 1983 one household having a total of 4.50 hectares of land transferred 1.41 hectares as he was in need of money,and another household owning a total 3.00 hectares of land sold 0.76 hectares due to the same reason in 1986. The three households selling land, belonged to Brahmins and Thakurs.

Out of total 100 households of the village sixty eight possessed agricultural land in and outside the village. Koris (S.C.), Nai, Kumhar and Dheemar did not have any agricultural land.

It may be seen from Table No. III.6 that out of 68 households, sixty three had their agricultural land adjacent to the village. Eleven had at a distance of one kilometre, whereas seven households had their land at a distance of two to three kilometres away from their house. Thirteen households had their agricultural land at two or more than two places.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the residents of this village. The soil is flat and loamy. There has not been any major change in the cropping pattern during the period of 1961-86.The climate is dry and the rainfall is very poor. There is no electricity in the village. Only private diesel pumps and tubewells are being used for irrigation purposes.

New implements such as thrashers and improved harrows and tractors are now being used. Besides this, chemical fertilizers and insecticides have become well known to the cultivators. Female's participation in agricultural operations is almost negligible and only male members in the family work on the fields.

Staple food

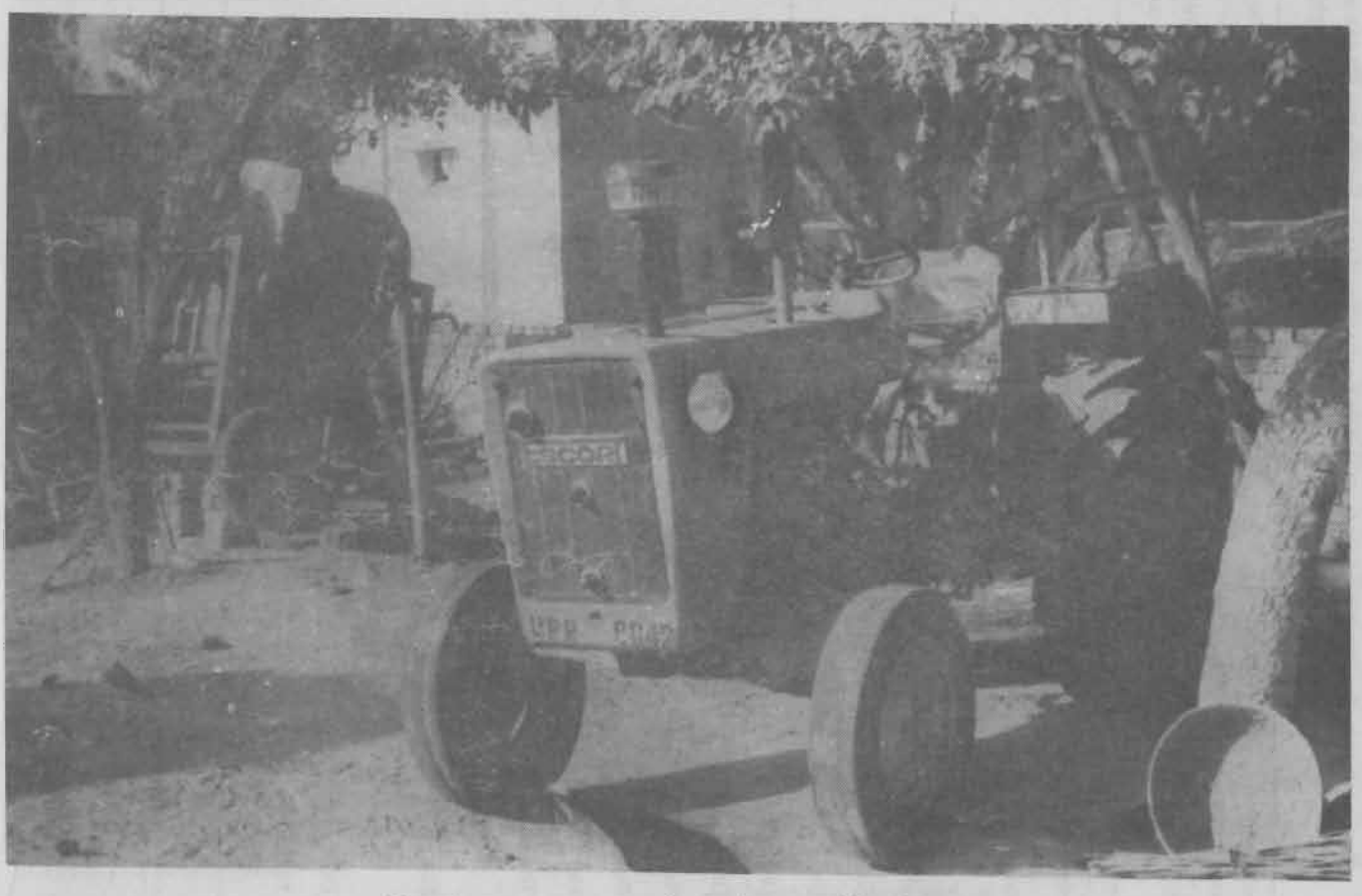
Wheat, Bajra and Barley are staple food. Apart from them Gram, Cotton, *Arhar, Masoor, Moong, Urd,* Mustard, fodder and vegetable crops are also grown. Sugarcane crop is not grown at all due to lack of marketing facilities for agricultural produce near the village. The surplus yield is sold in the markets either at Sadabad or Hathras. A few people in the village are also doing wholesale business in foodgrains.

Manpower engaged in agricultural operations

Table III.7 shows manpower engged in agricultural operations classified by caste/communities.



Villagers havesting *Jawar* crop



Tractor as means of modern cultivation

Table No.III.6 Ownership of agricultural or horticultural land inside the village or within 3 kms. from outer periphery of the village where the households is situated classified by religion and caste community

Religion and caste/community	Total number of households	Number of households having agriculatural land inside or adjoining the village	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land situated			
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 km.	Within a distance Of 2 - 3 kms.	Average Size (Hectare of agricultural land per household)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	18	18	2	1	0.87
Brahmin	26	24	22	6	3	1.68
Dheemar	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	1	1	-	-	0.01
Kori (S.C.)	4	-	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	20	19	18	3	1	1.15
Muslim						
Fakir	9	4	2	-	2	0.09
Teli	3	2	2	-	-	1.01
Total	100	68	63	11	7	1.01

Table III.7 Manpower engaged in agricultural operation by caste/communities

Name of caste/ community	No. of house-hold owing land	No. of households whose agricultural operational are carried by		
		Family workers alone	Family workers and hired workers	Hired workers alone
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu				
Baghel (Gaderia)	18	5	13	-
Brahmin	24	6	14	4
Dhobi (S.C.)	1	1	-	-
Thakur	19	6	12	1
Muslim				
Teli	2	2	-	-
Fakir	4	2	2	-
Total	68	22	41	5

Out of sixty eight households owning land, twenty-two depend on thier family members alone in agricultural operations, whereas 41 households hire workers in addition to their family workers and only five households get their agricultural operations performed exclusively by hired workers.

Crop productions

Table III.8 shows crop production, consumption and marketing by caste/community.

It may be seen from table III.8 that the annual yield of various food grains, vegetables and a few cash crops taken together was 296.39 quintals. Out of the total production 202.43 (68.30 per cent) quintals were consumed in the village and 93.96 (31.70 per cent) were sold either to the village whole-sale dealer or in the market at Hathras, Sadabad or Sahpau. Food grains were transported to marketing centres by dunlop wheel carts, trucks, tractors or by horse driven carts.

Relationship among various segments of population connected with agriculture.

The landless households belonging to various castes/communities among Hindus and Muslims work as agricultural labourers. During survey it was learnt that daily wages for an agricultural labourer was Rs 12.00 for males, Rs 10.00 for females and Rs. 6.00 for children. In kind however, they get 5 kg, 4 kg, and 3 kg of coarse grains. It was also informed that at the peak harvesting period additional labourers are required from outside the village.

The share-croppers are also closely associated with agricultural production. By mutual agreement with the landlord they get specific quantity of food grains after the crop has been reaped.

Mutual relations between the farmers and agricultural labourers ware found to be cordial.

Forestry

There is no regular forest area in the territory of the village. The requirements of wood are met from th various bush trees grown in the fields. Ried stalks of Arhar plants are used as fuel.

Table III.8 Crop production, consumption and marketing by different castes/commmunities

Name of caste/ commuinty	Total no. of households	No. of households having agricultural land	Crops cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Cultivation yield, consumption and marketing in (quintal)		
					Yield	Consumption	Mar-keting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	18	Wheat	18	17.63	11.40	6.23
			Barley		3.90	3.19	0.71
			Bajra		3.32	2.14	1.18
			Jwar		4.30	0.80	3.50
			Arhar		4.10	1.70	2.40
			Gram		2.68	2.33	0.35
			Masoor		2.60	2.60	-
			Pea		12.34	3.54	8.80
			Maize		1.50	1.50	-
			Mustard		3.80	3.80	-
			Paddy		6.00	6.00	-
			Total	18	62.17	39.00	23.17
Brahmin	26	24	Wheat	24	23.40	15.83	7.57
			Barley		7.22	5.96	1.26
			Bajra		6.68	5.23	1.45
			Arhar		6.50	5.50	1.00
			Gram		2.80	1.60	1.20
			Masoor		3.70	2.70	1.00
			Mustard		3.87	1.92	1.95
			Urd		0.10	0.10	-
			Moong		0.10	0.10	-
			Potato		1.44	0.69	0.75
			Pea		3.90	2.70	1.20
			Maize		5.00	5.00	-
			Total	24	64.71	47.33	17.38

Table III.8 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dheemar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	1	Wheat	1	2.00	2.00	-
			Bajra		1.60	1.60	-
			Alsi		2.00	2.00	-
			Jwar		0.50	0.50	-
			Total	1	6.10	6.10	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	20	19	Wheat	19	16.85	10.72	6.13
			Barley		7.10	6.10	1.00
			Bajra		5.22	4.40	0.82
			Jwar		3.70	3.20	0.50
			Arhar		4.40	2.60	1.80
			Gram		2.71	2.04	0.67
			Pea		9.50	6.10	3.40
			Maize		3.20	3.20	-
			Mustard		5.05	3.73	1.32
			Cotton		1.25	1.10	0.15
			Urd		0.20	0.20	-
			Total	19	59.18	43.39	15.79
Muslim							
Fakir	9	4	Wheat	4	15.90	12.65	3.25
			Bajra		8.00	5.00	3.00
			Jwar		4.53	3.86	0.67
			Arhar		3.60	2.00	1.60
			Gram		10.00	8.00	2.00
			Pea		2.70	2.70	-
			Jai		12.00	12.00	-
			Masoor		0.80	0.80	-
			Patato		20.00	4.00	16.00
			Total	4	77.53	51.01	26.52

Table III.8 (Concld.)

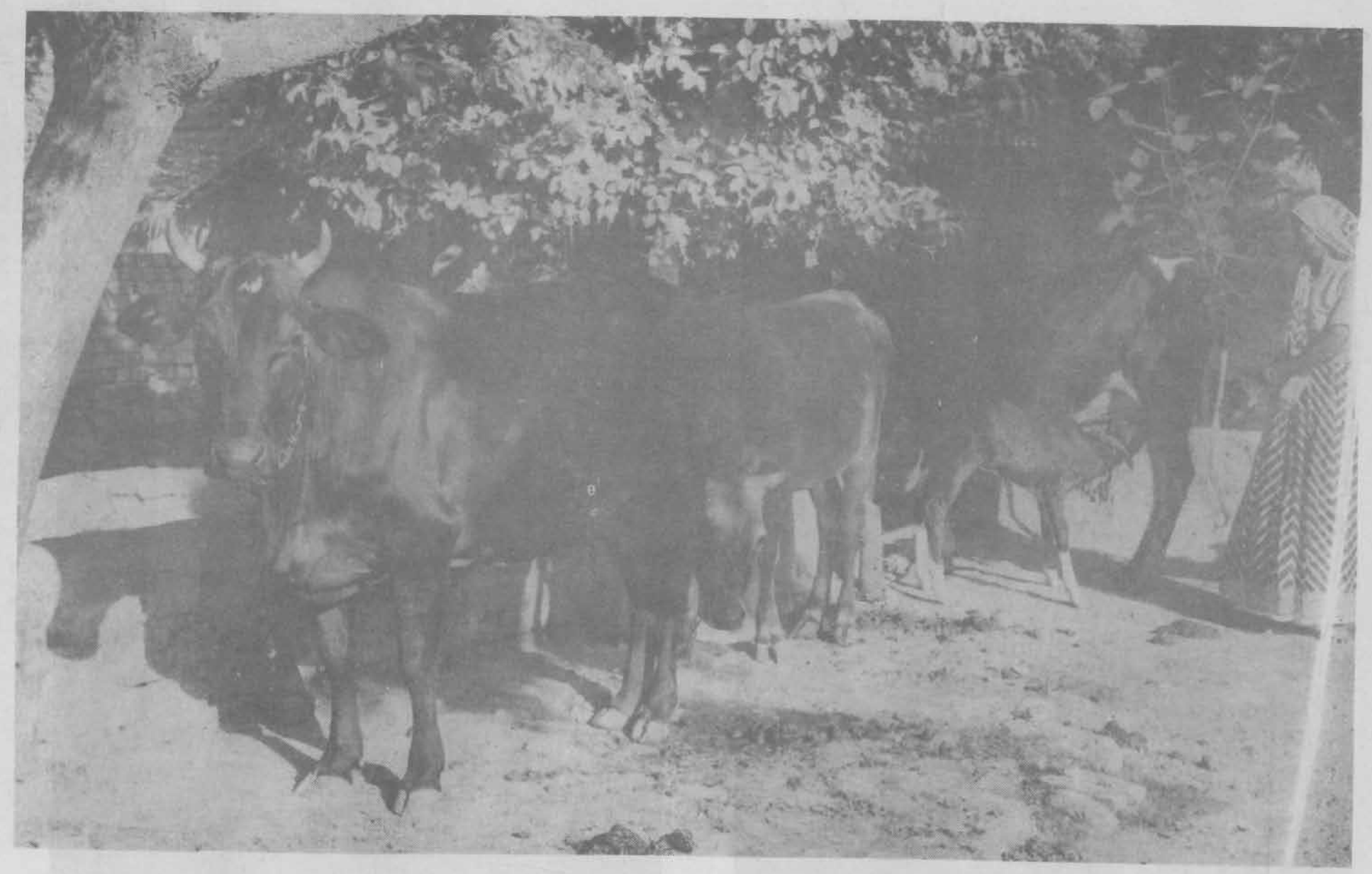
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Teli	3	2	Wheat	2	9.40	9.40	-
			Barley		5.00	2.00	3.00
			Bajra		2.20	2.20	-
			Gram		1.40	1.40	-
			Pea		6.00	-	6.00
			Mustard		2.70	0.60	2.10
			Total	2	26.70	15.60	11.10
Grand total	100	68		68	296.39	202.43	93.96



An agricultural labour at work



Females bringing fodder for the cattle



Improved variety of cows

Animal husbndry and poultry rearing

The approximate number of cattle in the village in possession of different caste/communities alongwith their average price and nature of use is given in Table III.9.

Buffaloes and cows are reared by almost every household in the village. The daily average yield of milk per cow is about 4 kgs., and in case of buffalo it was 6 kgs., whereas above one Kg. in each of goat.

Table III.9 Approximate number of cattle possessed by different castes communities with price and nature of use

Name of cattle	Possessed by caste/community	Approximate number of cattle	Average price per head (Rs.)	Nature of use
1	2	3	4	5
Cow	All Communities	20	500.00	For milk
Buffaloes	All Communities	150	2500.00	For milk
Goat	Baghels (Gaderia)	150	250.00	For milk and sale
Sheep	Baghels (Gaderia)	20	250.00	For milk and sale
Horse	Dhobi (S.C.)	8	1500.00	For driving tonga
Pony	Dhobi/Kumhar (S.C.)	20	3000.00	For carrying luggage etc.
Donkeys	Dhobi (S.C.)	12	500.00	For carrying cloths
Bullocks	Thakur, Brahmin Baghels (Gaderia)	80	1500.00	For ploughing the fields
Camel	Baghel (Gaderia)	1	1600.00	For transportation

Total daily milk yield in the village comes roughly to 1050 Kgs., while the average daily consumption in the village is only 180 Kgs. (17.14 per cent). The remaining milk in sold through the milkman in surrounding urban areas. In the neighbouring village Bahardoi a private milk tanker collects milk from the surrounding villages and the same is sold in the nearby urban areas. The average income of the villagers has thereby increased. A few buffaloes were also given to weaker sections at subsidised rate alongwith insurance coverage by the Block Development Office. Goats and sheep are not reared for milk but mainly for commercial purposes. The other cattle are used to a large extent by Dhobies and Kumhars.

Livestock

Comparative picture relating to livestock in the village owned by various caste/communities in 1961 survey and at the present survey is given in Table III.10.

The above table shows that out of 100 sample households 83 were rearing cows or buffaloes for milk

Table III.10 Livestock possessed by different castes/community with their total numbers

Religion/caste community	Survey Year	Milch cattle		Draught Buffaloes		Ponies, Horse, Donkeys		Calves		Hens		Goats/Sheep	
		No. of house-holds owning	Total number	No. of house-holds owning	Total number	No. of house-holds owining	Total number	No. of house-holds owning	Total number	No. of house-holds owning	Total number	No. of house-holds owning	Total number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu													
Baghel	1961	11	32	11	20	-	-	2	3	1	1	1	1
(Gaderia)	1987	23	40	9	17	-	-	14	23	-	-	5	8
Brahmin	1961	21	41	16	39	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	1987	22	45	10	20	-	-	7	14	-	-	-	-
Dheemar	1961	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	1961	4	5	-	-	11	27	1	2	-	-	-	-
	1987	2	2	-	-	8	20	-	-	-	-	3	6
Kori (S.C.)	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Kumhar	1961	2	2	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	3	5	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Nai	1961	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	1961	11	25	13	29	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1987	19	27	6	12	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
Kesharev	1961	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	-	-	In restudy this castse was not covered in the sample					-	-	-	-	-
Muslim													
Fakir	1961	10	10	4	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1
	1987	7	11	2	3	1	2	3	5	1	2	1	1
Teli	1961	5	11	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	3	6	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	1961	68	137	50	99	13	33	8	10	1	1	2	2
	1987	83	143	28	54	10	24	34	53	1	2	11	17

requirements. It is note worthy that there is sharp reduction in the number of bullocks due to the fact that they have now been replaced by tractor. A slight decline in the number of ponies, horses and donkeys was due to rise in their cost price and availability of other better means of transportation. The number of claves has increased more than five times. Similarly, the number of goats, sheep together with the number of households, owning them, has shown an upward trend. They are being reared by Dhobies, Fakirs and Telis apart from Baghels (Gaderia). Cross-breeding facilities are available at the veterinary hospital, Sahpau which is quite far off the village. Consequently the villagers are not taking the full benefit from it. But several banks and agencies are giving incentive for the rearing of improved breed animals to raise the milk production. The village falls in Sadabad tahsil of Mathura district, which is famous for it's milk product known as *'Peda'* throughout India. It is noteworthy that members of eighteen households are earning their bread by adopting the occupation of a milkman, whereas, there was none in this category in the previous survey. A private tanker collects milk village from Bahardoi. However, cooperative movement in the village has yet to see the light of the day in this regard.

Trade and commerce

Activities related to trade and commerce by different caste/communities observed in the village are given in Table III.11.

Table III.11 shows that selling of milk has become an important business among almost all the communities. Out of total 26 households engaged in trade and commerce, 18 are engaged in this occupation.

Table III.11 Activities related to trade and commerce by different castes/communities (1987 survey)

Religion/ caste/ community	Total No. of households engaged	Type of trade	No. of households engaged in trade and commerce by value Rupees				
			less than 1000	1001 to 2500	2501 to 5000	5001 to 8000	8001 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hlindu							
Baghel (Gaderia)	6	Milk selling	-	-	-	5	-
		Retail trade	-	-	1	-	-
Brahmin	7	Milk selling	-	-	3	-	-
		Grain trade	-	-	2	-	-
		Grain trade by bullock cart	-	1	-	-	-
		Retail trade	-	-	1	-	-
Dheemar	1	Milk selling	-	-	1	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	1	Milk selling	-	1	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	2	Milk selling	-	-	2	-	-
Kumhar	1	Milk selling	-	1	-	-	-
Thakur	3	Milk selling	2	-	-	-	-
		Mobile cloth seller	-	-	-	-	1
Muslim							
Fakir	4	Milk selling	-	-	2	-	-
		Mobile untencil seller	-	1	-	-	-
		Retail trade	-	1	-	-	-
Teli	1	Milk selling	-	-	1	-	-
Total	26		2	5	13	5	1

The next important business is that of a retail trade in foodgrains. In the previous survey there was only one household doing retail trade whereas now their number has gone up to three.

Nine households engaged in trading activity were landless people. Sixteen households owned land up to 2.5 hectares and only one household was having 2.6 to 5 hectares of land. Dunlop wheel bullock carts, horses, ponies and donkeys are the prominent means of transportation for carrying out trade. A majority of illiterate heads of household are doing the business of milk selling. Seven heads of households of Brahmin community are doing multi-business activity like selling milk and grain and retail business. Five head of households belonging to Baghel community are selling milk and one doing retail trade. Among Thakurs out of three households two are selling milk and one is selling cloth. Fakir head of households are carrying on retail business, selling of milk and aluminium utensils.

Industry

No Industry as such has come up in the village after the last survey in the year 1961. At that time 19 agricultural households were engaged in *Gur* making, but due to high cost of cultivation and engagement of the field for the whole year, cultivation of sugarcane has been abondoned. Now this village industry has been replaced by milk selling. Only one Kori (S.C.) household is continuing his traditional work of weaving on part-time basis, milk selling being his main occupation. Similarly the Telis, who used to crush mustard and rapeseeds for preparation of oil and *Khali* (Oil cake) have now taken up the job of selling milk.

Only one potter is maintaining his traditional occupation by preparing earthen pots such as *Ghara, Matka, Handi* (for cooking), *Bholua* and *Chirag* etc. He supplies these pots to the villages throughout the year. In lieu of his services he gets food grains from the cultivators and cash from others after the harvesting season.

Occupations and occupational Shift

The main occupation of major castes of Baghels (Gaderia), Brahmins and Thakurs in Nagla Beru is cultivation. The second largest category of main occupation of rest of the villagers is agricultural labour.

Apart from the main occupations other activities are undertaken due to increased economic needs of the households. Such activities are rendered in order to substantiate their earning and are called subsidiary occupations.

Caste/community wise detail of occupations followed by the villagers as observed during the present survey are presented in Table III.12

The Table shows that out of total 100 households, 24 belong to the Baghels (Gaderia). Sixteen heads of households are working as cultivators, three as agricultural labourers and another two are selling milk, while one is a share cropper. Of the remaining two, one head of households in government service and the other is working in households.

