

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

PART X-C

SERIES-8

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Survey report (Restudy) on village

SUDHMHADEV
[Tehsil Chenani, District Udhampur]

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

The work relating to the scrutiny of the draft reports received from the Directorate 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 Sudesh Chander Madan. I am thankful to all of them.

The present report is based on a re-stuty conducted on the village Sudhmahadev by the Directorate of Census Operations Jammu and Kashmir, I take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues in the Directorate for the effort taken by them for bringing out this publication.

NEW DELHI,
DATED THE 1ST OF JUNE 1988

(V. S. VERMA)
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

The present monograph pertains to Suhmahadev which assumes added significance as a place of religious importance, holding in its bossom the temple of Lord Shiva commanding great veneration and high sanctity not only within the village but also far beyond.

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

The report attempts to present an analysis of the data so collected as also that thrown up by the Census of 1961, 1971 & 1981 pertaining to the village. The collection of data in the *Household Schedule* was beset with response errors due to initial hesitation and reservation of respondents which took repeated persuasive efforts on the part of the survey team to overcome to the extent possible. The reader will, therefore, do well to bear with these inherent obstacles faced in the course of the survey.

I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India who by constant moniteering & review of the progress evinced keen interest for the restudy report being brought out at the earliest. I am also indebted to Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General (SS) and Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and the staff of the S.S. Division, New Delhi for the guidance extended by them by way of scrutiny and technical comments on the frame of survey and presentation of results.

In our own Directorate the field investigation team was led by Shri S.P. Arora, ex-Deputy Director, Census Operations who was assisted in this task by S/Shri H. U. Malik, and B.C. Atri, Investigatores Shiv Ram and R.D. Sharma, Statistical Assistants and my thanks are due to all of them. I also thankfully acknowlegde the good work done by Shri Gh. Gawoos Qadiri, Computor in preparing the initial draft. S/Shri Syed Kamal-ud-Din Kamili, Investigator, M. L. Josthi, Abdul Rashid Sheikh, Assistant Compilers have gone through the final manuscript. I place on record my thanks to all these officials for their respective contribution.

My thanks are also due to Shri H.L. Kalla, Deputy Director, Censusus Operations, J &K(Hqrs.) for final presentation of the report as also its cover design and get up.

SRINAGAR,
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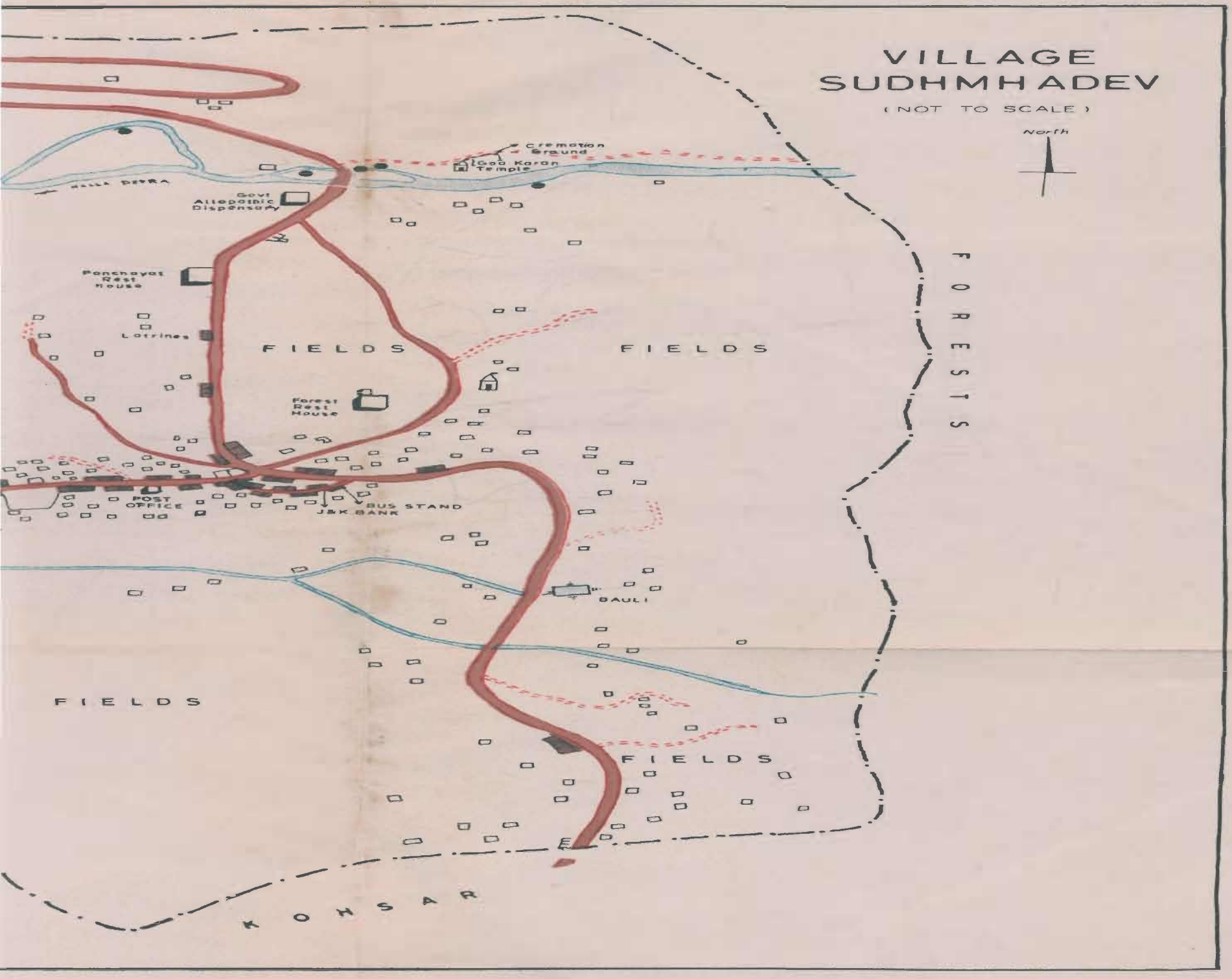
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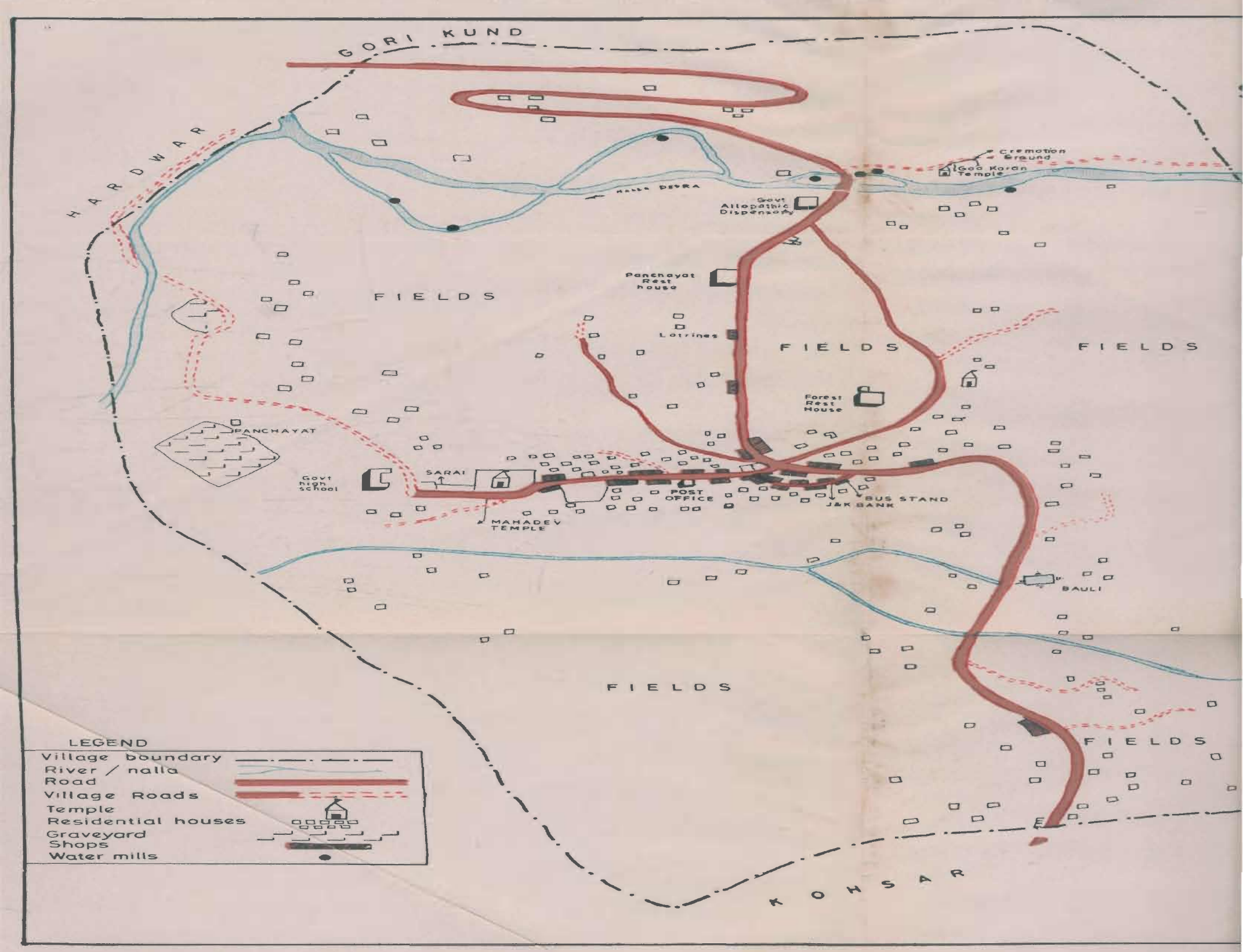
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VILLAGE AT A GLANCE 1981—CENSUS

1.	Population	Persons :	740
		Males :	407
		Females :	333
2.	Area (Km)²		2·45
3.	Density		302
4.	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)		818
5.	Scheduled Castes	Persons :	265 (35.8 percent)
6.	Scheduled Tribes	Persons :	..
7.	Percentage of literacy	Persons :	28·51
		Males :	35·38
		Females :	20·12
8.	Percentage of workers to total population	Persons :	35·00
		Males :	61·43
		Females :	2·70
9.	Number of houses		148
10.	Number of households.		148
11.	Decennial growth rate (1971-81)		21·91
12.	Language mainly spoken		Dogri
13.	Distance of district headquarters	Udhampur (48 kms.)	
14.	Distance of tehsil headquarters	Chenani (22 kms.)	
15.	Nearest town with distance	Chenani (22 kms.)	
16.	Nearest Railway Station with distance	Jammu (120 kms.)	
17.	Nearest bus stand	Sudhmahadev (0 km.)	
18.	Educationl facility	Govt. Primary School	1
		Govt. High School	1
19.	Medical	Govt. Allopathic Dispensary	1
20.	Means of Transport	Bus	
21.	Religious institutions (temples)	(i) Lord Shiva's temple	
		(ii) Devi Mal temple	
		(iii) Gow Karan temple	
22.	Gram Panchayat Office	Panchyat Garh.	
23.	Post Office	Branch post office.	
24.	Electricty (no. of connections)	(i) Domestic :	63
		(ii) Commercial :	12
25.	Source of water supply	(i) Tap	
		(ii) Spring	
		(iii) Streams etc.	
26.	Major crops	Rice. Maize & Wheat	
27.	Credit Co-Operative Society	Govt. Co-operative Society.	
28.	Banks etc.	Jammu & Kashmir Ban	

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VILLAGE
SUDHMHADEV
(NOT TO SCALE)
North
Cremation Ground
Gogo Karan Temple
Govt Allopathic Dispensary
Panchayat Rest House
Latrines
FIELDS
FIELDS
Forest Rest House
POST OFFICE
J&K BANK
BUS STAND
BAULI
FIELDS
FIELDS
FIELDS
FORESTS
KOHSAR


GORI KUND
HARDWAR
Cremation Ground
Goo Karan Temple
Nalla Devra
Govt Allopathic Dispensary
Panchayat Rest House
FIELDS
Latrines
FIELDS
FIELDS
Forest Rest House
PANCHAYAT
Govt high school
SARAI
POST OFFICE
BUS STAND
J&K BANK
MAHADEV TEMPLE
BAULI
FIELDS
FIELDS
KOHSAR
LEGEND
Village boundary
River / nalla
Road
Village Roads
Temple
Residential houses
Graveyard
Shops
Water mills

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location :

Village Sudhmahadev is one of the 46 villages falling in the jurisdiction of newly constituted tehsil of Chenani which has been carved out from 39 villages of Udhampur tehsil and 7 villages of Ramnagar tehsil both being constituents of Udhampur district. Located at a distance of about 22 kms from its tehsil headquarters (Chenani), it is also the nearest town to the village. The district headquarters of the village is located in Udhampur town about 48 kms. away from the village whereas Jammu, the winter capital of the State, is its nearest city and is situated at a distance of 114 kms. The village is spread over an area of 245.65 hectares (2.45 km^2) within its revenue limits.

Nature of terrain :

As already mentioned the village lies in the District Udhampur which is the mountaineous range of Jammu province. The entire area of the village is made up of rugged mountain slopes and the altitude being more or less same as that of Kud, Batote and Srinagar. But for heavy snow falls experienced during winter season, the village has a temperate climate. It is bounded in the north by the forests of Dhar Shivgarh and in the east by the Khosar mountain nallah. Hardowar lies in the south-west and Mantalai in the south-east with its southern boundary contiguous with Khosar hills. The village is accessible by a solitary road originating leftwards on the Jammu National Highway at Chenani township. The road leading to the village is skitting round the bosom of mountains and is full of cuts, curves and blind corners. The road has at certain places been widened but is still an accident prone area.

Climate :

The seasonal variations are akin to Batote, Kud and sometimes could be compared with the climatic changes in Kashmir valley. Though enjoying a temperate climate, its temperature reaches its maximum from May until August. It then receds towards the end of September. However, the period of November to February is a winter season in the village and experiences sever cold and snow fall. This is mainly attributable to its proximity with the Patni mountain (height 6650') which is the highest peak on the Jammu-Srinagar National Highway.

Vagaries of nature :

A sizeable chunk of the cultivable lands are situated on the mountain slopes which is very sensitive to erosion. Moreover, the rains are some times so heavy that the entire crop on the slopes is washed away. In such circumstances the economic life of the villagers comes under heavy strain.

Tourist attraction :

The village is markedly known for its Shiva Temple. The temple is held in high reverence and commands high respect and esteem in Jammu province. It is also thronged by devotees from all over the country. Enjoying the reputation of a sacred religious centre studded by the alpine forests, panoramic beauty and moderate climate, the village could be thought of developing into a tourist spot of great attraction. For giving a fillip to the village tourism and other spots enroute, it is necessary to link it up with the tourist resort of Patnitop which could go a long-way in bringing the village on the country's tourist map. Needless to say the village is surrounded by charming hills as also the whole landscape is dotted with Chinar trees.

Trade and Commerce :

The data thrown by recent censuses, particularly relating to the period of 1961-1981, and current survey, indicate that a sizeable population of the village is economically dependent on agricultural activities. Apart from participation in the traditional occupation of cultivation, some of the households are also engaged in economic sector relating to trade and commerce. A market centre has also come up in the village which also caters to the needs of other nearby villages where no such facilities are available. The following table indicates caste-wise distribution of households engaged in different trade and commercial activities :—

TABLE No. I.1

Number of households engaged in different commercial activities religion/caste

Commercial activity	Religion/caste	No. of housholds engaged	
		1963	1986
1	2	3	4
Trading in groceries .	*Hindu*		
	1. Brahmin	4	1
	2. Mahajan	7	2
	3. Rajput	1	..
	Scheduled castes		
	1. Megh or Kabir panthi	1	..
Trading in vegetable .	*Hindu*		
	1. Mahajan	..	1
Provision & fertilizers	*Hindu*		
	1. Brahmin	..	1
Sweets & cosmetics .	*Hindu*		
	1. Mahajan	..	2
Tea-stall . .	*Hindu*		
	1. Mahajan	..	1
	2. Zargar	..	1
TOTAL .		13	9

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The survey envisaged selection of 100 households for collection of data on various facts of cultural, economic and social life of the villagers and the impact of the holy shrine of Lord Shiva on the life and environ of its people and hinterland. Most of the trade and commerce activity in the village is specially manned by the communities of Mahajan and Brahman which is confined to sale of plastic shoes, aluminium utensils, cosmetics, grocery, confectionery, eatable, cloth and readymade garments, provisions, gold and silver ornaments etc.

Industry :

There is no small scale industry operating in the village. In view of the availability of raw material in the village, various household industries are actively being pursued.

Number of households engaged in such industrial activities is given below :—

TABLE No. I.2

Number of households engaged in different industrial occupations by religion/caste

Industry	Religion/caste	House holds engaged	
		1963	1986
1	2	3	4
Crushing of food grains	*Hindu*		
	1. Brahmin	..	1
	Scheduled castes		
	1. Megh or Kabirpanthi	..	1
Spinning of wool	*Scheduled castes*		
	1. Chamar or Ramdasia	1	..
	Muslim		
	1. Bakerwal	..	1
Drapery	*Hindu*		
	1. Brahmin	1	..
	2. Mahajan	..	1
	3. Gosain	..	1
	4 Zargar	..	1
	Muslim		
	1. Wahain	..	1
	2. Pathan	1	..
Manufacture of ornaments	*Hindu*		
	1. Zargar	..	1
	2. Khatri	3	..
Blacksmithy	*Hindu*		
	1. Lohar	1	..
Carpentry	*Hindu*		
	1. Rajput	1	..
Confectionery	*Hindu*		
	1. Suniyara	1	..
	TOTAL	9	8

At any rate, there is a good scope for large scale manufacture of woollen blankets and other woollen fabrics due to abundent availability of raw wool within the village. Honey collection is the other household industry which could also be developed on scientific lines. However, in this direction the State Agriculture Department has also shown keen interest in its development as an industry in the small sector and for this infra-structure facilities are being built by way of first establishing an administrative office in the village itself. There are also good prospects for production of cocoons as the village is abundently dotted with 'buj' trees. Surprisingly, no attention seems to have been paid by the State Sericulture Department towards the development of this industry in the village and also in its surrounding areas.

Culture :

A traditional dance namely, 'Kud Dance' is the only cultural activity organised in the village. This special dance is celebrated in the harvest season in which persons of both the sexes participate. It is also an occasion for sacrificing sheep and goat and all this is done in the belief to invoke the blessings of the goddess. The celebrations start early in the morning with every participant taking out a burning torch and joins a procession which looks colourful accompanied by continuous drum beating and dancing. This particular festival is celebrated in great fervour and gaiety and in that the local folks are required to wear garments of bright shades turning the whole scenario of the village into a colourful and gay event. Regardless of any caste or creed distinction, the celebrations are conducted peacefully with good zeal and enthusiasm while the melodious tunes throng the entire environment of the village.

Cropping region :

The survey data also reveals that the primary occupation of the population is cultivation. Since the soil is fertile, the production activity is related to a number of other crops grown in the area. Moreover, the adequate irrigational facilities, maintenance of private canals and the availability of spring water help in the yield of crops almost every year. A list of the food crops grown in the areas is given as under :

(i) Rice
(ii) Wheat
(iii) Maize
(iv) Mustard oil seeds

In addition, fruits and vegetables viz. ; potatoes, tomatoes, pumpkin, french beans etc. are also grown in the village. The sowing and harvesting seasons vary from crop-to-crop as some parcels of land are set apart for cultivation of more than one crop. Vegetables grown in the village are exported in large quantities to Udhampur, Katra and Jammu. The agricultural operations are manually conducted with the help of traditional tools whereas the mechanical cultivation is yet to be introduced in the village.

Transport and Communication :

Before independence the means of transport were meagre and primitive. Villagers had to cover long distances on foot. During 1961, a regular bus service had been operating between Jammu and Sudhmahadev although at that time the width of the road was to narrow resulting in enormous difficulties for the passenger buses to negotiate the entire route to the village. The present survey has revealed that

the Government have made vast improvements by way of widening the road for facilitating the movement of light as well as heavy vehicular traffic. The road is now tarred and has been extended upto Lathi and Jakad of Ramnagar tehsil, 48 kms. beyond the referent village. The number of passenger buses plying on the route has also been increased. The adequacy of transport facility has also contributed to the upliftment of the economy of the village and its surrounding areas.

The communication facility in the village is provided by Post and Telegraph Office which has been the first Government office established in the village. It has been serving the village and its hinterland since 1961. It has been further improved and equipped with telephone facility in 1980. The Post Office runs the mail service as also receives and delivers telegrams and money orders. The office is headed by one Sub-Post Master, One Postman and one Packer.

The following statement furnishes the sale of postal articles for the year 1985-86 :—

TABLE No. I.3

Sale of postal articles by money value

Sale of postal articles	Money Value (in Rs.)
1	2
	Rs.
Envelops	402·00
Inland letter	780 00
Post card	26·00
Revenue stamps & others . . .	374·00

TABLE No. I.4

No. of letters telegrams /money orders received and issued

No. of letters/telegrams		No. of money orders			
Received	Issued	Received	Amount (in Rs.)	Issued	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
10,800	9,000	50	1,86,80·30	71	4,158·1

Demographic trend :

The demographic characteristics thrown up by the census data for rural sectors are discussed as under :—

Density of population :—Density of population per square kilometre of the State, district ,tehsil and the village under reference as of 1961, 1971 & 1981 Censuses is as follows :—

TABLE No. I.5

Density of population per No. km²

Census year	State J& K	Udhampur Distt.	Tehsil Chenani	Village Sudhmahadev
1	2	3	4	5
1961 . .	N.A.	..	..	191
1971 . .	N.A.	68	69	247
1981 . .	21	91	93	302

As is discernible from the above table, the density of population is on the increasing trend in respect of District, Tehsil and the referent village. The village density has increased by 58.12% during 1961-81.

Population growth :—The following statement shows the percentage growth of population of the State, District, Tehsil and the referent village.

TABLE No. I.6

Decadal population growth

Decade	J. & K. State	Udhampur Distt.	Chenani tehsil	Sudhmahadev village
1	2	3	4	5
1961-1972 .	26·65	30·63	N.A.	29·98
1971-1981 .	25·77	32·20	35·31	21·91

The data in the above table reveal that the decadal growth rate of population in the village during 1971-81, is as low as 21.91% as against the corresponding growth rate registered during 1961-71 (29.98%). This could be attributed to migration of nomadic population or the impact of family welfare measure about which nothing can be said with certainty though reportedly the practice of family planning methods has been quite on the increase among its inhabitants. There is, however, no denying the fact that the Udhampur district, particularly its township (Headquarters) is developing fast and has been attracting settlers from outside the district both from Kashmir valley and rural areas of Jammu Province. This is borne by the fact that Udhampur town is offering better avenues in the field of education, employment, trade & business etc.

Population size :—In 1981 Census, the State of Jammu & Kashmir has returned a population of 5,987,389 persons out of which 4,726,986 persons or about 79% live in rural areas while Udhampur district returned a rural population of 410,389 persons claiming more than 90% of the total district population. The proportion of rural population in Chenani tehsil is 95.69% and its only urban areas viz. Chenani Town constitutes 4.31% (1301 persons) out of the total tehsil population of (30,166 persons).

The following table shows the rural population of each tehsil of Udhampur district displayed in order of their rank :—

TABLE I. 7

Tehsilwise distribution of rural population

District/Tehsil	Rural population	Percentage to total district rural population	Rank
1	2	3	4
Udhampur District . .	410,389	100·00	..
1. Ramnagar Tehsil .	108,256	26·38	
2. Udhampur Tehsil .	109,592	26·71	
3. Reasi Tehsil . .	71,772	17·49	
4. Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	91,904	22.39	
5. Chenani Tehsil	28,865	7.03	7.03

As is evident from the above statement, Udhampur ranks first in the district in terms of its rural population while Chenani tehsil ranks 5th and constitutes only 7.03% of total rural population of the District. Notably the rural population of the tehsil is spread over in 46 inhabited villages which gives average number of persons per village as 628. It is worth mentioning that Chenani and Sundarbani tehsils (District Rajauri) are the only two smallest tehsils in Jammu province which are constituted of 46 and 42 villages respectively.

The distribution of villages of the Chenani tehsil by size class of population viz.; less than 200, 200-499; 500-999; 1,000-1,999 and 2,000, is presented as under :—

TABLE No. I.8.

Villages classified by population size

Population size	No. of villages	Total population
1	2	3
1. Less than 200.	15	1,799
2. 200-499 . .	7	2,243
3. 500-999 . .	14	10,746
4. 1000-1999 .	9	11,654
5. 2000+ .	1	2,423
	46	28,865

The table shows that majority of villages (32.61%) either belong to population group of less than 200 or size class of 500-999 (30.43%).

Village Sudhmahadev which has returned a population of 740 persons falls in the size class of 500-999 implying that the village is one of the moderately populated villages of the tehsil and this group ranks second forming about 37% of the tehsil rural population.

Level of Development:

Apart from creation of new tehsil at Chenani in which village Sudhmahadev falls, it has achieved tremendous progress in the field of transport, education, health and establishment of various govt. offices. None-the-less its age-old reputation of being a religious centre. As also a pilgrimage centre for lakhs of devotees has resulted in the development of its business activity compared to the conditions that had obtained in the year 1963 (previous survey). The festival season is marked by installation of temporary business shops by the local traders of Udhampur town & Chenani area which witneses lot of business & trading activity. It has also been reported that the State Govt. is providing technical guidance by way of supplying a superior species of live stock with a view to increasing the health & multiplication of live stock in the village. This has also been significantly contributing in the economic development of the village. Additionally, the nationalized banks have also been helping the villagers in raising their live stock under the provisions of the 20 point economic programme. This activity has resulted in the sale of milk and milk products which now constitutes a potential source of income to a sizeable number of households in the village. Reportedly about 2 quintals of milk per day are being exported to Udhampur and Chenani towns.

In the year 1963, the village did not enjoy the facility of electricity. At the present survey the village and its hinterland is electrified although it was observed that road lighting has yet to be provided in the village. Similarly, after 1963 survey the potable water supply is also now available and a reservoir has been built which ensures constant supply of drinking water for domestic use.

In view of its temperate climate, the village is an ideal area for cultivation of fruits. Agricultural survey has indicated that the village soil responds favourably to horticulture development. However, no initiative seems to have been taken in developing this area of the economy though apiculture industry is also developing, but it is reported to have received a set back because of an epidemic having been visited the beehives through out the State.

The village could be developed as a centre for establishment of cottage industries and milk supply schemes as also the exploitation of natural herbs and opening up pharmaceutical workshops could make it a centre of various economic activities in the village.

The creation of new tehsil Chenani hardly 22 kms. from the Sudhmahadev, has leargely benefitted the villagers. There is now a greater mobility and social intercourse with other villages and its surrounding areas. During the decade 1971-81, the road has been extended upto Jakad of Ramnagar tehsil, 45 kms. from the village. There is a regular bus service operating on this road from Jammu.

The most significant aspect of the village is the location of an ancient Shiva temple of great antiguity in the village. It has been enjoying the status of a great historical value in so far as the ancient temples in Jammu & Kashmir are concerned and thus has served as a pilgrim centre for most of the Hindu population in Jammu province. There are adequate arrangements made by the Government and private transport agencies in making transport facilities to the pilgrims visiting the shrine. It may be remarked here that in the 1961 Census village monograph on village Sudhmahadev the desirability of setting up of a committee or trust to manage the affairs of the shrine was stressed. It is gratifying to note that during the present survey, it has been noticed that administration and management of the shrine has been taken over by the Dharmarth trust. The temple is now looked after by the trust and is also taking care of renovations and improvements in its constructional activities. The trust has recently constructed a modern concrete 'Sarai' for the stay of devotees. In addition, the Tourism Deptt. of the Govt. of India has also constructed a beautiful 'pilgrim sarai' nearby the temple premises.

Historical Political, Cultural, Economic and other events and developments:

There are a number of legends and beliefs connected with the history and origin of the village and these have been discussed in detail in the 1961 Census

monograph published on the village Sudhmahadev. One legend has it that the lord Shiva is believed to have married 'Mata Parvati' who has been living with her father on the mountain of Mantalai village situated about 7 kms. from Sudhmahadev. A temple of Lord Shiva is still in existence there. It is said that Mata Parvati' begged her mother Rani Meena at the age of 5 years to permit her to worship at the banks of Ganges. After having sought the permission of her mother, she (Mata Parvati) meditated and prayed for 12 years invoking the blessings of Lord Shiva. The sustained devotion and faith reposed in Lord Shiva moved him so much that he agreed to marry Mata Parvati. At the appropriate time of the marriage Lord Shiva came with a marriage procession to Bani sung, about 3 kms. from village Sudhmahadev, where temple of Lord Shiva has been built. The devotees come from far and wide for performance of the sacred pilgrimage of Sudhmahadev shrine and thus they believe to get purified of their sins. The ritual is performed by taking bath in the holy waters of Devka stream which is believed to be one of the tributaries of river Ganges and it is here that Mata Parvati worshipped and achieved the only desire to have 'Darshan' of Lord Shiva.

In the premises of the temple is a 'Samadi' of the Yogi names, Baba Roop Nath who visited the shrine alongwith his disciple some 500 years ago during the time when the temple had been built. The Yogi attained spirituality and later burried himself alive inside the temple precincts.

Reasons for selecting the village for Re-study :

Village Sudhmahadev has been particularly the focus of attention in the Jammu region as it has emerged an important pilgrimage centre next to the famous shrine of Vaishno Devi in Katra. During the inter-censal period of 1961 census, a cross-section of some villages was surveyed in every state with a view to finding out on the basis of personal observations and detailed field investigation relating to various specific social, economic & cultural traits, how much the village structure was changing. Further, as a result of the overall process of acceleration in socio-economic development & changes generated by several welfare measures introduced for upliftment of the rural life during the last twenty years, the village was again selected for re-study enabling to know specifically the economic sectors where such measures have manifested themselves.

As an ancillary to the 1981 Census, the village has been selected for re-survey with a view to studying the changes that would have taken place during the period 1963-1986 and to assess the impact of the developmental activities in the village society and the transformations that would have taken place in their social life as a result of the change. As the village is considered to be the abode of Lord Shiva, it enjoys a wide prestige among other villages in the tehsil and has been attracting sizeable number of devotees within the State and out side, particularly the neighbouring states. It was, therefore, felt to have survey carried out in the village and analyse the data for discerning the changing conditions on rural life in general and the rural economy in particular.

Origin of village :

The history of the origin and development of Sudhmahadev is attributed to the distorted version of 'Shudmahadev' or 'Sidhmhadev' signifying seat of Lord Shiva. The origin of the diety of Lord Shiva in the form of 'Lingam' is said to be, however, an old relic of Hindus in the region. Its evolution is, however, believed to be related to some mythological background and its history of settlement, therefore, appears to date back to the pre-historic times. It is believed that Lord Shiva had a special affinity with the panormic surroundings of the village and had made it as one of his abodes, being considered the lord of mountains and the god of the hill people. The most noble diety of Lord Shiva in its prestine grandeur and curious sculpture is enshrined in the Idolatrous temple which is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is considered a relic of great antiquity in this part of the country.

The temple attracts numerous devotees on the occasion of 'Puran Mashi' (Full moon), celebrated in Har-Sawan (July) every year. The festival is regarded as the most sacred and auspicious event in the village. It is considered as divine as the 'Tirthas' of 'Trikuta Vashno Devi' or 'Purmondal'. The festival is attended by a large number of pilgrims from within the State as well as from northern India particularly Punjab. The devotees visit the shrine with the aim of invoking the blessings of Lord Shiva and thus are believed to get free from moral and physical impurities, as also achieving salvation by 'Darshana' of the 'holy Lingam of Lord Shiva'.

Mico-topography, settlement pattern, physical lay out etc. :

As already stated, the village occupies a physical area of 2.45 km^2. The area does not consist of plain land. It is however, dotted by rugged mountain slopes and is bounded in the north by the forests of Dhar Shivgarh and in the east by the Khosar mountain and nallah. Harodwar lies in the south west and Mantalai in the south east. The village has proximity to the Patni mountain. It was disclosed by a number of households during the survey that their settlement was caused in the village due to the allotment of lands resumed by the Government in the village following the implementation of agrarian reforms. According to the 1961 Census data, 120 households had been residing in the village returning population of 467 persons. During 1981 Census, the number of households have increased to 148 consisting of 740 persons giving rise to an annual growth rate of 2.92% during the past two decades and the average composition of a household increasing substantially from 3.89 persons to 5 persons per household.

Residential Clusters :

The whole area covered by the village is a residential cluster. The residential houses have not been constructed under any set plan or in any systematic order. During a span of atleast twenty years, the village has witnessed some transformation in respect of Katcha houses giving way to Pucca structures. Even a few concrete buildings have also come up. No particular part of the village is inhabited

by any caste or community exclusively. However, in the two separate segments, majority of Brahaman and Megh communities are residing. Houses are scattered though residential houses have also been constructed on mountain slopes. At the immediate entrance to the village a lane leading to the Shiva temple is dotted on both sides by a continuous cluster of residential houses. The Gujjar dwellings are found at the extremity of the village boundary. Their houses are closely hugged together and form like a dense cluster.

The constructional pattern of the residential houses is by and large in the form of a balcony on front side. Each construction is neatly done with brown clay plaster. A link road on the Jammu-Srinagar National Highway takes its branch from Chenani. Other surrounding village can be reached on foot paths and bridal paths which link them with the referent village.

Centres of Administration :

In striking contrast with other villages of the tehsil, Sudhmahadev claims to have acquired a number of institutions of administrative centres over the two decades of 1961-81. It has accordingly been experiencing considerable changes in its social and economic development. The functioning of the following institutions having come up within the village limits during 1963-1986.

Table No. I. 9

Number of Institutions by the year of establishments

Institutions (1986-Survey)	Year of establi-shment	Institutions (1963 Survey)	Year of esatablis-hment
1	2	3	4
(i) Dispensary . .	1964	(i) Government Aur-vedic Dispensary	1956
(ii) Animal Husbandry	1972	(ii) Government Girls Primary school	1959
(iii) Sheep Breeding Centre	1972	(iii) Branch Post Office	N.A.
(iv) Govt. High School	1973	(iv) Multipurpose Co-operative Society	N.A.
(v) Niabat Office .	1974	(v) Sudhmahadev Marketing Society	N.A.
(vi) J &K Bank . .	1980		
(vii) Electricity Deptt.	1985		

Note:— N.A. —Not available.

Following the establishment of the above Institutions, the village has also been experiencing considerable socio-economic and cultural activities particularly, in the field of education, health, livestock rearing, banking etc. In addition, a branch post office equipped with telephone facility, a multi-purpose cooperative society and a branch of J&K Bank have also been instituted in the village during 1963-1986.

The village Sudhmahadev is also the headquarters of Panchayat and its jurisdiction extends to eight surrounding villages namely ; Mantlai, Hardowar, Ghumarli, Kharwa, Bain, Bachal, Katwalt and Sudhmahadev. The Panchayat has been actively associated with a number of village welfare activities and has strived hard in bringing facilities like, transport, electricity, water supply, roads etc. to the village. Though the Panchayat has now been disbanded under the directions of State Government, its functions are properly looked after by the Block Development Officer of the area.

It would, however, be useful to focus our attention on the advancement registered by the village during the period 1963-86 in regard to the social, economic and demographic features as a result of developmental planning at the grass-roots level and the government's pronounced policy of uplifting the relatively backward areas under the minimum needs/ 20 point programme and other schemes like IRDP etc.

It was also reported during the survey that Apiculture Department and PWD Department are proposing to open their offices in the village for development of Agriculture industry, roads and other government constructions. The office of the Tehsildar Chenani which looks after mainly the revenue and other administrative affairs of the village is located at Chenani whereas the office of the Naib Tehsildar has been set up in 1974 in the village Sudhmahadev. Prior to this, no Niabat office was functioning in the village. The officials connected with the administration of the village Niabat are Naib Tehsildar, Patwari, Numberdar and Junior Assistant. These officials are mainly responsible for the maintenance of revenue and land records.

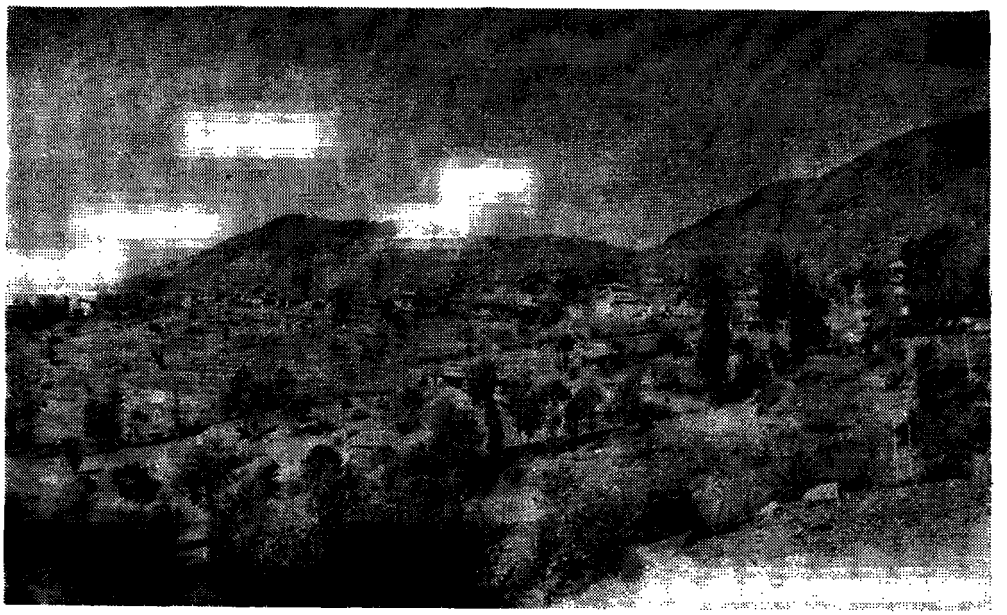
Facilities

Source of Water :

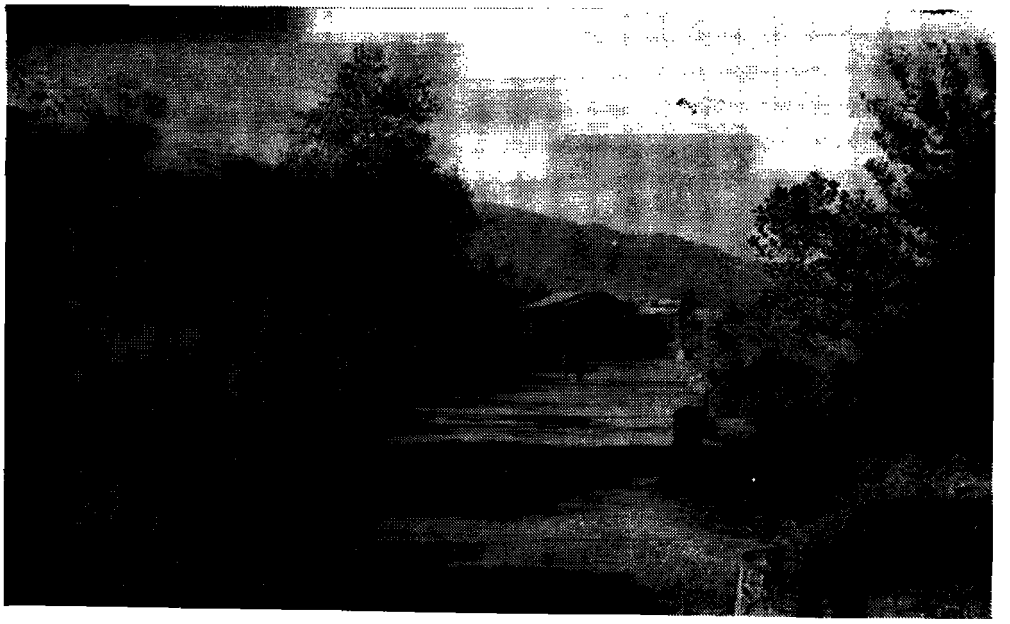
At the 1961 Census a large majority of the population was making use of drinking water from the village 'Bowlies' (springs). The present survey, however, reveals that the village gets its supply of potable water drawn from Devak Nallah Reservoir brought through galvanized pipes with 1¼" to 2½" diametre. The water supply is managed and controlled by the State Public Health Engineering Department since 1981. As reported by the Asstt. Engineer P.H.E. Udhampur, 159 potable water connections stand issued in the village. Several households residing near the Shiva temple use 'Bowlie' water in addition to tap water as it was complained by them that during the day tap water supply gets disrupted.

Electricity :

One of the significant developments noticed between the period 1963 and the present survey is the attention given to the extension of electric facility to the village in the year 1985. The source of supply of electricity is Hydro Electric Power Station Dharmud Batote. As reported by the Section Officer, Electrical maintenance circle Sudhmahadev, 63 domestic, 12 commercial and one road lighting connections stand issued to the village and revenue worth Rupees 6,809.87, Rs. 3,069.06 and Rs. 228.70 respectively was realised during the year 1985-86 from the consumers.



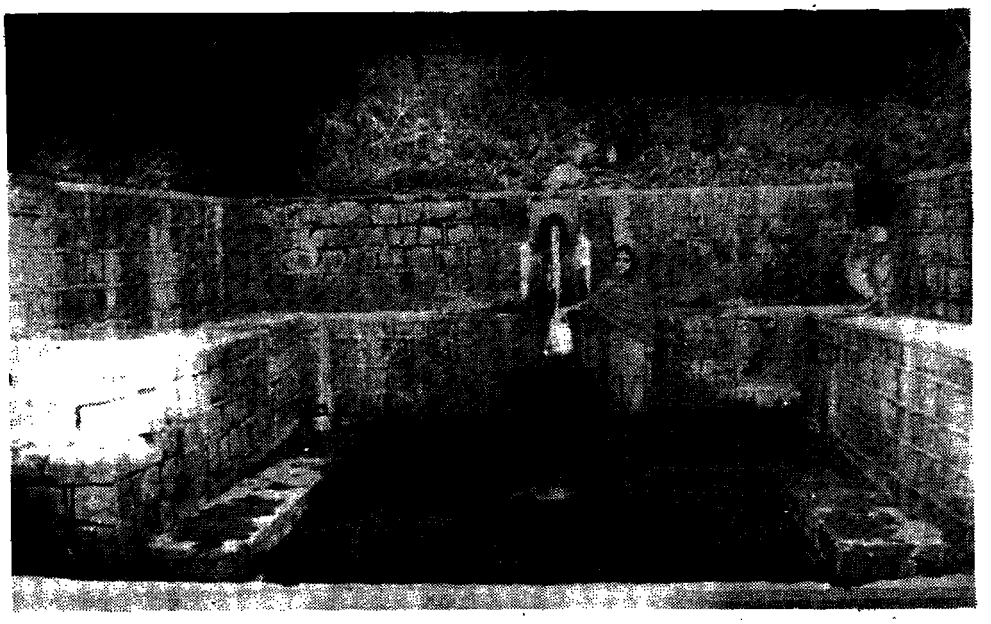
Panoramic view of the village



Main road leading to village



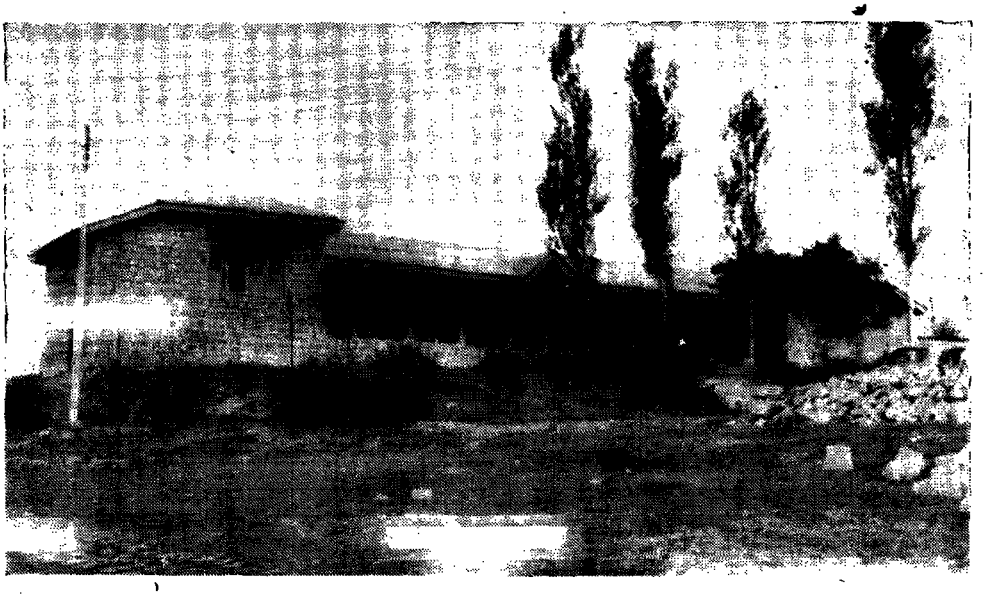
Main market in the village



Spring used for drinking purposes in absence of tap water



Village Boulle (Spring)—*Used for* washing clothes etc.



Govt. High School



Government Allopathic dispensary



Panchayat Garh

Medical :

There is a lone allopathic dispensary located in the village. It is situated on the road side of the village and is rendering medical care to its inhabitants and other surrounding areas. During 1961-71, medical facility was available in the form of an Ayurvedic dispensary which is now housed in a shop and very few households avail its facility. The Allopathic dispensary is housed in a recently constructed double storeyed pacca building and is equipped with the emergent medical aids for out-door patients.

The incharge of the dispensary is a resident Doctor who possesses M.B.B.S. degree and is the sole *physician-cum-surgeon* available in the village. He is however, assisted by one medical assistant and two nursing orderlies. The dispensary is however, devoid of any equipment for conducting even emergent surgical operations and serious patients are referred to the District Hospital at Udhampur. The dispensary also provides medical advice in regard to the population control measures which have been brought under the purview of the family welfare schemes. Notably, the allopathic dispensary is also charged with the responsibility of testing the food stuffs. For this they lift samples from various shops for purposes of testing and analysis to keep check on adulteration.

Flora and Fauna :

As the village is situated in the close proximity of forests, plenty of timber for constructional purposes is available in the village. In addition, popular and chinar trees are also grown in view of its height which is placed at the same level as that of Kashmir valley. The village also abounds in medicinal herbs, 'gucchian', 'dingri', 'anardhana' etc. Most of the forest grows Pine, Champ, Kaneth, Phagwara, Kharah, Banj, Walnuts, Drooni etc. Similarly, fruit trees like apricots, peach, apples, pear etc. are also grown in the village orchards.

Cows, bulls, sheep, goat, buffaloes, horses, donkeys mainly constitute the domesticated cattle of the village. Birds like sparrows, crows, eagles, mynas, bulbulls, chakor and animals like jackals, foxes, monkeys, black bear, tiger, wild goat are found in the adjoining forests constitute its fauna. Dogs and snakes are also found in the village. It has been reported by the village sarpanch that the village comes under wild life protection belt.

Ethnic composition :

The State of Jammu & Kashmir presents the picture of a multi-religious and multi-racial society. The followers of three main religions viz ; Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism are the predominant faiths professed in the three distinct regions of the State namely ; Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh.

The majority of population (81%) in the village are the followers of Hinduism while the remaining 19% is constituted by the followers of Islam whereas Sikhs are negligible.

The caste-wise break-up of the surveyed population is given in the following table :—

TABLE No. I.10

Distribution of population by Religion/Caste

Religion/Caste	No. of House holds	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu Total .	83	415	222	193
1. Brahman .	13	81	43	38
2. Mahajan .	7	33	17	16
3. Rajput .	5	26	17	9
4. Lohar .	5	24	8	16
5. Zargar .	5	21	12	9
6. Barber .	2	8	4	4
7. Jogi .	2	14	6	8
8. Gadi .	1	9	6	3
9. Thakur .	1	7	5	2
10. Gosain .	1	6	4	2
Scheduled Caste Total	41	186	100	86
1. Megh or Kabirpanthi	22	91	46	45
2. Doom or Mahasha	16	72	39	33
3. Chamar or Ramdasia	3	23	15	8
Muslim Total .	16	97	51	46
1. Gujjar .	8	48	23	25
2. Sheikh .	3	14	6	8
3. Bakerwal	2	12	8	4
4. Padre .	1	8	3	5
5. Pathan .	1	8	5	3
6. Wahain .	1	7	6	1
Sikh Total .	1	1	1	..
1. Sudan .	1	1	1	..

The above table indicates that out of 415 persons belonging to Hindu religion, 186 persons 44.82% belong to Megh, Mahasha and Ramdasia castes. All these three castes are recognised as Scheduled Castes.

Megh or Kabirpanthi are the predominant scheduled caste community in the State. They are followers of Kabir Bhagat who was a disciple of Ramanand founder of the Ramnandi sect of Bairagis.

Doom or Mahashas are identical with the Mirasia who played instruments like 'tabla', a 'Sarangi' has been reported by the village sarpanch that the past. The name 'Mahasha' which means 'great personality' has been bestowed on them by the Arya Samaj movement who have been responsible for introduction of the 'Shudhhi System' in India.

Chamars or Ramdasias are by origin 'Chuhras' who work on leather products.

The caste-wise occupation of the head of households surveyed is given in the sub-joined table :—

TABLE

Caste-wise distribution of households

Religion/Caste	Total No. of house-holds	No. of households with occupation of head as (NCO 2 digit code)										
		Works Super-visor (03)	Nursing Orderly/ Labo-ratory Assistant (08)	Teacher (15)	Parohit (19)	Bank Manager (23)	Water miller (24)	Dhrath agent (30)	Peon (35)	Trader (40)	Hotel-keeper (50)	Sweeper (54)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu												
1. Brahman . .	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
2. Mahajan . .	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
3. Rajput . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Lohar . . .	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Zargar . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6. Barber . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Jogi . . .	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Gadi . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Thakur . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Gosain . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste												
1. Megh or Kabirpanthi	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2. Doom or Mahasha	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Chamar or Ramdasia	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim												
1. Gujjar . . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Sheikh . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Bakerwal . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Padre . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5. Pathan . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Wahain . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh												
1. Sudan . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	100	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	7	1	1

No. 1.11

by occupation of head of the household

Barber (56)	Chowkidar (57)	Cultivator (61)	Live stock rearing (62)	Mali (65)	Tailor (79)	Electrician (85)	Gold smith (88)	Driver (98)	Labourer (99)	Non-worker (x9)	Region/Caste
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
											Hindu
..	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1. Brahman
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Mahajan
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Rajput
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4. Lohar
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5. Zargar
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6. Barber
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7. Jogi
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8. Gadi
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9. Thakur
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10. Gosain
											Scheduled Caste
..	1	19	..	..		..	..	..	..	1	1. Megh or Kabirpanthi
..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2. Doom or Mahasha
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Chamar or Ramdasia
											Muslim
..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Gujjar
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2. Sheikh
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Bakerwal
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Padre
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5. Pathan
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6. Wahajn
											SKh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Sudan
1	3	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	TOTAL

The above table shows that the main occupation of all the communities and castes is agriculture. However, Mahajans who essentially belong to the trading class have, true to their tradition, engaged themselves with trade and commerce. Similarly, Gujjars who are laborious and hardworking folks participate in their traditional occupation of cattle rearing which they are adopting as a subsidiary business in the village. They also indulge in selling milk and milk products.