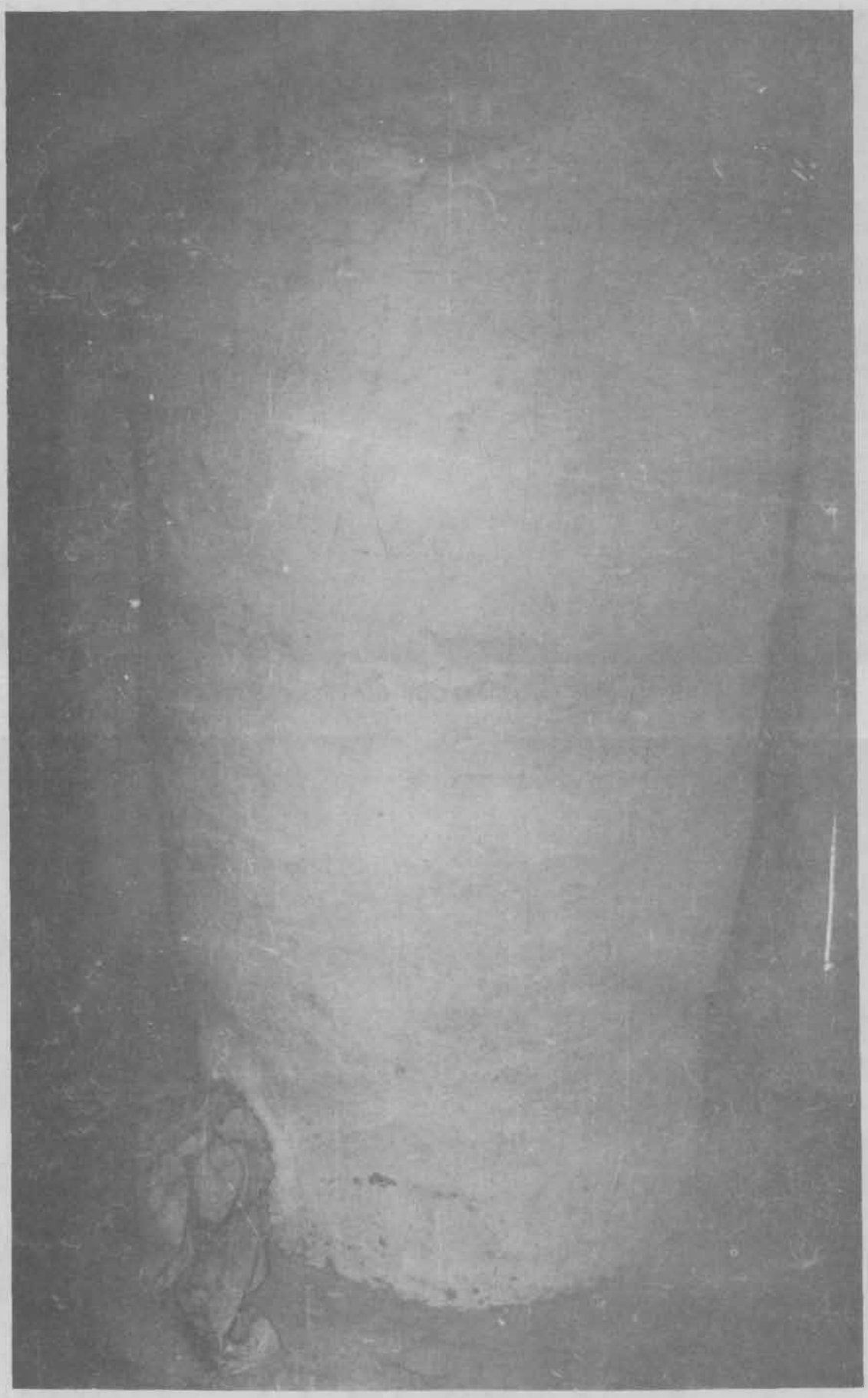
Similar is the case among the Brahmins. Out of their total 26 households, eighteen heads of households are working as cultivators. In fact the main occupation of Brahmins in this village is cultivation. One head of households working as an agricultural labourer. Three head of the households are working as Teachers, three as milk sellers and the remaining two households are engaged in service.

The main occupation of the Dhobies, a scheduled caste, is washing of clothes. Out of their total nine households, only four are doing their traditional occupation. The three heads of households are working as agricultural labourers. Likewise the Koris, who are also scheduled caste, have abandoned their traditional occupation of weaving. Now all the four head of households are working as agricultural labourers.

Making of earthen pots is the traditional occupation of the Kumhars in the village. Out of their three households, one head of household has adopted the occupation of milk selling.

There are 20 households belonging to the Thakurs, who are engaged in cultivation, constitute the third major caste of the village. Fourteen head of their households are maintaining their traditional main occupation as cultivators. Two heads of households are working as agricultural labourers, and of the remaining, two each are teachers and engaged in household duties.

Out of total 12 muslim households belonging to Fakir and Teli communities four are working as cultivators and agricultural labourers while two heads of house-



A big grainary *(Kuthla)* made of clay and mud



Washerwomen washing clothes in the village Pond



A traditional village potter

Table III.12 Distribution of households with rererence to main and subsidiary occupation and caste/community of head of household

Name of caste/ community	Total No. of households	Main occupations: Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Milk seller	Utensil seller	Retail shop	Hair cutter	Washer-man	Earthern potmakers	Share-cropper	House duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu											
Baghels (Gaderia)	24	16	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brahmin	26	18	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dheemar	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Kori (S.C.)	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kumhar	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thakur	20	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Muslim											
Fakirs	9	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Telis	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	100	52	18	5	1	1	1	4	2	1	5

Table III.12 (Concld)

Name of Caste/ Community	Main occupation						Subsidiary occupation					
	Casual labour	Rly. Gate man	Br. post master	Teacher	Service	Dependent	Retail trade	Milk selling	Mobile utensil seller	Grain trade	Trans-port	Retail cloth seller
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Hindu												
Baghels (Gaderia)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Brahmin	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	3	-	2	1	-
Dheemar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Muslim												
Fakirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Telis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	13	1	2	1	1

holds are doing commercial activities as a retail shop keeper and utensil seller.

Subsidiary occupations

It may be seen from Table III.12 that except Nais almost all the castes and communities are adopting subsidiary occupations. Selling of milk occupies the top position as 13 household out of total 21 are engaged in this activity.

Occupational diversity

Occupational diversity implies adoption of various occupations by different members of the same household. They engage themselves in activities different from that of the head of household.

Table III.13 gives detail of such mobility in occupations observed in Nagla Beru during the present survey.

As large as in thirteen households belonging to the cultivation occupation their other members adopted different occupations *viz.* Tailor (1) service (4) rearing of animals (2) business (1) labourers (3) doctor (1) and driver (1). Among two households where the occupation of the head of household was service, one adopted cultivation and other become a labourer.

Table III.13 Distribution of household classified by number of members and by main occupational diversity (*i.e.* different members having different occupation)

Occupational diversity	No. of households	No. of workers with different occupations than that of the head of household
1	2	3
1. Cultivation (Head), Tailor(1) Service (4) Rearing of animal (2) Businessman (1) Labourer (3) Doctor (1), Driver (1)	13	13
2. Service (Head) Labourer Cultivation	2	2
3. Share Cropping (Head) rearing of animal	1	1
4. Potter (Head), Agricultural Labourer	1	1
5. Agricultural Labourer, (Head) Tonga Driver, Cultivation	2	2
Total	19	19

Similarly, among the two households where head of the households were agricultural labourers, adopted cultivation and tonga driving as occupations. Another two households, where heads of the households were share-cropper and a potter, became agricultural labourer and rearer of animals respectively. The occupational diversity was found among nineteen households in the village due to economic needs.

Inter-generation occupation shift

Inter-generation shift takes place when an occupation other than that of the head of household is adopted by various kins in the household.

Table III.14 shows inter generation shift among various households in Nagla Beru as observed in the present survey among 100 households. Among sixty cases the occupation of the head of the household was the same as that of their fathers while it was different in case of 40 households.

In fifty nine cases the occupation of the head of household was the same as that of their father's father and in 37 cases the occupation was different from them.

Twelve head of households continued the occupation of the son of the head of the household while eighteen heads of households adopted different occupation than that of their sons.

Fifty-nine heads of households carried on the occupation of mother's father, whereas 34 heads of households persued occupations different from mother's fathers.

Similarly in fifty six cases the occupation of the head of households was the same as that of their mother's brothers, and 33 head of households occupation differed from the occupation of their mother's brothers.

The table III.15 shows that in 1961 there were 174 (32.34%) workers out of a total population of 538. Male participation was 56.46 per cent and that of females was 3.28 per cent. During the present survey the number of workers has reduced to 157 (25.20 per cent). Male participation has also slightly declined to 44.65 per cent while that of females improved marginally to 3.72 per cent. During 1987 survey workers engaged as cultivators (54.14 per cent) and agricultural labourers (17.83 per cent) have maintained their supreimacy over other occupations and percentage share of cultivator has slightly declined, and percentage of agricultural labourer as improved to (17.83 per cent) against 12.07 per cent. The percentage of workers engaged in "rearing of animals", barbers. casual labourers and teachers have shown an increasing trend. Some of the categories of occupations like hawker of vegetable, weavers, grain parcher, oil producer, village level worker, musician and domestic servant have altogether disappeared. Similarly people engaged in transport services and washerman has declined in the present survey. Some members belonging to the occupation of washerman are now doing other work, such as selling of milk or agricultural labourers. Similarly, under transport service a drastic change has taken place. During the present survey several new occupations like mobile utensil seller, tailor, doctor and employees belonging to different departments have come up. Five persons have now adopted the occupation of a milkman. The potter and the share cropper have however maintained their number even after a period of more than twenty five years (1961 to 1987).

The overall pattern of engagement of households in various occupations indicate emergence of urban oriented trades, which have helped in boosting the economic status of the village community to some extent.

Employment/unemployment

Level of employment and unemployment is shown in Table III.16.

Table III.14 Inter-generation occupational shift

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O.) description	Total number of households	Number of cases where occupation is/was different and the occupation of father as head of household is						
		Same	Cultivators	Agricultural labourer	Washerman	Service	Knitting	Rearing of animal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Workers								
Cultivator (61)	51	44	-	2	-	3	1	1
Agricultural Labourer (63)	17	9	4	1	2	1	-	-
Washerman (55)	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potter (89)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Untensil seller (42)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Shopkeeper (40)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Milkman (65)	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
Teacher (15)	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk (30)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Branch post Master (36)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rly Gateman (59)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Barber (94)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-croper (61)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Casual labourer (99)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non - workers								
House duty	5	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
Rentier	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dependent	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	60	23	8	3	4	1	1

Table III.14 (Contd.)

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O.) description	Total number of households	Number of cases where occupation is/was different and the occupation of father as head of household is					
		Same	Cultivators	Agricultural labourer	Washerman	Knitting	Rearing of animal
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
Workers							
Cultivator (61)	51	42	-	3	-	1	1
Agricultural Labourer (63)	17	10	5	1	1	-	-
Washerman (55)	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Potter (89)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Untensil seller (42)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Shopkeepar (40)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Milkman (65)	5	-	4	1	-	-	-
Teacher (15)	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Clerk (30)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Branch post Master (36)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rly. Gateman (59)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Barber (94)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Share-croper (61)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Casual labourer (99)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Non - workers							
House duty	5	-	3	1	1	-	-
Rentier	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dependent	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	100	59	24	9	2	1	1

Table III.14 (Contd.)

Occupation or head of household (As per N.C.O.) description	Total number of households	Number of cases where occupation is/was different and the occupation of father as head of household is									
		Same	Cultivators	Agricultural labourer	Tractor driver	Service	Doctor	Tonga driver	Labourer	Tailor	Goods carried by pony
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Workers											
Cultivator (61)	51	10	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	-
Agricultural Labourer (63)	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Washerman (55)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potter (89)	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Untensil seller (42)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shopkeepar (40)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milkman (65)	5	-	-		-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Teacher (15)	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk (30)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Branch post Master (36)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rly. Gateman (59)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barber (94)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-croper (61)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casual labourer (99)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non - workers											
House duty	5	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rentier	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dependent	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	12	4	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1

SEX-WISE WORKERS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS 1961 & 1987

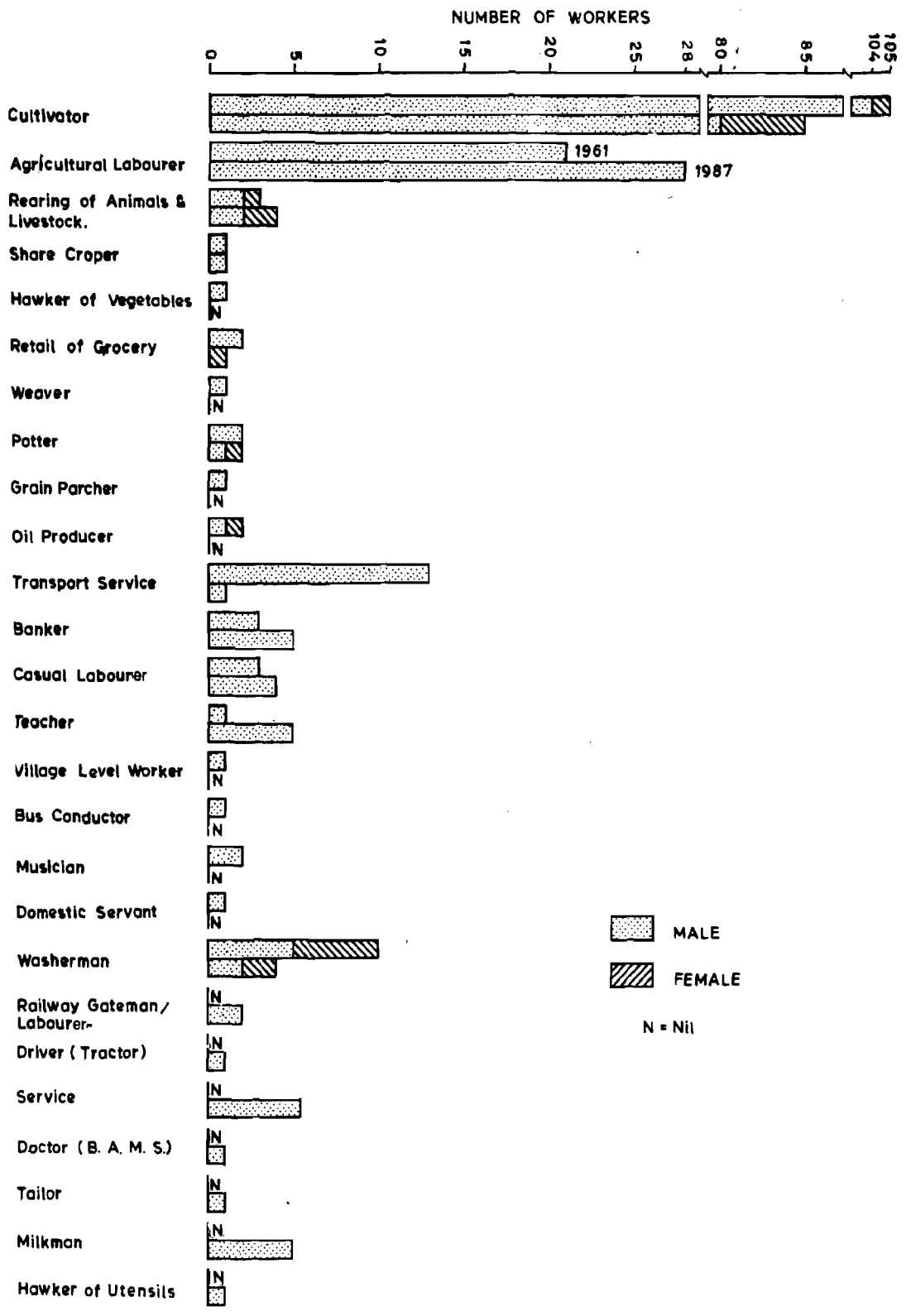


Table III. 15 Sex wise breakup of workers in different occupations during 1961 and 1987 survey

Name of Occupation	Number of persons engaged in occupations							
	During 1987				During 1987			
	Person	Male	Female	Percentage	Person	Male	Female	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivation	105	104	1	60.34	85	80	5	54.14
Agricultural labour	21	21	-	12.07	28	28	-	17.83
Rearing of animal livestock	3	2	1	1.72		2	2	2.55
Share cropper	1	1	-	0.58	1	1	-	0.64
Hawker of vagetable	1	1	-	0.58		Nil		
Ratail of grocery	2	2	-	1.15	1	-	1	0.63
Weaver	1	1	-	0.58	-	-	-	-
Potter	2	2	-	1.15	2	1	1	1.27
Grain parcher	1	1	-	0.58		Nil		
Oil producer	2	1	1	1.15		Nil		
Transport service	13	13	-	7.47	1	1	-	0.64
Barber	3	3	-	1.72	5	5	-	3.18
Casual labourer	3	3		1.72	4	4	-	2.55
Teacher	1	1		0.58	5	5	-	3.18
Village level worker	1	1		0.58		Nil		
Bus conductor	1	1	-	0.57	Transfered to other place			
Musician	2	2	-	1.14	Nil			
Domestic servant	1	1	-	0.57	Nil			
Washerman	10	5	5	5.75	4	2	2	2.55
Rly. gateman		Nil			1	1	-	0.64
Rly. labourer		Nil			1	1	-	0.64
Tractor Driver		Nil			1	1	-	0.64
Service		Nil			6	6	-	3.82
Doctor (B.A.M.S)		Nil			1	1	-	0.64
Tailor		Nil			1	1	-	0.64
Milkman		Nil			5	5	-	3.18
Utensil seller		Nil			1	1	-	0.64
Total	174	166	8	(100.00)	157	146	11	(100.00)
Percentage to total population	(32.34)	(56.46)	(3.28)		(25.20)	(44.65)	(3.72)	

Table III.16 Distribution of households by size and number of adult workers

No. of workers in the household	Total number of households	Number of households by size and number of adult workers noted in column No. 1			
		1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 10	11 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil	6(7)	2(3)	4(4)	Nil	Nil
1.	60(159)	14(31)	25(64)	21(64)	-
2.	19(88)	1(3)	6(29)	9(39)	3(17)
3.	11(58)	-	2(9)	9(49)	-
4.	1(5)	-	1(5)	-	-
5.	2(18)	-	-	-	2(18)
6.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	1(8)	-	-	-	1(8)
Total	100(343)	17(37)	38(111)	39(152)	6(43)
Workers	153(44.61)	16(4.67)	47(13.70)	66(19.24)	24(7.00)
Non-workers	190(55.39)	21(6.12)	64(18.66)	86(25.07)	19(5.54)

Note 1. Total number of adults in the table is given in brackets.

2. Figures pertaining to workers and non-workers in the brackets at the bottom are percentages.

Table III.16 shows distribution of 343 adults in four categories of households. Out of them 153 adults (44.61 per cent) are workers and 190 (55.39 per cent) non-workers. In 17 households with 37 adults, 16 (4.67 per cent) are workers and 21 (6.12 per cent) are non-workers. In the next category of 38 households with 111 adults, 47 (13.70 per cent) are workers whereas 64 (18.66) are non-workers. The third category is having 39 households with the maximum (152) adults members of them, 66 (19.24 per cent) are employed while 86 (25.07 per cent) are non-workers. The supremacy of non-workers is overcome in the last category, where 6 households with 43 adults have 24 (7.00 per cent) workers and only 19 (5.54 per cent) unemployed.

Sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers of all age-groups, caste/community wise is given in table III.17.

Table III.17 Caste/sex wise distribution of workers/non-workers (1987)

Caste/community	Total workers (all ages)			Total non-workers (all ages)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Baghels (Gaderia)	44	38	6	118	49	69
Brahmin	39	38	1	129	52	77
Dheemar	1	1	-	7	6	1
Dhobi (S.C.)	10	8	2	37	14	23
Kori (S.C.)	7	7	-	8	2	6
Kumhar	5	4	1	8	3	5
Nai	5	5	-	10	4	6
Thakur	30	30	-	82	26	56
Muslim						
Fakir	12	11	1	47	19	28
Teli	4	4	-	20	6	14
Total	157	146	11	466	181	285

There were in all 157 (146 males and 11 females) workers out of total population of 623 (327 males and 296 females). The work participation rate is thus 25.20 per cent. Male workers have predominance (44.65 per cent) over females (3.72 per cent). Castewise breakup of workers and non-workers shows that the maximum workers (28.03 per cent) are among Baghels whereas Brahmins account for larger proportion (27.68 per cent) of non-workers.

Distribution of non-workers by different categories by age-group is given in table III.18.

Table III.18 Distribution of non-workers by age group, sex and type of their activities (1987)

Age Group	Total non-workers			Full time students			Households duty			Dependant			Infant			Disabled		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0-14	276	143	133	125	82	43	4	1	3	88	29	59	59	31	28	-	-	-
15-19	41	23	18	24	23	1	15	-	15	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	32	10	22	9	9	-	22	-	22	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-29	19	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-39	28	1	27	-	-	-	28	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-49	21	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	21		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-59	21	-	21	-	-	-	16	-	16	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 +	28	4	24	-	-	-	13	-	13	13	3	10	-	-	-	2	1	1
Total	466	181	285	158	114	44	138	2	136	109	33	76	59	31	28	2	1	1

Table III.18 shows that the age-group 0-14 accounts for (59.23 per cent) of non-workers. Of them males are 30.69 while the females are 28.54 per cent. A larger proportion (45.29 per cent) of non-workers in this age group are full time students followed by dependents (31.88) and infants (21.38). Most of the non-workers in other age groups are doing household duty.

Distance from place of work

Distribution of workers in Table III.19 shows that 84 cultivators 23 agricultural labourers, three employees, eight single and nine family workers were working within the village (i.e. 1.9 kilometres away from their houses). Two cultivators, one agricultural labourer and two employees were working at a distance between 2.0 to 5.0 kilometres from their residence. Agricultural labourer and employees three each, one single worker and five family workers were getting their work between 6 to 9 kilometres away from their residence. Similarly, agricultural labour and single worker one each were found working between 10-13 kilometres distance. There was only one employee who was working beyond 14 kilometres in rural areas.

It may be seen that only eight employees out of 17 and two single workers out of 12 are working in urban areas. Both the single workers and two employees were working at a distance between 5-14 kilometres one employee each was working at a distance between the range of (5-24 kms and 25-34 kms. The maximum 3 employees were working between 35 to 44 kilometres in urban areas, while only one employee was working beyond 45 kilometres.

Workers/non-workers seeking employment

Table III.20 shows that in all 29 persons (28 males and one female) were in search of work.

Among workers all the 13 persons who were illiterates and not registered with the employment exchange were seeking work. Another 2 literate without educational level and three workers with primary level of education were job seekers. Out of three middle pass workers two were registered and one was not registered with the employment exchange. Among four matriculates two were registered and two were not registered with the employment exchange. The remaining three workers with technical qualifications were registered with employment exchnge for seeking better job.

There was only one male matriculate non-worker registered with the employment exchange seeking work in the village.

Household income

Average income of 100 households belonging to different income groups from various sources in given in Table III.21.

The table shows that there was only one household with the sources of income in the income group of upto

TableIII.19 Employment status of workers and place of work

Place of work	Distance of place of work	Employment									Status					
		Cultivater			Agricultural Labourer			Employee			Single worker			Family work		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Inside the village	0 to 1.9 kms	84	79	5	23	23	-	3	3	-	8	6	2	9	5	4
B. Outside the village																
Rural	2 to 5 kms	2	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6 to 9 kms	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	5	5	-
	10 to 13 kms	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	14+kms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	5 to 14 kms	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	15 to 24 kms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25 to 34 kms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35 to 44 kms	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	45+ kms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		86	81	5	28	28	-	17	17	-	12	10	2	14	10	4

Table III.20 Number of persons (both workers and Non-workers) seeking employment classifed by age sex educational level and ragistration with employment exchange

Educational Level	Total persons		Seeking employment and registered with employment exchange								Seeking employment and not registered with employment exchange							
			Age group								Age group							
	Male	Female	up to 14		15-24		25-34		35+		up to 14		15-24		15 - 24		35+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Workers																		
Illiterate	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	4	-	2	1
Literate without educational level	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Primary	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Middle	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Metriculation	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Technical diploma not equal to degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree and post-graduate	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non- Workers																		
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Literate without educational level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metriculation	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical diploma not equal to degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree and post-graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	5	-	7	1

Table III . 21 Distribution of households with reference to income group and average income from each source in each income group

Income-group (In rupees)	Number of households	Soucre-1 Agriculture		Source 2 Agriculture Labourer		Source 3 Live Stock		Source 4 Tracked Commerce	
		No of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the house-holds deriving means from the source	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the house-holds deriving means from the source	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the house-holds deriving means form the source	No. of House-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per house-hold of the hous-holds deriving means from the source
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Upto Rs.1,000	1	1	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 1,001 to 2,000	4	1	1500.00	2	1900.00	-	-	-	-
Rs. 2,001 to 5,000	29	19	3283.68	16	2345.30	4	750.00	-	-
Rs. 5,001 to 7,500	23	16	335.38	11	1954.55	3	1386.67	9	2893.89
Rs.7,501 to 10.000	18	13	5161.54	5	2040.00	3	3600.00	3	5350.00
Rs. 10.001+	25	23	7569.13	3	4218.33	7	2632.86	5	5157.00

Table III.21 (Contd.)