General feel of the village :

Village Sudhmahadev has the privilege of having the availability of various basic amenities within the village. In fact, it is reported to be one of the economically advanced villages in the tehsil. The increasing attention being paid by the Government towards its developmental activities is attributable to its historical and religious importance though much more is required to be done in upliftment of its people. The village has also gradually taken the shape of a marketing centre serving as well its neighbouring villages.

As per reports of the village inhabitants, no politico-cultural or economic event worth mentioning has taken place in the village during the last few decades. Political activity is however, confined to participation in elections only. However, there are number of persons having registered themselves as members of various political parties who normally assemble and discuss various political issues of the country.

Despite prevalence of caste system among Hindus, the villagers appear as a homogeneous community. Members of all castes and religious groups enjoy equal opportunities in all spheres of social life and none suffers from any kind of disability or discrimination. They live in complete harmony and share each others sorrows and happiness. Before independence, village Sudhmahadev was part of the Jagir of Raja of Chenani and inhabitants of the village suffered alike at the hands of the then Raja who is reported to have committed various atrocities on the local population of the area exploited them to the hilt and had forced them to lead a life of slavery. The young generation has, however, made a cause in helping each other and have been taken keen interest in the welfare of the village.

With the advent of time some reforms have taken place in various rituals and beliefs. Again, untouchability is now on its wane though the acts legislated in this behalf viz ; juvenile smoking act, Hindu succession and adoption act, dowry act, untouchability offences act, etc. enforced by the Govt. have had little follow up action in order to ensuring their implementation. The agrarian reform act introduced in the State had a wide ramifications on the rural population and it has benefitted large section of the landless population.

It was also reported by the locals that scheduled caste community has been given representation in the village Panchayat as well as in the Dharmarth Trust which looks after the village temples.

As observed during the survey, the inhabitants are quite awakened and conscious about different social and political events. There is a strong awareness about the adoption of trade and commerce as an economic activity. Small savings have been increasing and the bank located in the village is now financing the villagers for purchasing of fertilizers, seeds, livestock etc. In order to give fillip to the economic and commercial activities, 20-point economic programme is being vigorously followed at the grass roots level. The clutches of money lenders are now no more in existence due to the extension of banking facility in the village.

In the matter of general change, it may be stated that the village has witnessed a social and economic change particularly during the last decade. For instance, extension of roads, increase in passenger bus services, flow of pilgrims, setting up of educational, medical, veterinary and banking institutions as also the extension of electrification programmes have all opened up new vistas of development particularly in regard to its trade and commerce. However, the village is still devoid of post-matric educational facilities, surgical treatment and medical aid for indoor patients and better housing conditions.

CHAPTER II
SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

In order to gain an insight into the changing demographic profile of the village, the data thrown by the 1981 census has been analysed in this chapter. The information relating to its area, occupied residential houses, number of households, sex-wise population, scheduled caste population, literates, number of main workers classified by type of economic activities and non-working population has been sifted for discerning the details on each aspect of change.

Density of population :

Tehsil Chenani is comprised of 46 revenue mouzas and is spread in an area of 311.4 sq. kilometres. It takes into its fold only one urban centre (Chenani town) which has 0.7 sq. kms. as its area. The village Sudhmahadev has an area of 2.45 km^2 which forms 0.79% of the rural area of the tehsil. While density of population as per 1981 census is 93 persons per km^2 for rural sector of the tehsil, the referent village has returned its population density at 302 persons per km^2.

The following table shows the density of population as per decennial censuses held from 1961 to 1981 :—

TABLE No. II.1

Density of popultion as per 1961, 1971 and 1981 census of the village

Census Year	Population	Area in Sq.Km	Population density per Sq.km
1	2	3	4
1961	467	2·45	191
1971	607	2·46	247
1981	740	2·45	302

The table reveals that there has been no change in the jurisdiction of the village since 1961 census. With the increase in the population, the density of population has also shown upward trend raising it from 191 persons to 302 persons per km^2 during the period 1961-81. In striking constrast with the tehsil rural density (93), the village has high density which is registered at 302 persons per sq. km. at the time of 1981 census.

Household congestion :

The following table gives the number of residential houses occupying households as returned at the 1981 Census : —

TABLE No. II.2

No. of residential houses and households

Area	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households
1	2	3
Chenani rural	4,878	4,933
Chenani urban	258	258
Village Sudhmahadev . . .	148	14

Size of Household :

The household composition i.e., number of persons living in the household during the 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses is given in the following table :—

TABLE No. II. 3

Household strength by number of members

Census year	Populaton	No. of households	Household strength
1	2	3	4
1961 . .	467	120	3·9 persons
1971 . .	607	143	4·2 persons
1981 . .	740	148	5·0 persons

The table shows that during the period 191-81 there has been a net increase of 273 persons in the population of the village whereas number of households have grown by 28. According to the 1961 Census, the composition of a household averaged to 3.9 persons per household, while the corresponding average has now moved on to 5 persons at the 1981 census.

A further insight could be gained in respect of the average number of persons occupying a living room. This aspect is being discussed below :—

During the sample survey of 100 households, 513 persons were enumerated as their population. They had 362 rooms at their disposal which gives rise to an occupancy ratio of 1:1.42. A further distribution of households by number of rooms occupied is reflected in the below table :—

TABLE No. II.4

Distribution of households and population by number of rooms occupied.

Total No. of Households surveyed	Total members	Total No. of rooms	1 room occupancy		2 room occupancy		3 room occupancy		4 room occupancy	
			Households	Members	Households	Members	Households	Members	Households	Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
100	513	362	5	11	24	97	28	159	18	93

	5 room occupancy		6 room occupancy		7 room occupancy		8 room occupancy		9 room occupancy	
	Households	Members	Households	Members	Households	Members	Households	Members	Households	Members
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	10	61	7	35	4	35	3	17	1	5

The table shows that majority of households (28%) had an average 3 room occupancy accommodating 30.99% population of the village. This is followed by 24% households occupying 2 rooms and comprising 13.91% of the population enumerated in the sample survey. The one room occupancy is held by 5% households having 2.14% of its population.

Scheduled Caste Population :

The village Sudhmahadev at the time of 1981 Census has returned 35.81% of its total population as belonging to the scheduled caste community. On the other hand, the rural sector of the Chenani tehsil and Udhampur district constitutes 23.17% and 18.75% respectively of their scheduled caste populations. Of the total scheduled caste population registered in the State during 1981 census, Udhampur district accounts for 17.10% of this category of population and ranks second i.e., next to Jammu district.

The above data, therefore, clearly reveals that Udhampur district is a stronghold of scheduled caste population, having their high concentration in its rural areas.

According to the surveyed data, the total population surveyed accounted for 513 persons. Among them Hindus constituted 415 persons, claiming a proportion of 80.90%. This is also in conformity with the figures thrown by 1981 Census as elsewhere discussed. The data also indicates that majority of the Hindus sample households in the village belong to Megh or Kabirpanthi, Doom or Mahasha and Brahaman castes. Among them Megh or Kabirpanthi, Doom or Mahasha and Chamar or Ramdasia stand recognised as scheduled castes in the State and claim 36.26% share in the sample population.

Working force :

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

During 1961 and 1971 censuses, workers were classified into nine broad industrial categories whereas in the 1981 census workers were classified into only four broad industrial categories viz., (i) Cultivators; (ii) Agricultural labourers; (iii) Household industry, and (iv) Other workers. The other workers included workers in forestry, hunting, fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing & repairs, electricity, gas and water, construction, whole-sale and retail trade, workers in restaurants, hotels, transport, storage and communications, financing, insurance, community, social & personal services and all public sectors and local self-government employees.

The figures relating to work force as returned during 1961-81 in respect of village Sudhmahadev are indicated as under :—

TABLE No. II. 5

Percentage of workers to total population

Census year	Population	Total main workers	Percentage of workers to total population
1	2	3	4
1961 . .	467	180	38·54
1971 . .	607	204	33·61
1981 . .	740	259	35·00

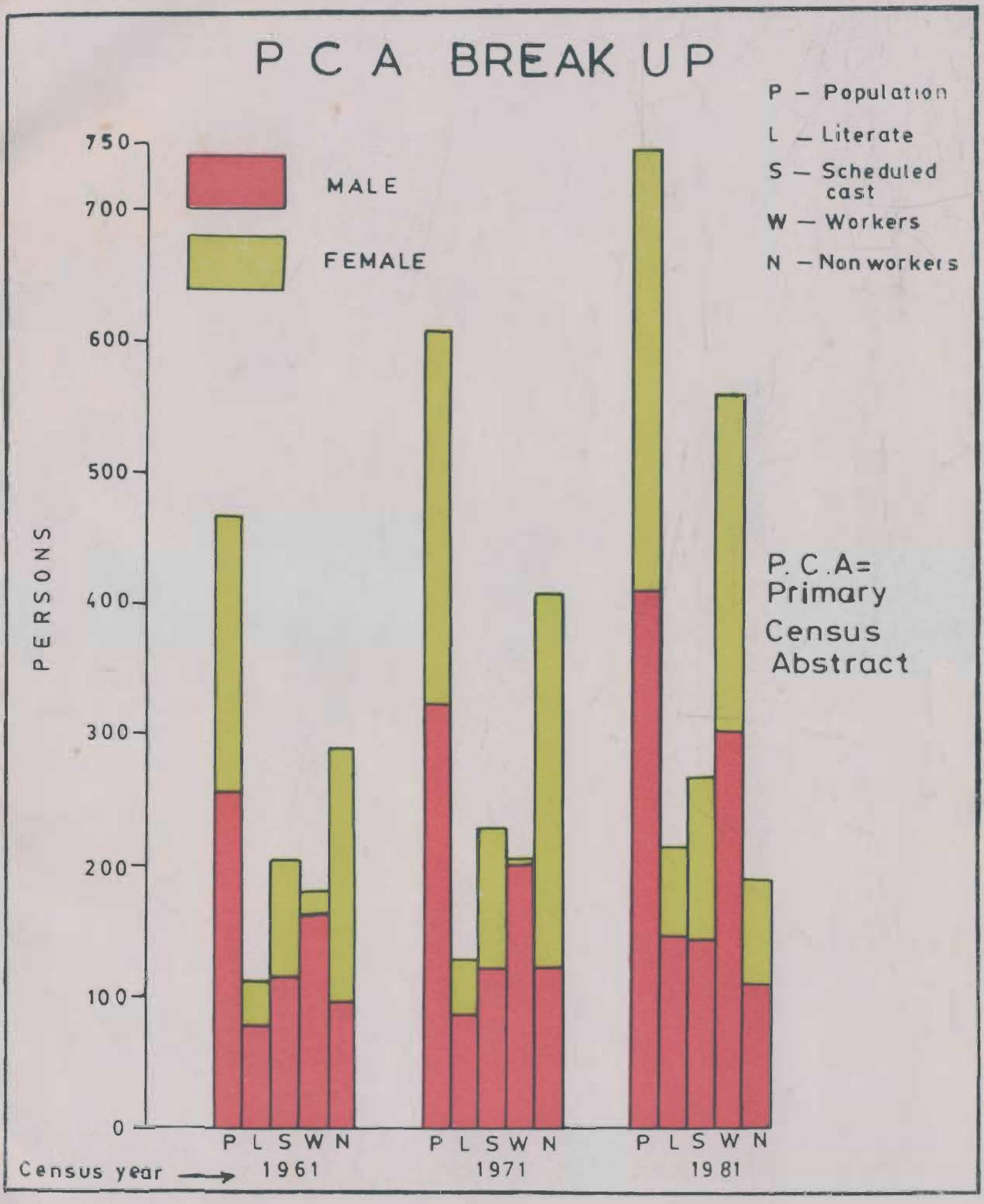
The above statement shows that whereas in 1961, 38.54% of the total population in the village were workers, the corresponding figure in 1971 was 33.61%. This downward trend recorded at the 1971 census is due to the adoption of a changed definition of worker prescribed at the 1971 census. However, the percentage of main work-force has shown an upward trend at the 1981 census which accounts for 35.00% while the proportion of marginal workers stands at 39.86%. Among the total workers, main workers constitute 46.75% whereas the marginal workers form 53.25%.

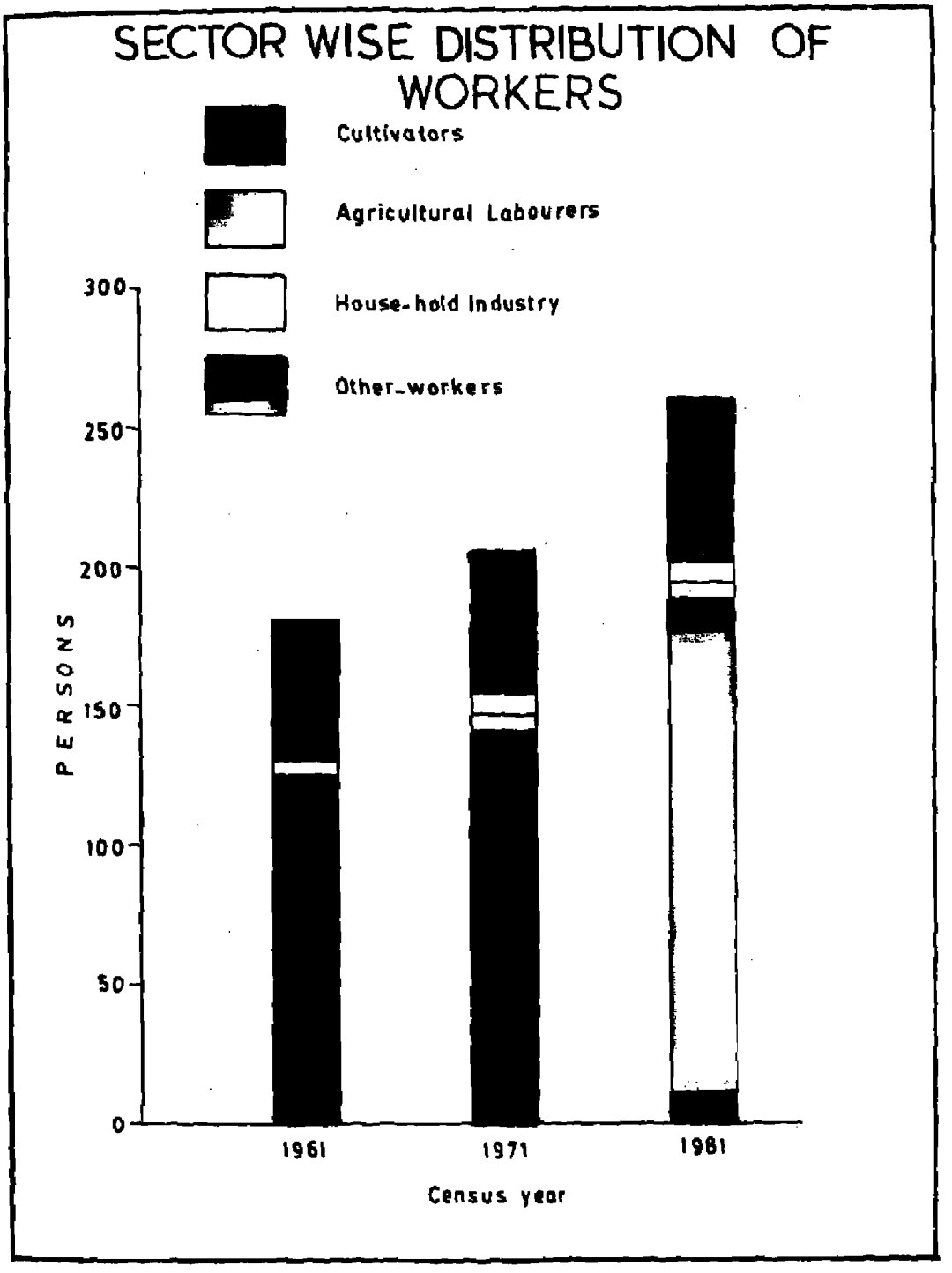
A break-up of the working population by industrial categories is given in the following comparative statement :—

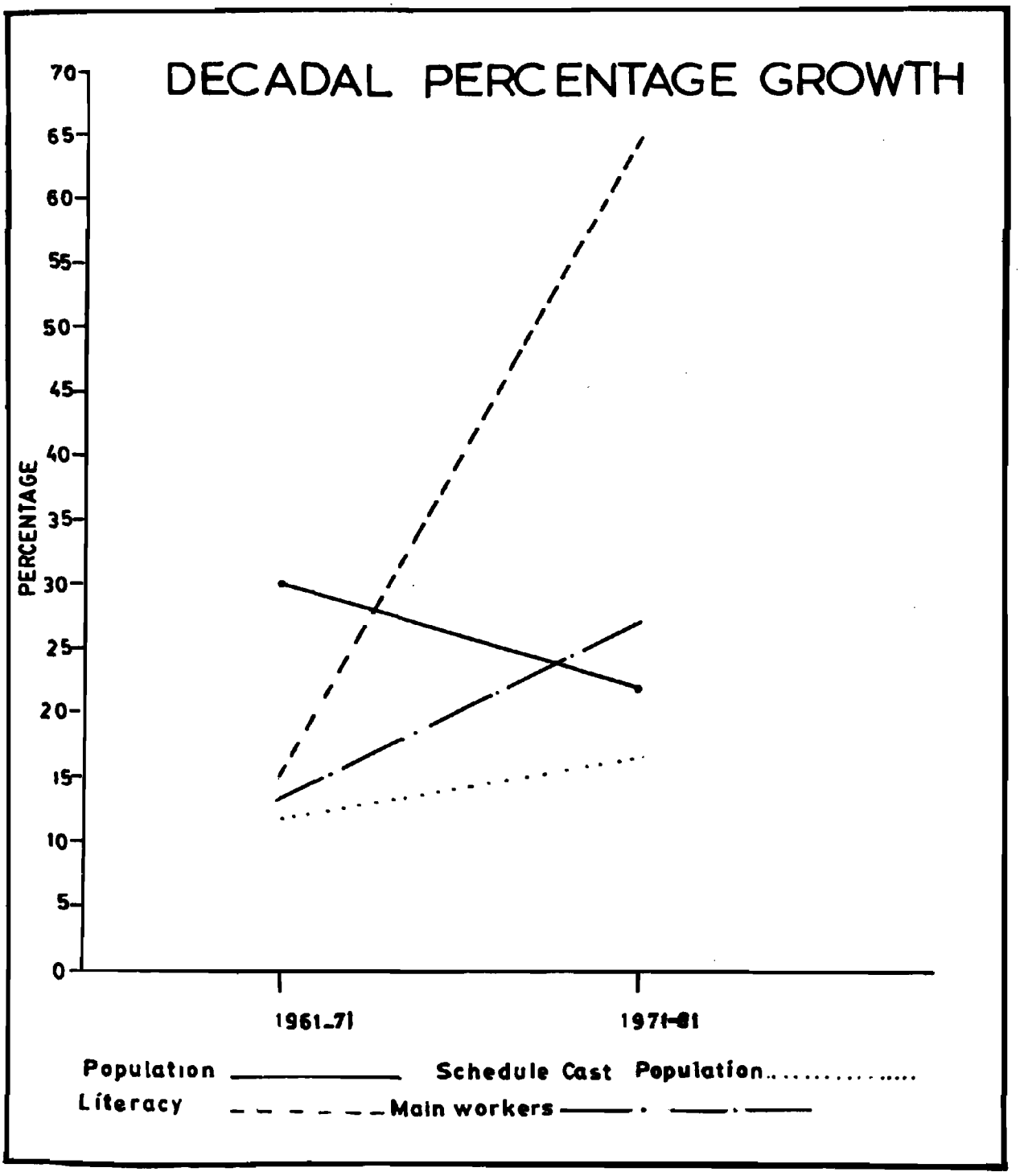
TABLE No. II.6

Distribution of workers by industrial category

Industrial category	1961 Census		1971 Census		1981 Census	
	Workers	Percntage	Workers	Perentage	Workers	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total main workers . . .	180	100·00	204	100·00	259	100·00
I. Cultivators.	125	69·44	142	69·51	188	72·59
II. Agricultural Labourers . .	..	..	5	2·45	6	2·32
III. Household Industry Manufacturing Processing, Servicing & Repairs .	5	2·78	7	3·43	7	2·70
IV. Other workers . . .	50	27·78	50	24·51	58	22·39

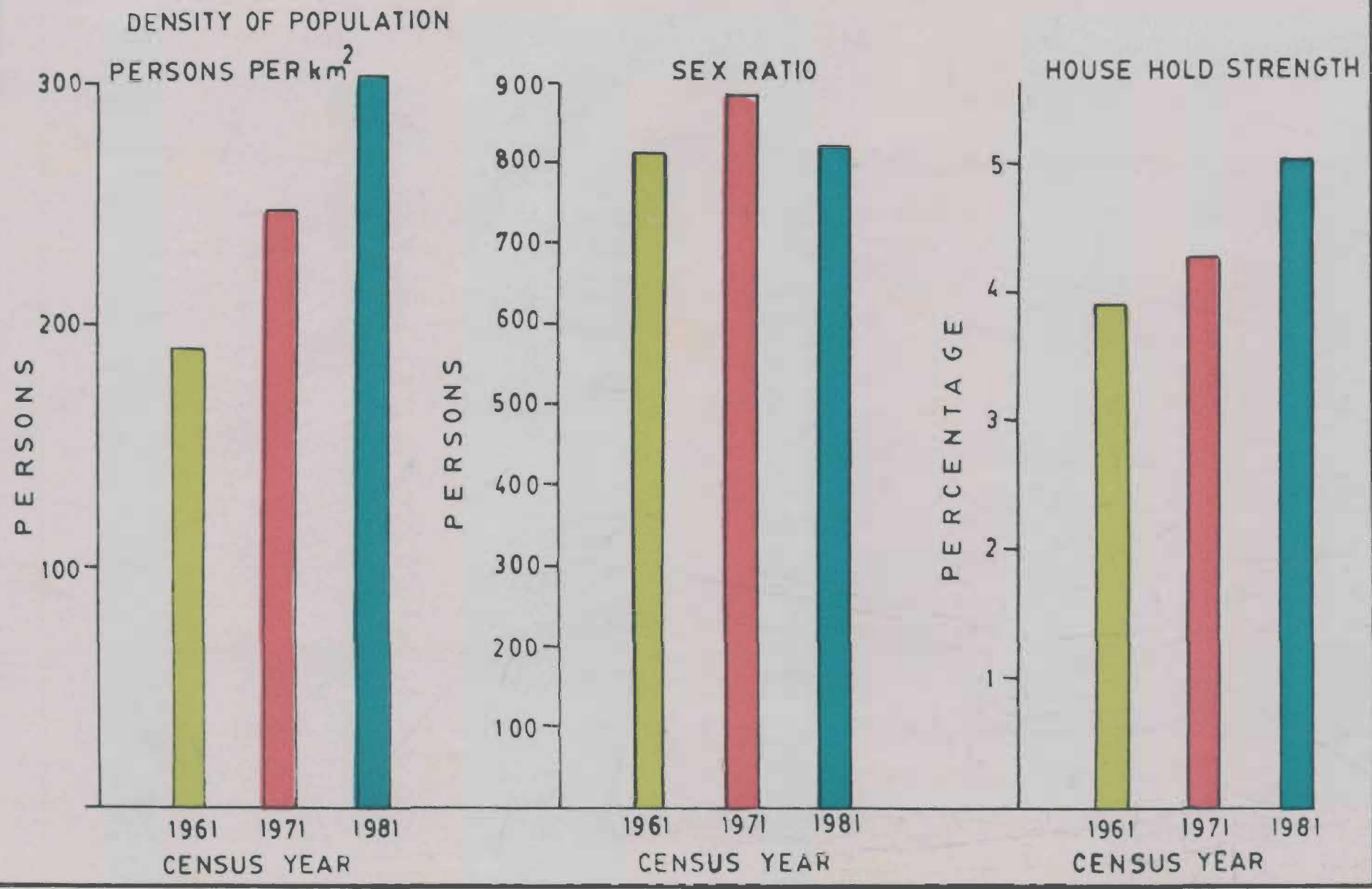

P C A BREAK UP
P – Population
L – Literate
S – Scheduled cast
W – Workers
N – Non workers
MALE
FEMALE
750
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
PERSONS
P. C. A= Primary Census Abstract
P L S W N
P L S W N
P L S W N
Census year
1961
1971
1981