Income-group (In Ruppee)	Number of households	5 Transport		6 Profession		7 Art and craft		8 Service	
		No of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means form the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the house holds deriving means from the source
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Upto Rs. 1,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 1,001- to 2,000	4	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Rs. 2,001- to 5,000	29	2	2300.00	1	500.00	1	500.00	-	-
Rs. 5,001- to 7,500	23	2	2097.50	4	4085.00	1	2500.00	2	3050.00
Rs. 7501- to 10,000	18	-	-	1	640.00	-	-	6	5933.33
Rs. 10,001+	25	2	4500.00	1	5000.00	-	-	10	9364.80

Table III.21 (Concld.)

Income-group (In rupees)	Number of households	9 Pension		10 Divident		11 Rent		12 Remittance		13 Others		Average for all	
		No of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Upto Rs. 1.000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	530.00	1	580.00
Rs. 1,001 to 2,000	4	-	-	-	-	1	1500.00	-	-	-	-	4	1700.00
Rs. 2001 to 5,000	29	-	-	2	3550.00	-	-	-	-	3	1233.30	29	4148.79
Rs.5,001 to 7,500	23	-	-	2	2900.00	1	1300.00	1	900.00	3	830.00	23	2636.36
Rs. 7,501 to 10,000	18	2	6000.00	1	2500.00	2	625.00	-	-	1	2400.00	18	4284,86
Rs.10,001+	25	1	4200.00	3	12,500.00	-	-	5	5640.00	2	5,000.00	25	10,062.00

Rs. 1000. Four households belonged to the income group of Rs. 1001 to 2000 and their sources of income were three. In the income group of Rs. 2001 to 5000 twenty nine households derived their income from leight sources. Twenty three hosueholds in the income group of Rs. 5001 to 7500 had maximum eleven sources of income. Eighteen households falling in the income-group of Rs. 7501 to 10,000 earn their income from ten sources. The vemaining 25 households get their income from eleven sources, and fall in the income-group of more than Rs. 1000.

It may be seen that households in the income-group Rs 5001 and above earn from thirteen different sources while in the next below group of Rs 2001-5000, the various sources of income are eight only.

Distribution of households with reference to income-group, occupation, caste and community of the head of the households is given in Table III.22.

Distribution of households, by income-groups together with their castes/community in table III.22 shows that there was only one Brahmin household in the income-group of upto Rs 1000. In the next income-group of Rs 1001 to 2000, there were only four households. One each of the households belonged to Baghel (Gaderia), Dhobi (S.C.), Kori (S.C.) and a Teli respectively.

The maximum 29 households had their income range of Rs. 2001 to 5000. Out of them nine belonged to Baghel (Gaderia), three to Brahmins, four to Dhobis, two to Koris, to Kumhar one, six to Thakurs and four to Fakirs. Twenty three Households drawing their income in the income-group of Rs. 5001 to 7500 six belonged to Baghel (Gaderia), two to Brahmins, one Dheemar, four Dhobis, Korione, Kumhar two, Thakurs four, Fakirs two and Telis one households. Similarly, eighteen households belonging to different caste/communities had their source of income ranging between Rupees 7501 to 10,000. The remaining twenty five households whose range of income was more than Rs. 10,000 belonged to the cultivating castes/communities such as Baghels (Gaderia), Brahmins, Thakurs and Fakir, respectively.

Household Expenditure

Details of various items of expenditure among different castes/communities of the village together with percentage break up of expenditure to total expenditure are given in Table III.23.

Table III.23 shows that expenditure on food in respect of 66 per cent households ranged between 26 to 50 per cent while in case of 26 per cent if ranged upto 25 per cent of the total annual expenditure. The second important item of expenditure was clothing. The annual expenditure of 69 per cent households was upto 25 per cent while 31 per cent spend 26 per cent to 50 per cent of the total annual expenditure on clothing.

Out of 100 households 53 per cent households spent upto 25 per cent on vegetables while other four per cent, annual expenditure on this item was between 26 per cent and 50 per cent. Similarly, 60 per cent of the household's annual expenditure on Pulses was upto 25 per cent while 62 per cent household's expenditure on oil and condiments ranged upto 25 per cent of their annual expenditure.

Upto 25 per cent of the annual expenditure was spent on education by 59 per cent households of the village. Fuel and light was another important item of expenditure, on which 49 per cent of the household's annual expenditure was upto 25 per cent. Medical attendence was another important item of expenditure, on which 75 per cent households, expenditure was upto 25 per cent of their total expenditure.

The other items of expenditure on which the villagers did not spend much include drinks, ornaments, recreation and other items etc.

Purposes of indebtedness

A comparative picture of indebtedness showing purpose, amount in Rupees and percentage to total debt during 1961 and the present survey (1987) is give in table III.24.

Table III.22 Distribution of households with reference to income-groups, occupation and caste/community of head of household

Income-group (in Rs.)	Total No. of house-holds	Households belonging to Baghel (Gaderia)						Brahmin					
		Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Milk seller	Rly. Gate-man	Share-cropper	House-hold duty	Cultiva-tor	Agricultural labourer	Teacher	Branch post master	Milk seller	Service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Up to Rs.1000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rs.1001 to 2000	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs.2001 to 5000	29	7	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Rs.5001 to 7500	23	3	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rs.7501 to 10,000	18	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1
Rs.10,000 +	25	3	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	2	-	1	-
Total	100	16	3	2	1	1	1	18	1	3	1	2	1

Table III.22 (Contd.)

Income-group (In Rs.)	Total No. of households	Household belonging to Dheemar: Agricultural labourer	Dhobi (S.C.): Agricultural labourer	Dhobi (S.C.): Washer man	Dhobi (S.C.): Casual labourer	Dhobi (S.C.): Hourse-hold duty	Kori (S.C): Agricultural labourer	Kumhar: Earthen potmaker	Kumhar: Milk seller	Nai: Hair cutting
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Up to Rs.1000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 1001 to 2000	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rs. 2001 to 5000	29	-	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	-
Rs. 5001 to 7500	23	1	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	-
Rs. 7501 to 10,000	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rs. 10,00 +	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	1	3	4	1	1	4	2	1	1

Table III.22 (Concld.)

Income-group (In Rs.)	Total No. of households	Household belonging to Thakur: Cultiva-tor	Thakur: Agriculture labourer	Thakur: Live sotck	Thakur: Teacher	Thakur: Household duty	Fakir: Culti-vator	Fakir: Agricultural labourer	Fakir: Retail shop	Fakir: Utensil seller	Teli: Cultiva-tor	Teli: Household duty	Teli: Depen-dent
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Up to Rs. 1000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 1001 to 2000	4		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 2001 to 5000	29	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 5001 to 7500	23	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Rs. 7501 to 10,000	18	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rs. 10,000 +	25	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	14	2	-	2	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1

Table III.23 Destribution of households by Caste/Community and nature of expenditure

Caste/Community of the head of the household	No. of households	Number of households where annual expenditure was on											
		Food to total expenditure				Clothing to total expenditure				Animal protein (i.e. meat, fish, egg etc)			
		Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76+%	Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 +%	Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 +%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu													
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	7	17	-	-	15	9	-	-	3	-	-	-
Brahmin	26	7	18	1	-	15	11	-	-	3	-	-	-
Dheemar	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	2	7	-	-	6	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thakur	20	7	13	-	-	16	4	-	-	2	-	-	-
Muslim													
Fakir	9	2	5	2	-	5	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Teli	3	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	100	26	66	8	-	69	31	-	-	20	-	-	

Table III.23 (Contd.)

Caste/Community of the head of the household	No. of households	Number of households where annual expenditure was on											
		Vegetable				Pulses				Oil and condiment.			
		Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50 %	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Hindu													
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	11	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Brahmin	26	16	4	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Dheemar	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	20	7	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Muslim													
Fakir	9	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Teli	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total	100	53	4	-	-	60	-	-	-	62	-	-	-

Table III.23 (Contd.)

Caste/community of the head of the household	No. of households	Number of households where annual expenditure was on											
		Drinks				Fuel light				Ornaments			
		Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50 %	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Hindu													
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	7	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Brahmin	26	5	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Dheemar	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Thakur	20	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Muslim													
Fakir	9	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Teli	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	18	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	18	-	-	-

Table III.23 (Contd.)

Caste/community of the head of the household	No. of households	Number of households where annual expenditure was on											
		Travel				Recreation				Education			
		Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50 %	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Hindu													
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Brahmin	26	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Dheemar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Thakur	20	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Muslim													
Fakir	9	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Teli	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	100	24	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	59	-	-	-

Table III.23 (Contd)

Caste/community head of the household	No. of households	Number of households where annual expenditure was on											
		Other Misc. services				House rent & repair				Interest			
		Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50 %	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %
1	2	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Hindu													
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Brahmin	26	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Dheemar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kumhar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim													
Fakir	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Teli	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	12	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	13	-	-	-

Table III.23 (Contd)

Caste/community of the head of the household	No. of households	Number of Households where annual expenditure was on											
		Taxes etc.				Hired labour				Perchase of production items (i.e. manures seeds etc.)			
		Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50 %	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Hindu													
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Brahmin	26	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
Dheemar	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	20	3	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Muslim													
Fakir	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Teli	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	100	4	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	31	1	-	-

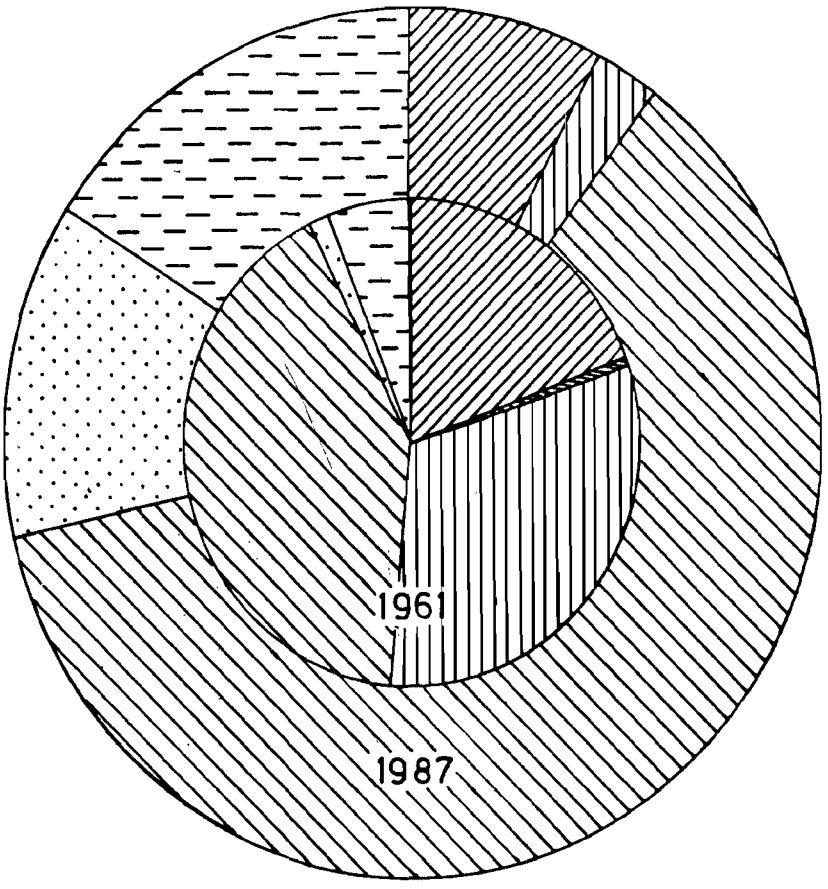
Table III.23 (Contd.)

Caste/community of the head of the household	No. of households	Number of households where annual expenditure was on											
		Remittance				Medicine				Perchase of assets			
		Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50 %	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %
1	2	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Hindu													
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Brahmin	26	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dheemar	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Thakur	20	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Muslim													
Fakir	9	1	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teli	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	3	-	-	-	75	1	-	-	6	2	-	-

Table III.23 (Concld.)

Caste/community of the head of the household	No. of households	Number of households where annual expenditure was on							
		Construdction and improvement of building and other structure				Other (specify) buffalo			
		Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %	Up to 25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%	76 + %
1	2	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Hindu									
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brahmin	26	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dheemar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thakur	20	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Muslim									
Fakir	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teli	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	100	15	-	-	-	4	1	-	-

CAUSES OF INDEBTEDNESS
1961 & 1987



CONSTRUCTION & REPAIR OF HOUSE ETC.

MARRIAGE, DEATH AND OTHER SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS

SICKNESS

DOMESTIC WANTS

CULTIVATION

BUSINESS

OTHER CAUSES

Table III.24 Purposes of indebtedness during 1961 and 1987 Surveys

Purpose	Indebtedness by amount and percentage		
	Survey year	Amount of debt (rupees)	Percentage to total (debt)
1	2	3	4
Construction and repair of house etc.	1961	100.00	0.18
	1987	Nil	-
Marriage, death and other social obligations	1961	10,400.00	19.09
	1987	13,500.00	7.64
Sickness	1961	300.00	0.55
	1987	Nil	-
Domestic wants	1961	17,430.00	32.00
	1987	4,800.00	2.71
Cultivation	1961	22,600.00	41.49
	1987	1,09,000.00	61.69
Business	1961	500.00	0.92
	1987	20,900.00	11.83
Other purposes	1961	3,140.00	5.77
	1987	28,500.00	16.13
Total	1961	54,470.00	100.00
	1987	1,76,700.00	100.00

The information collected during the present survey and presented in Table III.24 reveals that the villagers did not take loan for construction and repair of houses and sickness. Similarly, only a meagre amount (2.71 per cent) of debt was taken for domestic needs as against 32.00 per cent reported to have been taken in the last survey. The debt taken due to social obligations such as death and marriage etc. was 7.64 per cent against 19.09 per cent in 1961 surveys. The maximum amount is 61.69 per cent of the total debt was taken for cultivation purposes as against only 41.49 per cent reported at the time of enitial survey The other main purpose of debt reported at the present survey was for business. As much as 11.83 per cent of the loan was taken for business in the present study as against less then one per cent reported at the 1961 survey. The amount of debt taken for the purposes other than mentioned above was much more than the debt in the first survey. This indicates economic self dependence and improved economic position of the villagers.

Details in respect of debt of occupations pertaining to 44 households are given in Table III.25.

Table III.25 Households under debt by occupations 1987 survey

Occupation of the head of household	Total No. of households	No. of house-holds in debt	Total amount (in Rs.)	Percentage distribution
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivators	51	29	1,18,000.00	66.78
Agricultural labourers	17	6	17,200.00	9.74
Milkman	5	3	9,500.00	5.38
Shopkeeper	1	1	800.00	0.45
Potter	2	1	500.00	0.28
Teacher	5	2	14,000.00	7.92
Branch Postmaster	1	1	10,000.00	5.66
Utensil seller	1	1	6,700.00	3.79
Total	83	44	1,76,700.00	100.00

The Table III.25 corroborates the fact that loan taken by cultivating households and agricultural labourers together account for the major portion (76.52) of the total loan.

Source of finance

The main sources of finance were State Bank of India and Land Development Bank, both located at Sadabad. Co-operative Bank the "Atm Nirbhar Sahkari Samiti Mangroo advance minor loans.

The term and conditions for repayment of loan were on monthly instalments basis with simple interest upto a specified time. In case of non-payment of interest, compound interest was charged.

Table III.26 shows that out of 44 households 23 were paying interest upto 10 per cent. In ten cases the rate of interest ranged between 11 to 20 per cent, while in nine cases the rate was 20 per cent and above. The remaining two households who took loan from their close relations did not indicate rate of interest.

Twenty three households had to repay the loan through monthly instalments, while loan of 21 household was time bound.

Among other terms and conditions of households who took loan through security of a reputed person, 16 by mortgaging land, 6 by becoming shareholder and 3 by depositing some sum of money as security, 12 households got loan without any securities.

Financial assistance

Out of total nine households possessing their own transport such as bullock carts, animals (horses, pony, mule or donkey), *Ekka Tonga* or a tractor, six have received financial assistance from the banks on monthly instalment basis.

Apart from the banks, the traditional money lenders in the village continue to enjoy a good reputation among the villagers as they provide help without much complication. Two of them are registered money lenders.

The securities for getting the loan were surety by reputed person, mortgage of cultivable land, proportion of share money and some deposits. Out of forty four households who took loan from various agencies, two reported difficulty in getting the loan. Some had to pay bribe to the officials or middleman for obtaining loan.

Table III.27 gives sources of finance for the capital expenditure, which include construction and improvement of buildings and other structures, development of land and purchase of livestock etc.

It is clear that maximum (43.95 per cent) amount of finance was met from their personal savings followed by loan from the banks (29.65). The third source or finance was borrowing from sale of asset (9.66) as subsidy. Apart from friends and relatives, the cooperative credit society and private money landers are also playing important role. The Atm Nirbhar Sahkari Samiti, Mangroo supplied chemical fertilizers, insecticides and other essential

Table III.26 Households indebted classified by source, terms and condition of loan

Source from which loan was taken	Number of households who have taken loan (in Rs.)				No. of households who have taken loan at the interest of			
	Up to Rs.100	Rs.101 to 200	Rs 201 to 500	Rs. 501 +	Without interest	Up to 10%	11 to 20%	20% and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. New Bank of India	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2. Atm Nirbhar Sahkari Samity Mangroo	-	-	1	4	-	3	2	-
3. State Bank of India	-	-	-	7	-	6	1	-
4. Syndicate Bank	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-
5. Land Development Bank	-	-	-	8	-	7	1	-
6. Sadabad Bank	-	-	-	4	-	3	1	-
7. Co- operative Bank	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
8. Co- operative Society, Sahpau	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
9. Mausaji (Relation)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
10. Ganga Prashad	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
11. Lakshman Lal	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
12. Narain Sharma	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
13. Miaji (Sasural)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14. Mahendra Pal Singh	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
15. Reputed person (in the village)	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Total	-	-	2	42	2	23	10	9

Table III - 26 (Concld.)

Source from which loan was taken	No. of household who have taken loan on terms and conditions		No. of households who have taken loan on securities				
	Time bound	On monthly instalments	By respected person	Lend morta gage	Share basis	Sum deposited	No Security
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. New Bank of India	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2. Atm Nirbhar Sahkari Samity Mangroo	1	4	-	1	2	2	-
3. State Bank of India	3	4	3	4	-	-	-
4. Syndicate Bank	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
5. Land Development Bank	3	5	3	5	-	-	-
6. Sadabad Bank	1	3	-	3	-	1	-
7. Co- operative Bank	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
8. Co- operative Society, Sahpau	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
9. Mausaji (Relation)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
10. Ganga Prashad	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
11. Lakshman Lal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
12. Narain Sharma	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
13. Miaji (Sasural)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
14. Mahendra Pal Singh	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
15. Reputed person (in the village)	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	21	23	7	16	6	3	12

Table III.27 Source of finance for capital expenditure

Source of Finance	Amount Spent on					Total amount spend (in Rupees)	Percentage distribution
	Construction and improvment of building and other structure (Money value)	Land development (Money value)	New capital goods	Purchase of land and other productive animals i.e. (cow, ox, buffallow)			
				Land	Animals		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Personal saving assets	87,200	8,000	7,400	7,000	10,900	1,20,500	43.95
Borrowing from sale and assets as subsidy	11,500	-	-	12,000	3,000	26,500	9.66
Bank	-	2,500	66,000	5,400	7,400	81,300	29.65
Credit Co- operative Society	-	-	600	10,000	3,000	13,600	4.96
Private money lenders	2,000	3,200	7,000	-	1,100	13,300	4.85
Friends and relatives	-	-	14,000	5,000	-	19,000	6.93
Total	100,700	13,700	95,000	39,400	25,400	2,74,200	100.00



Building of co-operative soceity at village Mangroo

items such as karosene oil, Sugar etc. Bhumi Vikas Bank advances loans for the purchase of improved agricultural implements and diesel pump sets.

Taccavi Loan

It was learnt from the Block Development Office, Sahpau that during the last five year, *i.e.* (1982-86) no taccavi loan was given to any cultivator in the village.

Change in the revenue rate was made in Fasli year (1978-79). The irrigation charges per acre of land in case of private diesel pumping sets ware Rupees eleven per hour while for government canal ware Rupees forty per hour. However small farmers having agricultural land less than 3.3 acres were exempted from payment of land revenue.

Co-operative Societies etc.

In order to provide credit facilties to the cultivators a Co-operatives society was registered in 1959. For one year it worked as primary society and there after it was converted into a service co-operative society. The present name of the society is 'Atm Nirbhar Sahkari Samiti Ltd', Mangroo. There are now 655 members as against only 61 at the time of previous survey. The present share money of the society is Rs 2,93,040.00 which was only Rs 1,850.00 in 1961. It advanced a total sum of Rs 3,14,369.00 as loan to its members in 1986-87, as against only Rs. 8,300.00 in 1961. The society is reported to be running with sufficient profits in the last year (1986). The society advances short term loans and supplies fertilizers, seeds and grains to the cultivators. It is also running a fair price shop in Mangroo village, which sells kerosene oil and sugar etc,. at cheaper rate.

The area of operation of the society is spread over Mangroo, Hasanpur Baru, Narainpur Bad, Veer Nagar, Ughai, Nagla Beru and Chhatra villages. Out of a total members of 655, 143 are from Nagla Beru (including Chhatra) village. People from almost all the communities are member of this society.

The details of the advances made to the members from Nagla Beru Panchayat during 1986-87 furnished by the Secretary of the society are given in Table III.28

Table III.28 Loan advanced by the 'Atm Nirbhar Sahkari Samiti, Mangroo' to members of Nagla Beru Gram Sabha during 1986-87

Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
Total number of members during the year 1986-87	143
Number of members to whome short term loan was advanced	30
Details of distribution of food grains, seed including fertilizer	
(a) Food grains	20 Quintals
	@1 Quintal each
(b) Seed	10 Quintals
	@1 Quintal each
(c) Total amount of short term loan on food grain/seeds/fertilizers	Rs.31,386-75

Table III.28 shows that the loan amounting to Rs. 31,686.75 was distributed among 30 members of the society in the village.

On enquiring the details the Panchayat Secretary informed that the amount of loans mentioned above was given in kind in the shape of food grains, seeds and fer-

tilizers. The commulative value of all these items clubbed together was reported to be Rs. 31,386.75. The whole amount of loan was given during Rabi season in the shape of short term loan only.

Sale/Purchase of valuable assets during the last five years (1982-86)

Table III.29 gives details of the sale of assets with their money value and number of households together with time in the village during the last preceding five years (1982-86).

Table III.29 shows that ten households sold livestock worth Rs. 17,100 and three households sold land costing Rs. 86,000. There was one household each who sold building and pumping sets, worth Rs 3,000 and Rs 5,500 respectively.

Similarly table III.30 depicts the details of valuable assets purchased during the last five years (1982-86) by member of different occupations.