SECTOR WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS
Cultivators
Agricultural Labourers
House-hold Industry
Other-workers
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
PERSONS
1961
1971
1981
Census year


DECADAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH
PERCENTAGE
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1961-71
1971-81
Population
Schedule Cast Population
Literacy
Main workers

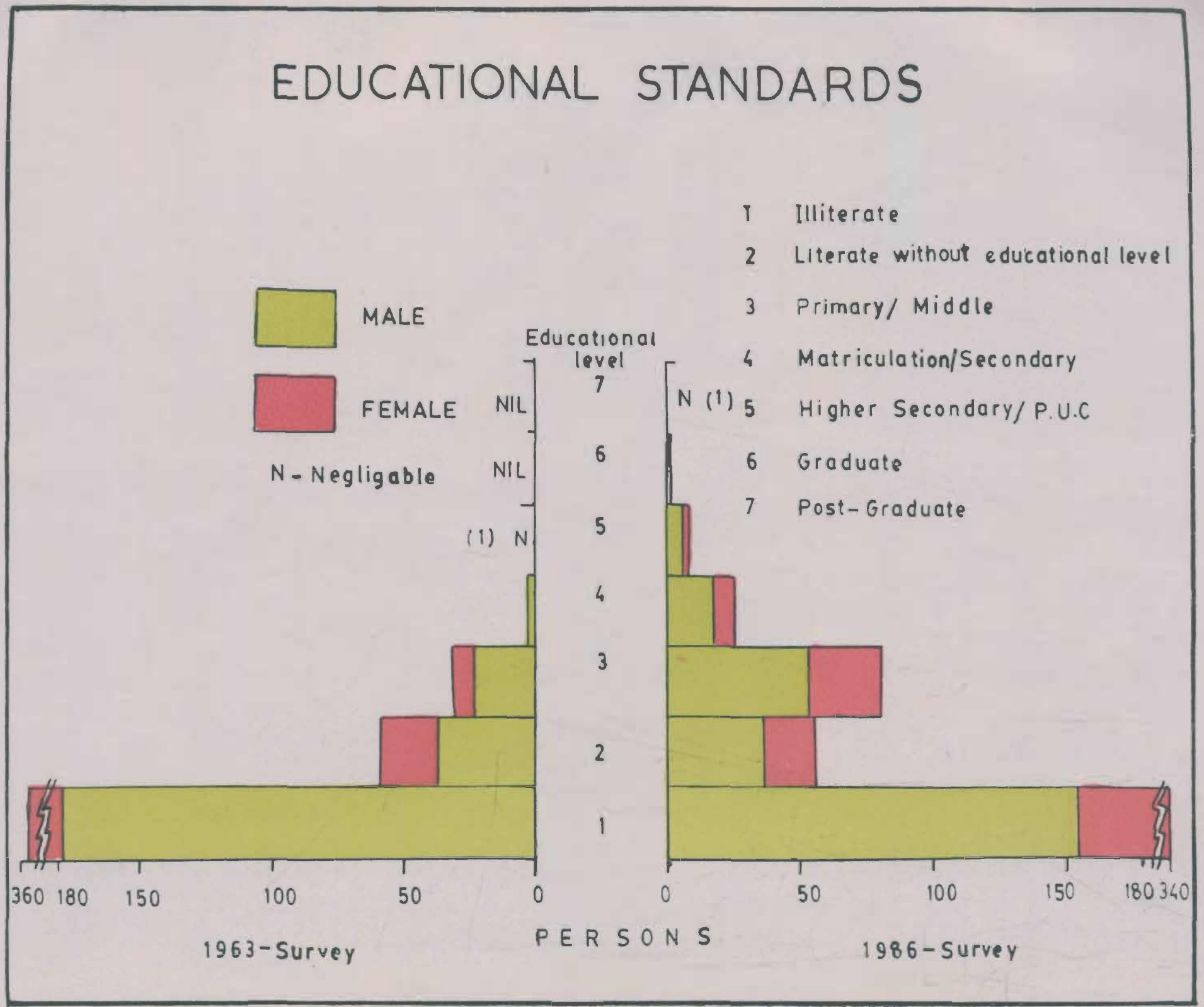
7—373 R. G. India/ND/88

DENSITY, SEX RATIO & HOUSEHOLD STRENGTH



8 –373 R. G. India/ND/88

EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS



The statement shows that percentage of population engaged in cultivation has gone up from 69.44% in 1961 to 72.59% in 1981. However, in the case of economic sector like, agricultural labour which had recorded none in this category at the 1961 census is returning a proportion of about 2% at the censuses of 1971 and 1981. While in case of household industry the participation rate has gone down from 3.43% in 1971 to 2.70% in 1981, the category of other workers has been showing a steady downward trend in all the censuses, i.e., from 27.78% recorded in 1961 census to 22.39% in 1981 Census. Thus, an upward trend is discernible in the occupation of cultivation—Obviously economic diversification is taking place in the secondary and territiary sectors of industrial categories indicating a slight improvement in the economic status of the villagers.

Non-workers :

The following table gives the proportion of non-workers recorded during 1961-81 :—

TABLE No. II. 7

Percentage of Non-workers to total population

Census year	Population	Non-workers	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1961 . .	467	287	61·46
1971 . .	607	403	66·39
1981 . .	740	186	25·14

As is discernible from the above table, there is sharp decrease in the proportion of non-workers reported during 1981 census. The decline is due to the fact that about 39.85% have been treated as marginal workers who have worked less than six months.

Sex-ratio :

Sex-ratio is the proportion of females per 1000 males while sex-wise distribution of population is an important demographic characteristic which helps to know the availability of man-power etc. The following statement gives the comparative data on population by sex and sex-ratios of the village under study and its neighbouring villages :—

TABLE No. II. 8

Number of Females per 1000 Males of the referent village and its neighbouring villages

Name of the Village and its distance from Chanani town	Census year	Population			Sex ratio
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Sudhmahadev	1961	467	258	209	810
(21 kms.)	1971	607	322	285	885
	1981	740	407	333	818
2. Hardowar	1961	67	38	29	763
(14 kms.)	1971	74	44	30	682
	1981	99	58	41	707
3. Kohsar	1961	496	261	235	900
(22 kms.)	1971	704	388	316	814
	1981	853	458	395	862
4. Bachal	1961	250	131	119	908
(18 kms.)	1971	285	163	122	748
	1981	372	202	170	842
5. Dhar Shiv Garh	1961	28	13	15	1154
(22 kms.)	1971	40	18	22	1222
	1981	145	78	67	859
6. Mantalai .	1961	301	151	150	993
(21 kms.)	1971	366	183	183	1000
	1981	561	287	274	955

The above table shows that in all the villages there is preponderance of males over females throughout except in respect of villages Dhar Shiv Gagh and Mantalai and that too notably observed in the censuses of 1961 and 1971 only.

At the 1981 Census, the population of the village had been returned as 740 persons made up of 407 males and 333 females. According to this, sex-ratio of the village works out to 818 females per 1,000 males and is definitely lower in comparison to the ratio of 912 females per 1,000 males returned for the rural sector of Chenani tehsil. Again, the sex-ratios of village Kohsar (852) and Dharshiv Garh (859) are also higher in comparison with that obtaining in village Sudhmahadev (818). On the other hand, village Hardowar is by far the lowest in sex ratio (707) amongst all the neighbouring villages of Sudhmahadev. Chenani town has returned population of 1,301 persons (693 males and 608 females) with sex-ratio standing at 877. A number of reasons can be attributed to the phenomenon of varying sex ratios like migration, female infant deaths and some other biological reason of excess males over females at the time of birth etc.

Growth rate :

The population growth pattern of the State has been very slow upto 1931 census but it showed gradual increasing trend after 1941 census. The State was then marked by large scale epidemics and rampant growth of diseases like small pox, malaria etc. which had then taken heavy toll of human lives. The State has, however, witnessed a population growth rate of 29.69% during the decade 1971—81, the rural and urban rates standing at 25.77% and 46.66% respectively. In striking contrast to the State growth rate, Udhampur district has returned a higher growth viz; 32.37%. The high growth of population in the district is attributable to the rapid development of Udhampur town and its neighbouring areas due to large scale migration that has taken place during 1961—81 as also the district developing into a business-cum-service centre.

The following statement shows the growth rate of the village Sudhmahadev and its neighbouring villages :—

TABLE No. II. 9

Growth rate of population in the village and its neighbouring villages during (1971-81)

Name of the Village	Population		Growth rate Percent (1971-81)
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
1. Sudhamahadev .	607	740	21·91
2. Hardowar . .	74	99	33·78
3. Kohsar . . .	704	853	21·16
4. Dachal . . .	285	372	30·53
5. Dhar Shiv Garh .	40	145	262·50
6. Mantalai . .	366	561	53·28

The decennial population growth rate of the village Sudhmahadev during 1971—81 is of the order of 21.91% which is lower than the rate returned by State and Udhampur district. Other villages have, however, recorded higher growth rates particularly the villages Hardowar and Mantalai have been attracting pilgrims while D'har Shiv Gagh is visited by migratory population who temporarily settle with their cattle for grazing purposes.

Literacy :

For purposes of 1981 Census a person was taken as literate who could both read and write. A person who could merely read but could not write was treated as illiterate. It was not necessary that a person to be returned as literate should have received any formal education or passed any educational standard. All children of the ages less than 4 years were treated as illiterate.

The data thrown by 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses reveals the pattern in the growth of literacy in the village vis-a-vis its neighouring areas as could be discernible from the following statement:—

TABLE No. II.10

Percentage of literates of the referent and neighbouring villages

Name of the village	1961 Census			1971 Census			1981 Census		
	Population	Literates	Percentage	Population	Literates	Percentage	Population	Literates	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Sudhmahadev . . .	467	111	23·77	607	128	21.09	740	211	28·51
2. Hardowar . . .	67	8	11·94	74	12	16.22	99	19	19·19
3. Kohsar	496	19	3·83	704	37	5·26	853	80	9·38
4. Bachal	250	17	6·80	285	60	21·05	372	88	23·66
5. Dhar Shiv Garh . .	28	1	3·57	40	3	7·50	145	6	4·14
6. Mantalai	301	9	2·99	366	32	8·74	561	108	19·2

As can be seen from the above table, the referent village has all-along continued to mark a lead in literacy rate right from 1961 as compared to the corresponding comparable rates registered by its neighbouring villages. Notwithstanding the fact that during the decade 1971—81 the literacy rate has shown increasing trend in almost all the areas, according to the literacy data of 1981 census, Udhampur district has registered a literacy rate of 19.47% while Chenani tehsil had the corresponding rate registered at 15.20% only for their rural areas. Notably, the district and tehsil literacy rates are lower in comparison with village Sudhmahadev (28.51%). It is expected that with the on-going process of speedy development plans in the State and establishment of schools of higher levels and spread of adult education programmes, there would be an increasing improvement in the literacy rate discernible in the village.

The sex-wise break-up of literacy rates as returned in respect of village Sudhmahadev during 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses is indicated below:—

TABLE No. II.11

Sex-wise percentage of literates

Census year	Population			Literates with Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961	467	258	209	111(23·77)	79(30·62)	32(15·31)
1971	607	322	285	128(21·00)	85(26·40)	43(15·09)
1981	740	407	333	211(28·51)	144(35·38)	67(20·12)

According to the data in the Table No. II. 11 it is seen that overall, the literacy has significantly increased from 23.77% in 1961 to 28.51% in 1981. This trend is also discernible in the case of male and female literacy rates which have uniformally grown by about 5% during the two decades of 1961—81 in each sex.

The distribution of literates by age, sex and educational levels as recorded during the present survey is indicated below :—

TABLE No. II. 12

Distribution of population by age-group and educational levels, 1986 survey

Age group	Total population			Illiterates			Literates without educational level		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0—4 . . .	77	32	45	77	32	45	..	..	..
5—9 . . .	71	42	29	48	27	21	23	15	8
10—14 . . .	54	27	27	17	6	11	20	12	8
15—19 . . .	56	31	25	20	8	12	2	2	..
20—24 . . .	40	30	10	24	15	9	1	1	..
25—34 . . .	60	28	32	37	12	25	3	2	1
35—49 . . .	74	38	36	47	19	28	5	4	1
50+ . . .	81	46	35	70	37	33	2	1	1
TOTAL . . .	513	274	239	340	156	184	56	37	19

Age group	Primary			Middle			Matric/PUC			Graduate & above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
0—4 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 . . .	13	6	7	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 . . .	13	7	6	11	8	3	10	6	4	..	..	..
20—24 . . .	2	2	..	5	4	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
25—34 . . .	7	4	3	5	4	1	7	5	2	1	1	..
35—49 . . .	8	4	4	5	4	1	7	5	2	2	2	..
50+ . . .	6	6	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	49	29	20	32	25	7	33	24	9	3	3	..

The above statement shows that of the total literate population in the village, 79.19% were below matric standard at the time of the current survey. On the other hand, persons who had completed Matric/PUC and above constituted 20.81% of the total literates whereas the corresponding proportions were literate without educational level, (32.37%), Primary/Junior basic (28.32%) and Middle (18.50%). As for the age group-wise distributions of literates age-group 10-19 claims highest proportion of literates (66.36%) followed by age-group 20-34 (39.00%) while age-group 35+ has only 24.52% literate population which is by far the lowest recorded among various broad age-groups.

The sub-joined comparative statement gives the number of literates by educational level as per data collected during 1963 and 1986 surveys :—

TABLE No. II. 13

Distribution of population by educational level

Educational level	Number of literates					
	1963 survey			1986 survey		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Illiterate . .	355	179	176	340	156	184
2. Literate without educational level	58	38	20	56	37	19
3. Primary/Middle	31	24	7	81	54	27
4. Matriculation .	4	4	..	25	18	7
5. Higher Secondary/ Pre-University .	1	1	..	8	6	2
6. Graduate & above	..	..	..	3	3	..

While comparing the present survey data with that of 1963, it is seen that the percentage of illiterates has decreased favourably from 79.06% to 66.28% which position is discernible in both the sexes. Interestingly, among the literates the proportion of those possessing matric and above level has increased from 5.23% to 20.61% during the intervening period of two surveys viz; 1963—1986.

Default inconsistency :

From the surveyed households data on defaultment of enrolling children of school-going age was also collected which is reproduced in the following table :—

TABLE No. II. 14

Households defaulting in enrolling children of school going age

Reglion/Caste	No. of households having children of school going age	No. of households failing to send their children to school
1	2	3
Hindu	19	1
1. Brahman .	4	..
2. Mahajan .	3	..
3. Rajput .	4	1
4. Lohar .	2	..
5. Zargar .	2	..
6. Barber .	1	..
7. Jogi . .	1	..
8. Gadi . .	1	..
9. Thakar .	1	..
Scheduled Caste	15	3
1. Megh or Kabirpanthi .	7	1
2. Doom or Mha Mahasha .	5	2
3. Chamar or Ramdasia .	3	..
Muslim	12	5
1. Gujjar. .	6	4
2. Sheikh .	2	..
3. Bakerwal .	2	1
4. Padre . .	1	..
5. Wahain .	1	..
TOTAL	46	9

The table discloses that of the selected households, 46% reported having children of school going age viz; age-group 5-14 whereas 19.56% households have defaulted in enrolling their children in the schools. This is either attributable to poverty or the parental dis-interest in giving education to their children, particularly their female folks. The highest incidence of default in-consistency is found among Muslims which account for 45.45% followed by scheduled castes 20.00%.

Educational Institutions :

The educational facilities in the village are catered by two institutions viz; Govt. Primary School and Govt. High School.

(i) Government Girls Primay School :

This institution has been established in 1959 and provides education to both sexes. The roll of students stand at 77 pupils comprising 28 males and 49 females. The medium of education is in Hindi and Urdu. The strength of teachers is only two who are the locals of the village. However, an additional teacher's post has also been sanctioned. As for the accommodation it is quite insufficient inas much as five classes are accommodated in a two room tenament. As for the school comes under the category of winter zone, it remains closed during winter vacations from 16th Decemer to 28th February every year. This is in confirmity with the practice obtained in the educational institutions functioning in Kashmir province.

(ii) Government High School :

This school dates back to 1943. It has been founded by Maharaja Hari Singh, the Dogra ruler of Kashmir before 1947. The school initially functioned as a Primary school and later up-graded to Middle school level in the year 1961. Subsequently in the year 1966 it was again up-graded to the level of Lower High School. Again, in the year 1973 the school has further been sanctioned to the level of High School. As reported by the Head Master of the school, there are now 282 students (228 males and 54 females) on its rolls. spread over in to various classes from 1st to 10th standard. The students belong to both Hindu and Muslim communities as there are no other religious groups inhabiting the village. The student teacher ratio stands at 22:1 though the school takes on its rolls students of both the sexes, there is no female teacher posted. The school is presently housed in a 9 rooms tenement which is quite deficient in relation to the proper standards to be observed in this behalf. Notably there is no provision for a seperate science laboratory, play ground and a library in the school. However, the Government had recently sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50,000/- for the development and construction of the school building.

The statement below gives the number of students classified by class in both the schools :—

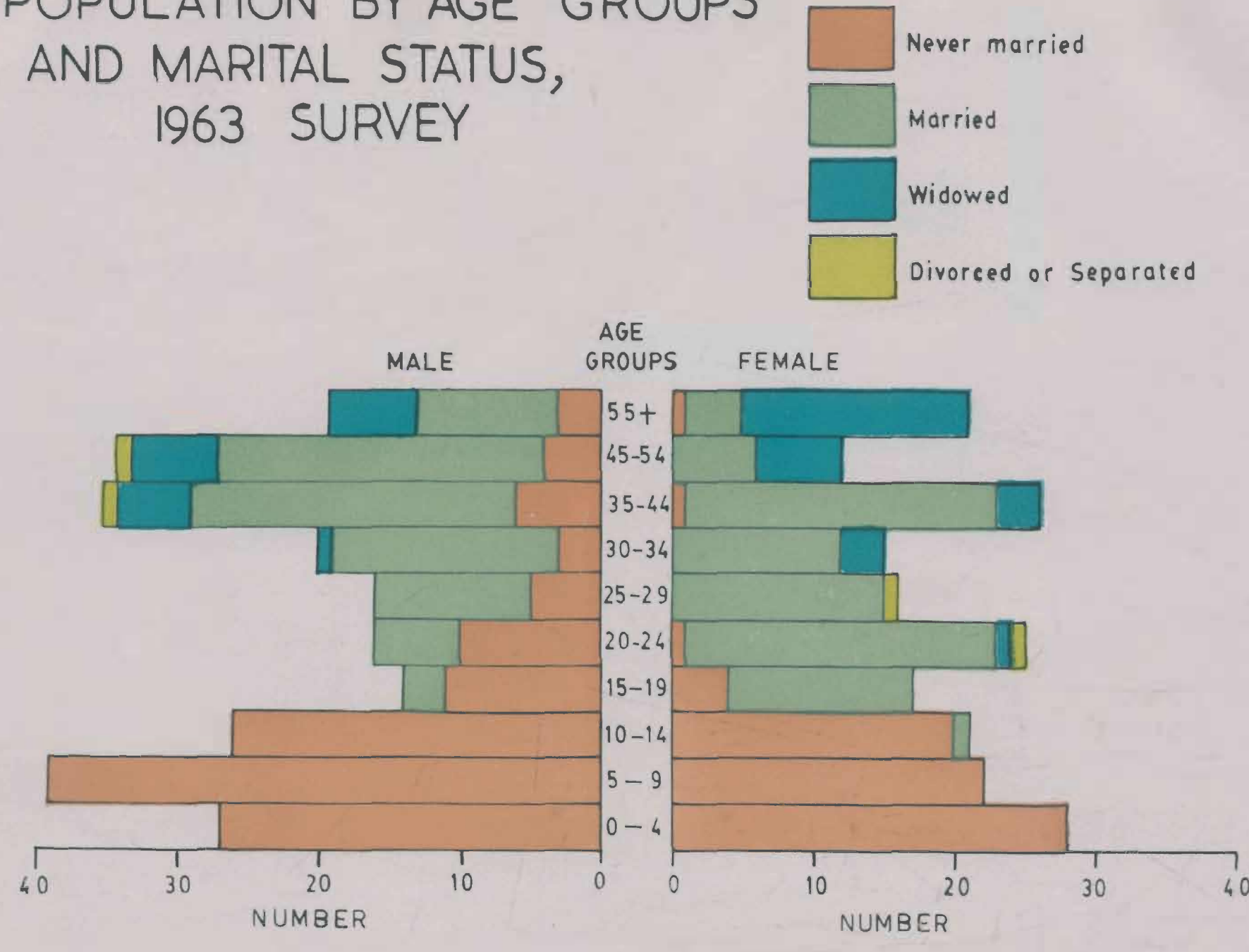
TABLE No. II 15

Number of students on rolls by class

Name of School	Boys Girls	Class										Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII	IX	X	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government Girls Primary School	Boys	12	11	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
	Girls	16	7	14	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	49
	TOTAL	28	18	18	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	77
Government High School .	Boys	18	17	20	16	30	29	28	29	24	17	228
	Girls	..	..	1	1	1	15	11	7	11	7	54
	TOTAL	18	17	21	17	31	44	39	36	35	24	282

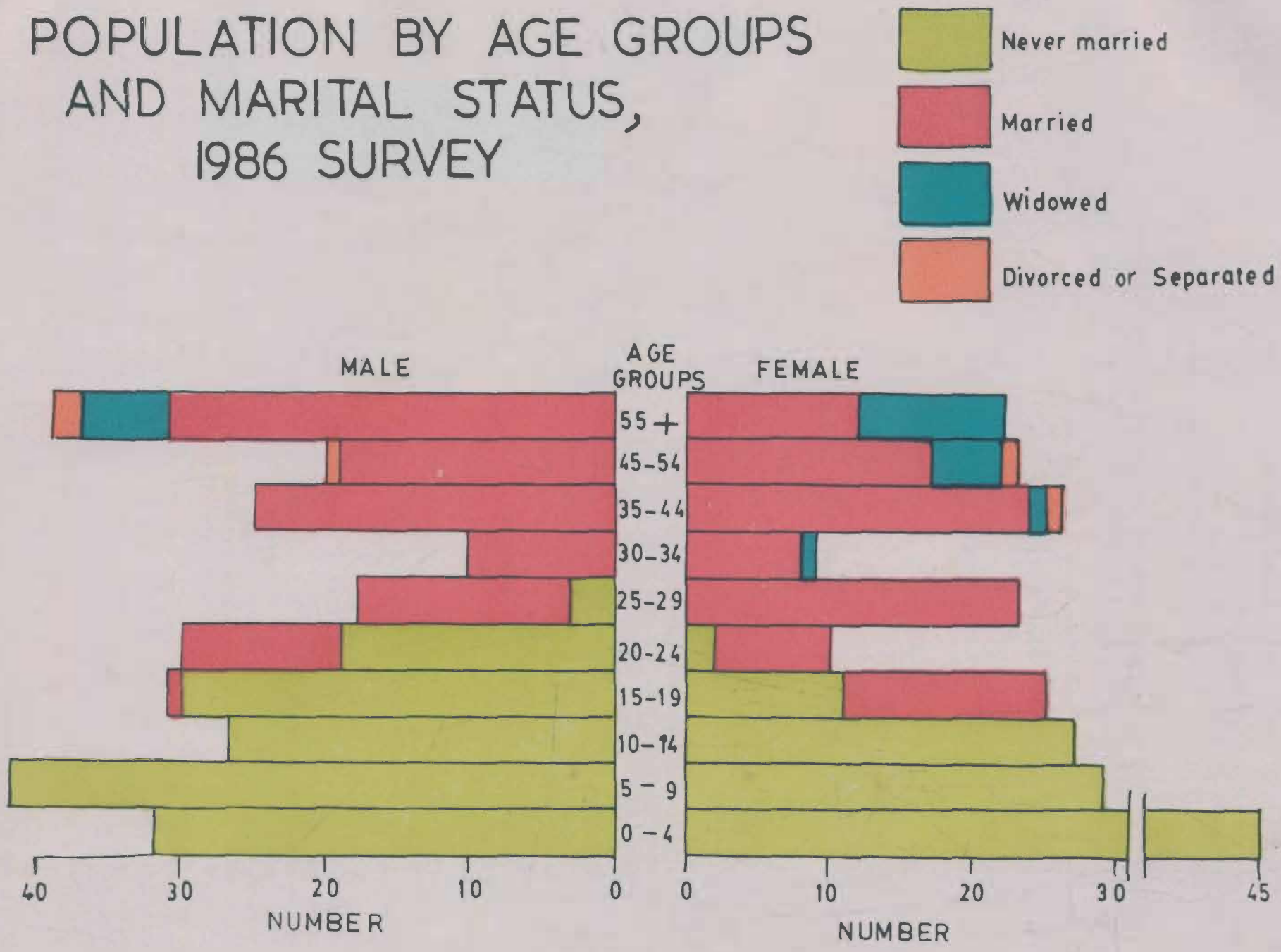
9(a)—373 R. G. India/ND/88

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS AND MARITAL STATUS, 1963 SURVEY



9(b)—373 R. G. India/ND/88

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS AND MARITAL STATUS, 1986 SURVEY



The facilities for post-matric education are not available in the village. From the above data it is seen that as against an enrolment of 359 students both boys and girls, only 141 had been attending schools at the time of 1963 survey. Though the above schools are sanctioned for girls the male students are also freely admitted into the village institutions.