Valuable assets worth Rupees 2,25,951 were purchased by persons belonging to different occupations in the village during the last five years. For purchasing tractors and pumpin sets 63.86 per cent of the total amount was spent, while for purchasing land 12.30 per cent was spent. The percentage of amount spent for purchasing livestock, buildings and ornaments were 19.39 per cent, 3.98 per cent and 0.47 per cent respectively.

In order of priority purchase of tractor was given first consideration followed by livestock and land. Negligible amount was spent on purchase of ornaments.

Table III.29 Sale of valuable assets during last five years classified by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of the household	No. of households reporting sale during	Households reporting sale of Asset. (Specify)			
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
		Livestock (Money value in Rs.)	Land (Money value in Rs.)	Building (Money value in Rs.)	Pumpingset (Money value in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator	(3) Within 6 Months	(2) 5000		(1) 3000	-
	(4) 6 Month - 1 Year	(3) 5000	(1) 36000	-	-
	(1) 1 - 2 Years	-	(1) 25000	-	-
	(7) 2 + Years	(5) 7100	(1) 25000	-	(1) 5500
Total	(15)	(10)17,100	(3) 86,000	(1) 3,000	(1) 5,500

Table III.30 Purchase of valuable assets during last five years classified by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of the household	No. of households reporting purchase during the period	No. of households	Households reporting purchase of asset				
			Tractor pumping set (in Rs.)	Land (in Rs.)	Building (in Rs.)	Livestock (in Rs.)	Ornaments (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator	Within 6 months	7	100,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	51
	6 Months - 1 Year	7	16,200	2,800	-	6,000	-
	1 - 2 Years	1	-	-	-	2,000	-
	2 + Years	6	17,500	-	-	9,000	-
Potter	Within 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6 Months - 1 Year	1	-	-	-	600	-
	1 - 2 Years	1	-	-	-	600	-
	2 + Years	1	-	-	-	1,200	-
Branch Post Master	Within 6 Months	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6 Months - 1 Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 - 2 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2 + Years	1	10,000	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Labour	Within 6 Months	2	-	-	-	2,900	-
	6 Months - 1 Year	1	-	-	-	2,800	-
	1 - 2 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2 + Years	1	-	-	-	2,100	-
Washerman	Within 6 Months	1	-	-	-	1,300	-
	6 Months - 1 Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 - 2 Years	1	-	-	-	4,000	-
	2 + Years						
Utensil Seller (Retail)	Within 6 Months	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6 Months - 1 Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 - 2 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2 + Years	2	-	19,000	-	3,500	-
Milkman	Within 6 Months	1	600	-	-	-	-
	6 Months - 1 Year	2	-	-	-	4,800	-
	1 - 2 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2 + Years	2	-	-	4,000	-	1,000
		Total	144,300	27,800	9,000	43,800	1,051

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Social life

House is one of the most fundamental needs of the human life. It's shape, size and design together with the type of material used for construction represent the socio-economic status of different segments of the population in village. So far as materials used for the construction of houses are concerned, thay depend to a greater extent upon the availability of them in local surroundings and economic condition of villagers. At the time of previous survey conducted in 1961 there were *pucca*, partly *pucca* and totally *kuchcha* houses in the village, but there was predominance of *kuchcha* houses. A few *pucca* houses belonged to high castes of the Hindus only. But in the re-study survey the number of *pucca* and semi-*pucca* houses was found to be quite high both among Hindus and Muslim communities.

Material of floor. wall and roof of the houses

Use of different type of building materials by castes and communities in the village as observed in the present re-study survey are shown in Table IV.1.

Table IV.1 shows use of mud, wood, bricks, stone, cement and iron for the construction of walls, floor, roof and ceiling. *Pucca* bricks, cement, iron and to some extent stone also have been out of reach of the weaker sections in the village. Among Muslims use of these materials has shown some improvement. By and large people belonging to Scheduled castes and backward castes are living in *kuchcha* houses with mud walls and thatched roof.

Availability of household amenities

During the 1961 survey it was found that separate lavatory and bathroom was not available to any one and in most of the houses. Cattleshed was adjacent to the living or sitting room. There was no arrangement for the passage of smoke out of the house, consequently, it spread freely in the whole house, but now the traditional *chulhas* used earalier have been replaced by smokeless *chulhas* provided by Block Development Office. The walls of the *kuchcha* houses were plastered with mud mixed with cow-dung and periodically coated or washed with clay. Even now the houses are cleaned with mud or coloured clay just before *Diwali*. Like previous survey, even now the mud floors of the houses are smeared with a thin layer of cow dung mixed with yellow mud and water.

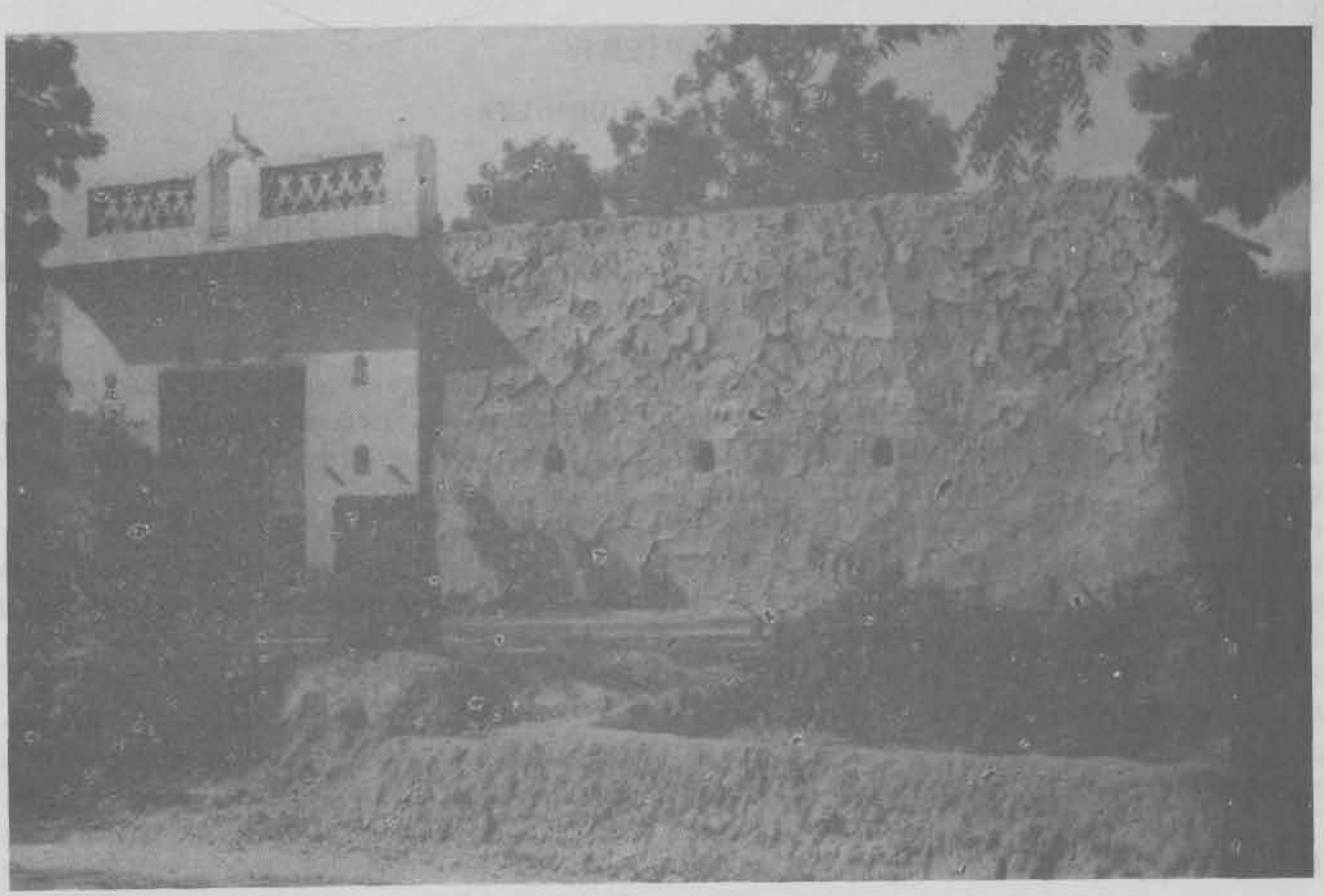
Thus amenities like a separate kitchen, lavatory, bathroom and water for drinking and washing purposes not available at the earlier survey, are now in possession of some households.

The Table IV.2 presents the availability of these amenities by different castes and communities as found during the present survey (1987).

Table IV.2 reveals that among Hindus 22 households of different castes have separate kitchen, whereas number of such households among Muslims is seven. The remaining households are either sharing with others or do not have them separately. Four households each of Thakurs and Fakir communities and one of Brahmin enjoy the facility of separate lavatory now. The rest of the households of the village continue to go to the open fields. Nine households have their own bath-rooms and one household shares with others. Similarly, thirty two households have separate drinking water facility, while the remaining are sharing with others. Thirty one households have separate facility of water for washing. Electricity is not available to this village as yet.

Classification of households according to the availability and occupation of rooms belonging to different castes and communities of 1987 survey is given in Table IV.3. The comparative position at the earlier survey is also given at the bottom of this table.

Table IV.3 shows that the number of rooms occupied by 100 households has slightly declined to 195 as against 208 occupied by 93 households in earlier survey. The number of households possessing only one room has also increased from 29 in 1961 to 44 in 1987, while the population has almost doubled. Only 27 households are now occupying 2 rooms each as against 37 earlier. The number of households occupying three and four rooms each is almost the same, while number of persons living in them has gone up marginally. The number of households having five rooms each has remained the same.



An old typical *Kuchcha* house



Traditional *Kuchcha* Thotched house



An old semi-*Pucca* house



A modern *Pucca* house

Table IV. 1 Religion/caste/community-wise house material of wall, floor, roof, ceiling,etc.(1987 survey)

Material	Name of religion/caste/community										
	Hindu								Muslim		Total
	Baghel (Gaderia)	Brahmin	Dheemar	Dhobi (S.C.)	Kori (S.C.)	Kumhar	Nai	Thakur	Fakir	Teli	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mud											
Wall	15	6	1	9	4	3	-	10	6	2	56
Floor	22	16	1	9	4	3	1	16	6	3	81
Foof	12	6	1	9	4	2	-	10	5	2	51
Mud and wood											
Ceiling	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	15
Wall	8	19	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	1	39
Roof	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Floor	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	11
Bricks and Mud											
Floor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Cement and Brick											
Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Concrete											
Ceiling	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	9
Wall	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Cement											
Floor	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-		6
Roof	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	15

Table IV.1 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wood											
Window	24	26	1	9	4	-	1	20	9	3	100
Roof	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	11
Ceiling	18	10	-	9	4	3	1	10	4	1	60
Stone											
Roof	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	17
Ceiling	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
Iron sheets	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	9
Grass Root	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Iron and wood											
Window	13	11	-	3	2	1	-	8	4	1	43

Table IV.2 Availability of amenities by religion/caste/community

Name of the caste/community	Total No. of households	Way of having amenity	Availability of amenities in different castes/communities					
			Kitchen	Lavatory	Bathroom	Drinking water	Water for washing	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindus								
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	1 Not Having	21	24	23	-	-	24
		2 Having separately	3	-	1	6	6	-
		3 Sharing with other	-	-	-	18	18	-
Brahmin	26	1 Not Having	17	25	22	-	-	26
		2 Having separately	9	1	4	13	13	-
		3 Sharing with other	-	-	-	13	13	-
Dheemar	1	1 Not Having	1	1	1	-	-	1
		2 Having separately	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3 Sharing with other	-	-	-	1	1	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	1 Not Having	8	9	9	-	-	9
		2 Having separately	1	-	-	-	-	-
		3 Sharing with other	-	-	-	9	9	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	1 Not Having	2	4	4	-	-	4
		2 Having separately	2	-	-	-	-	-
		3 Sharing with other	-	-	-	4	4	-
Kumhar	3	1 Not Having	1	3	3	-	-	3
		2 Having separately	2	-	-	1	1	-
		3 Sharing with other	-	-	-	2	2	-

Table IV.2 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nai	1	1 Not Having	-	1	-	-	1	1
		2 Having separately	1	-	1	1	-	-
		3 Sharing with other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	20	1 Not Having	16	16	17	-	-	20
		2 Having separately	4	4	3	10	10	-
		3 Sharing with other	-	-	-	10	10	-
Muslim								
Fakir	9	1 Not Having	5	5	8	3	3	9
		2 Having separately	4	4	-	-	-	-
		3 Sharing with other	-	-	1	6	6	-
Teli	3	1 Not Having	-	3	3	-	-	3
		2 Having separately	3	-	-	1	1	-
		3 Sharing with other	-	-	-	2	2	-
Total	100		100	100	100	100	100	100

Table IV.3 Households by number of members and number of rooms occupied by different castes/communities (1987 re- study)

Name of caste/ community	Total No. of house-holds	Total rooms	Popula-tion	No of houuseholds having											
				one room		two rooms		three rooms		four rooms		five rooms		Unspecified	
				House-holds	Popula-tion	House-holds	Popula-tion	House-holds	Popula-tion	House-holds	Popula-tion	House-holds	Popula-tion	House-holds	Popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu															
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	49	162	10(10)	55	7(14)	42	4(12)	34	2(8)	21	1(5)	10	-	-
Brahmin	26	55	168	6(6)	32	10(20)	65	4(12)	37	3(12)	21	1(5)	8	2	5
Dheemar	1	1	8	1(1)	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	12	47	8(8)	36	-	-	-	-	1(4)	11	-	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	4	15	4(4)	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	3	13	3(3)	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	1	2	15	-	-	1(2)	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	20	48	112	7(7)	31	3(6)	18	4(12)	24	2(8)	13	3(15)	21	1	5
Muslim															
Fakir	9	14	59	4(4)	24	5(10)	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teli	3	7	24	1(1)	11	1(2)	8	-	-	1(4)	5	-	-	-	-
Total 1987	100	195	623	44(44)	225	27(54)	183	12(36)	95	9(36)	71	5(25)	39	3	10
1961	93	208	538	29	116	37	250	12	68	9	65	5	38	8	1

Note : 1. This includes the figures of households which have no regular rooms and three households which have un-specified rooms.

2.. In 1961 three households with population of 28 ware occupying 5 rooms each and 2 households were occupying more than 5 rooms with a population of 10 only one person was occupying 8 rooms alone.

The number of households under the category of "unspecified" has declined. A majority of the households (71 per cent) are occupying one or two rooms each.

Fuel and lighting

In the absence of forest area people use cow dung, wood, stalks of crops, and kerosene oil for fuel and lighting requirements.

Dress and ornaments

There has been a significant change in dress pattern and use of ornaments after the last survey. A common villager even now wears the same *Kamij* or *Kurta, Dhoti* and the foot-wear called "*deshi juti*". However, the use of cap has now become unpopular as only a few people were seen wearing a cap. Some people wear *kamij* (shirt) or *Kurta* made of terricot cloth. The school going children generally wear *payjamas, knickers* (half-pant) and under-wears. Students studying out side the village above primary level classes wear pant and shirt. The Muslims also generally wear the same dress as the Hindus. They wear payjamas and caps only on ceremonial occasions.

The women-folk generally wear *blouse, sari* and a *petticoat*. On rare occasion the older women mostly belonging to lower castes, put on *lehnga, kamij* and *dopatta*. Muslim ladies at the time of first survey wore tight *payjamas* generally made of cheap cloth, but now this dress is used by a few and that too made of good variety of cloth. Foot-wears like Slippers, Havai chappals Sandals and *deshi juti* are commonly used by Hindus. However, *suthana* and *burkas* have been discarded by a majority of Muslim women in the village.

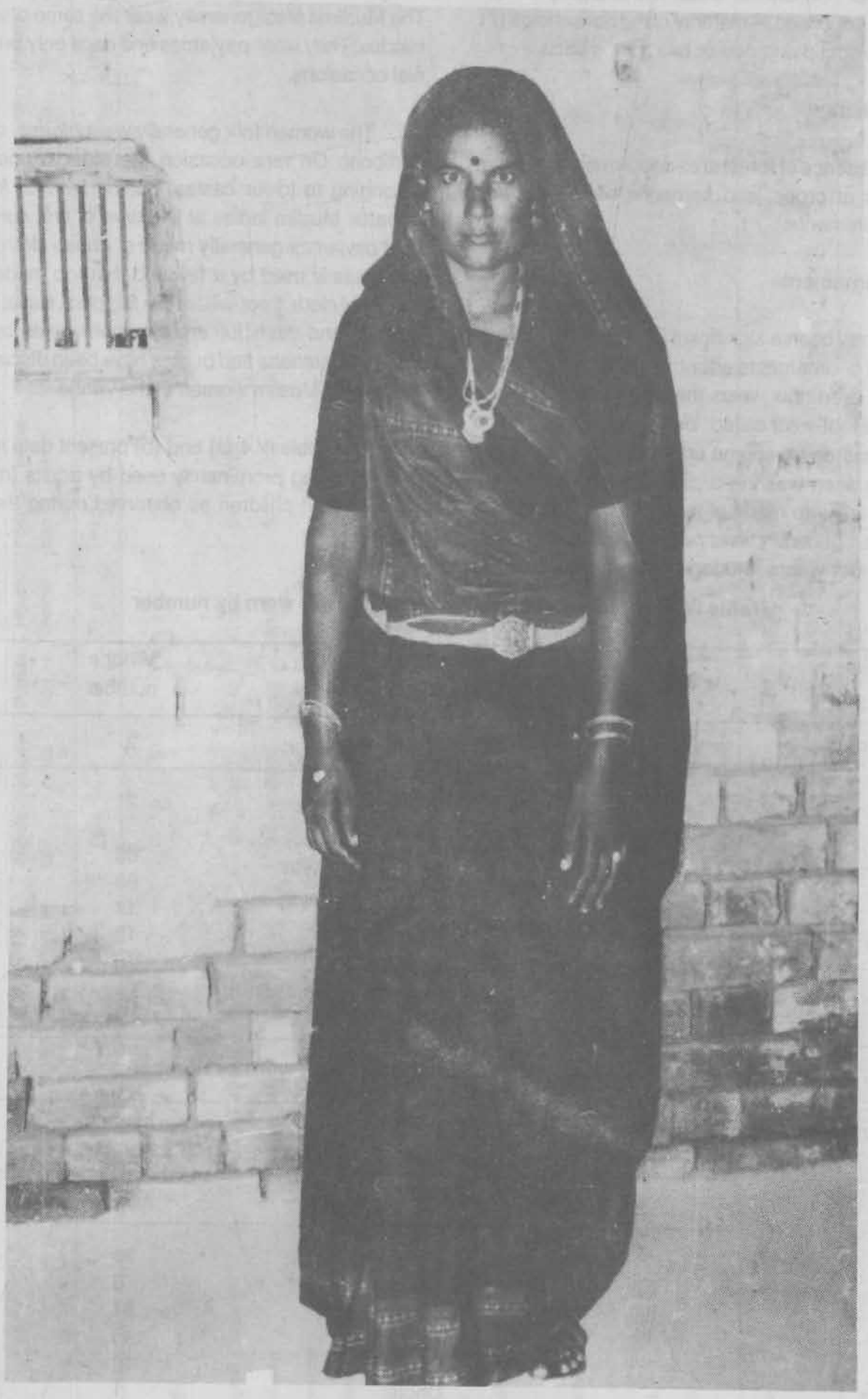
The Table IV.4 (a) and (b) present data relating to dresses being prominently used by adults (males and females) and children as observed during the present survey.

Table IV.4(a) Male dresses (adults and minors) worn by number

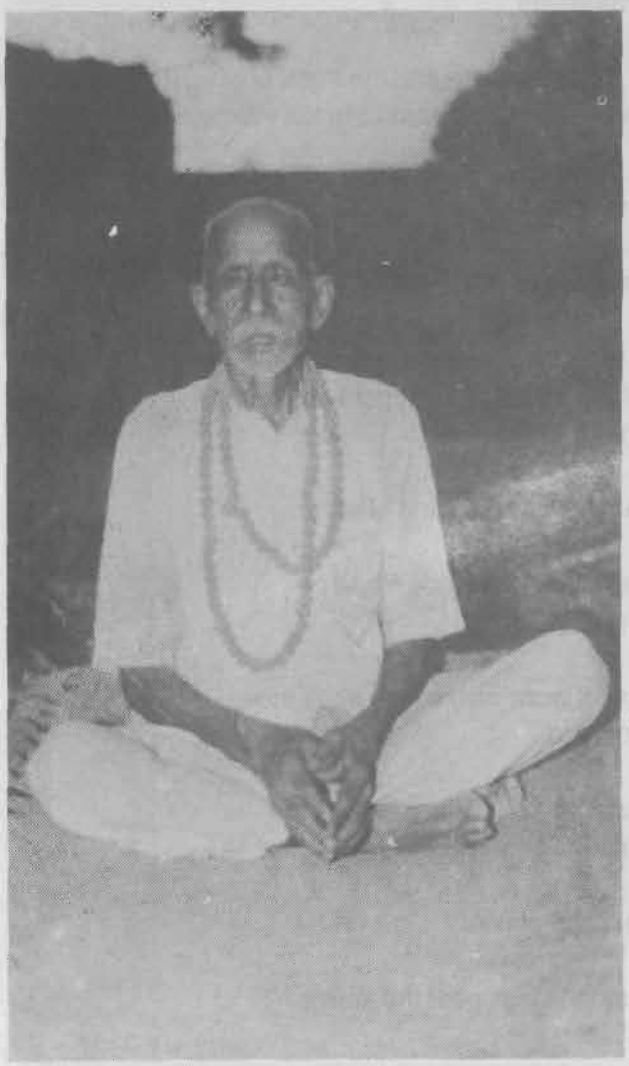
Name of dress	Adult's number	Name of dress	Minor's number
1	2	3	4
Dhoti	66	Pant	21
Lungi	14	Lungi	1
Kurta	57	Shirt/Bushirt	68
Pant	18	Half-Pant	63
Banyan	13	Banyan	14
Shirt (Kamij)	1	Payjama	12
Payjama	21	Kurta	5
Coat	9	Coat	1
Cap	19		

Table IV.4(b) Female dreses (adult and minor) worn by number

Name of dress	Adult's Number	Name of dress	Minor's number
1	2	3	4
Dhoti97		Salwar	35
Blouse	87	Kamij	6
Petti coat	44	Frocks	57
Kamij	7	Kachha	45
		Kurta	16
		Dhoti	1
		Blouse	1



A village women in modern dress



Oldest man of the village



Oldest Woman of the village

The above dresses are uniformlly worn both by Hindus and Muslims in daily use. Similar to earlier survey the ornaments worn by women represent their economic status.

Ornaments

Local names and the metal of which the ornaments are made, worn by ladies in the village are as under:

Local name of the ornament	Metal and use
Tops, Jhumki and *Bali*	Ear-rings made of gold or silver.
Hansli	A round nack ornament of gold, silver or sometime of copper with gold coverings, weighing quite heavy.
Kardhani	Worn round the waist made of silver.
Har, Seetarami, Matermala, Locket, Janjeer and *Shakuntala Mala*	Necklaces of various kinds made of silver or gold
Teeka	An ornament worn on the fore-head made of silver or gold.
Dastband and *Karey*	Bracelets made of gold or silver worn on the wrists.
Loung	Nose pin made of gold.
Lachhey, Chhel Churi, Karha, Hanjeen, Torhia and *Payal*	Worn round the legs near the ankles made of Silver.
Bichhua	Worn on the fore-Finger of feet by married Women.

Hindu married women, apart from wearing metal ornaments, use invarialbe cosmetic such as *Bindi, Sindur* and *Churi* (bangles) whereas Muslim women do not apply *Bindi* and *Sindur* on their fore-head.