Marital Status :

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

TABLE No. II 16

Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status

Age-group	Total population			Never married			Married			Widowed			Divorced or separated		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
0—4 .	77	32	45	77	32	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 .	71	42	29	71	42	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14.	54	27	27	54	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19.	56	31	25	41	30	11	15	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24.	40	30	10	21	19	2	19	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29.	41	18	23	3	3	..	38	15	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—34.	19	10	9	..	..	..	18	10	8	1	..	1	..	..	..
35—44.	51	25	26	..	..	..	49	25	24	1	..	1	1	..	1
45—54.	43	20	23	..	..	..	36	19	17	5	..	5	2	1	1
55—69	48	31	17	..	..	..	36	24	12	11	6	5	1	1	..
70+ .	13	8	5	..	..	..	7	7	..	5	..	5	1	1	..
TOTAL	513	274	239	267	153	114	218	112	106	23	6	17	5	3	2

It will be seen from the above table that at the current survey about 52% have returned themselves as never married, the corresponding proportion having been recorded as 47% in the 1963 survey. The proportions in the other categories are of the order of 42.50% (married) and 4.48% (widowed) and 0.97% (divorced). The 1963 survey data has registered a percentage of widowed persons at 10.24%. The low percentage of widowed returned at the present survey clearly indicates better avenues of medical treatment available in the village and in the nearby tehsil/district headquarters.

The data in the table further reveal that in the age-group 0-14 neither of the two sexes is reported to be married. However, in the population belonging to the age-group 15-19, only 26.79% are reported as married as against 51.61% returned at the 1963 survey. Obviously there is a upward trend discernible in the mean age at marriage in both the sexes.

Between the sexes, among the married category the age-group 15-19 claims a proportion of 3.23% married males whereas the corresponding proportion of females is 56.00%.

The excess of married females over married males in the age-group could perhaps be attributed to the preponderance of occurrence of marriage events in respect of females in their teens whereas in case of males it would be in their twenties.

As for the dependency ratio is concerned, it bears nearly a one to one correspondence which is quite encouraging.

Population control measures :

The 1963 survey data reveal that the villagers of Sudhmahadev had no proper awareness about the family welfare measures. Interestingly, even no family planning centre was located in the village. During the past one decade particularly, family planning programmes have received considerable publicity among villagers. The village dispensary is also well equipped with various family planning devices. As reported by the local dispensary authorities that during 1985-86, two vasectomy and 28 leproscopic operations were conducted and oral pills, Nirodh, etc. were also distributed among the villagers. In addition a number of villagers reported that they availed of Family Planning measures at Chenani, Batote and Udhampur district hospitals.

By and large the majority of the inhabitants of the village are firm in their opinion about the usefulness of the family welfare programmes. Regardless of the fact whether one is educated or illiterate, there is an increasing appreciation for small family norms. However, there are no two opinions about the acceptance of family planning measures among all the castes and communities. Most of them believe that a married couple should restrict his family to two issues only. It has been observed during the survey that the attitude of the villagers towards the family welfare programmes in the village is positive and no one reported any physical or psychological after effects after the adoption of family planning methods.

Vital statistics :

Births :

The current survey also netted 48 male and 41 female births which had occurred in the referent village for the last ten years. Most of the birth events are reported to have occurred in the parental

houses of the concerned woman with the help of midwife. However, in emergent circumstances the pregnant women were admitted in a hospital for conducting deliveries.

Deaths :

The number of deaths by cause, sex and time is reproduced in the following table :—

TABLE No. II. 17

Numbef of deaths by sex and disease

Death during	No. of male deaths	No. of female deaths	Cause of death with number		
			Cause	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Less than 10 years	30	22	Dehydration	5	..
			Sudden death	6	3
			Swelling	3	..
			Asthma	4	3
			Pain in Abdomen	1	1
			Acute pneumonia	1	..
			Dysentry	7	..
			Fever	2	2
			Cancer	1	1
			Mental disorder	..	1
			Diarrhoea	..	5
			Delivery	..	1
			Boil	..	1
			Old age	..	4
				30	22
10 years +	14	34	Sudden death	1	2
			Asthma	7	1
			Pneumonia	1	4
			Fever	2	3
			Typhoide	2	..
			Old age	1	..
			Leprosy	..	1
			Boil	..	2
			Dysentry	..	11
			Chest disease	..	3
			Heart attack	..	1
			Small pox	..	1
			Swelling	..	2
			Tuberculosis	..	1
			Fracture	..	1
			Delivery	..	1
				14	34

As can be seen from the above data, the diseases like Tuberculosis, small pox, leprosy have totally been eradicated and no such case of death event has been reported for the past 10 years period. Except for disease of cancer which has taken only 2 lives during the last 10 years, the deaths have generally occurred due to asthma, fever and such other diseases of whose the symptoms could not be properly ascertained.

Diseases & Preventions :

According to data made available by the Medical Officer of the Dispensary, 7026 outdoor patients were treated during the year 1985-86, whereas the position obtained during the previous survey is indicated as below :—

TABLE No. II. 18

Number of out-door patients treated

Year	Patients treated
(1)	(2)
1960-61	6050
1961-62	5801
1985-86	7026

A break-up of the patients treated and classified by type of disease as reported in the current survey is given below :—

TABLE No. II. 19

Number of out-door patients treated during 1985-86

Category of diseases	Out-door patients treated
1	2
1. Dysentry all forms (Diarrhoea, Gastritis)	789
2. Infectious diseases	2
3. Gastro-Intestinal disorder including Dyspepsia, Peptic diseases	584
4. Dog/Bear bites	9
5. Skin diseases (scabies, dermatitis, ring worm)	357
6. Common cold (URC)	1449
7. All other diseases	3836
TOTAL	7026

In addition to the above mentioned diseases, 3 cases of Simple Gaitre, 16 cases of Malaria and 8 tuberculosis patients were identified and treated in the village dispensary. Seventeen patients of Cataract were advised for surgical operation.

The following table gives the special particulars about medical treatment administered in the village for the prevention of various diseases :—

TABLE No. II.20

Medical Treatment

Public health/Medical measures		Beneficiaries (1985-86)			Remarks
(1)		(2)			(3)
PREVENTION OF		1st dose	2nd dose	3rd dose	
1. Diptheria, Pertusis, Tetanus	DPT	61	24	4	Infants (3-9 months age)
2. Diptheria, Tetanus	DT	68	14	..	Children (8--24 months age)
3. Tetanus (children)		25	12	..	Children (5-6 years age)
4. Tetanus (mothers)		17	14	..	Pregnant women (in 16-36 weeks)
5. Anaemia (women)		101	..	..	
6. Anaemia (children)		109	..	..	
7. Blindness		373	..	..	

The medical department has launched a massive programme for public health measures like, inoculation vaccination, malaria control and anti tuberculosis etc. It was reported by the medical officer that the villagers are advised to consume Iodised salt to compensate the iodine shortage in water. There is a periodic chlorination of water to prevent water borne diseases. During the last year (1985) a survey was conducted by the health department to identify the leprosy patients and 2 new cases were detected and were put on anti leprosy drugs.

Sanitation and hygenic habits :

As already discussed large number of households are devoid of basic amenities in-as-much as hardly very few households have reported having proper bath rooms and lavatories. Villagers of both the sexes relieve themselves in the open fields. It is now observed that modern public latrines are being constructed by the government agencies under the rural development programme. Some of the households have also expressed that they would also like to have modern lavatories in their houses.

Migration :

In order to assess the quantum of migration and settlement of families in the village, following data collected during the field survey gives an account of the migrational pattern of its population :—

Table No. II. 21

Number of Households, by place of birth of Head of the Household

Place of birth of Head of Household	No. of Household
1	2
1. Non-migrant (born in the same village)	62
2. Born in other village within same tehsil	16
3. Born outside the tehsil but within same district	13
4. Born in other districts of the State	9
TOTAL	100

Most of the heads of households (62%) are reported to have their place of birth in the referent village while only 38% heads have recorded their birth place outside the village. Among them, 16% are those born within the same tehsil, 13% born outside the tehsil but within the same district and 9% in other districts of the State.

Characteristics of the places from where migration took place :

The characteristics of places from where migration has taken place in respect of 38 households is furnished below :—

TABLE No. II. 23

Number of households by place of migration

No. of migrant households	No. of households migrated from													
	Same tehsil		Same district but outside tehsil				Outside the district but within the State							
			Tehsil Udhampur		Tehsil Ramnagar		Tehsil Reasi		District Doda		District Rajauri		District Anantnag	
	Rural	Urban	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	16	..	3	2	5	1	2	..	6	1	1	..	..	1

It will be seen that of the total in-migrant households in the village, majority (68.42%) have in-migrated from the rural areas of the district of which the referent village is a part while 18.42% households have in-migrated from rural areas and 5.26% from urban areas of other districts of the State.

The following statement gives the number of migrant households by strength, place of last residence and the duration of stay of the household in present residence :—

TABLE No. II.23

Number of migrant households by place of last residence

Strength of household	No. of migrant households	Last residence and duration of stay in present residence											
		Last residence in Rural areas						Last residence in urban areas					
		Less than 1 yr.	2-5 yrs	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.	21 yrs & more	Total	Less than 1 year	2-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.	21 years & more	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Single member	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2-5) members	20	..	2	1	4	13	20	..	..	..	..	1	1
(6-10) members	17	1	2	1	2	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
(11+) members	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	38	1	5	2	6	23	37	..	..	..	..	1	1

The table shows that majority of migrant households (63.16%) claimed their stay in the village for the last 21 years and more. Significantly, the incidence of membership of migratory households largely varies between 2-5 and 6-10 persons per household.

Workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to last residence

The sub-joined statement indicates the surveyed population of workers and non-workers by place of last residence :—

TABLE No. II.24

Workers and Non-workers by place of last residence

Migration status with reference to last residence	Total population			Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Non-Migrant	344	204	140	138	97	41	206	107	99
B. Migrant									
Last residence									
I. Out-side the village but within tehsil	82	31	51	55	27	28	27	4	23
II. Other tehsils of same district	40	18	22	22	13	9	18	5	13
III. Other districts of the state	46	20	26	30	14	16	16	6	10
IV. Other states	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	513	274	239	245	151	94	268	123	145

The data in the above statement show that out of the total population enumerated during the survey, 32.94% is the in-migrant population. Among them, 63.31% are workers and 36.69% are non-workers. Obviously the work participation rate among the migratory population is higher as against non-migratory population.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

Economic resources :

During the prevailence of Jagirdari system in the State prior to 1947, the cultivable lands of the village Sudhmahadev were wholly owned by the former Raja of Chenani. This system had almost crippled the agricultural and economic activities of its people besides causing in them a sense of inferiority and poverty. However, immediately after the abolition of the Jagirdari system, the land was distributed among the landless and tillers of small land holdings. With these changed conditions, a sense of belonging developed among the villagers resulting in the increasing agriculture activities and other resources. Currently, the agriculture, rearing of livestock and trade and commerce are the other major economic pursuits providing livelihood to the villager.

Agriculture :

As a majority of households do not possess large sized land holdings, the yield obviously suffices household consumptions. However, vegetables are grown in abundance, which find a good market in and outside the village.

The data thrownup by table No. 95 (appended) reveals that majority of Hindu households are owning land for purposes of agriculture though among Muslim community. Gujjar population has significantly taken to cultivation. Between the caste groups in different religious Hindu Brahmins, Megh or Kabir Panthi & Doom or Mahasha are predominently engaged in cultivation whereas other castes do not seem to possess significant cultivable land holding in the village.

As for the cropping pattern, almost all the households have taken to growing of maize, wheat, rice and potatos. There are however, very few households who have also engaged themselves in cultivation of oilseeds. By and large, the yield per cultivating household is consumption oriented though there are some households who do set apart insignificant amount of yield for marketing particularly, relating to maize, wheat and rice.

Almost all the households are using traditional implements for agricultural operations. The process of ploughing of land is of course the same as is undertaken in other rural areas of the State. It was reported that chemical fertilizers, pesticides, other inputs and improved seeds are all supplied by the Co-operative Society. It is however, very difficult to operate upon the modern agricultural equipments as the terrain of the village is entirely hilly and as such the machines cannot be operated in difficult terrains.

During the survey no household reported transfer of land from public to government sector or vice versa. The land owned by the government Forest Department has not been put to use for cultivation purposes and as such transfer, encroachment and leasing of land have not been reported. As for the employment of hired labourers during the agricultural season, it has been found that of the total households who possess cultivable lands, 55.79% households had carried out the agricultural operations exclusively by deployment of their family workers while only 62.26% households engaged hired workers in addition to the family workers.

As already stated there is some horticulture activity going on in the village and according to the information collected, total area in the village Sudhmahadev under orchards is covered by 92 acres out of which 32 acres are under walnut crop and 60 acres bear fruits like, pears, plum, apricot, etc. The orchard owners receive plant saplings and pesticides on subsidised rates under D.P.A.P. programme. It was reported that orchard keeping is also becoming a viable economic persuit in the village.

Animal Husbandary :

The village survey of 1963 had reported that the Animal Husbandry sector had a growing scope for development of the village economy. It was then envisaged that in case proper guidance is given to the intending villagers by way of supplying them species of superior breed, the live stock rearing would have lot of bearing on the improvement of resource position in the village. The present survey has disclosed that this aim has largely been achieved with the setting up of a sub-unit of the State Animal Husbandary Department in the year 1972. The unit has so far contributed immensely in up-grading the varieties of live-stock by resorting to the modern methods of cross breeding. The field staff has also been educating the villagers on various ways and means for growth of healthy breed.

In view of the availability of fodder in the nearby forests, there is apparently a rich stock of sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes, bullocks and mules reared in the village. At any rate, with the introduction of hybrid varieties, the growth of wool, mutton and also yield of milk has considerably accelerated. Reportedly, milk production has achieved a target of 3 quintals per day. The State Animal Husbandry Unit has also been organising demonstration camps of machine wool shearing.

Veterinary Unit :

Facilities for treatment of diseases of livestock are available in the veterinary unit of the Animal Husbandary Department. The unit is manned by one veterinary Assistant Surgeon, one Block Supervisor and 3 Shepherds.

During 1985-86, the unit treated 2,513 animals from within the village. It has been playing an important role in corbating the livestock diseases

which had been quite rampant earlier. The common diseases of which the catte suffer are; Bronchitis, Anoreaia, Diarherea, Tympantis, Mastitis, Pyometra etc.

Forestry :

The inhabitants have not so far been able to derive rich benefits from the abundent resources of forest wealth available to them.

According to the knowledgeable elders of the village, nothing has so far been done for afforestation and protection of the nearby forests. Even no new plantations have been introduced in the village under the auspices of the social forestry programmes though village Sudhmahadev falling in the Dudu-Chenani range has been brought under the wild life protection belt.

Household Industry :

The industries functioning in the village has already been discussed in chapter I. However, in the present survey industries like, tailoring, spinning of wool, crushing and grinding of food grains and manufacture and repair of ornaments constitute the only household industries operating in the village. A brief mention of these household industries is given below :—

Food-grinding :

There are two water mills operating in the village. Maize and wheat are the common items of food grains generally crushed in these local water mills. During the year 1985-86, about 65 qts. of food grains had been crushed in these mills. The milling of food grains is carried out from August to November every year. These mills are run by water power and are for all purposes established as commercial units, 'Chaki', 'Wheel', 'Pan' and 'Tali' are the main parts of the water mill.

Wool spinning :

Only one household reported his engagement with the spinning of wool. It was observed that the spinning of raw wool is undertaken in the household itself and then passed on to the weavers belonging to other villages in the neighbourhood of the referent village for undertaking manufacturing of blankets and other woollen fabrics. The spinning is done on wooden 'Charkhas'.

Tailoring :

There are four households in the village engaged in tailoring which is their primary occupation. However, some of the households were also found to have engaged themselves in tailoring industry which forms their subsidiary occupation. A good number of garment making is done by the village tailors themselves while modern clothings are also got stitched at Chenani and Udhampur town. It may be mentioned here that some village female folks have also learnt tailoring and they stitch ladies and children garments for use of their own household members.

Silver-smithy :

Households belonging to Zargar community deal with manufacturing and repairing of silver and gold ornaments. The gold ornaments are in the form of necklace, bangle, ear ring and loung (nose ring). The instruments used for silversmithy comprise hammer, jumeri, plas, kawai, brush etc.

Land use data :

As per 1963 survey report, total area of the village fell under the following ownership categories :—

TABLE No. III. 1

Distribution of land by ownership

Owned by	Area (in Kalans)
1. Raja Chenani	401·01
2. Temples	266·01
3. Villagers	1945·16
4. Government	2246·08
TOTAL . . .	4859·00

NOTE: 8 kands-1 Acre

The total area of the village is recroded at 607.38 acres. There has been no change in the total extent of the area of the village from 1963 to 1986. The classification of the area under various heads, like homestead, roads, parks, agriculture, forest, religious places, funeral ground, tanks and under Government offices was not available. However, during the present survey the following details about their classification was made available by the Naib-tehsildar of Sudhmahadev :—

TABLE No. III. 2

Classification of land by various categories.

Category of land	Area under occupation	
	Kanal	Marlas
1	2	3
I. Agricultural land . . .	2,320	00
(a) Irrigated	200	00
(b) Un-irrigated . . .	2,120	00
II Area not available for cultivation .	2,171	04
(a) Area covered by village site .	10	07
(b) Barren & un-cultivable land .	2,160	17
III Pasture & grazing land . . .	365	16
Miscellaneous	2	00
TOTAL .	4,859	00

NOTE : One kanal=0·125 acres.
One marla=0·00625 acres

The area under residential houses, temples and government public institutions is as under :—

	Kanal	Marlas
(1) Residential purpose . . .	3,113	04
(2) Temples	332	00
(3) Govt./public institutions . .	32	12
TOTAL . . .	3,477	16



Vegetable seller



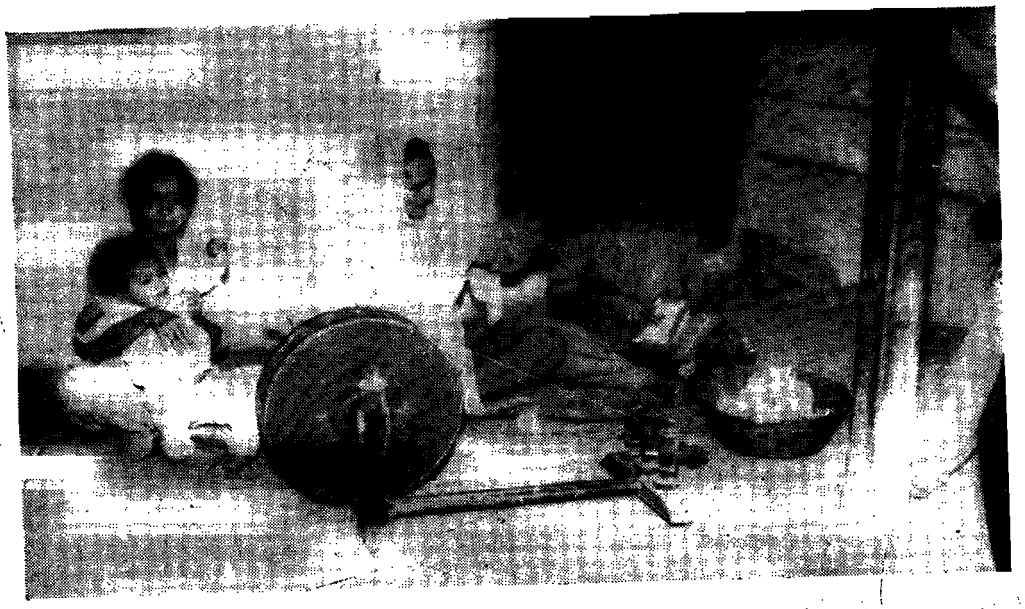
Provision store



Tea stall



Gold/silver smith



Old woman spinning on CCharkha



Hand-loom weaver

TABLE No. III. 3

Distribution of cultivable land by caste & No. of households

Religion/Caste	No. of households Surveyed	No. of households having agricultural or horticultural land by average size per household (in hects.)				
		With agricultural or horticultural land	below 0.50	0.5—0.99	1—1.99	2—2.99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
1. Brahaman	13	12	..	..	12	..
2. Mahajan	7	6	6	..	..	..
3. Rajput	5	5	..	..	5	..
4. Lohar	5	5	..	..	5	..
5. Zargar	5	4	4	..	..	..
6. Barber	2	1	..	..	1	..
7. Jogi	2	2	..	..	..	2
8. Gaddi	1	1	..	1	..	..
9. Thakur	1	1	..	..	..	1
10. Gosain	1	1	..	1	..	..
Scheduled Caste						
1. Megh of Kabirpanthi	22	22	..	..	22	..
2. Doom or Mahasha	16	16	..	16	..	..
3. Chamar or Ramdasia	3	3	..	3	..	..
Muslim						
1. Gujjar	8	8	..	8	..	..
2. Sheikh	3	3	..	3	..	..
3. Bakerwal	2	2	..	2	..	..
4. Padre	1	1	..	..	1	..
5. Pathan	1	1	..	..	1	..
6. Waha in	1	1	..	..	1	..
Sikh						
1. Sudan	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	100	95	10	34	48	3

The data in the above table shows that almost all the households are the owners of agricultural/ horticultural lands. The size of their land holdings ranges from 0.50 to 2.99 hectares per household. It is noticeable that the Mahajan and zargar castes are in the possession of smaller land holding viz; below 0.50 hectares.

Transfer of land :

It may be mentioned here that about 287.4 kanals of waste land was distributed by revenue department among different categories of castes during the period 1961-81 for their self cultivation. The position is reproduced in the following table:—

TABLE No. III. 4

Allotment of waste land among different castes

Religion/Castes	No. of households to whom allotted	Area	
		Kanal	Marla
1	2	3	4
Hindu			
1. Brahaman	4	60	10
2. Rajput	4	17	14
3. Zargar	2	2	07
4. Lohar	1	..	16
Scheduled Caste			
1. Megh or Kabirpanthi	9	69	18
2. Doom or Mahasha	8	93	00
3. Chamar of Ramdasia	1	17	02
Muslim			
1. Gujjar	3	3	01
2. Muslim	2	22	16
TOTAL	34	287	04

NOTE;—One kanal=0.25 acres. One Marla=0.00625 acres.

The table indicates that 52.94% households belonging to scheduled castes community have benefited under the scheme as about 62.72% of land was allotted to them for self cultivation.

Land reforms :

The land agrarian reforms act 1976 is in progress in the village according to which the surplus land with land lords is transferred to the tillers for self cultivation. However, no other details were available.

Occupation :

As discussed elsewhere the agriculture activity is the only potential source of economy in which

majority of the households participate. The land holdings are however held largely under own private category. Interestingly, before independence there was hardly any household in the village which could claim to have held the agricultural land in his private ownership.

The source of livelihood as returned in 1963 and 1986 surveys by main occupations of the heads of household is given below :—

TABLE No. III. 5

Occupational activity	Households having main occupation	
	1963	1986
1	2	3
I. Agriculture	63	57
II. Industry	9	8
III. Commercial activity . . .	13	9
IV. Other services	16	24
TOTAL	101	98

As is evident from the above table, most of the households are engaged in agriculture, but during the intervening period the households have also diversified their occupations and have been persuing government services. As per present survey, 15 heads of households reported their main occupation as government employees in comparison to the two such persons recorded in the 1963 survey.

A comparison of the population by their economic activity as returned during the last three censuses is furnished in the subjoined table.

TABLE No. III. 6

Percentage of workers by their economic activity

Economic activity	Peeentage over toal workers		
	1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census
1	2	3	4
1. Cultivation . .	69·44	69·61	72·59
2. Agricultural labour .	..	2·45	2·32
3. Household industry .	2·78	3·43	2·70
4. Other workers . .	27·78	24·51	22·39

The table shows that the work participation rate in the economic sector of cultivation is as high as (72.59%) which is the main economic persuit followed in the village. Other economic activities followed are: minning quarrying, livestock forestry, construction, trade and commerce and other services.

The sectoral-distribution of workers as returned at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses is given in the following statement :

TABLE No. III. 7

Workers cassified by economic sectors

Sector of economy	Persons engaged		
	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4
(i) Primary sector . .	139	155	194
(ii) Secondary sector .	9	9	7
(iii) Teritiary sector . .	32	40	58
TOTAL . .	180	204	259

The above statement shows that participation of workers in the primary sector of the village economy at the 1961 census was as high as 77.22% which decreased to 74.90% in 1981 while in the corresponding period the participation rates in secondary sector and tertiary sector were 5.00% and 22.39% respectively. This indicates an upward trend in the tertiary sector as against the dwindling proportions returned by the secondary sector of the economy.

The economic activities of its population as observed in the current survey are given below :

TABLE No. III. 8

Distribution of workers as per National classification of occupation

Occupational activity	NCO code (two digit)	No. of persons engaged
1	2	3
Tracer in power development/works supervisor	03	2
Compounder	07	1
Nursing orderly	08	1
Teacher	15	3
Parohit	19	1
Bank Manager	23	1
Water miller	24	2
Dharath agent	30	1
Peon	35	2
Branch Post master . . .	36	1
Packer in Post Office . . .	38	1
Shop keeper	40	8
Hotel keeper	50	3
Sweeper	54	1
Barber	56	1
Chowkidar/Guard wild life . .	57	4
Cultivator	61	179
Rearing of livestock . . .	62	14
Mali	65	1
Laboratory Asstt.	74	1
Spinners	75	1
Tailor	79	4
Electrician	85	1
Plumber	87	2
Goldsmith	88	2
Driver	98	3
Labourer	99	4
TOTAL . . .	..	245

According to the above statement giving occupational data of the surveyed population, it is again seen that agricultural activity constitutes the principal occupation of the inhabitants of the village. Among other occupational categories, government service, livestock rearing grocery and tailoring are the other economic activities of the villagers.

Occupational Diversity :

The inter generation occupational shift in respect of the surveyed households is given as under :—

TABLE No. III. 9

Description of inter generation occupational shift

Traditional occupation	Present occupation	No. of households
1	2	3
1. Cultivation	Govt. Service	9
2. Cultivation	Business	2
3. Cultivation	Water miller	2
4. Cultivation	Goldsmith	1
5. Cultivation	Labourer	1
6. Trade (Grocery)	Govt. service	2
7. Black smith	Govt. service	2
8. Gold smith	Tailoring	1
9. Gold smith	Hotel keeping	1
10. Shoe maker	Cultivation	1
11. Shoe Maker	Govt. service	1
12. Driver (Truck)	Govt. Service	1
13. Potter	Govt. Service	1
14. Rearing of cattle	Cultivation	2
TOTAL		27

The table indicates that of the total households surveyed during the current invstigation, 27% have shifted their traditional occupation to other economic activities. The majority among them are now engaged in government service. However, 73% households continue to remain engaged with their traditional occupations.

TABLE No. III. 10

Distribution of Households/workers classified by main occupational diversity

Description of occupational diversity	No. of households	No. of workers
1	2	3
1. Cultivator	13	26
(i) Tailoring	1	2
(ii) Rearing of livestock	8	16
(iii) Gold smithy	1	2
(iv) Govt. service	3	6
2. Driver	2	4
(i) Cultivator	2	4
3. Labourer	2	4
(i) Cultivator	2	4
4. Priest	1	2
(i) Cultivator	1	2
5. Trading	2	4
(i) Spinning of wool	1	2
(ii) Cultivator	1	2
6. Rearing of livestock	1	2
(i) Cultivator	1	2
7. Govt. service	10	20
(i) Cultivator	10	20
8. Sweeper	1	2
(ii) Cultivator	1	2
TOTAL	32	64

The table shows that occupational diversity has been reported by 32 households and majority of the next of the kins of the heads have either taken to cultivation or livestock rearing.

Crop :

The crops grown in the village and their yield is given in the following table :—

TABLE No. III. 11.

Crops grown and yield

Name of crop	Yield per hectre
1	2
	Quintals
1. Maize	20
2. Paddy	10
3. Wheat	24
4. Sarson (Oil seeds)	3
5. Potatoes	75
6. Tomatoes	25
7. Leafy vegetables	100-200
8. Apple	125
9. Apricot	75
10. Walnut	200
11. Pear	150
12. Plum	125
13. Peach	125

According to the above statement and the field observations, it is seen that the soil in the village is fertile and yield output of different crops is as per norm. Obviously, the land utilization is fully made for better agricultural and horticultural purposes.

Irrigation :

Three private canals are used for irrigational purposes and are maintained by the villagers for irrigating their agricultural lands. The canals have the capacity of irrigating 25 acres of land in the village.

Livestock :

In the field of livestock rearing, the State Animal Husbandry Department has been playing a vital role in upgrading the variety of livestock. It is a common practice among households to rear sheep, goat, buffalo, milching cows and other animals. The production of milk and its by-products are also generated in plenty and exported to other areas. As revealed during the survey, selling of milk and its by products are the subsidiary occupation of a good number of households. Since

selling price of milk and milk products has increased 10 times more than that of the rate prevailing at the time of 1963 survey, there is an increasing desire for taking to the milk selling by way of adopting it as a secondary occupation. A sufficient quantity of raw wool is also collected but most of it is disposed of in raw form due to a limited number of handlooms operating in the village.

Due to the availability of plenty of fodder in the nearby forests, the health of livestock is rich. The position of livestock in the village is indicated in the following statement :—

TABLE No. III. 12

No. of live stock

Item	Number	
1	2	
Sheep . .	3,611	Local Breed
Goats . .	2,250	250
Cows . .	258	(Cross breed 8) (Local breed 250)
Buffaloes .	200	(cross breed 50) (Local breed 150)

Out of 100 surveyed households following is stock position of livestock reported by the households :—

TABLE No. III. 13

No. of Households by possession of livestock

Description of livestock	No. of households rearing
1	2
Cows	68
Oxen	73
Buffaloes	30
Sheep	43
Goat	27

Forestry :

The village is surrounded by forests and these could have opened new avenues of employment for the inhabitants. However, no attempt is being made in exploiting the forest wealth. The minor forest produce of different varieties are also abundently available in the near by forests. This could have also facilitated the establishment of a small pharmaceutical workshop. Similarly, the 'buj' trees which grow in plenty within and outside the village could have been transformed in yielding a potential income. Silk worms can be reared on the leaves of these trees and cocoons can be produced which can provide silk yarn. It was reported that in 1961, sericulture department had opened a centre in the village for production of cocoons but during the very first year of its establishment, the centre was wound up. Since then no attempt has been made to revive this industry.

Industry :

As already mentioned, agriculture forms the main occupation of its inhabitants while no efforts are a foot in the direction of exploiting the village resources and its surrounding areas. Again during the period 1963-86 no initiative has been taken for establishment of small industries, like, sericulture, pharmaceutical workshop, etc.

Though the village is rich in its natural resources but hardly any development of cottage industries has ever been initiated in the village. Notably, not a single industry in small sector has been set up for harnessing the resources like, wool and milk products, medicinal herbs, production of cocoons, spinning of wool for manufacture of blankets, extraction of honey etc. In any case the beautiful landscape and panoramic view of the village, its natural setting and pine forests, it could be developed as pilgrim cum tourist centre, if linked with the Patnitop on the Srinagar Jammu national highway. These and other measures, can greatly help in accelerating its economic development.

Trade and Commerce :

The following statement gives the description of articles dealt by average value of transaction :—

TABLE No. III. 14

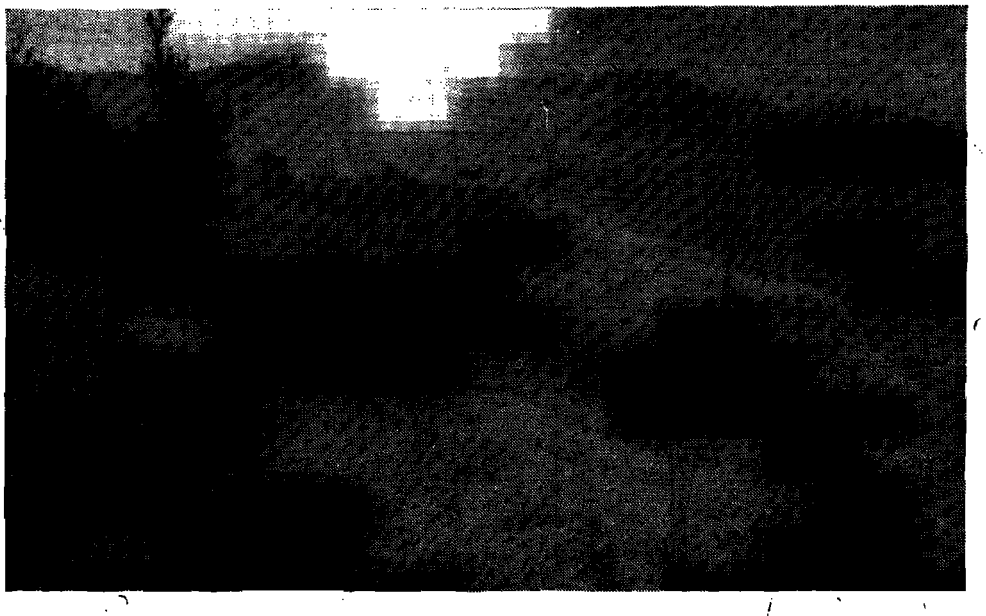
Distribution of households by trade and money transaction

Description of trade	No. of house-holds	Caste		Money value
1	2	3		4
Selling of grocery itmes	3	Brahman	(1)	44,000
		Mahajan	(2)	93,000
Selling of vegetables .	1	Mahajan	(1)	18,000
Tea stall/hotel & Restaurant	2	Brahman	(1)	5,000
		Mahajan	(1)	40,000
		Zargar	(1)	9,100
Sale of sweets and cosmetics.	2	Mahajan	(2)	36,000

In addition to the above trades as can be seen, majority of shopkeepers are dealing with drapery, plastic shoes, aluminium utensils, ready-made garments. In case of one restaurant operating in the village, the annual transaction amounts to Rs. 40,000. It provides tea, meals etc. to the daily commuters to the village as well as to the pilgrims. Generally, vegetarian meals are served. It is mostly the labourers, drivers and bus conductors and also those who happen to stay overnight in the village in connection with their work who constitute its majority of clientele. The meals are usually served in plates and bowls made of stainless steel.

Other occupations and place and time of work (Survey data) :

The work participation rate comes to 47.76% and of those, 73.06% workers had returned their occupation as participation in cultivation, while the landless labourers constituted only 1.63% who are engaged in road construction activities. They usually receive daily wages at the rate of Rs. 9.50 per day and their season of work remains operative from April to September in a year.



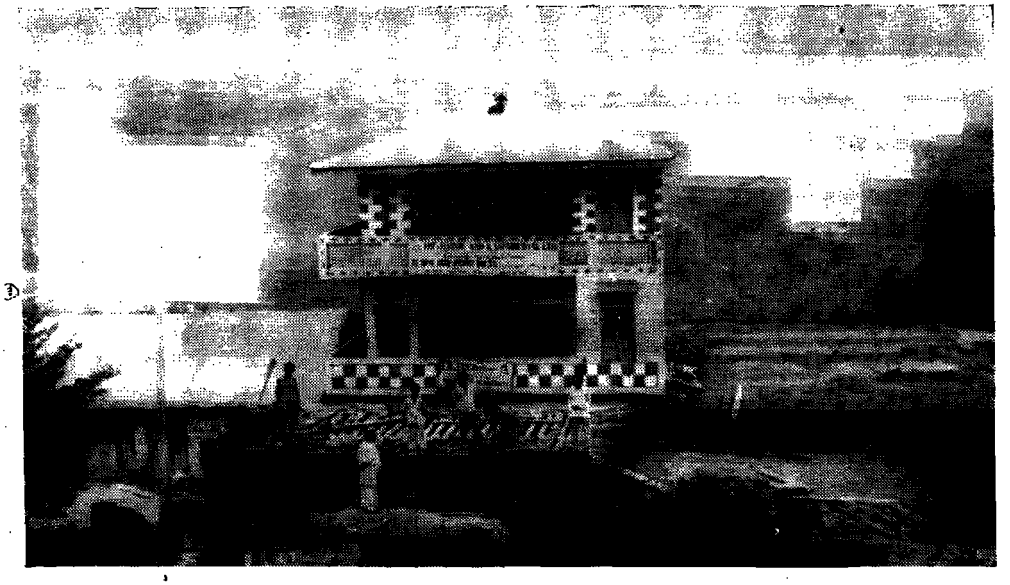
"Pastures" in the village



Cattles taken to grazing fields



Cattles taken to grazing fields



Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.

The following statement shows the occupation of workers classified by distance from place of work :—

TABLE No. III. 15

Distribtion of workers by place of work

Occupation	NCO Code (two digit)	No. of workers whose place of work to (in kms) Less than 1kms.	1-2 kms.	3-5 kms.	6-10 kms	11-15 kms.	16-25 kms.	26 +kms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator	61	174	..	2	3	..	..	..
Rearing of livestock	62	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweeper	54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher	15	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Labourer	99	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peon in veterinary	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailor	79	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Manager	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guard in forest	57	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dharat Agent	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Miller	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goldsmith	88	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrician	85	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver (Truck)	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Works Supervisor/ Tracer	03	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Trading (Grocery)	40	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing Orderly	08	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Laboratory Asstt.	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Purohit	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tea Stall/Hotel keeper	50	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packer in post office	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compounder	07	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chowkidar	57	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinner	75	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lineman	87	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Branch Postmaster	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		227	1	3	5	1	1	7

According to the above statement, it is seen that normally the place of work of workers is situated within the village limits itself. However, of the total workers surveyed for the purposes of the above table, only 7.35% workers had to travel a distance beyond 1 km to reach their place of work. The proportion of workers who had to travel a distance of more than 26 kms. to reach their place of work accounts for only 2.86% and all of them belong to the occupational category of Government service.

Employment status and place of work by mode of transport :

Again, of the total workers enumerated, 94.29% have their places of work situated within a distance of 5 Kms. from the referent village though majority of them had to cover the distance to their places of work on foot while hardly 5.71% workers had used public transport.

TABLE NO. III.16

Distribtion of wokers by employment status and place of work

Employment status	Workers whose place of work is at a distance of Less than 1 km.	1-2 kms.	3-5 kms.	6-10 kms.	11-15 kms.	16-25 kms.	26 + kms.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cultivators	174	..	2	3	..	..	..	179
Employee	17	..	1	1	1	1	5	26
Employer	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Single worker	27	..	..	1	..	..	2	30
Family worker	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
TOTAL	227	1	3	5	1	1	7	245

The above statement shows that of the total workers having the status of an employee, 65.38% have to cover a distance of less than 1 km. to reach their place of work while 15.38% and 19.24% have their place of work beyond 3 kms. to 25 kms. & 25+ kms. respectively. In case of cultivators, single workers and family workers the majority of them had their place of work within the village itself.

Family Budget:

The surveyed households were classified into six categories of income groups. The data collected in this regard show the following position regarding distribution of households classified by income-groups:—

TABLE No. III. 17

Distribution of households by Income-group

Income group (Yearly in Rs.)	No. of households
1	2
Upto 5,000	53
5,001 to 10,000	28
10,001 to 15,000	11
15,001 to 20,000	3
20,001 to 25,000	4
25,001 & above	1
TOTAL	100

According to above statement the majority (53%) households have had their yearly income upto Rs. 5,000. They also reported that with this income they are always carrying on their domestic and social activities within a deficit budget. Households falling in the income bracket of Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 account for 28% of the total households surveyed. These households are also claiming to be having a deficit budgetary position. However, only 14% households, claim to have a balanced budgetary position earning an income of Rs. 10,001 to 20,000/- annually though another small proportion of households (5%) claim their yearly income above Rs. 20,000/- and these can be clubbed in the category of having surplus budget.

Further classification of these households with reference to their occupation and income groupings is indicated in the following statement:—

TABLE No. III. 18

Classification of hoseholds by occupation and income

Income Group	Cultivation	Water miller	Service	Trade	Tailor	Goldsmith	Barber	Driver	Hotel keeper	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Upto 5,000	45	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
5,001 to 10,000	15	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	1	4
10,001 to 15,000	4	..	2	2	..	1	..		1	1
15,001 to 20,000	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,001 to 25,000	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,000 & above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	64	2	13	8	1	1	1	1	2	7

According to the data in the above table, it is seen that the main source of income to the majority of households. (70.31%) is drawn from cultivation. Persons following persuits like service and trade fall in the higher income groups.

Food, shelter and clothing are the essential requirements of the villagers. These normally constitute the main items of expenditure of the households in the referent village. All the households surveyed held the view that their optimum income is spent on food, clothing, fuel, education, medical treatment and on purchase of manure and fertilizers. Purchase of real estate is prevalent among the higher income groups in the village.

Indebtedness:

As discussed elsewhere in the report 53% households fall in the income group of Rs. 5,000.00 and have a deficit family budget. In order to fully meet with their essential requirements, 29% households are reported to have been in debt. They had taken loans from the cooperative societies and banks for meeting their social & economic requirements.

The following statement highlights the indebtedness by cause and amount of indebtedness:—

Table No. III. 19

No. of households by cause of indebtedness

No. of Households in debt.	Total amount of indebtedness	Purchase of cattle	Construction of house	Agriculture purpose	Installation of water mill	For Business	Domestic purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		11	2	10	2	3	1
29	Rs. 1,59,500	(Rs. 52,900)	(Rs. 9,500)	(Rs. 10,600)	(Rs. 7,750)	(Rs. 78,450)	(Rs. 300)

As is evident from the above table, the average indebtedness per household amounts to Rs. 5,500/-. The main cause of indebtedness is on account of investment in trade and commerce. Of the total households surveyed in this regard, 82.76% have made borrowings worth Rs. 1,41,950 for purchasing of livestock, agricultural equipments and establishment of shops. Thus, indebtedness of households is related to the generation of economic productivity.

The following statement indicates the number of households in debt classified by occupation and income groups :—

TABLE No. III. 20

No. of households in debt by occupation / income group

Occupation of head of household	No. of households in debt	No. of households indebted in the income group			
		Upto 1,000	1,001-2,000	2,001 to 5,000	5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivators . .	21	5	6	5	5
Water Miller .	1	..	..	1	..
Labourer . .	1	1	..	..	..
Shopkeeper . .	2	..	..	1	1
Service (Mali) .	1	1	..	..	..
Barber . .	1	1	..	..	..
Rearing of livestock	1	..	..	1	..
Non-worker . .	1	..	1	..	..
	29	8	7	8	6

As can be seen from data in the above table as many as 72.41% households are in debt who are all engaged in cultivation. Further, in case of other occupations, the indebtedness is accounted for by 27.59% households who are claimed by income groups upto Rs. 1000, Rs. 2001 to 5000 and Rs. 5001 and above. It is gratifying to note that the grip of money lenders has almost disappeared in the village. The needy persons can now approach the cooperative societies and the Jammu and Kashmir Bank for seeking loans. Loans are however, reported to have been provided to needly persons without undergoing into complicated procedures. 12 of the households reported that the loan provided to them was in lieu of pawning their jewellery or mortgaging property. The Co-operative Societies and the local branch of the bank are advancing loans for the promotion of productive economic activities alone. During the field investigations, it was reported that the capacity of villagers to repay loans has been very good and therefore, suggests improvement in economic life of its people. Some of the villagers have expressed second opinion about the banking facilities available in the village inasmuch as they grouse that the formalities involved in taking bank loans are sometimes quite time consuming.

Institutions :

(i) Co-operative societies :

During the course of survey it was disclosed by the local people that for the benefit of the inhabitants, a multi-purpose cooperative society has been established in the village. The society helps the villagers in raising soft loans through the cooperative bank located at Chenani. The Society and the bank have extended immense benefit to the cultivators in making purchase of new agricultural implements, seeds. fertilizers as also new breed of livestock etc. And, what is more, with the establishment of a village Marketing Society, the sale of essential commodities like pesticides, fertilizers and as also eatables is now made at reasonable rates. The field of Marketing Society extends to 810 neighbouring villages. It has now a membership of about 503 persons as reported by the Ex-Sarpanch of the village. The Society works on no profit no loss basis.

(ii) Bank :

There is in all one branch of the Jammu and Kashmir Bank operating in the village. As already said, the branch of the bank is also charged with sanctioning loans to the needy villagers for purposes of undertaking productive economic activities.

The data furnished by the bank regarding the savings during the year 1985 classified by different heads is indicated in the following statement:—

Nature of deposits	No. of Deposits	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
Fixed . . .	177	4,44,615.00
Saving . . .	278	6,56,887.70
Current . . .	31	15,063.95

A statement showing the particulars of loans and advances sanctioned by the local bank for making capital investment in pursuing different types of economic activities is given below:—

TABLE No. III. 21

Particulars of loan advanced.

Purpose of loan	No. of persons benefitted	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
Agricultural & allied activites	56	1,25,729.00
Small business/Trade retail .	19	40,700.00
Shop keepers . . .	6	51,903.00
TOTAL	81	2,18,332.00

The Cooperative Society and the branch of the J&K bank are the main sources for raising institutional finance in the village. In case of natural disasters or untoward clamity reliefs in terms of cash and kind are also given at the time of draught, flood or erosion of land etc.

The following table gives the source of finance for various types of capital expenditure:—

TABLE No. III. 22

Number of households by source of finance for capital expenditure.

Source	Number of households who spent for					
	Construction & improvement of building & other structure.	Land development	Purchase of land	Improvement in trade	Purchase of cattle	Installation of water mill
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Personal Saving	13(63,400)	11(20,000)	9(25,900)	..	60(10,00,000)	..
Sale of assets	2(3,900)	..	..	..	..	..
Borrowings						
Private money lender	..	1(500)	..	..	..	..
J. & K. Bank	1(5,500)	6(7,600)	..	2(75,000)	4(21,230)	1(4,000)
Cooperative society	1(4,000)	3(2,500)	..	1(3,450)	7(31,670)	1(3,350)
	17(76,800)	21(30,600)	9(25,900)	3(78,450)	71(10,52,900)	2(7,350)

The table shows that highest source for capital expenditure is through personal savings.

Un-employment and jobs sought:

The survey of 100 sample selected households enumerated a population of 513 persons (274 males and 239 females). Of these, 47.76% returned themselves as workers and 52.24% as non-working population. Among the non-working population, a proportion of 68.65% is claimed by age-group 0-14 alone while hardly 4.85% fall in the age-group 60+. However, remaining 26.50% belong to age group 15-59. The female non-workers mainly participate in households duties but during the cultivating season they also help in the agricultural operations, which is their marginal work.

The young un-employed literate males one each belonging to Brahman and Zarger households are claimed by age-groups 15-19 and 20-34 respectively. Both are anxious to find gainful employment in or outside the village. Of the above two job seekers, one of them was previously employed as a sailor in the United Kingdom. He later gave up his job because he could not stay for long outside the country and was also dis-satisfied with the rigorous of his job. Both of them expressed in favour of taking Government service as their occupation. Two more male workers who consider themselves under employed and favour employment in some other alternative occupations.

Transfer of wealth:

The following survey data shows the position with regard to sale of assets by occupation of head of household during last 5 years:—

TABLE No. III.23

No. of households reporting sale of assets by money value

Occupation of head of the household	Number of households reporting sale of assets	Money value (Rs)
1	2	3
Cultivation	18	27,750
Nursing Orderly	1	1,400
Teacher	1	2,200
Works Supervisor	1	700
Non-worker	1	465
TOTAL	22	32,525

As can be seen from the above data a majority of the households belonging to the category of cultivators have sold their assets which in terms of money value amounted to Rs. 27,750. Out of the total 22 households reporting sale of their assets, 21 households parted with their livestock and only one disposed of his land holding. The income got through sale of livestock besides giving additional income to the households as spent on construction and repairs of residential houses.

In comparison to sale of assets the purchase of valuable assets during the last 5 years is shown in the following statement:—

TABLE No. III. 24

No. of households reporting purchase of assets

Type of assets purchased	Number of households reporting purchase of assets	Money value (in Rs.)
1	2	3
Livestock	36	94,040
Land	3	47,000
Jewellery and valuables	8	29,450
Building	1	10,000
Others	1	9,500
TOTAL	49	1,89,990

The net value of assets acquired by 49 households during the last 5 years is accounted for by Rs. 1,89,990.00. Most of the households reported purchase of livestock worth Rs. 94,040.00 which forms about 50% of the total value of the assets purchased. There has also been occasional purchase of jewellery and other valuables by the households for meeting the social and ceremonial obligations, like marriage, birth etc. in the family.



House type



House type

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

House type :

The house type obtaining in the village are in consonance with the Kashmiri pattern as the climate of both the areas is alike. While some houses are properly ventilated there are also some dingy houses devoid of windows which help in protecting the incoming cold draught blowing the winter season. Houses are usually constructed near the agricultural lands, banks of streams, hill tops and on the road sides in a row. Some of the houses are in the shape of 'Kothas' while separate cowsheds, kitchen also form part of the dwellings. The housing pattern is reported to have undergone a tremendous change during the last 2 decades. This can be seen in the shape of new concrete double storeyed houses having come up during the period in which plenty of dressed stones and timber have been used. Moreover, the new constructions are also having balconies in their houses. The advent C. G. I. roofing has also been introduced but yet most of the houses have mud roofings.

As can be seen from appendix table No. 48 of household schedule appended to the report, out of total households surveyed, 47% houses possess compounds while remaining 53% have no separate compound or the precinct walls. The house walls are generally built up in mud plastered stones and even in some cases only unburnt mud slabs have been used. Notably, the Brahmin sects of the village have their independent compounds. Data indicate clearly that in the case of Gujjar community, only 12.50% households have their own compounds while 87.50% are devoid of this facility.

The structure of houses can in no terms be called strictly pucca as 90% houses are constructed in 'Katcha' material, 6% have semi pucca structures while only 4% houses could be admitted pucca constructions. Interestingly, the villagers are now inclined to convert their kutcha dwellings into pucca constructions as plenty of stones and timber is available in the nearby mountains as also the economic condition has considerably improved. The data further reveal that of the total households surveyed, 36% have 4-5 sq. mts. per capita floor space available followed by 30% having 6-9 sq. mts. and 21% with 10-15 sq. mts. The minimum floor space i.e. 2-3 sq. mts. has been recorded in respect of 10% households and maximum per capita floor space registered in respect of 3% households only.