Household goods among different castes/communities

Possession of household goods by various communities in the village as revealed by the survey of 1961 and 1987 is given in Table IV.5.

Table IV.5 indicate that the number of chairs has increased manyfold, specially among the Brahmins and Thakurs during the present survey. The number of Tables has also increased more than five times. The number of rope *Charpais* has also similarly increaed. Moreover, 31 *Newar Charpais* were also found among various castes and communities. The number of Cycles has gone upto 62 in place of only 19 reported during the the initial study. The other household goods such as Lalten an *Stools* (Bench) have almost doubled themselves in the present survey.

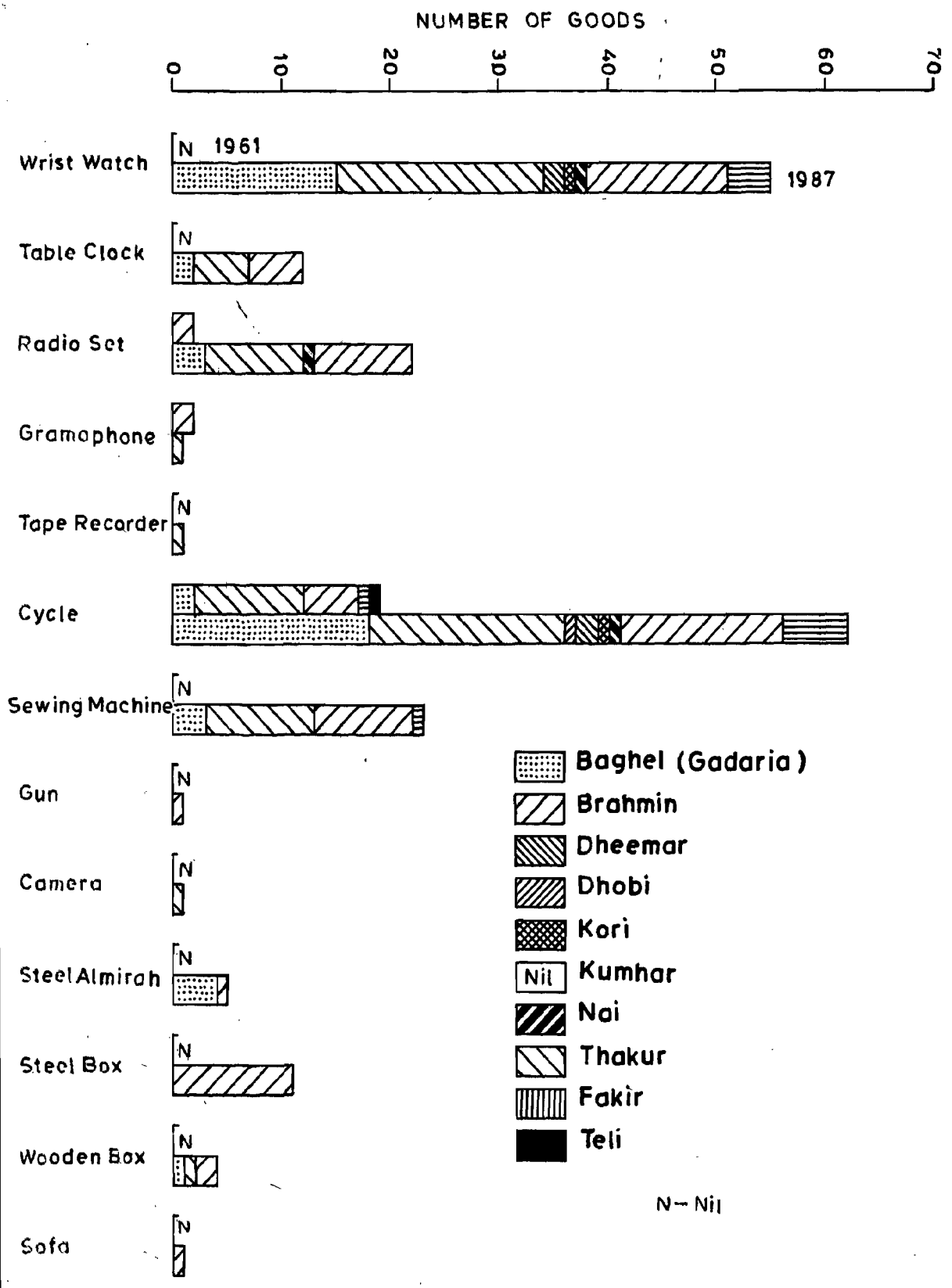
Classification of luxury and costly goods possessed by various castes and communities during 1961 survey and the present survey (1987) is given in Table IV.6

It may be seen that in 1961 survey there were two Gramophones for recreation. While there is decline in their number in the present survey, the number of Radio sets has gone up. Except cycles, all the remaining items

Table IV.5 Household goods including furniture classified by castes/communities as in 1961and survey

Name of item	Survey Year	Possessed by castes/communities in the village										Total
		Baghel (Gaderia)	Brahmin	Dheemar	Dhobi (S.C.)	Kori (S.C.)	Kumhar	Nai	Thakur	Fakir	Teli	
Chair	1961	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
	1987	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	54
Table	1961	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5
	1987	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	26
Charpai	1961	16	24	1	13	2	2	2	15	11	5	91
(Newar)	1987	2	14	-	2	1	-	-	10	2	-	31
(Rope)	1987	131	148	4	32	10	11	6	100	43	11	496
Cycle	1961	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	19
	1987	18	18	1	2	1	-	1	15	6	-	62
Lalten	1961	11	21	1	3	1	1	1	14	6	5	64
	1987	23	26	1	9	4	3	1	21	9	3	100
Stool (Bench)	1961	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
	1987	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

CLASSIFICATION OF LUXURY AND COSTLY GOODS BY CASTE AND COMMUNITY 1961 & 1987



of costly good such as, Wrist watches, Table clock, Tape recorder, Camera, Gun, steel Almirah and Boxes and Sofa etc. are new additions to the village households among almost all the castes and communities except Kumhars, who do not possess any of such items.

Table IV.6 Classification of luxury and costly goods by caste and community in 1961 and 1987 Survey

Name of item	Survey year	Baghel (Gaderia)	Brahmin	Dheemar	Dhobi (S.C.)	Kori (S.C.)	Kumhar	Nai	Thakur	Fakir	Teli	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wrist Watch	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	15	19	-	2	1	-	1	13	4	-	55
Table Clock	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	12
Radio-set	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	1987	3	9	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	22
Gramophone	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	1987	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1
Tape-Recorder	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cycle	1961	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	19
	1987	18	18	1	2	1	-	1	15	6	-	62
Sewing	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine	1987	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	23
Gun	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Camera	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Steel	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almirah	1987	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Steel Box	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
Wooden	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Box	1987	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Sofa	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

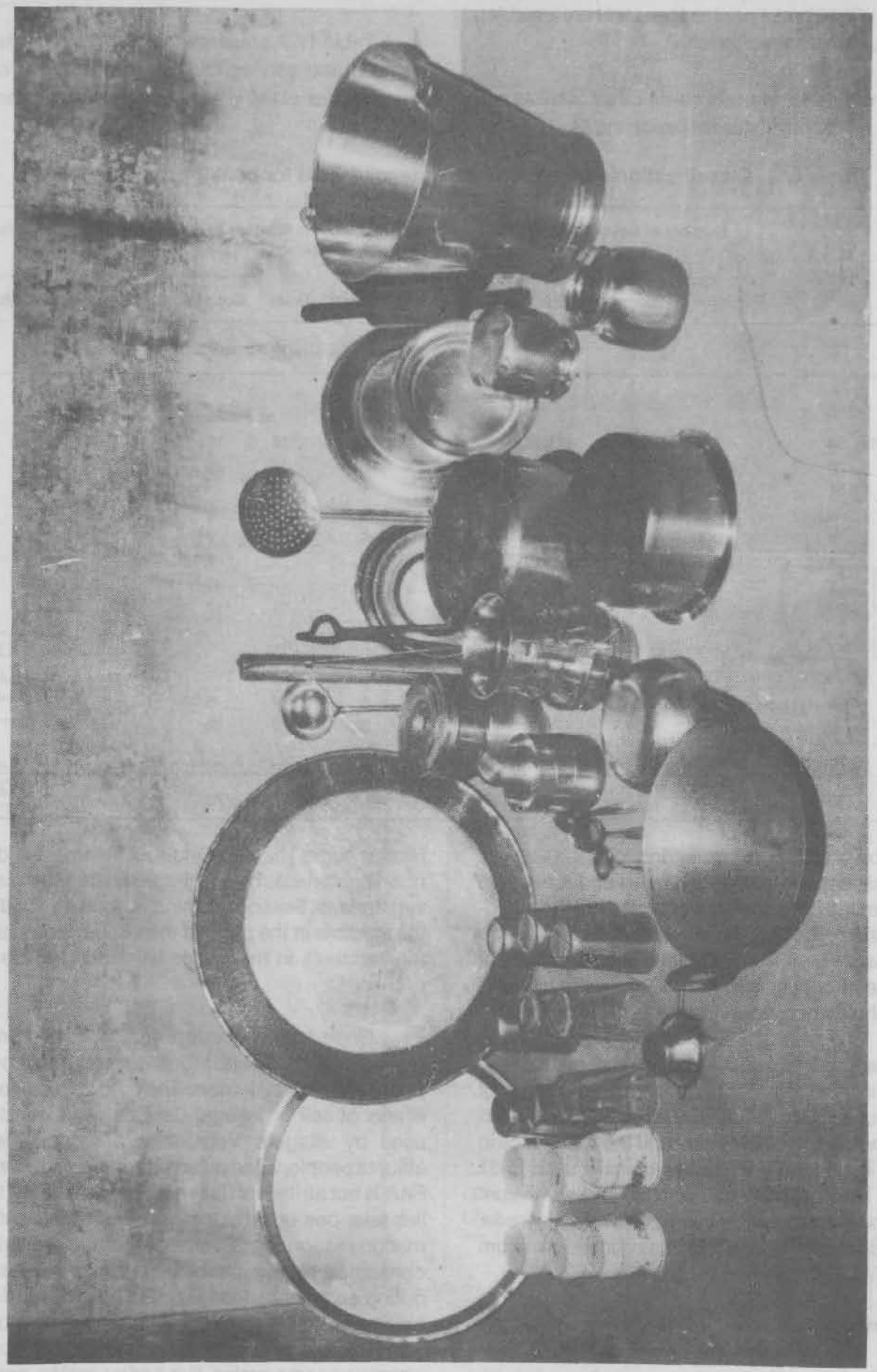
Household Utensils

Utensils commonly used by all the households belonging to various castes and communities are made of wood, aluminium, iron, brass and stainless steel. Their possession indicates the economic position of the household.

For preparing *Chapatis* dough is prepared either in a *Khatoti* (made of wood) or *Parat* made of brass and aluminium for making the *Chapatis*. *Tawe* and *Chimta* generally made of iron are used *Gilas, Lota* and *Tontidar Lota* (Badna) etc. are used for drinking water while *Kalsa* and *Balti* are used for storing the drinking water. *Thali Chamcha Katori, Katora* and *Bela* are used in serving of



Aluminium utensils commonly used by an average household



Stainless Steel utensils in use by a high caste household

food. *Bhagona* is used for boiling milk and water. *Katordan* made of either brass or stainless steel are used for storing the surplus *Chapatis* etc.

Apart from metal utensils some other utensils are made of clay, seed and mixture of paper and *Multani Mitti* (a yellow clay).

Table IV.7 presents the type of utensils used for cooking and serving food among different caste, and communities of the village as found in the present study (1987).

Table IV.7 Classification of households by utensils used for cooking/serving food

Name of caste/ community	Total No. of House-holds	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of					Number of households where utensils for servicing food are made of				
		Brass	Copper	Steel	*Kansa*	Aluminium	Brass	Copper	Steel	*Kansa*	Aluminium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu											
Bhaghel (Gaderia)	24	21	1	11	-	16	15	15	-	7	2
Brahmin	26	25	2	20	-	15	17	21	1	3	-
Dheemar	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	6	-	6	-	8	4	8	-	4	2
Kori (S.C.)	4	3	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	2	1
Kumhar	3	1	-	2	-	3	2	1	-	2	-
Nai	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Thakur	20	19	2	11	1	15	14	17	1	5	-
Muslim											
Fakir	9	6	1	-	-	8	4	5	-	7	1
Teli	3	2	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	1	-
Total	100	85	6	52	1	74	62	70	2	31	6

It may be seen that for preparing food the utensils made of brass, copper, aluminium, steel and *Kansa* are used by different households according to their economic condition. Among 85 of them the utensils are made of brass, in 74 of aluminium and in 52 are made of steel. The use of copper and *Kansa* utensils was found seven households only apart from other metal utensils.

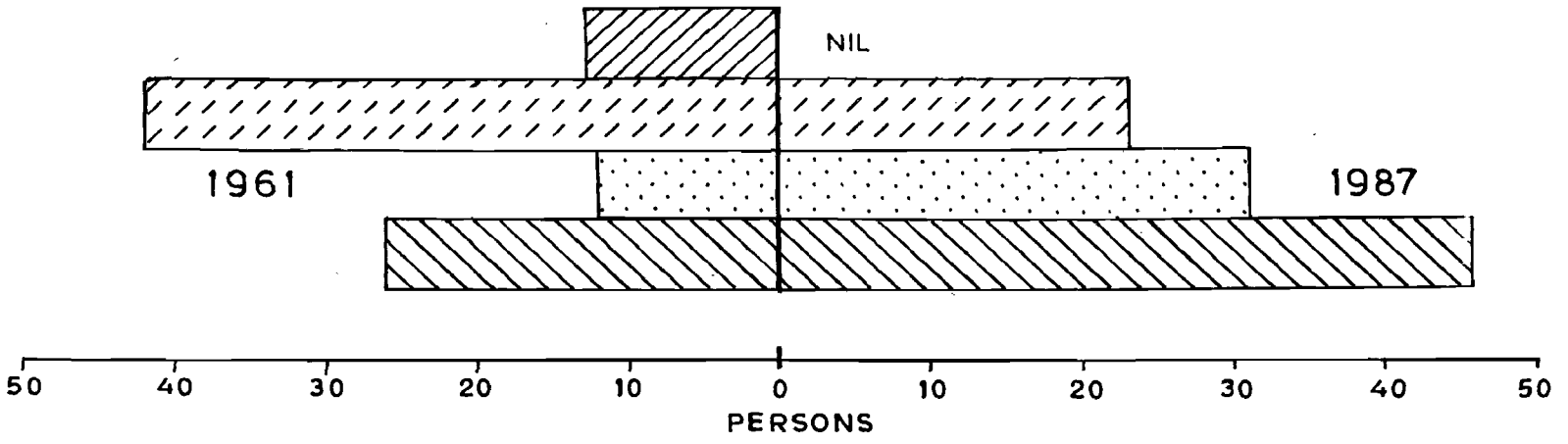
While serving the food the use of the above utensils got reversed in most of the households. Utensils made of copper were used in maximum households (70) followed by brass utensils in 62 households and the third place in order of use in occupied by *Kansa* utensils used in 31 households. The extensive use of steel and aluminium utensils has been replaced by copper and brass utensils. Their respective use in households has come down from 52 to 2 and 74 to 6 only.

Food and Drinks

Majority of the villagers are vegetarians. Among Hindus some Thakurs, Dhobis, Dheemers and Koris are non-vegetarians; by and large all the Muslims are non-vegetarians. Seasonal fishing is done by the dhobis and the Muslims in the pond of the village. However, none of the residents in the village was found to be a regular drunkard.

Ghee (refined butter) and milk are consumed in well to do households. Milk is generally sold by the poor people to the milk-man. They however use it during illness of self or infants. Cereals produced locally are used by villagers. Vegetables are consumed by the affluent people, while pulses are mainly consumed by all. Fruit is not an item of daily use. Only a few well to do families take one or other seasonal fruit frequently. During mango season, *deshi* variety of mango grown locally are consumed by the inhabitants. Water-melons available during summer season are also used. They do not take tea regularly. Rice is cooked on some ceremonial occasions. Wheat is consumed in well to do households, whereas *coarse* grains, like barley, maize, peas, grams,

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION
(BY TYPE)
1961 & 1987



HOUSEHOLD

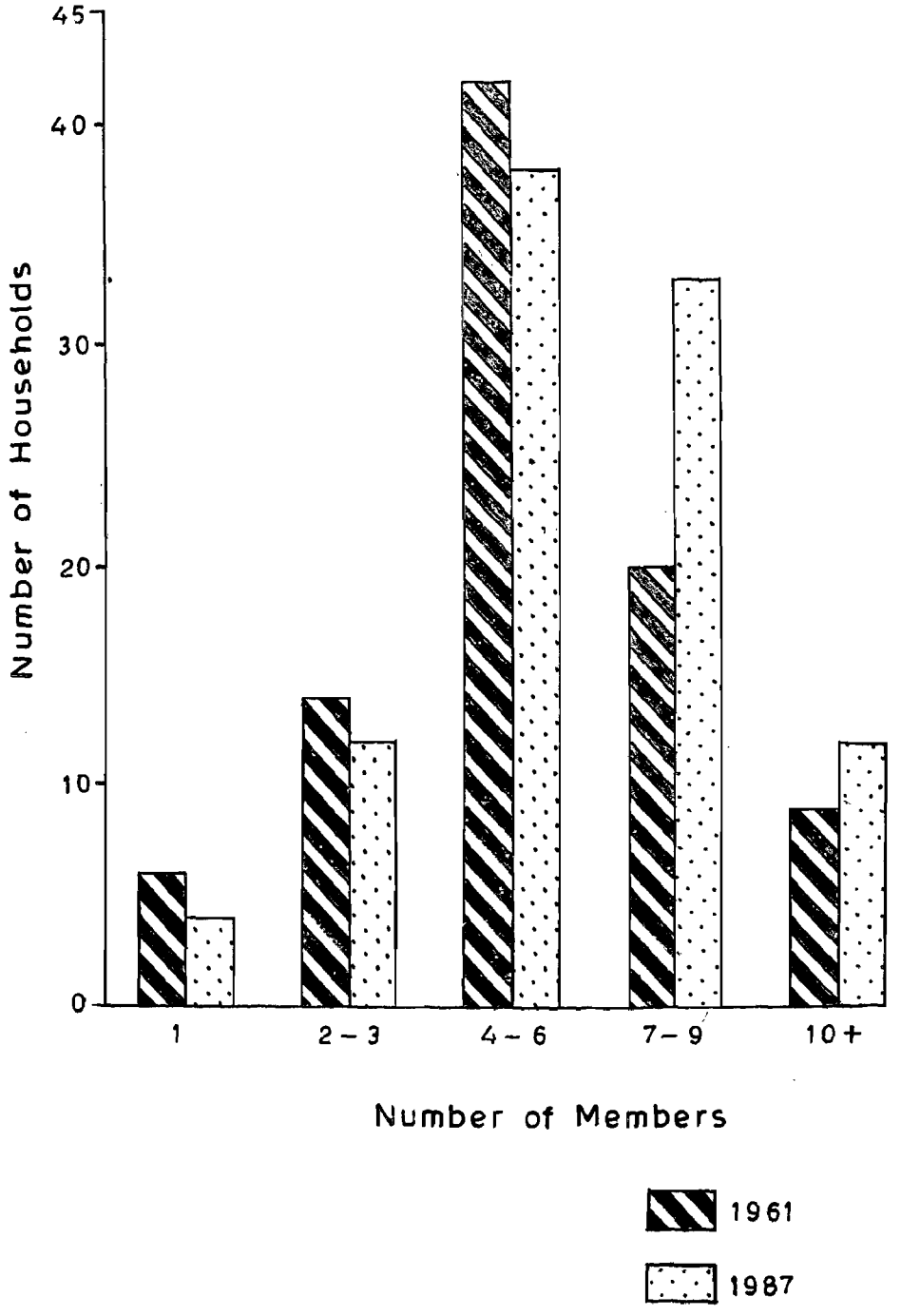
Couple and unmarried children } SIMPLE

Couple married, sons, doughters, sisters and brothers } JOINT

Couple, unmarried brothers, sisters and one of the parents } INTERMEDIATE

OTHERS

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS 1961 & 1987



jwar and *bajra* etc. are generally used by the poor people. Normally they do not take break-fast. *Chapati* and *dal* are the main food items consumed by majority of the households at lunch an dinner. A mixture of wheat and gram is the usual diet of the rich, whereas mixture of barley and gram is the staple food of the poor. A majority of the villagers take only two meals a day, whereas some households take three meals daily.

Household composition

Joint family system is a vital force in the Indian village life, which determines social, economic and ethnic status. There are single and multi-member families in the village. Members are related to one another in many ways. Traditionally joint families have been in abundance in the Indian village life. The parents or some elder members manage the affairs of the whole household and generally their actions and decisions are binding and honoured by all.

A comparative picture of composition of households by type in 1961 and 1987 in Nagla Beru based on survey data is shown in Table IV.8.

Table IV.8 Household composition by type in 1961 and 1987 survey

Survey year	Simple (couple and unmarried children)	Intermediate (couple, unmarried brothers/sisters and one of the parents	Joint (couple married sons/ daughters & sisters & brothers	Others
1	2	3	4	5
1961 (93)	26	12	42	13
1987 (100)	46	31	23	

The above table shows that a spectacular rise took place in the number of simple and intermediate households whereas the number of joint families reduced to almost half of the 1961 survey.

Household composition by number of members is given in Table IV.9.

Table IV.9 Household composition by number of members during 1961-1987 Survey

Survey year and total number of house holds	Single member			2-3 member			4-6 member			7-9 member			10+ member		
	No. of house-holds	Population M	F	No. of house-holds	Population M	F	No. of house-holds	Population M	F	No. of house-holds	Population M	F	No. of house-holds	Population M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1961 (93)	6	5	1	16	28	15	42	108	94	20	88	69	9	65	65
1987 (100)	4	2	2	13	19	18	38	118	108	33	114	108	12	74	60

It is interesting to note that the number of households consisting of 'single', "2-3 members", and "4-6 members" categories has shown a declining trend, whereas the number of households with more than seven members has gone up. It indicates emergence of intermediate with large member families in the village during 1987 survey.

Birth and social customs

According to Hindu mythology the wedlock is a sacred union of two souls, which cannot be broken during their life time. At the prime age, the birth of a child further strengthens the mutual love and affection. Male child is considered essential for continuation of the clan while female child for *Dan (Kanyadan)*. The birth of a male child is welcomed with great joy while that of a female without any rejoice.

Birth ceremonies

At the time of delivery an untrained indigenous *Dai* (midwife) is called from the neighbouring village *Chhatara* to cut the umbilical cord. If the newly born child is a male, a *Swastika* mark (considered auspicious) is put by the sister of the father of the child on the main door of the house. The detatched cord of a male child is burried while that of female child is thrown away. Next day the *Pandit* (Priest) is consulted, who forecastes future of the child according to the astrological calculations. *Bahar Nikala* ceremony is held on the third day, when the child is taken out from the room of confinement. Due to birth the whole house is rendered impure among Hindus and nobody takes edible cooked in the house till it is purified on the 10th day. On the birth of a male child ladies sing traditional songs during the ceremony. On the sixth day of the birth another ceremony known as *Chhatti* is performed by hosting a feast to all the family members and distributing grain to the Barber's wife and also to the sweepers. The neighbouring women called for singing songs are given *Puris* and *Pua* to be eaten by the children. The mother is given some pulse and *Chapatis* from this day onwards. The worship of goddess *Bemata* (goddess of creation) by making a crude painting of *Bemata* on legs of mother's cot is performed with the belief that on this day She (the goddess) decides the fate of the child. This ceremony is essential for pleasing the goddess both for male and female child alike.