The distribution of surveyed population as per floor space occupied is shown in the following table:—

TABLE No. IV. 1

Distribution of population by per capita floor space

Per capita floor space range	Population accommodated	No. of households having
(1)	(2)	(3)
2-3 sq. mts. .	70	10
4-5 sq. mts. .	186	36
6-9 sq. mts. .	125	30
10-15 sq. mts. .	119	21
16+ sq. mts. .	13	3
	513	100

As the data indicate, only 2.53% persons claim to be in possession of a maximum per capita floor space of 16+ sq. mts. while a sizeable proportion of population (36.27%) have per capita accommodation in the range of 4-5 sq. mts. Interestingly, about 50% of the total surveyed population claim only 2-5 sq. mts. per capita floor space followed by 47.56% (6-15 sq. mts.). According to the data in appendix table No. 51 the optimum cost incurred for construction amounts to Rs. 12,000/- before 0-4 years of the survey. This position is obtained in case of Mahajan, Lohar and Zargar castes whose pursuits have been retail trade laboratory Assistant and cultivator respectively. The highest amount incurred by one solitary Brahmin household 20 years ago was fixed at Rs. 20,000/-. The head of the household had been engaged as an octroi agent. In the corresponding period, a minimal expenditure of Rs. 800/- has also been incurred for construction purposes by Sheikh and Bakerwal communities.

In case of Government/semi Government constructions undertaken in the village, a concrete building for housing the bank, came up in the village in the last decade which costs about Rs. 60,000/- in all. This building is the only large concrete structure found in the whole village. Besides, there are other modern concrete small sized constructions like, pilgrim sarai, rest house, hospital etc. which are modern in design and possess flush type lavatories. The survey has revealed that the estimated market value of their dwellings is about Rs. 20,000/- whereas 13 households have reported their assets valued at Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000/.

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Buildings constructed before 40+ years and above are presently valued at 4 to 6 times more than the amount incurred for their construction. The period of construction of houses as returned during the survey is given below:—

TABLE No. IV. 2

Number of houses by their time of construction

Time of construction	No. of houses
(1)	(2)
4 years and less . . .	12
5-9 years	12
10-19 years	34
20-39 years	32
40+ years	10
TOTAL	100

As in evident from the above table, after independent larger residential houses have come up while the construction activity had been next to nothing forty years ago. A more detailed statement giving the house types classified by predominant material of floor, wall, roof and ceiling is furnished below:—

TABLE No. IV. 3

No. of houses by predominent material

Floor material		Wall material			Roof material				Ceiling
Mud	Cement	Stone & mud	Stone & bricks	Mud & bricks	Thatch & mud	Thatch	Others	CGI Sheets	Wood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
95	5	80	12	8	93	2	3	2	100

What has been highlighted earlier about the types of houses prevailent in the village, the above data further corroborates that 95% households have used mud as floor material while 80% houses have walls constructed in stone and mud. As for roofing material, 93% households have used thatch and mud. It has also been observed that there is high incidence of houses having old and traditional structural designs and are almost all made of 'kutcha' material. However, houses are generally neat and clean as also plastered with layers of brown clay or white washed with lime. In order to throw more light on the house type, the following inset table gives the distribution of houses by number of living rooms:—

TABLE No. IV. 4

Distribution of households by number of living rooms

No. of households	No. of households with number of iving rooms							
	One room	two rooms three	rooms	four rooms	five rooms	six rooms	seven rooms	eight-nine rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
100	5	24	28	18	10	7	4	4

According to the above table, the highest proportion of households (28%) have only three living rooms at their disposal whereas only (8%) households occupy 7-9 living rooms. In fact, as is discernible from the above surveyed data, majority of the households (57%) have make to do with only 1 to 3 living rooms. Obviously, the villagers are beset with the problem of inadequate accommodation for their living purposes.

The data collected with regard to the amenities available in the village is given below:—

TABLE No. IV. 5

Distribution of households by availability of basic amenities

Availability	Kitchen	Bath room	Lavatory	Source of drinking water	Water for washing	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Having separately	90	3	2	38	13	59
Not having	10	97	98	48	49	41
Share with Others	..	..	..	14	38	..
TOTAL . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100



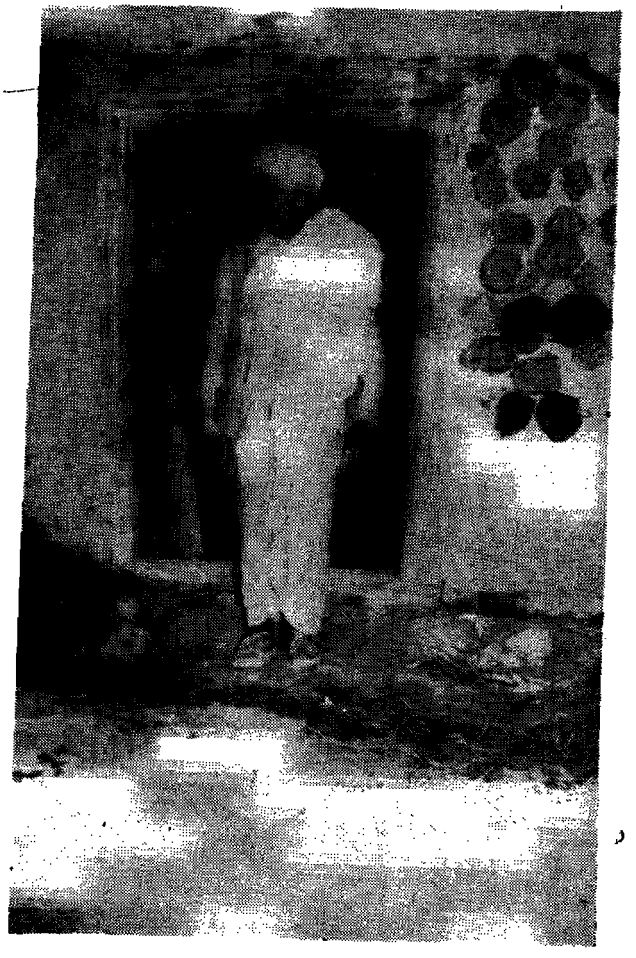
A modern residential house



Modern Female Dress



"Traditional female dress"



"Traditional gujjar dress"

According to the above statement, majority of the households are devoid of basic amenities like, bathrooms, lavatory, separate drinking water facility within the precincts of their dwellings. Generally, the inhabitants take bath in the nearby springs or in the holy waters of Devika stream and in the absence of latrines they relieve themselves in the open fields.

Only 59% households make use of electricity while remaining 41% have not taken the benefit of extension of electricity to their houses. Most of the households who have not availed the use of electricity use kerosene oil lamp for lighting purpose and belong to the community of Megh, Mahasha, Gujjar and Bakerwal who are pursuing occupation like, cultivators, labourers and scavengers. This may probably be due to their inability to afford an electric connection and payment of monthly tariff towards the monthly household energy consumption.

Dress :

The traditional dress in the village has also been undergoing a process of change during the last two decades. The younger generation has discarded the wearing of 'patoo' garments locally made woollen yarn, tight pyjamas and turban. Modern tailored shirts, pants and multi coloured garments are now in use. Except for a few households who reported the use of lacha (a piece of cloth covering the body from hip to ankle), a sizeable number of villagers wear "kurta pyjamas", waistcoat and coat. The use of synthetic clothes like tyrelene and polyster are also in vogue now. Notably, the use of turban on marriage ceremonies continues among adult male members of the family. Women folks in the village generally wear saree. Though pardha (veil) system is not practised, the newly married females generally feel shy in the presence of strangers and cover their face with the flying end of the saree. There is no restriction in wearing a particular dress among castes. Even the wearing of garments has no bearing upon the marital status and occupation of male person. In the past, however, the dress itself could enable the easy identification of a person belonging to a particular ethnic group. However, the Gujjar community continue to wear their traditional Gujjar dress comprising churidar (tight) pyjama, heavy twisted turban, and chadar (a large sized piece of cloth round his body).

Foot wear :

Modern leather footwear as available in the market are used by the youth of the village, whereas elderly persons generally use 'gurgabi' and 'juti'. Plastic shoes are also used during winter season.

Ornaments :

About two decades back silver ornaments were the traditional items of jewellery used by the female folks. Now, only gold ornaments are in use among well to do families, the preference being always given for a modern designed ornament. Notably, nose rings are used both by Muslim and Hindu females whereas the former wear it in the right nasal the latter stick it in the left. Interestingly, males had also earlier been wearing ear rings whereas the females continue to use 'panzeb' and 'chalya' around their ankles and foot finger respectively.

The gold ornaments can be had in the village itself as a gold smith's shop has come up in the village and it has been attracting customers from the adjoining villages as well.

Additionally, cosmetics like, cream, perfumes, oils, talcum powders and glass bangles are also in use in the village among the females.

Household goods :

In the recent past earthenware utensils were abundently used in all the households but gradually these have given away equipment made of aluminium, brass and steel. Field observations have revealed that the food is now cooked in aluminium and brass vessels and also served in the plates made of these metals. Again, all the Mahajan households are using brass and stainless steel utensils as their household equipment, whereas Gujjar and Bakerwal community make use of aluminium utensils and earthenware pots.

The bedding consists of cotton filled mattress, coarse bed sheets, woollen blankets, cotton guilts etc. Every household is in possession of good number of woollen blankets which are locally manufactured by the households themselves.

Furniture :

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

TABLE NO. IV. 6

Distribution of households by availability of furniture

No. of households	Households having no furniture	Households having			
		Chair & table	Divan	Rope cot	Folding bed
1	2	3	4	5	6
100	2	30	26	92	34

The data in the above statement reveal that majority of the households make use of jute woven cots and folding beds. Chairs and tables are not much in use though thirty households have reported their possession. The two households reporting their inability to have any furniture articles belong to Megh & Bakerwal communities in the village. Interestingly, the high incidence of the use of furniture articles is found among the well to do families of Brahmanas and Mahajans.

Luxury Goods :

Most of the common luxury goods are being possessed by some well to do families in the village. Of the total households surveyed in this regard, 34 have no luxury goods of any type whereas 61 households claimed to possess wrist watches and table clock. Television set is owned by only one family of the Mahajan community. The relationship between possession of luxury goods and

literacy is significantly discernible in-as-much as out of the total illiterate households, 49% do not possess any luxury goods whatsoever while as among literate households, the luxury items are possessed by 8% households only.

The data collected in relation to the possession of luxury items by number of households is given below:—

TABLE No. IV. 7

Household having luxury items

Name of luxury item	No. of households possessing
1	2
Wrist watch . . .	57
Table clock . . .	4
Radio Transister . .	36
Sewing Machine . . .	43
Camera	5
Tape recorder . . .	3
Patromax	5
Television	1
Truck (Jonga) . . .	1
Harmonium	1

In respect of ownership of various types of means of conveyances, it was reported by the Naib Tehsildar that only seven households in the whole village are in possession of one truck, one scooter and 5 bicycles. In the 1963 survey, hardly three households had owned bicycles.

Food and Drinks :

Until 1963, a sizeable proportion of population were vegetarian. There is now a growing trend seen towards adoption of non-vegetarian food as well. Interestingly, the young Hindu folks prefer to take mutton but are refrained from cooking it within their household kitchen. This is done to show a mark of respect to the elders in the households who prefer to remain strictly vegetarian. Muslim community is wholly non-vegetarian and consume flesh of domesticated animals like goat, sheep and fowl. Among the Hindu castes of Brahmanas and Mahajans taking of non-vegetarian food is still a taboo in their households. The change in the food habits is mainly attributed to the constant interaction of the villagers with the nearby urban centres.

The main staple food is maize and rice. However, wheat is preferred in summer. Pulses like, 'Roongi', 'Chana', 'Mangi', 'Masur' which are local produce are common supplementary food items. Vegetables used are : onions, tomatoes, potatoes, cabbages etc.

Milk and milk products are also used in plenty because of their abundant availability. It has been observed that sale and purchase of milk, ghee, cheese and curd takes place for meeting the daily consumption of the households. People are also addicted to taking tea and 'lassi' (butter milk) with chappatis (maize bread) and the locally prepared mango pickle. Locally fermented country liquor is also being taken by some villagers. During the ceremonial and special occasions variety of vegetarian dishes are prepared. Lavish meals are, however, served to the guests especially on marriage ceremonies.

Household composition :

The population and number of households as returned at the censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981 and during the survey are reflected as under:—

TABLE No. IV. 8

Distribution of households by average population size

Source	Year	Population	No. of households	Average size of household
1	2	3	4	5
Census . .	1961	467	120	3.9 persons
	1971	607	143	4.2 persons
	1981	740	148	5.0 persons
Survey . .	1963	449	101	4.4 persons
	1986	513	100	5.1 persons

The table indicates that in spite of an increase registered in the average size of a household during the period 1961-81 from 3.9 persons to 5.0 persons, it is still within the norm and even less than the State average which stands at 6 persons per household.

A further description of the composition of households by number of members as revealed from the survey data is reproduced as under:—

TABLE No. IV. 9

Distribution of households by number of members

No. of households surveyed	Compositon of households by No. of members				
	Single (member)	2-5 (members)	6-7 (members)	8-9 (members)	10-12 (members)
1	2	3	4	5	6
100	4	56	23	13	4

The above table shows that of the total households covered in the survey, majority of households i.e., 56% claim 2-5 members. Households with 6-7 members rank next forming 23% while single member household and large sized households with 10-12 members claim 4% households each.



Elderly person wearing "patoo" garments-smoking "chilam"



Baratia's (marriage party) dancing and rejoicing with the bridge groom

The distribution of households classified by number of members and age of the head of household is given in the following statement:—

TABLE No. IV.10

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

Age of head of household	Total households	Single member	Two members	Three members	Four members	Five members	Six-seven members	Eight-nine members	Ten-twelve members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—29 years	10	..	3	..	1	3	2	1	..
30—39 years	20	1	..	5	2	3	4	4	1
40—49 years	22	..	2	1	4	3	8	3	1
50—59 years	26	1	2	6	5	4	6	..	2
60 + years	22	2	5	1	2	4	3	5	..
TOTAL	100	4	12	13	14	17	23	13	4

The data in above table indicate that the village is inhabited by majority of households whose family strength varies between 2 to 5 members and their number stands at 56 households. Out of these 56 households, 39 have their heads of households claimed by age-group 40 years and above and remaining 17 households are claimed by the age-group 20-39. Again, it is observed that with the increase in the size of a household (above 6-7 members) the number of households show a decreasing trend. This position is not, however, obtaining in the age-group 60 years and above. The data reveal that 70% households have heads who are aged 40 years and more. The lowest proportion of households (30%) is, however, claimed by heads belonging to age-group 20-39.

Composition of households with reference to the nature of relation of members to the head of respective households is furnished in the sub-joined table :—

TABLE No. IV. 11

Distribution of households by nature of relation of members to the head of household

Nature of relation of members to head of household	No. of household
(1)	(2)
1. Self	4
2. Self, spouse	7
3. Self, Spouse, un-married sons and daughter	50
4. Self (male), un-married son/daughter	2
5. Self (female), un-married son/daughter	5
6. Self, spouse, married brother, brothers wife with or without un-married sons & daughters	1
7. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	1
8. Self spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	10
9. Self, spouse, married son, sons wife with or without un-married sons and daughters	20
TOTAL	100

The table shows that number of nuclear families consisting of husband, wife and un-married children out number intermediate and joint families.

Social relations :

Social relations among the people of different castes in the village are almost similar to those followed in different parts of the district. In keeping with the religious practices observed by various sects and faiths, a detailed account of ceremonies related to birth, marriage and death events has been elaborated in the 1963 survey report pertaining to the village Sudhmahadev published by the Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar. During the period between the previous and present survey no changes have occured in these practices. However, a brief mention in this report will help the reader to gain an insight into these age-old practices which have not witnessed any change whatsoever during 1963-86. The observations are based on group discussions held with the natives of the village.

Birth :

Well before delivery, the pregnant woman goes to her parents' house. The mere word that a married woman has become pregnant in the household is a matter of rejoicing for the family members. There is a strong belief in the village that the birth of a child to a married woman holds out an insurance against any divorce or separation of couples. Deliveries are generally conducted by the experienced elderly lady in the household. There is no custom of pre-admitting a pregnant woman in the hospital. However, if any sort of complicacy arises, a pregnant woman is shifted either to a dispensary or is attended by a trained 'Dai'. The serverance of the umbilical cord is done by the village mid-wife if the delivery is conducted in the household. Purificatory bath to a Hindu woman is given after 10 to 15 days of delivery for removing the pollution caused to the household. The occasion is marked by serving a meal to the priest, family barber as also to the near and

dear ones. Among Muslim community, the ceremony of purificatory bath to a woman takes place after 40 days of her delivery.

As for the ceremonies like, naming, first feeding, primary hair cutting, circumcision and sacred thread wearing, these are the same as discussed in earlier report of 1963. There has, however, been no change brought about in their observance during the period 1963-1986.

Marriage :

Marriages are settled by negotiations under the auspicies of parents of the prospective couple and this has been the traditional practice followed by all-over. The villagers consider 14 to 18 years of age as appropriate for a girl to get married while for boys it is 18 to 25 years. In order to settle a marriage, it is necessary that the horoscope of the proposed couple should match. This is also subject to an endorsement obtained from the household priest. This practice is followed by Hindus only.

The Muslim marriage is legalised by 'Nikkah' ceremony which is conducted by the village 'Molvi' or 'Imam' who recites verse from holy Quran and obtains consent from the representatives of the bride and the bridegroom. These representatives are called 'Vakil' and 'Shahids'. On this occasion "Mahr" is also fixed as per "Sunnat-i-Nabi" and the amount thus fixed should be acceptable to both the parties. The 'Barat' (marriage procession) and its reception in the brides house is alike in both the communities. The processionists comprise relatives, friends, neighbours and in some cases females also accompany the 'Barat'. The Barati's processionists spend the night at the brides house. The drum beaters, pipers and torch bearers also join in the procession. At the time of marriage, priest and barber is considered as a special functionery by Hindus who recite religious hymns. Molvi accompanies the Muslim barat for performance of 'Nikkah' ceremony at the brides house, if not already done.

As reported by the village inhabitants dowery giving in the marriages is still prevalent among the Hindu community in the village. Occasionally cash payments are also transacted which custom is prevalent mostly among Mahasha and Brahman castes. some local ritual objects like 'tanas' 'banta', 'surche' and 'kumb' are also obtained by Hindus. Even with the advancement in out-look dowery is also sometimes demanded by the bridegrooms' parents. The dowery articles consist of utensils, bedding, furniture etc. However, this practice is confined to a few well-to-do families. It was reported during the survey that two brothers namely, Raj Nath and Kuldip Raj categorically refused to accept any sort of dowery. These two marriages are reported to be exemplary in the village.

Among Muslim community guests are entertained to a non-vegetarian feast during marriages. In the case of Muslims, the meals are served to all at a time on the same "Dastarkhan" whereas among Hindus meals are served by giving due regard to the caste and community one belongs to. For instance, high caste Hindus are served first while others have to wait until the former are through with the feast. This practice is now in wane in the village. There is no bar on widow marriages among Muslim community. Moreover, divorce and separation are now rare occurances in both religious groups. Other customs and religious performances relating to marriage are same as in other parts as detailed in the previous report which have not so far undergone any change.

Death :

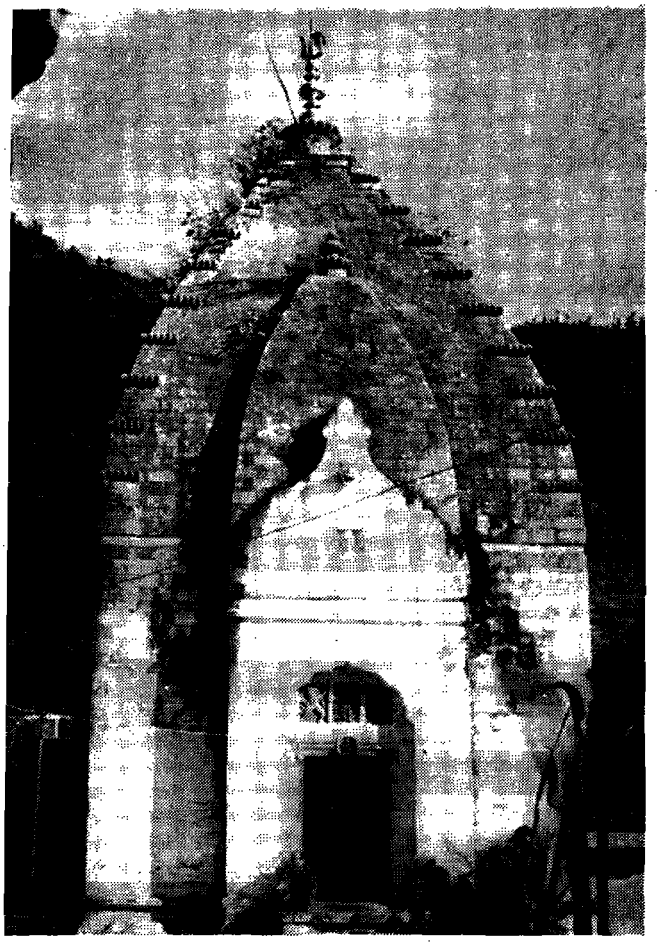
The disposal of the dead body is followed according to the religious rites and beliefs. Burial of the deceased is done by the Muslims whereas cremation of the corpse is the custom among Hindus. A creamation ground (Burning Ghat) is near the Devika stream while the grave yard is also situated within the village. Hindu infant corpse is, however, buried. The corpse is not taken to the cremation grounds unless all the close relatives arrive on the scene who are immediately informed as soon as the death event takes place in a household. Regardless of caste and creed, villagers assemble and console the members of the bereaved family. Hindus whisper word 'Ram' in the ears of dying person whereas Muslims whisper word 'Allah' before the person breaths his last. Before taking the corpse to the creamation ground or to the grave yard, it is given a bath in luke warm water by the members of household. The arrangements regarding digging of a grave and burying the pyre at the grave yard and cremation ground respectively is done by the deceased's family members themselves. In the past all the male members of a deceased's Hindu family would shave of their heads but it has been reported that now only the chief mourner gets his head shaved. As for other customs relating to death these are same as reported earlier in the 1963 survey report of the village. However, no changes have been reported in respect of the rituals and customs being followed by the village communities.

Religion, Leisure and Recreation :

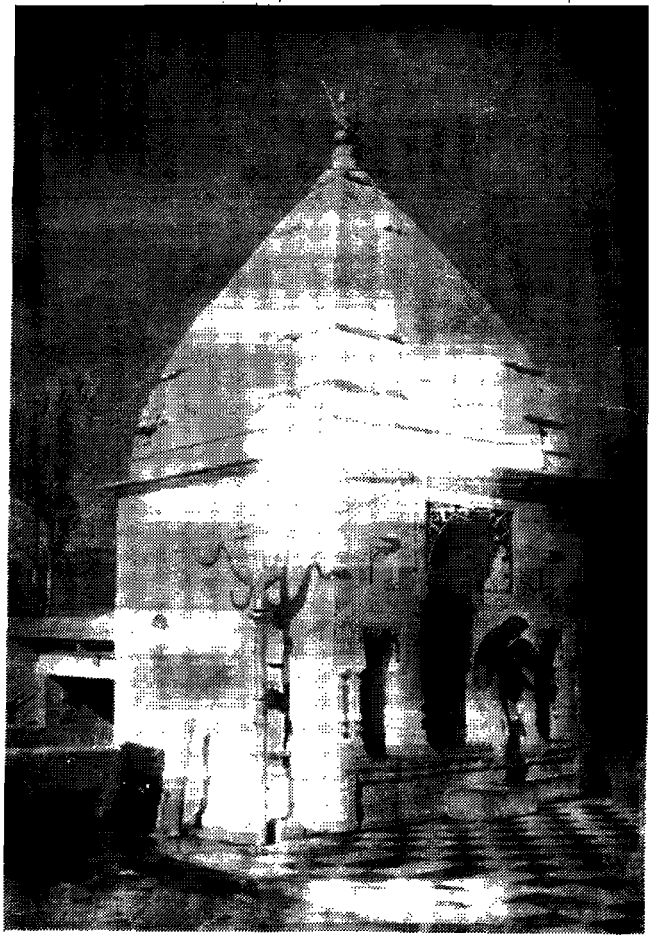
The village Sudhmahadev is inhabited by majority of Hindu population and thus enjoys a special reputation in regard to the location of some Hindu temples of repute and considered for their great antiquity. The village landscape is dotted with number of temples of which some are described below :

(i) Lord Shiva's temple :

The most important religious institution located in the village is the Lord Shiva's temple. It is of great historical value. However, its details in respect of origin etc. have thoroughly been discussed in the 1963 Census Monograph of Sudhmahadev and again in the present report elsewhere. The temple under reference is more than two thousand years old. The deity of Lord Shiva has been carved out of black marble stone which is enshrined in the temple. The temple is thronged by devotees from far and wide for invoking the blessiogs of Lord Shiva. It is held in great esteem and no pilgrim is allowed to enter the temple precincts without first taking a bath. Pilgrims make circumbulations while singing the religious hymns in praise of Lord Shiva.



Ancient shiva temple



Newly constructed shiva temple



Samadhi of Baba Roop Nath in Shiva Temple
(Dhooni—Kept burning for last 500 years)



Deity in shiva temple

A big fair is held in the month of July in commoneration of Lord Shiva. The temple is visited by a continuous flow of devotees whose numbers runs to 3,000. The organisation of the fair is the sole responsibility of the Dharmarth Trust.