The *namkaran* ceremony is performed on the 10th day. If it relates to a male child it is celebrated with great pomp and show, while in case of a daughter it is just in a routine manner. The priest suggests a suitable name also and predicts his future. Friends and relatives are given a feast. Mother's father or brother brings some gift for the child and the mother. They are generally received with a ceremony known as *Pachh Pahnava*. The old earthen pots are replaced. This ceremony is also known as *Taga Bandhan*. The well from which water is drawn for drinking purposes is also worshipped. *Mundan* ceremony is performed between the age of one to eight years. The head of the child is shaved either in a field out-side the vilage or on the bank of Ganga river. The *Bua* (father's sister) is given some gift on this occassion. The *Yagyopavit* (sacred thread) ceremony is generally performed among the Brahmins before marriage. But now no separate ceremony is held, rather it has been linked with the marriage ceremony. With the completion of this ceremony it is expected that the boy will sincerely follow the principles of his religion.

Among Muslims just after the birth of a child of either sex. *Azan* (an arabic word meaning that only God is almighty is cited in the ear). The birth of a son is welcomed with great joy like the Hindus while that of a female child goes un-noticed. On the seventh day of the birth *Akika* and *Namkaran* ceremony is performed. *Khatna* ceremony in case of a male child is performed before he reaches the age of ten years.

Marriage customs

The traditional norms for marriages continue to be observed unchanged. However with the passage of time the procedures have undergone a slight change due to education and rising prices. The duration of the stay of marriage party at the bride's house has been curtailed. Now hardly a night stay is given to the marriage party and next day the bride alongwith marriage party returns to the groom's house. The prevalence of dowry continues, rather the amount of dowry has been slightly enhanced. The major change observed is in the age at marriage of females. Now they are married at a later age than before.

Similarly, the Pandit (Priest) now goes to the houses of lower castes also to perform marriage ceremonies, where as in the 1961 survey he was not visiting the lower caste Hindu households for performing the marriage ceremonies.

Marriage payment received/given by the households

Marriage is a permanent wedlock of the two (male and female) adults. In order to make their future life happy and smooth some gifts are given by the parents and other relatives to the newly married couple. The groom's side gives ornaments to the bride, while the bride's parents and relatives give the gifts in the shape of utensils, cloth and other essential items of a married couple.

It is customary both among the Hindus and Muslims. Among Muslims the amount or other items having cash value given or promised at the time of marriage of a Muslim bride are called "*Mehar*".

During the present survey people were asked to indicate the amount or items having cash value given/taken during the marriages performed within specific interval of times.

Table IV.10 gives details of amount/cash value received during the marriage of males performed during the last forty or more years. The amount or cash value paid/received has been categorised in three categories *i.e.* (a) payment ranging below rupees two hundred, (b) Payment ranging between Rs 200 to 1000, and (c) payment of more than Rs 1000.

The percentage break up of marriages performed forty or more years ago where payments were received show that in maximum 8 (61.54 per cent) households the amount of payment ranged between Rs 200 to 1000. Similar trend continued during the marriages performed upto 10-19 years ago. But a rising trend in the category (c) *i.e.* range *i.e.* of more than Rs 1000 is conspicious. This category surpasses the other categories of (a) and (b) in the marriages performed during 5-9 years ago. It is note worthy that the maximum 7 households (58.33 per cent) received payments of cash or kind whose range was more than rupees 1000. Similar is the case of category (b) in comparison to (a) during this interval.

Table IV.11 shows break up of payment given at the time of female marriage among various castes and communities during the specified intervals of time.

A glance at the table indicates that category (a) *i.e.*, amount given upto Rupees two hundred in cash or kind shows it's existence from maximum 50.00 per cent forty year ago to only 15.38 per cent in marriages performed during 10-19 years ago. This category disappears in the marriages performed during 5-9 years interval and within the preceding five years. Similarly, category (b) of payment *i.e.*, between Rupees 200 and 1000 after a steep rise during 20-39 years interval (75.00 per cent) declined to merely 31.03 per cent in the marriages performed within the preceding five years.

The emergence of category (c) *i.e.* payment of more than Rupees 1000 from 12.50 per cent during 20-39 years interval to the maximum 68.97 per cent during the last five years is most conspicuous.

This is due to improved economic condition of the residents of the village belonging to different castes and communities.

Role of special functionaries

During the marriages particular persons perform specific work of ritual. Such persons are known as Special functionaries. They are Brahmin, Nai, Kumhar, Dheemar, Dhobi, Kori and Baghel (Gaderia). Except Brahmin, all other castes among the Hindus perform the service activities. Among the Muslims a Maulvi enjoys similar status as a Brahmin among the Hindus. Apart from the Maulvi, some other special functionaries are also invited among the Muslims also.

Table IV.12 shows details of the special functionaries among various castes and communities at the time of male persons and time of marriage.

It may be seen that in 19 marriages of Baghel (Gadaria) community 19 Brahmins and 12 Nais were called as special functionary. Among 24 Brahmin's male marriages 24 Brahmins and 17 Nais services were utilized for specific works. Among the marriages of Dhobis (S.C.) Koris (S.C.), Nai, Dheemar and Kumhar the Brahmin and Nai performed their special role. The marriage among the Thakur households are celebrated with the largest number of special functionaries. In 18 marriages 18 Brahmins, 17 Nais, 5 Dheemars, 3 Dhobis and 3 Bhangis performed their specific roles.

Among the Muslim Fakir households 8 marriages were performed with the help of 8 Maulvis, 4 Nais and Witness and Kumhar one each as special functionary.

Table IV.10 Amount of marriage payment receved by households in case of marriage of male classified by religion and caste/community and time of marriage

Religion and caste/commnity	Number of households receiving in cash or cesh value during marriage of male held at														
	Less than 5 Years			5 - 9 years			10 - 19 years			20 - 39 Years			40 + Years		
	Payment range below Rs.200 (a)	Payment range Rs. 200-1000 (b)	Payment range Rs.1001 and above (c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu															
Baghel (Gaderia)	-	-	1	1	5	4	1	10	1	1	4	3	-	1	-
Brahmin	-	2	3	-	3	3	-	6	3	1	4	3	2	3	1
Dheemar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nai	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	1	4	3	5	2	-	2	-
Muslim															
Fakir	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	2	-	-
Teli	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	1	4	7	3	9	10	2	23	10	9	17	8	4	8	1
Percentage	8.34	33.33	58.33	13.64	40.91	45.45	5.72	65.71	28.52	26.47	50.00	23.53	30.77	61.54	7.69
		100.00			100.00			100.00			100.00			100.00	

Table IV.11 Amount of marriage payment given by households in case of marriage of female classified by religion and caste/community and time of marriage

Religion and caste/commnity	Number of households which gave in cash or cash vaue during marriage of female held at														
	Less than 5 Years			5 - 9 years			10 - 19 years			20 - 39 Years			40 + Years		
	Payment range below Rs.200 (a)	Payment range Rs.200-1000 (b)	Payment range Rs.1001 and above (c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu															
Baghel (Gaderia)	-	-	9	-	4	2	1	3	1	1	5	-	1	2	-
Brahmin	-	2	5	-	4	4	-	8	3	1	2	1	-	1	-
Dheemar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Kumhar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1			-	
Nai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		-	-	-
Thakur	-	2	3	-	1	3	1	4	5	-	1	1	1	-	-
Muslim															
Fakir	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1		1	-	-
Teli	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-		-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	-	9	20	-	11	9	6	22	11	2	12	2	3	3	-
Percentage	-	31.03	68.97	-	55.00	45.00	15.38	56.41	28.21	12.50	75.00	12.50	50.00	50.00	-
		100.00			100.00			100.00			100.00			100.00	

Table IV.12 Special functionaries as realated to time of marriage of parson married (Male) classified by religion/caste of head of household

Time of marriage of person married	Number of marriages where the household belongs to Hindu													
	Baghel(Gadearia)		Brahmin		Dheemer		Dhobi(S.C.)		Kori(S.C.)		Kumhar		Nai	
	engaging special functionary		engaging special functionary		engaging special functionary		engaging special functionary		engaging special functionary		engaging special functionary		engaging special function	
	Brahmin	Nai	Brahmin	Nai	Brahmin	Nai	Brahmin	Nai	Brahmin	Nai	Brahmin	Nai	Brahmin	Nai
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Less than 5 Years	5	3	5	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	
5 - 9 years	4	2	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 19 years	6	4	6	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-
20 - 39 Years	4	3	6	4	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
40 + above	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	19	12	24	17	1	1	6	4	4	4	2	2	1	-

Table IV.12 (Concld.)

Time of marriage of person married	Number of marriages where the household belongs to Hindu					Number of marriages where the household belongs to Muslim				
	Thakur		Dheemar	Bhangi	Dhobi	Fakir		witness	Teli	
	Engaging Special Functionary					Engaging Special Functionary			Engaging Special Functionary	
	Brahmin	Nai				Maulvi	Nai		Kumhar	Maulvi
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Less than 5 Years	6	7	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
5 - 9 Years	3	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 19 Years	4	4	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1
20 - 39 Years	4	3	1	-	-	5	4	1	-	-
40 + above	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	17	5	3	3	8	4	1	1	3

The Brahmins and Maulvi's ritual role in marriages is essential and identical among Hindus and Muslims marriages.

Table IV.13 shows the amount of remuneration paid to the special functionaries and distance from which they came to attend the marriages.

A glance at the table shows that the special functionaries were either from the same village or came from a distance of within 5 or more kilometres. Not a single special functionary came from town to attend the marriage both among Hindus and Muslims. The minimum remuneration paid was upto rupees five.

Similar formalities are performed in the marriage of females by the special functionaries.

Sitting arrangements for categories of participants at marriage feasts

The sitting arrangements for participants in the marriage feast is almost uniform in all the castes of the Hindus. First of all members of the marriage party are given feast. After feeding the Brahmin (Priest) members of the lineage of the household are fed. Next to them affinal kins and in the third order other caste follows are fed. Thereafter high castes *i.e.* Brahmins and Thakurs occupy their place. Last of all lower castes like Chamar, Nai, Dheemar etc. are fed.

Among Muslim households separate arrangements are made for Hindu participants, if any.

Caste/community association in marriages

Marriage is such an important event that various communities participate in conformity with the old age customs of the village life in one way or the other. They are inter-dependent among themselves. Members of almost all the castes and communities participate in all the activities which are directly connected with the village life.

The Dhobis and Koris have been recognised as scheduled castes in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

In the changed atmosphere of social awakening due to spread of education, their status has improved to some extent. It was reported in 1961 survey that the *Pandit* (Priest) did not perform marriage ceremony formalities at the residence of Dhobis, Kumhars and Koris. He used to write *Peet Patrika* and *lagan*, tell about auspicious day and date of marriage at his own residence after accepting his normal charges. But now he goes to the houses of the lower castes and performs marriage ceremony.

The Muslims perform their marriage ceremonies within their community members. The Hindus also participate in their marriage parties. For them special eating arrangements are made separately and the dishes are prepared by a Hindu *Halwai.*

No feeling of conflict was observed in the village during the present survey.

Death customs

Like marriage, death customs continue to be adhered to by most of the castes and communities. Feasts after death are still arranged in the village by the Hindus and Muslims as per their tradition.

The mourning period of thirteen days is observed in all the Hindu castes while the Muslims observe mourning for three days only. Thereafter purification of the house is done as per respective customs and traditions.

Manner of disposal of dead bodies

Among the Hindus dead bodies are disposed of in several ways, depending on the age of the deceased and cause of death. The dead bodies of the deceased due to snake-bite, small-pox, chicken pox and the dead bodies of children upto three years of age are burried, while the dead bodies of the persons died in accidents, natural death and due to various diseases are cremated. In a few cases due to poverty, the dead bodies are consigned to river water.

Among the Muslims all the dead bodies are burried.

Religion, Leisur and Recreation :

Religion

The residents of Nagla Beru village belong to two major religions *viz.*, Hindu and Muslim. Hindu accounting for 86.7 per cent of total population are segregated into castes such as Brahmins, Thakurs, Baghels (Gaderias), Dhobis, Koris, Kumhars, Nais and Dheemars. The



An old Shiv Temple of the village

Table IV.13 Particulars of special functionaries in marriage of persons (Male) by Caste and religion of the head of the household.

Religion and caste/ comminity of head of the household	Special functionary															
	Brahmin					Nai					Kumhar					
	Nature of ritual service Performing of marriage ceremony					Nature of ritual service For conveying message and hair cutting					Nature of ritual service For Supplying earthan pots					
	Amount of remuneration ranging		Number of functionary comming from			Amount of remuneration ranging		Number of functionary comming from			Amount of remuneration ranging		Number of functionary comming from			
	Up to Rs. 5 (a)	Rs.6 and above (b)	Same Village	Other village Within 5 kms	Other village 5 + kms	(a)	(b)	Same Village	Other village Within 5 kms	Other village 5 + kms	(a)	(b)	Same village	Other village Within 5 kms	Other village 5 + kms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Hindu																
Baghel (Gaderia)	2	17	8	9	2	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brahmin	2	22	15	8	1	15	-	15	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Dheemar	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dhobi (S.C.)	-	6	3	1	2	4	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Kori (S.C.)	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kumhar	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nai	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thakur	-	18	15	2	1	3	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Muslim																
Fakir	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Teli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	4	71	47	21	7	40	20	59	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	

Note :- Remunaration amount up to Rs. 5 = (a) Remuneratrion amount Rs. 6 and above = (b)

Table IV.13 (Contd)

Religion and caste/ comminity of head of the household	Special functionary									
	Dheemer					Bhangi				
	Nature of ritual service For storing and supplying drinking water					Nature of ritual service Removing wast food and sweeping				
	Amount of remuneration ranging		Number of functionary comming from			Amount of remuneration ranging		Number of functionary comming from		
	Up to Rs. 5 (a)	Rs.6 and above (b)	Same Village	Other village Within 5 kms	5 + kms	(a)	(b)	Same Village	Other Village Within 5 kms	5 + kms
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Hindu										
Baghel (Gaderia)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dheemar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Muslim										
Fakir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	-

Table IV.13 (Concld.)

Religion and caste/ Comminity of head of the household	Special functionary									
	Dhobi					Maluvi				
	Nature of ritual service Washing of clothes					Nature of ritual service Performing Nikah Cermony of the Muslim marriges				
	Amount of remune-ration ranging		Number of functionary comming from			Amount of rmune-ration ranging		Number of functionary comming from		
	Up to Rs. 5 (a)	Rs.6 and above (b)	Same Village	Other village Within 5 kms	5 + kms	(a)	(b)	Same Village	Other Village Within 5 kms	5 + kms
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Hindu										
Baghel (Gaderia)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brahmin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dheemar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi (S.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim										
Fakir	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	6
Teli	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
TotalL	-	5	5	-	-	-	11	2	-	9

Muslims being 13.3 per cent of total population comprise of Fakir and Teli communities. (See Appendix table).

An old Shiv temple and a *Chabutra* of "Pathwari" goddess beneath a *pipal* tree are the two religious places in the village. The people believe that the *Pathwari* Goddess, controls the incidence of small pox. Young women after bath offer water on the *Chabutra* every Monday with pious feelings and devotion. Muslims go for *Id-nimai* to Sadabad or other areas on special occasions.

Superstitions

Superstitions are an integral part of the people in the village, particularly for the women folk. Sneezing at the time of departure for a particular work, seeing of empty vessel, crossing of way by a cat from left to right, seeing one-eyed person and a Teli etc. are considered inauspicious. Whereas, meeting a person with filled vessel or a suckling calf or small black bird on the right hand, sight of a sweeper etc. are considered good omens. Journeys towards eastern direction on Monday and Saturday are avoided. Similarly, journey on 1st and 16th day of Saka month is considered inauspicious. Married daughters do not leave their parents house on Wednesday. Yoke is not put on the bullocks on the 15th day of Amavasya of the calender month. However, with the passage of time and spread of education and frequent visits to urban areas the faith in superstitions is loosing gripe among the younger generation.

Festivals

All the important Hindu festivals such as *Shivratri, Holi, Nag Punchmi, Raksha Bandhan, Hariali Teej, Janmasthmi, Dussehra* and *Diwali* are observed in the village with great pomp and show in the traditional way. Observance of the festivals infuse a sense of devotion and spirit among the villagers. They enjoy them and feel happy.

Cattle fairs held at various places during the year also are means of amusement for the villagers because they sell and buy cattle according to their requirements.

The Muslims also observe their own festivals. It is peculiar that the Muslims observe almost all the festivals of the Hindus and present good example of communal harmony in the village.

Leisure and recreation

Except the celebration of festivals there are no other means of rest and recreation for the villagers. There is not even a *Dharmshala* for community activities. During discussion with the village Pradhan it was learnt that land has been earmarked for the construction of *Dharmshala.*

For enjoyment and recreation young boys play *Kabbaddi* etc. and sing traditional songs locally known as *Allah, Dhola* and *Baramashi.* Some people were seen playing cards, but not for gambling, just for recreation during leisure hours. On ceremonial occasions *Ramlila* and *Nautanki* teams are invited from Mathura or Hathras for giving their respective performance. Now a days a few young people assemble in the evening and sing devotional songs known as *Satsang* for about two to three hours after dinner in the night.

The young girl after finishing daily domestic work spend their leisure time in preparing of traditional fans which are used during summers made from seed of wheat plants. In the local area they are called *'Pankha'* or *'Bayna'* Similarly, *Ashan* (a small carpet in square form) is made from the leaves and flakes of maiz plant.

The old men spend their leisure time in gossipping, smoking of *Hukka* or Mini *Hukka* and preparing of rope from seed plants for *Charpais.*

The ladies repair the walls of the *Kuchha* house and their courtyard with a mixture of clay and cow dung *(Gobar)* in a decorative way. They also spin yarn out of cotton by traditional-*charkhas.*

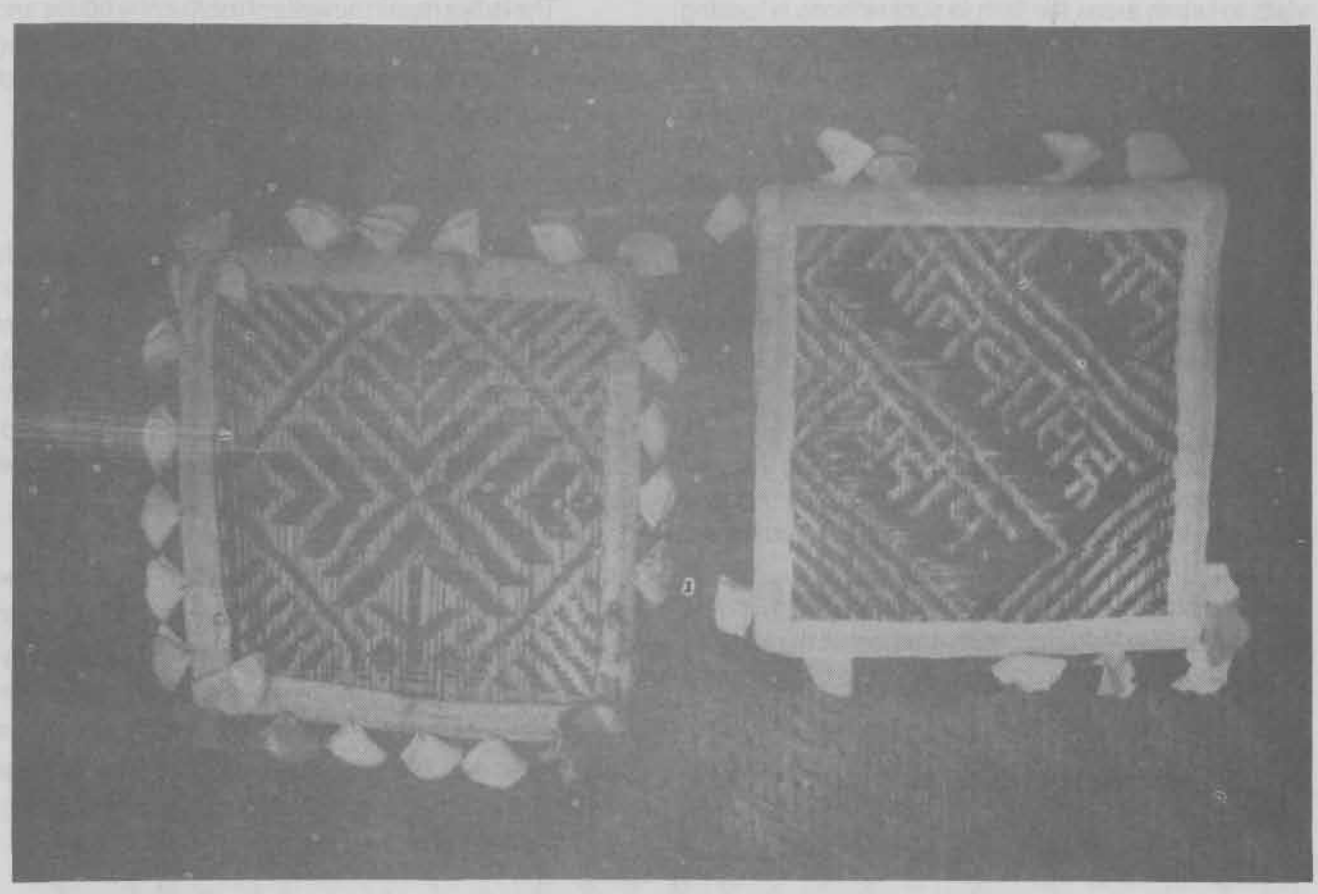
Influencial people

The symbol of power and prestige in the village life is embodied by the place enjoyed by a particular caste in the caste hierarchy. The people belonging to higher social status, namely Brahmin and Thakurs, are dominating the socio-economic arena of the village life. The main source of their power is land. Although, Baghels (Gaderias) belong to the backward category, but they also call themselves Thakurs.

In the village the most important person is the village Pradhan, Shri Tursi Ram Sagar, belonging to Baghel (Gaderia) caste. There are a few traditional moneylenders in the village, who enjoy respect and honour from villagers. Details in respect of some of the prominent persons having influence on various aspects of village life by thier caste, age, sex, education, occupation alongwith thier field of activity are given in Table IV.14.



A scence of recreation in the night



Specimen of hand-made fans by village girls



Girls engaged in preparing "Ashan"



A woman at work on spinning wheel



A villager smoking a *"Hukkah"*



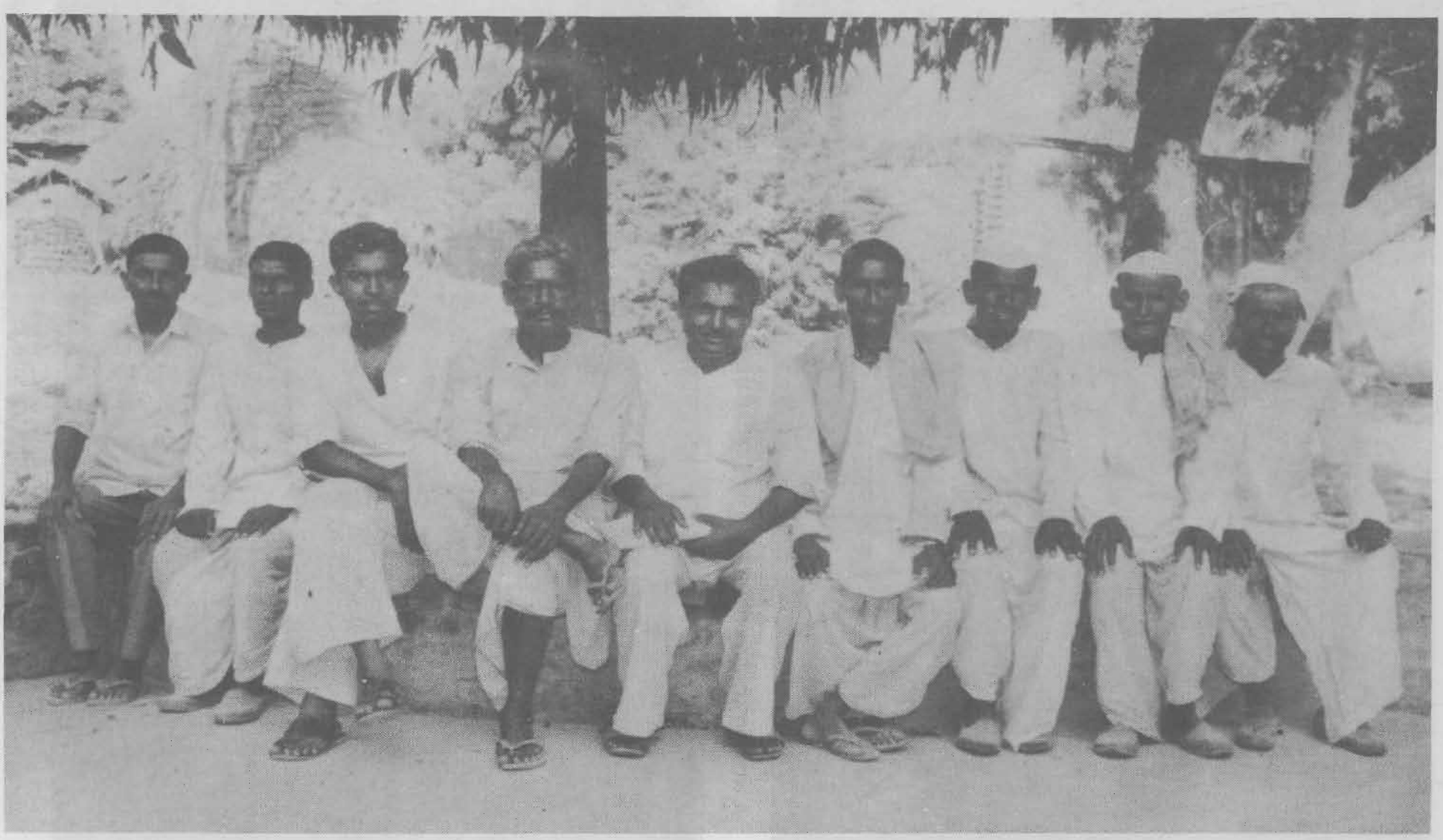
A villager preparing a rope



A woman coating court-yard wall with a mixture of cow-dung and clay



Leading persons of the village



Members of village Panchayat

Table IV.14 Leading persons of village Nagla Beru

Name of the person	Age	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation to the source of income
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shri Tursi Ram Sagar	52	M	Baghel (Gaderia)	8th Class Pass	Cultivator & Pradhan of the village
Shri Rajbir Prasad	55	M	Brahmin		Branch Post Master and cultivator
Shri Mahender Singh	52	M	Thakur	Illiterate	Social worker
Shri Anup Singh Rana	35	M	Thakur	B.A. Pass	Cultivator and Social worker
Shri Ram Bharose	52	M	Dhobi	Illiterate	Labourer (Tonga Driver) Social worker among Dhobis
Shri Mahipal Singh	50	M	Thakur	Below primary	Cultivator
Shri Ganga Prasad	60	M	Brahmin	8th Class Pass	Cultivator } Both are registered
Shri Lakshmi Narain	58	M	Brahmin	8th Class Pass	Cultivator } lenders

The administrative organizations

Some of the operating organisations in the village are Block Development Office situated at Sahpau, Nyay Panchayat with headquarters at Arti village, Village Panchayat, Bhumi Vikas Bank, Mathura and Atm Nirbhar Sahkari Samiti, Mangroo. Several development works are executed by the B.D.O. Office through Tahsildar, such as Twenty Point Programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Police administration is implemented at village level with the help of the village Pradhan, who is a vital force in the village administration.

Functioning of traditional panchayat etc.

Nagla Beru is a multi-ethric village. Several castes and communities of Hindus and Muslims reside amicably. Traditions and superstitions continue to dominate the behaviour of villagers to a large extent. The matters of dispute among villagers are decided by the traditional Panchayat. Its' decisions are generally binding on all members of a particular caste. With the enforcement of U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 the traditional panchayat is loosing its' hold.

Village Panchayat is a statutory body entrusted

with revenue and administrative powers at the village level. It involves direct participation in the local elections to this body. After 1961 survey, election to the village panchayat were held in 1972. Details in respect of 1972 Panchayat elections are not available at the Block Development Office Sahpau, (Mathura). However, at the time of 1982 elections the two villages were divided into four wards. Candidates belonging to Thakur, Baghel (Gaderia), Brahmin, Jatav and Muslims contested the elections. Shri Tursi Ram Chandra, a Jatav by caste from Chhatara Village was declared elected unopposed as Up-Pradhan. Two more Jatav candidates and a Thakur lady were also declared elected unopposed.

At the time of Panchayat elections, political cliques/factions specially on caste basis become very active. Actually the elections are contested more on caste basis than on political affiliations. It is note worthy that the village Pradhan and Up-Pradhan, both are from lower communities. The economic position of the panchayat is generally poor, consequently no developmental activity could be taken up to proper level. Shri Tursi Ram is continuing second term of village Pradhan.

The composition details of the present panchayat are given in Table IV.15.

Almost all the developmental schemes sponsored by several Govt. agencies are implemented through Pradhan. Crimir l and civil disputes are also dealt by him initially. Last year (1986) the only dispute referred to the Nyay Panchayat, Arti proved to be false and baseless. The village Panchayat has no building of its own and its financial position is very poor due to non-cooperation by the majority of villagers. Consequently at time due to lack of funds panchayat faces difficulty in implementating some of the schemes and programmes.

Caste/community association

There is no association, samiti, clubor other organisation based on caste or community in the village.

Faction and clique

On the prima facie, there is no faction or clique operating in the village. However, at the time of Panchayat or other elections the factions/cliques emerge on caste basis but disappear soon after elections are over.

Organization of peasantry workers etc.

Most of the people of this village are engaged in agricultural activities either as cultivator or agricultural labourer or share cropper. They are un-organised and self-centred and have no organisations. Several milkman purchase milk at low price from the villagers and sell the same in neighbouring towns of Sadabad or Hathras and earn good profit.

Political parties

Political affiliation of the members of village Panchayat and other leading persons in this village are found to be associated with the Indian National Congress, Janta Party and the Lok Dal. Indepedent candidates have also won in the general elections to the State Assembly and the Parliament as may be seen from Table IV.16. This table gives an idea about the political behaviour of the people in different elections.

Political behaviour in the elections etc.

As stated in the foregoing para the political behaviour of the people ranging from village Panchayat to Parliamentary elections has been fluctuating from time to time. However, the district as a whole has been a strong hold of opposition parties.

It is observed that during the elections held after 1961, Congress Party won twice from Sadabad and Mat Tahsil in 1967 and 1980. Similarly the Lok Dal (previously known as Bhartiya Kranti Dal) also won the MLA's elections in 1974 and 1984. In the elections held after emergency period, the Janta Party led by Late Sh. Jaya Prakash Narain swept all the assembly seats. It is noteworthy that Chhata Tahsil has been the stronghold of the oppostion parties. Out of four general elections to the Lok Sabha seat, Congress party had won in the last election held in 1984.

Range of contact with outside world

Construction of *pucca* road from tahsil headquarter Sadabad to Bahardoi village has improved links with the urban areas and various centres of trade and commerce. Hathras and Sadabad are urban centres of interaction between the villagers and block level and other officials. Primary Health Centre,Vaterinary Hospital and

Table IV. 15 Composition of Panchayat of Nagle Beru villege

Sl. No.	Name of designation	Age	Sex	Caste	Religion	Education	Occupation
1.	Shri Tursi Ram, Pradhan S/o Shri jiwan Lal	52	M	Baghel (Gaderia)	Hindu	8th standard	Cultivation
2.	Shri Ram Chandra, Up-Pradhan S/o Shri Boocha Ram	56	M	Jatav	Hindu	Primary	Cultivation
3.	Shri Nathi Lal, Member, S/o Shri Sumer Singh	48	M	Jatav	Hindu	Inter B.T.C.	Cultivation
4.	Shri Bhoo Dev, Member S/o Shri Tara	42	M	Dhobi	Hindu	Illiterate	Labourar
5.	Shri Khem Singh, Member, S/o Shri Ram Singh	34	M	Thakur	Hindu	Inter B.T.C.	Teacher
6.	Shri Gaffora, Member S/o Shri Chhengi	33	M	Muslim	Muslim	9th	cultivation
7.	Shri Om Pradesh, Member S/o Shri Babu Lal	32	M	Thakur	Hindu	9th	cultivation
8.	Shri Ramji Lal ,Member S/o Shri Shobha Ram	41	M	Baghel	Hindu	5th	cultivation
9.	Shri Mehendra Prasad, Member S/o Shri Kishori Lal	39	M	Baghel	Hindu	8th	Milkman
10.	Shri Rambir Prasad, Member S/o Shri Shyam Lal.	45	M	Brahmin	Hindu	Matric	Cultivation
11.	Shri Makandi Lal, Member, S/o Shri Lakhan Singh	41	M	Jatav	Hindu	Below Primary	(Postmaster) Cultivation
12.	Shri Suraj Pal, Member S/o Shri Babu Lal	32	M	Thakur	Hindu	9th	(Postmaster) Cultivation
13.	Smt. Kashtootri Devi, Member, W/o Shri Hakim Singh	50	F	Thakur	Hindu	Below Primary	House Lady

Table IV 16 Election of Members to Lok Sabha and Vidha Sabha from Mathura District

Year in which election held	Election won by the party for M.P. or M.L.A. at Destrict and Tahsil level.						
	Member of Parliament	Member of Legislative Assembly					
		Goverdhan	*Mathura*	*Chhatta*	Mat	Gokul	Sadabad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1967	Independent	Independent	Independent	Bhartiy Jansangh	Congress	Congress	Congress
1974		B.K.D.	Congress	B.K.D.	B.K.D.	B.K.D.	B.K.D.
1977	Janta Party	Janta Party	Janta Party	Janta Party	Janta Party	Janta Party	Janta Party
1980	Janta (S)	Janta (S)	Congress (I)	Janta (S)	Congress (I)	Janta (S)	Congress (I)
1984	Congress (I)	Congress (I)	Congress (I)	Lok Dal	Lok Dal	Lok Dal	Lok Dal

B.K.D = Bhartiy Kranti Dal

Family welfare Centre etc., are situated at Sadabad town. Nearest police station is also at Sadabad (6 kms.) while the Block Development Office at Sahpau is situated about nine kilometres away from the village. The villagers move out of the village for purchasing items of domestic requirements and also for seeking employment.

Travel Index

The sex and caste wise travel index is given in table IV.17.

Table IV.17 Caste/sex wise travel index of villagers

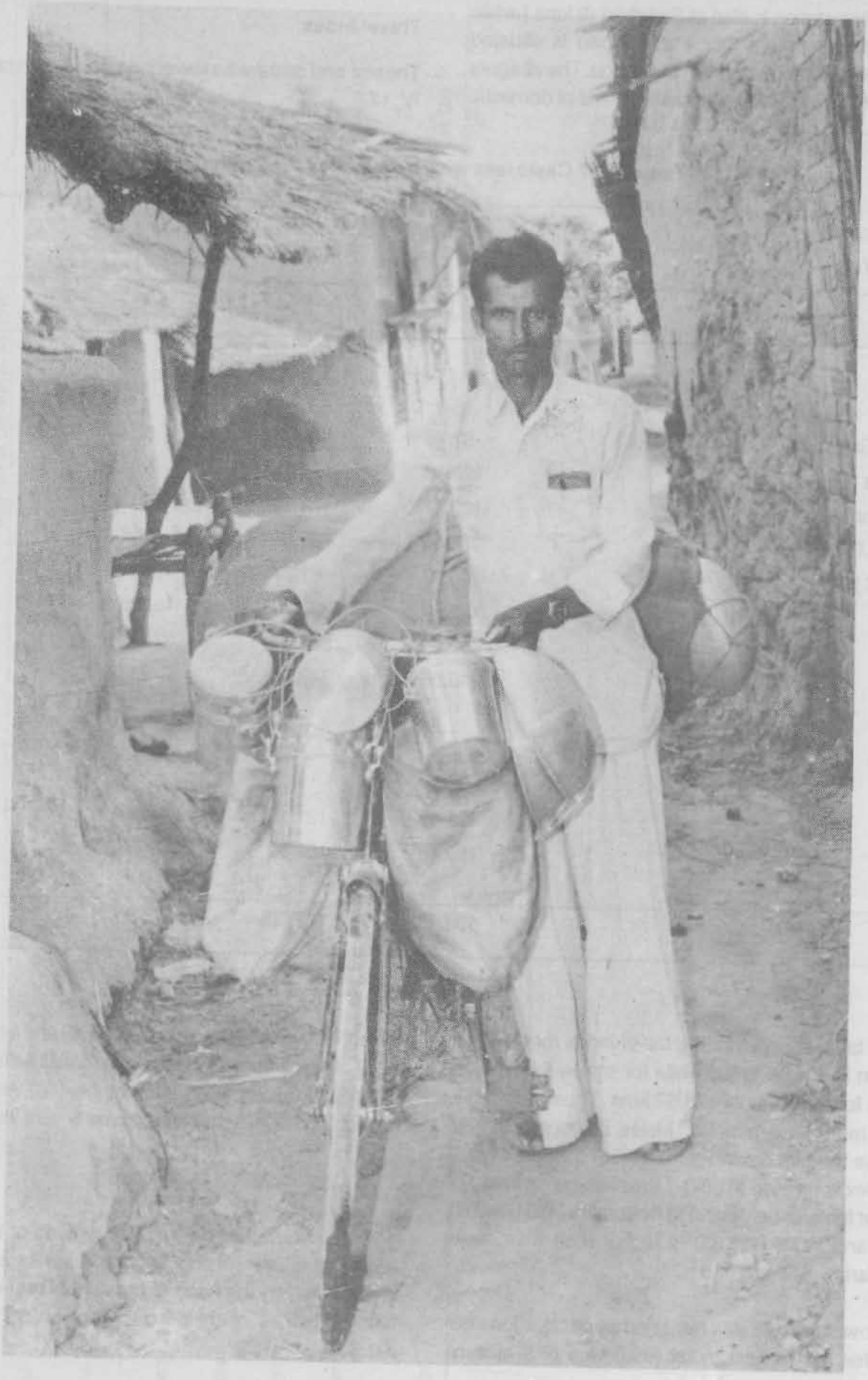
Name of caste/ community	Travel index of		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindu			
Baghel (Gaderia)	87.46	112.82	58.87
Brahmins	123.16	177.95	61.22
Dheemars	120.37	73.30	450.00
Dhobi (S.C.)	79.58	139.89	25.00
Kori (S.C.)	40.33	61.67	8.33
Kumhar	127.60	226.60	28.60
Nai	408.64	567.14	131.25
Thakur	216.86	347.83	93.59
Muslim			
Fakir	121.68	121.15	122.33
Teli	190.48	181.82	200.00
Total	134.46	187.06	75.57

The table shows that the travel index for the total population is 134.46 kms., while for males it is 187.06 kms. and for females only 75.57 kms. Thus male have travelled more than females. Males belonging to Nai caste have the highest travel index (567.14) while least travel index is for Kori (61.67). However, travel index is highest for females belonging to Dheemars (450.00), Teli (200.00) and Fakir (122.33) is higher than their male counterparts.

Sex-wise travel index classified by occupation also reveals that the highest index (950) was of a military Javan, followed by share cropper (770) and a hair dresser (750). The lowest was in case of a utensil seller (8), while for an *Ekka* driver it was slightly higher (16). As one would expect the travel index for females is very low.

Contact with outside world

A total of thirty-five close relations of the head of households are staying outside the village. They are often visited by the head of household and other members at places of their work. Table IV.18 gives their details.



A village utensil seller

Table IV.18 classification of close relations by occupation staying outside

Name of occupation	Father	Brother	Mother	Husband	Son	Daughter	Son's son (Grand son)	Husband's brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Non-workers								
1. Student	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
2. Dependent	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Household duty	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4. Retired	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Unemployed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Workers								
1. Defence Service	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
2. Police	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
3. Generator Operator	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
4. Conductor	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5. Indian Navy	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
6. Casual Labourer	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-
7. Labour by Pony	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
8. Railway Khalasi	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
9. Labourer in Textile Mill	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10. Cultivator	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Rickshaw Puller	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
12. Vegetable Seller	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
13. Engineer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14. Dairy Farm Servant	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	1	1	8	18	1	2	1

It is interesting to note that out of 18 sons of the head of households staying out, 16 are employed. Similarly, all the eight households staying out side the village are working in different capacities. They are frequently visited by their family members who in turn are exposed to the urban life outside the village. Apart from visiting their close relations, they go out side the village to meet other relations and friends on some specific ceremonies and religious pilgrimages etc. which affects the outlook of the people in the village.

There were 27 households in the village, whose close relations are staying outside. Their age and caste/ community wise details are presented in Table IV.19.

Table IV.19 Age and caste wise distribution of head of households whose close relations are staying out

Caste/community	Total No. of	Age of the Head of the households					
		Below 25 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-44 years	45-59 years	60+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Baghel (Gaderia)	4	-	-	2	1	1	-
Brahmin	6	-	-	2	-	2	2
Dhobi (S.C.)	4	1	1	-	-	2	-
Kumhar	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Thakur	7	-	-	1	3	2	1
Muslim							
Fakir	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
Teli	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total	27	1	2	6	6	7	5

It is seen that close relations of almost all the communities are staying outside. In only three households the age of the head of household is below 30 years, while in the remaining age-groups their number is almost uniform.

Classification of the households by place of last residence is given inTable IV.20.

Table IV.20 Caste-wise classification of households whose close relations are staying outside by place of last residence

Caste/communities	Total No. of house-holds	Born in same village	Other village in same tahsil	Other tahsil of the district	Other district				
					Etah	Agra	Mainpuri	Aligarh	Bareilly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu									
Baghel (Gaderia)	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Brahmin	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhobi	4	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Kumhar	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakur	7	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Muslim									
Fakir	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Teli	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	27	17	1	-	4	2	1	1	1

The Table IV.20 shows that 17 out of 27 households belong to the village, only one is from other tahsil and the remaining belonged to other districts of the State.

A total of 35 persons belonging to different house-holds comprised of 3 fathers, 1 mother, 18 sons, one daughter, one brother, 8 husbands, 2 grandsons and one husband's brother.

Table IV.21 shows their length of stay, reason and relation to head of households.

Table IV.21 Classification of close relations related to head of households staying outside by duration and season of stay

Relation of member to the head of household	Number of close relation staying outside for																	Total
	Less than 1 Year Working as a due to			1 - 4 years Working as a due to				5-9 yars Working as a due to			10-19 years Working as adue to				20+ years Working as a due to			
	Poverty	Service	Iron smith	Labourer	Service	Poverty	Studying	Unhappy with sons etc.	Service	Labourer	Poverty	Studying	Dependent	Service	Settlement	Service	Vegetable seller	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Father	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Mother	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Son	1	3	-	1	3	1	1	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	18
Husband	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	8
Husband's brother	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brother	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Daughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other kins (grand son)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total	3	5	1	1	4	1	1	3	4	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	1	35

The reason for 3 parents (2 father and one mother) for staying outside is due to their uncordial relation with their sons and only one father's reason is for settlement. It may be seen that out of 18 sons, eleven are doing service and the remaining are either studying or working as labourer or remain outside due to poverty. Similarly, all the 8 husbands are either in service or doing some other work except one, who is out because of poverty. The other kins are either dependent or studying outside the households. Their number by duration of stay is almost uniform in the groups 1-4 and 5-9 and 8 in less than 1 year. The remaining six members are out-side the village for the last 10 or more years.

The Table IV.18 shows remittances sent by close relations by relationship with head of households and present address.

Table IV.22 reveals that only sons and husband or husband's brother are sending money to their households in this village and there by helping them economically. Only Kumhar and Dhobis, who are having Ponies and Donkeys migrate seasonally to other places for working as labourer at the Brick kilns (*Bhattas*).

Improvement in the means of transport has now provided better link with urban areas while during the 1961 survey traditional bullock carts and cycles were the two prominent means of transportation. Bullock cart, being replaced by better means of transportation such as motor cycle, scooter, tractor, trucks, and buses, has almost disappeared. All the foregoing developments indicate that the village has now developed close links with the outside world.

Knowledge attitude and opinion about important matters

Details about the knowledge of various social legislations by castes communities and their educational level are presented in Table IV.23.

It may be seen from table IV.23 that out of 100 households 87 were aware of various social legislations. Only 10 illiterates out of total 48 were unaware. Similarly, out of total 52 literates educated upto Matric or above Matric levels except 3 all of them were aware of the legislations.

The detail about their knowledge of various legislations is given in Table IV.24.

Table IV.22 Classification of close relations by relation to head of household and present address who send remittance

Relationship with head of household	No .of house-holds	No. of close relations staying out side and sen-ding remit-tance	Average annual amount of remittance sent by close relation from outside where present address								
			Other Destricts				Other States				
			Dehra Dun	Saharanpur	Basti	Agra	Gujrat	Punjab	Goa	Delhi	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Son	8	11	2,500	3,000	3,450		500		3,500	2,600	3,000
Husband	8	8	-	-	3,333	1,200	-	7,200	-	4,133	-
Husband's brother	1	1	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : The number of sons and husbands at Basti and Delhi are three each in respective category.

Table IV.23 Caste/community and education wise knowledge about various social legislations

Name of the caste/ community	Total No. of infor- mants	No. of illiterates weather aware/ not aware		No. of illiterates upto Matric standard aware/ not aware		No. of educated persons above Matric level wno are aware/ not aware	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Dhobi (S.C.)	9	7	1	-	1	-	-
Kori (S.C.)	4	2	1	1	-	-	-
Baghel (Gaderia)	24	14	2	7	-	1	-
Thakur	20	5	-	11	1	3	-
Brahmin	26	4	-	15	1	6	-
Nai	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kumhar	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Dheemar	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Muslim							
Teli	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
Fakir	9	3	3	3	-	-	-
Total	100	38	10	39	3	10	-

Table IV.24 Knowledge about social legislations by duration

Name of the Legislation	No. having knowledge about social legislation by No. of years			
	for the last 5 years	6-10 years	11 and more years	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Untouchability (offences) Act	19	39	29	87
2. Dowry Act	19	30	16	65
3. Child Marriage Act	10	12	5	27
4. Hindu Marriage Act	-	4	-	4
5. Medical Termination of Pregenancy Act	3	-	-	3

Sixty five households are aware of the law prohibiting dowry, whereas at the time of previous survey, people were almost unaware of it. Legislations relating to Child Marriage Act and Medical Termination of Pregenancy Act are additions to the knowledge of the villagers during the present survey. About 92 per cent of the informants considered the above mentioned legislations adequate. Whereas only 8 per cent cosidered them inadequate, but they could not suggest any way out for making them more effective.

A few cases of disputes relating to implementation of these legislations were reported to the police station, but they were settled by mutual compromise, and no case was referred to the court of law.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The study of village Nagla Beru was conducted in 1961. It is situated in Sadabad Tahsil and located at a distance of six kilometres away from there. It has again been studied in 1987 in order to review the socio-economic and demographic changes specially with reference to six neighbouring villages *viz*, Chhatara, Shahbajpur, Arti, Ughai,Bahardoi and Mongroo. All these villages are situated on either side of a *pucca* road stretching from Sadabad to Bahardoi.

During 1981 census the population of the selected village Nagla Beru was 855, while it was least in Chhatara (486) and the maximum in village Bahardoi (1477). The sex ratio of the village was 831 while for Chhatara village it was least (755) and the highet was for Bahardoi (858). The number of literates was the least (18.13 per cent) in Nagla Beru and the maximum in village Shahbajpur (34.45 per cent). Similarly, the percentage of workers was again least in Nagla Beru (24.68 per cent) and maximum (30.30 per cent) in Mangroo village.

The total population of the village at the time of re-study (in 1987) was 970, living in 148 households. As per criteria adopted for the re-study, a sample of 623 persons spread over in 100 households was taken up. All the findings of the present study are based on this sample.

The present study has revealed that out of total population of 538 at the initial study, the males were 294 (54.65 per cent) as against 244 females (45.35 per cent). There has been a slight increase in the percentage of females in present study. Out of total population of 623 there were 327 males (52.49 per cent) and 296 females (47.51 per cent).

Cultivation continues to be the main occupation of livelihood in case of most of villages. At the initial study the cultivators were 105 (60.34 per cent) out of 174 total workers. The corresponding number of cultivators out of total 157 workers in the present study was 85 (54.14 per cent). The second largest category of workers were agricultural labourers. Their proportion to total workers in the initial survey was 21 (12.07 per cent) which rose to 28 (17.83 per cent) in the present study.

There has been remarkable improvement in the literacy level in the village. The proportion of male literates which was 31.63 per cent at the time of first study has gone upto 57.19 per cent. Similarly, there has been appreciable rise (from 6.15 to 29.73 per cent) in female literacy.

On the contrary so far as involvement of villagers in economic activities is concerned, there has been a marginal decline in the proportion of male workers. As a matter of fact the proportion of male workers, which was 56.46 per cent at the time of previous study has now declined to 44.65 per cent. This is mainly due to the out-migration of male population in search of seasonal and regular employment out side the village. On the other hand there has been slight increase in female workers. In the initial study out of total 244 females there were only 8 (3.28 per cent) workers, whereas their corresponding number at the presant survey was not much different (11 workers out of 296 females).

Agriculture is the back-bone of the village economy. Population has been rising fast and the literacy standard, specially among the females after the 1981 census has kept the same pace. The participation rate of males is significantly higher than females. Infact, slightly more than one-fourth of the total population is engaged in economic activity.

The family size continues to be lerge. Feasts on the occasion of death ceremony continue to be observed among villagers. In the absence of electricity and forest areas, people use cow dung cakes as fuel to a large extent. An old primary school is the only educational institution in the village. There is neither a health clinic nor a family welfare centre in the village. The traditional way of life should not be taken to indicate that transformation in village life has been at the lowest ebb. In fact, various economic activities have gained momentum, occupational mobility has taken place rapidly, specially among the landless people. The agricultural yield has increased and many people are now engaged in activities other than agriculture, such as retail trading and transportation. People have now become well conversant with various social welfare legislations, including family welfare measures.

The village is showing an increasing urban outlook. Construction of a *pucca* approach road to the

village has facilitated it's link with the urban life. The number of *pucca* houses has increased both among Hindu and Muslim households. Similarly, severel furniture and luxury items such as Table, Chair, Newar cots, Bicycles, Wrist watches, Radio-sets, Camera, Steel Almirah and steel boxes etc. are in possession of villagers. They are now using stainless steel utensils instead of traditional utensils made of brass or aluminium. People are now well dressed and getting essential commodities through agricultural multi-purpose co-operative society. The villagers are getting loan from the banks apart from traditional money lenders of the village. Agricultural operations have been modernized with the adoption of modern agricultural implements and use of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and improved variety of seeds. Dunlop wheel carts have almost replaced the traditional bullock-cart. At nearby village Mangroo an Intermediate college now provides better educational facilities to villagers. Many people are having separate facilities of bath-rooms and drinking water.

In order to make optimum use of the amenities and infra-structure of growth available to the villagers, several agencies have provided help. The *Bhumi Vikas Bank* has supplied pumping sets on subsidised rate. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Block Development Office, Sahpau has supplied smokeless *Chulhas* in the village and installed a *Gobar Gas Plant*. However, both these items are not much in use. Almost every household has a milch animal, and sell milk in order to supplement their families income. A private milk tanker collects milk from the nearby villages for selling in the urban areas. After land-holdings under Twenty-Point Programme, landless persons were allotted plots for residential and agricultural purposes. But later on it was found to be merely a paper transaction in many cases, beceuse they could not get the physical possession. Sewing machines were distributed among the poor ladies of the village. Buffaloes were made available to the weaker section with insurance coverage at fifty per cent subsidy. Similarly, Ekka-tongas were made available to a few people for transportation purposes.

Almost the entire agricultural land belongs to the Brahmins, Thakurs and Baghels (Gaderia). Major segment of population in the village is either working as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Their mutual relation is very cordial. There has never been communal tension among the Hindus and Muslims. On the contrary, they are so intermixed that unless specifically asked for, it is difficult to identify between a Hindu and a Muslim resident of the village. Their house type, dress and even names are similar to a large extent.

Village Panchayat and Nyay Panchayats are two political institutions at the village level. Direct invoivement of villagers in various local and Tahsil/District level elections during the last more than two decades has strengthened the process of democratic life in the village.

The election of the village *Pradhan* is contested purely on caste/community basis based on their numerical strength. In fact the status attached to a specific caste is source of power and prestige in the village life. Sometimes conflicts in the elections at village leval create aftereffects. The villagers belonging to the caste of defeated candidate generally do not co-operate with the elected person, which ultimately retards the progress of the village. Dhobis and Koris have been recognised as scheduled castes in the state. The Jatavs, also a scheduled caste in the neighbouring villages are in prestigious position. Due to rise in the level of education and strong economic position, they have gained self respect, confidence and courage.

There is no regular forest area in the village and female participation in work force is almost negligible. Family size due to rising trend of population continues to be large. Cultivation along with animal husbandry are major sources of earning the livelihood. Due to poor rainfall and lack of electricity, diesel pumps and tubewells are the main sources of irrigation in the village. Bajra, barley and wheat constitute staple food of villagers.

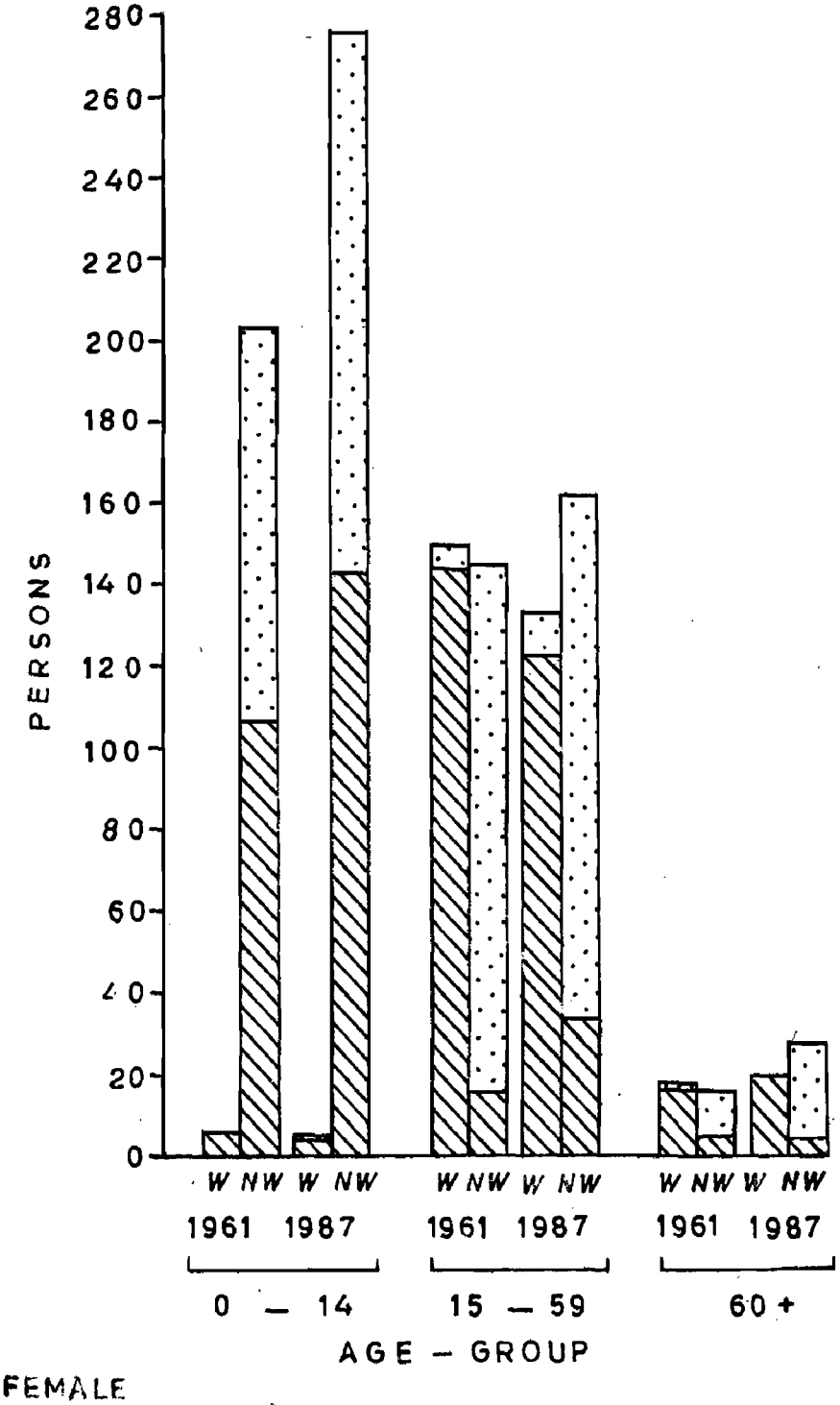


Enterance gate of Intermediate College at Mangroo village.

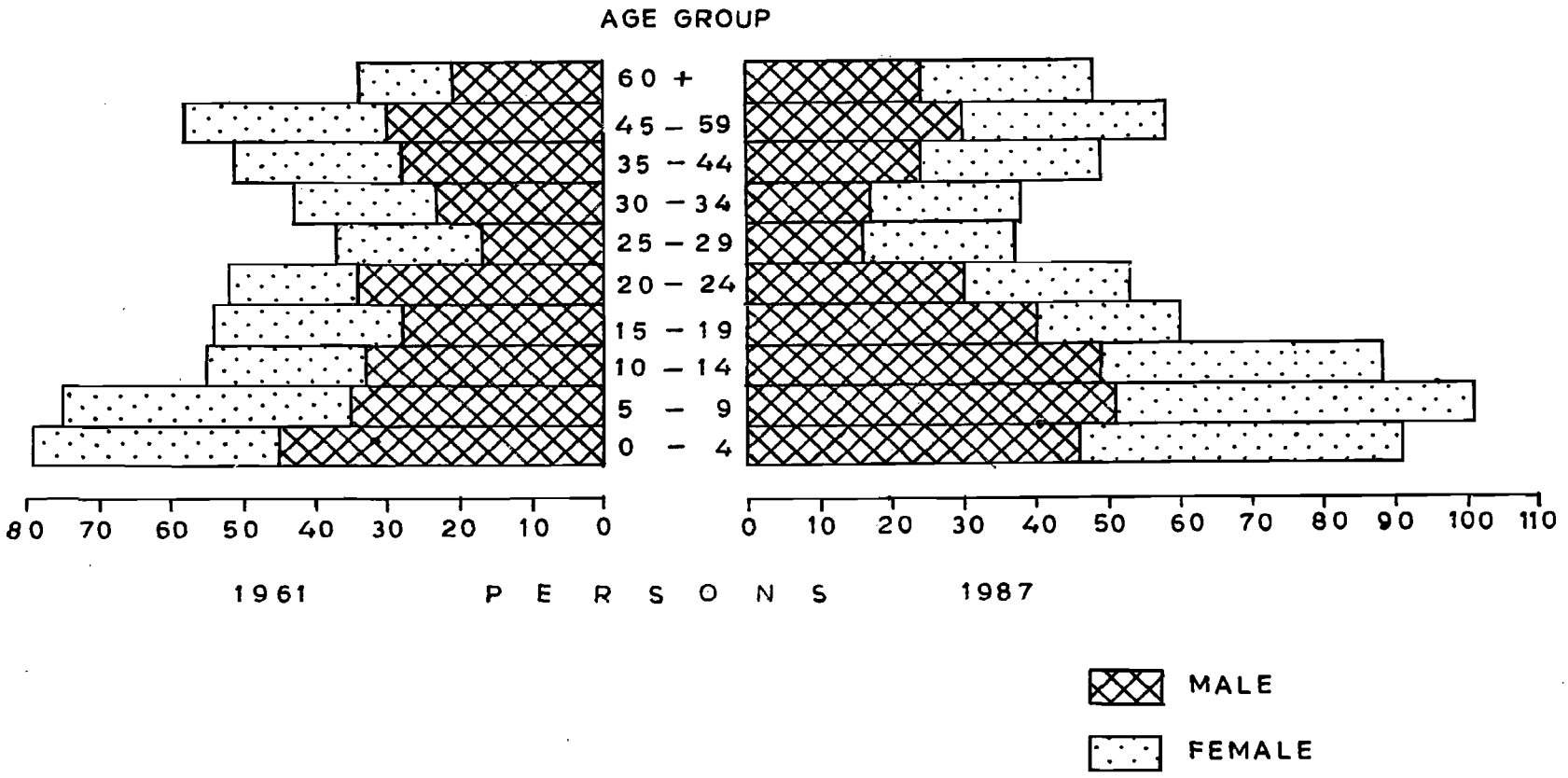


Graduates with highest academic qualifications in the village

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
BY SEX AND AGE
1961 AND 1987



POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS
1961 & 1987



APPENDED TABLES

Table No. 1 Distribution of members classified by age, sex and relationship to head of household where the head is male

Table No. 2 Distribution of members classified by age, sex and relationship to head of household where head is female

Table No. 3 Type and number of families

Table No. 4 Distribution of households and population classified by religions, caste/community and sex

Table No. 5 Distribution of students by course/level/class and age

Table No. 6 Distribution of population by broad age-groups, sex, religion and caste/community and educational level .

Table No. 7 Distribution of workers and non-workers classified by sex, caste/community and broad age-groups

Table No. 8 Particulars of close relations staying outside the household classified by occupation of head of the household and nature of relation with head of the household

Table No. 9 Important tools and equipment for agriculture as related to religion and caste/community of head of the household

Appended Tables

Table No. 1 Distribution of members classified by age, sex and relationship to head of household where the head is male

Age-group	Head of the household	Number of Persons who are related to head of household as							
		Wife	Son	Brother	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Father	Mother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 - 9	-	-	73	-	-	63	1	-	-
10 -14	-	-	41	2	-	31	1	-	-
15-24	2	4	54	6	3	9	-	-	-
25-44	39	49	13	1	1	-	-	-	2
45-59	28	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
60+	21	7	-	-	1	-	-	2	15
Total	90	80	183	9	5	103	2	2	21

Table No.1 (Concld.)

Age group	Number of Persons who are related to head of household as										Total
	Father's brother	Son's wife	Other Males					Other Females			
			Son's son	Brother's son's	Brother's son 's son	Son's daughter	Son's son's daughter	Brother's son's daughter	Brother's daughter	Son's son's wife	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0-9	-	-	18	2	-	13	1	-	1	-	172
10-14	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	81
15-24	-	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	104
25-44	-	8	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	117
45-59	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
60+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Total	1	31	26	4	1	13	1	1	1	2	576

Table No. 2 Distribution of members classified by age, sex and relationship to head of household where head is Female

Age-group	Number of persons who are related to head of household								Total
	Head of the household	Son	Son's wife	Daughter	Other Males		Other females		
					Husband's brother	Husband's brother's son	Husband's brother's wife	Husband's mother	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0-9	-	3	-	16	-	1	-	-	20
10-14	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	7
15-24	1	4	2	-	1	-	1	-	9
25-44	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
45-59	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Total	10	9	2	21	1	1	1	2	47

Table No. 3 Type and number of families

Sl. No.	Type of households	Total No. of households
1	2	3
1.	Nuclear	46
2.	Supplemented nuclear	1
1.	sub-nuclear	6
4.	Single-person	4
5.	Supplemented sub-nuclear	20
6.	Collateral joint	15
7.	Supplemented Collateral joint	7
8.	Lineal	1
	Total	100

Table No. 4 Distribution of households and population classified by Religion and caste/community and sex

Religion/caste		Total number of house-holds	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Hindu					
1. Baghel (Gaderia)		24	162	87	75
2. Brahmin		26	168	90	78
3. Dheemar		1	8	7	1
4. Dhobi (S.C.)		9	47	22	25
5. Kori (S.C.)		4	15	9	6
6. Kumhar		3	13	7	6
7. Nai		1	15	9	6
10. Thakur		20	112	56	56
	Total	88	540	287	253
Muslim					
10. Fakir		9	59	30	29
10.Teli		3	24	10	14
	Total	12	83	40	43
Grand total		100	623	327	296

Table No 5 Distribution of students by course/level/class and age

Course/level/class	Age-group (Quartile Division)					Number of students		
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
K.G./Pre-Primary	58	25	-	-	-	83	53	30
Primary	2	9	1	-	-	12	5	7
Jr. Basic	-	15	5	-	-	20	14	6
Middle/Junior	-	7	9	-	-	16	16	-
Secondary	-	1	3	-	-	4	4	-
i) Science	-	2	2	1	-	5	5	-
ii) Arts	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Post-Secondary								
i) Arts	-	-	4	2	-	6	5	1
ii) Science	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	-
iii) I.T.I. diploma	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	-
Graduate	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
Post-graduate Arts	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-
Total	60	59	29	9	1	158	114	44

Table No.6 Distribution of population by broad age-groups,sex, religion and caste/community and educational level

Religion and caste/ community	Broad age group	Educational level							
		Illiterate		Literates (without education level)				Primary	
				Non-formal		Formal			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu									
2. Baghel (Gaderia)	5-14	10	12	-	-	12	9	6	-
	15-59	11	26	-	-	8	8	5	3
	60+	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Brahmin	5-14	10	10	-	-	7	10	5	4
	15-59	4	14	1	-	-	6	1	8
	60+	3	10	-	1	1	1	1	-
3. Dheemar	5-14	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	15-59	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhobi (S.C.)	5-14	3	3	-	-	2	4	2	-
	15-59	7	13	-	-	-	-	1	1
	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Kori (S.C.)	5-14	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	-
	15-59	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Kumhar	5-14	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-59	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table No.6 (Contd.)

Relation and Caste/ Community	Broad age-group	Educational Level													
		Middle		Matriculation Secondary		Inter mediate		Graduate degree		Medicin		Teaching (B.T.C.)		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Hindu															
1. Baghel	5-14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	21
(Gaderia)	15-59	5	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	38
	60 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
2. Brahmin	5-14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24
	15-59	17	5	13	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	2	-	46	33
	60 +	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12
3. Dheemar	5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	15-59	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
	60 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhobi (S.C.)	5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
	15-59	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14
	60 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Kori (S.C.)	5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
	15-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
	60 +-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6. Kumhar	5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	15-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	60 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Table No.6 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Nai	5-14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	15-59	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
	60+	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Thakur	5-14	4	8	1	-	6	5	1	3
	15-59	10	15	-	-	1	4	5	-
	60+	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim									
9. Fakir	5-14	3	9	-	-	9	1	-	-
	15-59	3	9	-	-	3	-	2	-
	60+	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 . Teli	5-14	-	4	-	-	3	1	2	-
	15-59	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
	60+	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		94	164	3	1	57	49	36	19

Table No.6 (Concld.)

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
7. Nai	5-14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	15-59	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
	60 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8. Thakur	5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16
	15-59	9	8	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	30
	60 +	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Muslim															
9. Fakir	5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10
	15-59	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9
	60 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
10. Teli	5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
	15-59	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
	60 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		48	14	28	3	6	1	6	-	1	-	2	-	281	251

Table No.7 Distributon of workers and non-workers classified by sex, caste/community and broad age group

Caste/ community	All ages						0-14 years					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu												
1. Baghel (Gaderia)	44	38	6	118	49	69	2	1	1	74	44	30
2. Brahmin	39	38	1	129	52	77	-	-	-	69	36	33
3. Dheemar	1	1	-	7	6	1	-	-	-	3	3	
4. Dhobi (S.C.)	10	8	2	37	14	23	-	-	-	22	11	11
5. Kori (S.C.)	7	7	-	8	2	6	1	1	-	6	2	4
6. Kumhar	5	4	1	8	3	5	-	-	-	6	3	3
7. Nai	5	5	-	10	4	6	1	1	-	6	4	2
8. Thakur	30	30	-	82	26	56	-	-	-	43	19	24
Muslim												
9. Fakir	12	11	1	47	19	28	-	-	-	34	17	17
10. Teli	4	4	-	20	6	14	-	-	-	13	4	9
Total	157	146	11	466	181	285	4	3	1	276	143	133

Table No.7 (Concld.)

Caste/ community	15-59 Years						60+ Years					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hindu												
1. Baghel (Gaderia)	37	32	5	39	4	35	5	5	-	5	1	4
2. Brahmin	33	32	1	48	14	34	6	6	-	12	2	10
3. Dheemar	1	1	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhobi (S.C.)	10	8	2	15	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Kori (S.C.)	5	5	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
6. Kumhar	4	3	1	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
7. Nai	4	4	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
8. Thakur	26	26	-	34	7	27	4	4	-	5	-	5
Muslim												
9. Fakir	9	8	1	11	2	9	3	3	-	2	-	2
10. Teli	4	4	-	5	1	4	-	-	-	2	1	1
Total	133	123	10	162	34	128	20	20	-	28	4	24

Table No.8 Particulars of close relations staying outside the household classified by Occupation of head of household and nature of relation with head of household.

Occupation of head of the household	Total number of households	Number of households whose close relations staying outside are related to head of the household as							
		Husband	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Mother	Son's son	Husband's brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Worker									
1. Cultivators	9	-	1	10	1	-	-	-	-
2. Agricultural labourer	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
3. Washerman	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4. Potter	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Shop keeper	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Milkman	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
7. Teachers	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
8. Clerk	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
9. Branch post master	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Workers									
10.Household duty	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27	8	3	18	1	1	1	2	1

Table No.9 Important tools equipments for agriculture as related to religion and caste/community of head of household

Religion and caste/ community	Total number of households	Number of households owning land	Number of households using				
			Gandasa	*Banka*	*Hal*	*Khurpi*	*Hansiya*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
1. Baghel (Gaderia)	24	18	-	1	14	17	16
2. Brahmin	26	24	2	-	16	21	19
3. Dheemar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhobi (S.C.)	9	1	-	-	-	1	1
5. Kori (S.C.)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Kumhar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Nai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Thakur	20	19	1	-	14	19	19
Muslim							
9. Fakir	9	4	-	-	2	4	4
10. Teli	3	2	-	-	1	2	2
Total	100	68	3	1	47	64	61

Table No.9 (Concld.)

Religion and caste/ community	Number of households using									
	Faurha	*Patelia*	*Sanka*	*Maza*	*Kuttiki Machine*	*Ghawane*	*Thrasher*	*Pump set*	*Tractor*	*Harrow*
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hindu										
1. Baghel (Gaderia)	18	2	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	-
2. Brahmin	20	9	1	1	8	1	1	3	1	1
3. Dheemar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dhobi (S.C.)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Kori (S.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Kumhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Nai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Thakur	17	4	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-
Muslim										
9. Fakir	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10. Teli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	60	15	2	1	21	1	1	6	1	1

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