(ii) Devi Mal temple :

This temple has been constructed by the former Raja of Chenani Jagir more than a century ago. The image of Devi installed in the temple has been imported from Sukral village of District Kathua.

(iii) Gow Karan temple :

The temple is situated on the bank of holy Devika stream and is one thousand years old. According to some knowledgeable persons it is believed that some one had lost his cow's ear while he was taking a bath in the Devika stream. Hence the place was named as Gow-Karan meaning disappearance of Cow's ear after having taken a bath in the stream. This temple has been constructed by the former Rajas of Chenani many years ago. There is no bar in the entry to the temples or use of pond water in their precincts or taking a bath in the Devika stream regardless of the caste, creed and faith to which one belongs. Scheduled Caste community has complete freedom to worship in the temples and infact one of their community's representative is drafted as an executive member of the Dharmarth Trust Board for maintenance of the village temples.

Hindu also celebrate all the fairs and festivals viz. Diwali, Dushehra, Shivratri etc. As per religious belief Hindus take a bath in the Devika stream and it is believed that one who takes a dip in the Devika stream is purified of his sins. The village Sudhmahadev is known for its high religious sanctity and a pilgrim centre. The inhabitants have deep rooted faith in their faiths and almost every Hindu household in the village possesses a family god or 'kul-devta' in the form of an idol and his blessings are invoked on occasions of marriage, sowing and reaping of harvests. As per religious belief, the inhabitants visit some fairs held outside the village. The description of some of the fairs celebrated is given as under :—

1.	Baisakhi . .	Celebrated on 13th April eveay year.
2.	Dera Mhla . .	Celebrated on 3rd Sunday of 'Sawan'
3.	Single songrand .	Celebrated on first day of "Bhaden"
4.	Mela Sudh . .	Celebrated in the month of July in the Shiva temple of the village During the 1986. 3000 pilgrim visited the temple.
5.	Maghar and Chait Chowdas	On the full moon dates of these two months inhabitants take bath in village streams and in Dewak Nalla.
6.	Lohri . .	Celebrated on last day of 'Poh, and first day of Magh.
7.	Shiv Ratri . . .	Celebrated Feb.-March every year
8.	Rath yatra . .	13th 'Poh'

Members of Islamic faith reported that they offer 'Nimaz' prayers in the recently constructed village mosque. Members of this community also observe fasts in the month of Ramzan the 9th lunar month. Idd and Shabi Qadar are the festivals celebrated every year with fervour.

The usual recreational activity among the young folks in the village is viewing the T.V. programmes. There is one T.V. set installed in the Panchyat Rest House. Other elderly people also view T.V. programmes and listen to radio which are their leisure time activities. None-the-less, some of the villagers engage themselves in gossiping, while some others indulge in gambling and drinking of country made liquor.

The below mentioned table gives the position with regard to leisure time activity of the sample households:

TABLE No. IV. 12

Description of leisure time activity by age-groups

Description of leisure time activity	Age groups						
	Below 14 yrs.	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-59 years	60+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Political work	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Playing cards	..	13	8	7	6	..	1
Newspaper reading	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Wrestling and Kabaddi . . .	15	10	18	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	15	23	26	7	8	1	1

The sample data collected in the referent village reveal that the youths in the village are engaging themselves in the physical exercises like wrestling and Kabaddi constituting 53.08% of the total persons reporting leisure time activity. Playing of cards is also one of the activities among youths and elders and is reported by 43.20%. Reading of newspapers is not a common practise in the village as only 2 persons have reported newspaper reading.

There are other recreational activities which provides entertainment to the villagers. These are connected with religious and cultural activities. The participation in fairs and festivals in the village or out-side gives immense pleasure and consolation besides fair amount of amusement to the villagers. The description of some of the recreational activities is given below :—

Kud Dance :

The most important and interesting recreation is derived from the Kud Dance. This dance festival is celebrated on Krishana Janam Ashtami, the 4th lunar night of July-August. The day is spent in meeting each other, eating varities of dishes, drinking and making preparations for participation in the dance. The entertainment part of the fair starts after drink when the participants march towards the village in a procession with torches in their hands accompanied by drum beaters and assemble in a ground specially meant for the purpose. The dance festival starts after paying due homage to the lord Shiva while the dancers dressed in coloured garments make rhythemic movements of hands, feet and body around the fire. In the past females also used to take part in the dance item. However, for the last few years, females only witness the 'mela' and sing Dogri folk songs. It was reported by the villagers that the dance festival does not evince much interest now as it used to do in the past.

Another recreation relates to the staging of Ram Lila drama organised by the local Ram Lila club. This drama is staged every year on 'Navratras' (month of October). A number of musical instruments are played while staging the dramatic sequences. The State information department also organises film shows in the village. Another source of recreation to the inhabitants of the referent village relates to the participation in curricular activities. In this regard various volley ball teams have been organised in the village. In summer months volley ball game is played by the selected teams and attracts large crowds who witness the matches with great enthusiasm. Another sports activity which also generates lot of enthusiasm and recreation among villagers is organisation of village 'Kabbadi' matches.

Influential and prestigious persons :

There are several factors contributing towards earning good reputation, power and influence that come from achievements, success, possessions etc. According to the field observations, it is the social affability and conciousness, good behaviour, helping attitude and honesty which are responsible for achievement of honour and prestige. In the village, largely the influence and prestige are credited to the village land lords, well to do persons, contractors, political and social workers, business men and a few aged persons only.

A break up of persons enjoying respect and prestige in the village classified by occupation, educational levels and age group is given in the sub-joined statement :—

TABLE No. IV. 13

Influential persons by age, education level, occupation & caste

Name of the Influential prestigious person	Age	Educational level	Occupation	Caste/Tribe	Reasons for gaining influence/prestige	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S/Shri						
Shiv Lal . . .	70	Primary	Salesman of fertilizers.	Brahaman	Political/Social worker	Sarpanch
Panjaboo . . .	55	..	Water mill owner	Lohar	Do.	Naib Sarpanch and member Co-operative Society
Thakur Dass . .	64	..	Agriculture	Do.	Do.	President NC(F)
Ram Tirth . .	50	Primary	Bus agent	Brahaman	Do.	Gen. Secy. NC(F)
Krishan Chand . .	44	Matric	Shopkeeper	Mahajan	Social worker	Rich man & member Dharmath Trust.
Lal Chand . .	43	M.A., B.Ed.	Govt. service	Scheduled Caste	Do.	Presdient, Ravidas Sabha, Chenani.
Chuni Lal . .	50	Primary	Tailoring	Brahaman	Do.	President Congress(I)
Vijay Kumar .	36	Matric	Govt. Service	Do.	Do.	President Ram Lila Club.
Lajpat . . .	36	5th	Do.	Mahasha S/C	Do.	President Mahasabha
Prem chand . .	33	5th	Namberder	Megh S/C	Do.	Namberdar



Children playing in the village fields



Kud Dance



Pilgrim Sarai

The data reveal that the reasons for gaining influence, power and prestige is gained by social and political workers. Educational level and caste are the other factors which go along with the attainment of prestige and influence in the village.

Administrative and Developmental Organisations

An apex of the administration in the village is the Nayabat office headed by the Naib Tehsildar. The office is working under the close supervision of Tehsildar, Chenani. The Naib Tehsildar and the village Patwari are the main functionaries designated for maintenance of land revenue accounts/records, demarcation of the holdings, law and order problems and disposal of criminal cases, if any. There is also a Block Development Officer who is in-charge of 5 to 7 villages which form his block. He is assisted among others, by the Village Level Workers. The Village Level Worker is charged with the introduction of new varieties of seeds, application of fertilizers as also makes recommendations for sanction of short term loans to the Block Officer. Another important welfare organisation functioning in the village is the local Panchayat which executes the development activities in accordance with the provisions of the panchyat act. An account of the village panchayat and other social and developmental organisations viz; the co-operative society in the village is given hereafter.

Village Panchayat and other social organisations :

In order to ameliorate the lot of the villagers various measures have been taken by the government agencies operating in the village and at the tehsil and district headquarters. Firstly, village panchayats were organized in nearly all the villages of India after independence. These panchayats were considered as a strong link between the local inhabitants and the government. The main aim of these panchayats is to make close rapport with the government agencies for extending provision of medical care, clean environment, adequate transport facilities, amenities like drinking water, public lighting and other minimum needs for the public welfare.

Village Sudhmahadev is also the headquarter of the panchayat and its jurisdiction extends to seven other villages nemenly :—

1. Bain
2. Kat wali
3. Bashal
4. Haridowar
5. Mantalai
6. Kharwa
7. Chumarlia

The village panchayat is, however, giving helping hand to the various government departments in the implementation of the minimum needs programme, integrated rural development programmes etc. etc. The community development organisation prepares plans for the development of the entire block and increasing attention is given towards;

1. Utilisation of fallow & waste land
2. Increasing irrigation facilities
3. Provision of better seeds, good manure, new agricultural implements, cattle of good breed.
4. Arrangements for increasing the out-put of fruits, vegetable and plantation of trees'.
5. Provision of education to children and adults
6. Arrangements for opening dispensaries
7. Importing knowledge about modern agricultural methods.
8. Encouraging village industry
9. Provision for construction of cheap & pucca houses
10. Organising fairs, plays, games, sports and other entertainments.

It is the main duty of the Block Development Officer to implement the above plans and programmes. As the Block Development Officer is assisted by experts in the field of agriculture, education, veterinary, co-operative etc. the programmes and schemes for rural development are receiving good attention.

Multi-purpose co-operative society :

The developmental schemes and programmes have also affected the progress of village Sudhmahadev. Under 20 point programme the Co-operative society has been playing an important role in the social and economic upliftment of the village as a whole. The multipurpose co-operative society, among other things, provides seeds, manures, chemical fertilizers, essential food stuffs and other eatables. The co-operative societies also advance loans through co-operative banks. For the benefit of the people a branch of the district co-operative bank has been opened at Chenani and it has been advancing loans for the purchase of cattle and other items. It is reported that the loans advanced by the co-operative society have rescued many needy villagers from the clutches of the money lenders. This has given rise to lesser incidence of indebtedness in the village which had other wise been causing the needy villagers to part with their agricultural lands.

Caste, community and voluntary organisations :

The village is inhabited by people belonging to various castes, communities and religious groups. All of them, however, lead cordial life in the village. There is no sight of any rivalry or discrimination among the various communities and castes. Regardless of the affiliation of an organisation operating in the village, it is the endevour of all the dispensations to work for the upliftment of the area and its general social welfare. As already stated else-where two voluntary organisations are operating in the village viz; Ram lila club and Dharmarth Trust. In addition social organisation viz; Ravidass Sabha has

also come up in the tehsil Chenani whose headquarter is located in the village.

A brief description of the working of these organisations is given as under :—

(i) **Ram Lila Club :**

Ram Lila Club has been established in the village in the year 1945. The main aim of the organisation is to preserve and promote religious and social morals and cultural heritage of the village. The club has been organising stage plays every year on Navratras as also propogates the eradication of untouchability and dowery system. The club is run by raising public donations and is not being financed by any other organisation. It has been reported that the yearly income of the club has been about Rs. 2,000. It has expended on items like musical instruments etc. required for staging plays etc. There is also a proposal to get the club affiliated with the Jammu and Kashmir Art and Cultural Academy.

(ii) **Dharmarth Trust :**

The Dharmarth Trust is one of the oldest trust operating in the northern India. It looks after more than 100 temples and shrines inside and outside the State. The trust is devoted exclusively for management of religious institutions and function under the able guidance of Dr. Karan Singh who is its sole trustee. The ancient temple of the Lord Shiva in the village has also been brought under the control and management of the Dharmarth Trust. A sarai for stay of pilgrims has been constructed by the trust authorities in the temple complex.

(iii) **Ravidass Sabha :**

Ravidass Sabha is a social organisation founded by the Ramdasia community in the year 1981. Its jurisdiction extends to the entire tehsil of Chenani. Presently its headquarter is located in the Sudhmahadev village. Its main objective is to create an awareness among the members of the community about the equality of status among all the varied communities and castes inhabiting the village.

Factions and clique :

No political or caste rivalaries have been reported. All the villagers are peace loving, social, cordial and work with amity. All the communities jointly make demands for welfare of the villagers. There has been no complaint reported about the ill treatment meted out to the scheduled caste community. There is also no case relating to any sufference reported on account of any disability either in respect of their access to the temples or collection of water from springs and public taps. It is because the amity prevailing among all the members of the castes and communities in the village, that scheduled caste members have also attained power and prestige in the village hierarchy. There are no inter village factions and feuds even during the elections and no case of breach of law and order has been reported.

Organisation of the peasants etc :

There is no organisation like the village 'Kisan Sabha' 'Kisan Congress' or peasants forum functioning.

Political parties :

As the villagers had suffered immensely at the hands of feudal land lords prior to independent India, the villagers have also contributed their bit in the freedom struggle. In fact the participation in the freedom movement was regardless of any consideration whether one belonged to this or that community or caste. However, following the introduction of the democratic institutions the people of the area were also organised themselves into various political parties. Notably, their cause is to fight for civil liberties, freedom of press and speech as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The people are freely participating in the programmes of the parties to which they belong. Presently two political parties namely the National Conference and the Congress (I) are active in the village. A brief mention of these parties is given below :—

(i) **The National Conference :**
This is a regional level political party having participated in the great fight for seeking freedom from the feudal leadership in the State. The party believes in socialism, secularism and democracy and above all ideal of achieving the Naya Kashmir programme as initiated by its founder late Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. The party is reported to be claiming sizeable membership in the village. It is also presently the ruling party in the State having formed alliance with the national party i.e. National Congress (I).

(ii) **The Congress (I) :**

It is the national level partly and its wing is functioning in the village since 1965. Its aims and objectives are also secularism, socialism and democracy. The party works for the upliftment of the public especially for the rural population and is keen to see through the implementation of the 20 point economic programme in the area. The party was previously in power in the State for many pretty years. It is now sharing power with the National Conference since 1987. Both the parties have common idealogy but maintaining separate identities. There are no other political parties operating in the village.

Voting behaviour :

The village Sudhmahadev constitutes as a part of the assembly segment of Udhampur parliamentary constituency. During the elections besides the candidates sponsored by the National Conference and Congress (I), independent candidates have also parti-

cipated in the election process. The details of contestants and particulars of voting behaviour were not available and hence could not be reproduced here. However, it was reported that the villagers freely exercised their recent franchise. Infact, there is a strong awareness among the villagers about the importance of elections and more particularly about their right to vote freely. Representatives of Village and Gram Panchayat were elected unanimously and their representatives could also become members of the co-operative society. It was reported that the inhabitants of the village have not indulged in any kind of indiscipline violance, man handling, harassment, booth capturing, etc. during the last elections.

Range of contact

As for the interaction with the neighbouring villages, it has over the years also developed strong economic links with them. It is usual practice for the villagers living in the neighbouring areas to make frequent visits to the referent village for carrying out sale of milk, ghee, purchase of grocery, cloth etc. as also for availing the medical, educational and veterinary services. However, villagers of Sudhmahadev also go to Chenani, Udhampur towns for marketing of their vegetable produce and purchase of such items which are not available in the local market. In order to meet the requirements of marriage ceremonies villagers often go to Udhampur town or even to Jammu city.

The households who have made maximum visits to most distant urban areas for different purposes are shown in the sub-joined table :—

TABLE No. IV.14

Households by visit to urban areas

Maximum distance visited	No. of households of which any member has made maximum vsiit
(1)	(2)
0-50 kms. .	11
51-100 kms. .	2
101+ kms. .	24
	37

The data in the above statement shown that the proportion of households whose one of the members has made maximum visits to other areas out-side the referent village, stands at 37%. Of these, 35.14% households have travelled a maximum distance ranging between 0—100 kms. while 64.86% households claim having distanced 101+ kms.

The purpose of contact of the households with other areas is indicated in the following table :—

TABLE No. IV. 15

No. of households by purpose of visit to other areas outside the village

No. of households whose members visited other areas	Reasons of visit								
	Goodwill visit/marriage ceremonies/ purchase of marriage articles	Medical treatment	Attending court	Trade	Pilgrimage	Admission of son	Office work	Collecting pension	Tour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
37	21	4	1	3	2	1	3	1	1

As is clear from the above table, out of 37 households, members of 56.76% households visited to the other areas for attending marriage ceremonies, good-will visit to relatives and purchase of marriage articles, followed by 10.80% for medical treatment. The ramaining 22.44% visit for office work, religious performances, trade etc.

The data on close relations staying outside the village was also collected during the survey and is reproduced in the following table :—

TABLE No. IV. 16

No. of close relations staying outside the village

No. of households whose close relations are staying outside the village	No. of close relations staying outside the village by reasons					
	Govt. service	Trade	Cultivation	Domestic servant	Studies	Staying with relatives
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15	6	4	3	1	2	6

Only 15 households have reported that their close relations are staying outside the referent village and are residing in various places either in connection with government service, trade, cultivation and studies.

As the village is enjoying the reputation of being a sacred religious centre, a number of pilgrims belonging to the State and out-side, visit the village in connection with the pilgrimage to the Lord Shiva's temple. Obviously, over the years the villagers have made social contacts with the pilgrims and their families. The sacred shrine is also responsible for bringing about a new social awarness among the villagers. During the festival a number of temporary shops are installed by the traders of Chenani, Udhampur and Jammu in the village for the incoming pilgrims, Telephone, Transport facilities, establishment of high school and other administrative institutions are also contributing a lot in accelerating the development and social contacts with others out-side the referent village.

Knowledge, attitude & opinion about important matters :—

The survey also collected data about the attitude and opinion relating to removal of social disabilities, discrimination on the basis of caste, Indian social legislations i.e. dowery prohibition act, child marriage restraint act, untouchability offences act, abolition of child labour and abolition of bonded labour etc. Since these matters are of important national and public interests, the government have enacted various laws and social reforms for the general interest of the masses.

The following table gives the over-all picture of the knowledge of these acts as revealed in the survey :—

TABLE No. IV. 17

Awarness about Social Legislations

No. of surveyed Households	Households aware about social legislation act			
	Untouchability act	Dowery act	Child Marriage act	Bonded labour act
1	2	3	4	5
100	77	57	43	7

In addition to the information collected on awareness of various types of Indian Social Legislations acts, data on its adequacy and inadequacy, and the suggestions to improve it was also netted and is reproduced in the following table :—

TABLE No. IV. 18

Assessment of legal action and suggetions

Total No. of informants	Number who consider that legal action is			
	Adequate	Not adequate and suggest		
		Social awakening	Education	No suggestion
1	2	3	4	5
79	53	18	5	3

The table reveals that about 79% households have knowledge about social legislations of which 67.09% are satisfied with the present legislations and only 32.91% deem inadequacy of these laws. However, 86.15% suggest their implementation by social awakening and imparting education to masses.

One more important public matter relates to family welfare measures. The inhabitants are well aware of the family welfare programmes and advantage of restricting the size of family. The inhabitants avail this facility even at Chenani and Udhampur towns. Medical department has also organised various camps in the village. The majority of households are of the opinion of possessing limited family of 1-2 children and appreciate the idea of family planning.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Until 1980, the village Sudhmahadev was falling under the jurisdiction of Tehsil Udhampur and subsequently for the sake of having administrative efficiency and convenience, a new tehsil Chenani was carved out by the Government vide government Notification No. Rev (s) 129 of 1980 dated 22-4-1980 making thereby some territorial changes in the jurisdiction of Udhampur district. According to these changes, 39 villages of Udhampur tehsil and 7 villages of Ramnagar tehsil were detached and these 46 villages constituted a new tehsil of Chenani and under its jurisdiction village Sudhmahadev also falls. This step proved a boon to the local population and the condition of the village took a turn for the better.

The demographic data thrown up by the 1981 Census revealed that 35.00% village population are main workers whereas 39.86% participate in marginal work alone. Among main workers 72.59% have reported as cultivators which indicates that there is predominant dependency on agriculture. The decadal growth of population relating to the period 1971-81 recorded proportion of 21.91%. The corresponding rates for State and district were 29.69% and 32.37% respectively.

Literacy rate in the village has increased from 23.77% in 1961 to 28.51% in 1981. The literacy percentage returned in respect of the village is quite higher as compared to District and tehsil rural literacy percentages which is 19.47% and 15.20% respectively. The referent village has all-along continued to mark a lead in literacy rate in comparison to the literacy rates registered by its neighbouring villages. The tendency of the villagers in taking education requires extra efforts in making available to the villagers the facility of extending higher educational facilities in the nearby town of Chenani.

The origin of the village is closely associated with the Lord Shiva's image enshrined in the temple. The evolution of the village is linked with some mythological back ground and its history of settlement appears to date back to pre-historic times. The temple is regarded as a sanctorum of the diety of the Lord Shiva. In order to purge their sins, the devotees travel long distances and offer prayers in the temple. The impact and the influence exercised by the pilgrims on the local inhabitants has credited the village with a distinct social and cultural centre in the whole tehsil.

Apart from this, the agrarian land reforms act whereunder the tillers and landless villages were declared as the sole occupants of land which had otherwise hitherto been usurped as a Jagir by the Raja of Chenani. With the promulgation of the above act, the economy and living conditions of the village underwent prosperous changes. Now, a large majority of the households engaged themselves in varied agricultural activities and the occupation of cultivation has become the main stay of their economic well-being.

The village is connected by a road which leads from National Highway. Recently the road has been extended to some other villages beyond Sudhmahadev. The frequency of passenger bus service has also been increased.

Following the construction of Tourist Sarai and a rest house near the Lord Shiva's temple, pilgrims have no problems on account of night stay in the village. This has given fillip to the cultural relations between local population and outsiders. The village ought to be given increasing attention from the State Tourist Department, as it possesses a lot of potential in developing it into a tourist resort also. Similarly, one more neighbouring village Mantalai, 7 kms. from the Sudhmahadev could also be developed as a tourist spot in conjunction with the referent village to make it a pilgrim-cum-tourist centre. The rural, urban interaction has given a new outlook to the whole village settlement and its social life. The local shopkeepers have been selling all kinds of commodities akin to any urban set-up. The living habits of its inhabitants their dress, ornaments, utensils etc. are all rapidly undergoing a change. The traditional and old customs are now giving way to new awakening and thinking. The traditional dress is being replaced by modern coat, pant and shirt among males.

In the 1963 survey, the village had no electric facility available. The village is now wholly electrified. Eventhough there is greater scope for establishment of some cottage and small-scale industries in the village, but no such efforts are even underway. The abundant growth of medicinal herbs could be harnessed for establishment of small pharmaceutical workshops. The huge quantities of raw wool sheared from the sheep could be utilized for setting up of handlooms for manufacturing of blankets and woollen fabrics. Silk worms can be reared on the leaves of the bunj trees which grow in plenty in the area. Apiculture industry could also be developed as the topography and environment needed is most conducive for extraction of honey. The animal husbandry is playing an important role in the economic well-being of village. As the sale of milk and its by-products constitutes potential source of income to a number of households in the village, a large quantity of milk is exported and sold outside the village. This has become possible due to abundant availability of fodder. The main subsidiary occupation of the households, is therefore, live stock rearing which further supplements the household income. Government has also been providing technical guidance for introducing new species of cattle and the Veterinary Department provides medical treatment for keeping the animals disease free.

The village serves as the headquarter of the Panchayat and its jurisdiction extends to seven neighbouring villages. Likewise, Multipurpose Co-operative Society shop provides essential commodities, fertilizers, manures, pesticides and other articles. The socio-economic relations and politico-cultural links of the people of this village are expanding gradually.

The inter-village and inter-caste relations occupy a place of pride in the village life. There are no inter-village factions or feuds. The inhabitants take growing interest in the welfare of the village and they appear as a homogeneous community. They live in harmony and share each others sorrows and jubiliations. Scheduled castes do not suffer from any disability and all castes and religious groups freely mix up with each other.

As indicated, agriculture is the main source of livelihood of its inhabitants. Its developmental needs are also met by the co-operative and marketing societies. Though borrowing and indebtedness to some extent still continues, the loans are usually utilized on productive purposes and mostly spent for inputs required for development of agriculture. The inhabitants and needy persons are financed by the Co-operative and a branch of the J&K Bank. Thus, the grip of money-lenders on poor people has almost come to an end.

In so far as the awareness of the inhabitants about social life and other legislations introduced by government for the upliftment of the common man are concerned, there is an encouraging awareness among its people who now seem to be quite conscious about their rights and the usefulness of the need based programmes introduced by the government especially for the rural areas.

APPENDIX

TABLE No.—1

Distribution of members classified by Age, Sex and relationship to head of household where the head is Male

Age-group	Number of Prersons who are related to head of household								
	Head of the House-hold	Wife	Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Sister	Daughter	Doughters husband
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—9 . . .	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	59	..
10—14 . . .	..	..	26	..	..	..	1	22	..
15—24 . . .	..	7	54	1	13	1	..	11	..
25—44 . . .	39	46	11	1	8	..	..	1	1
45—59 . . .	32	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+ . . .	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	93	83	148	2	21	1	1	93	1

	Number of Persons who are related to head of household									
	Father	Mother	Father's brother	Son's son	Son's daughter	Son-in law	Daughter's son	Sister in law	Mother in law	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	..	..	..	14	10	..	3	..	..	141
	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	53
	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	90
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	35
TOTAL	2	9	1	15	13	1	4	1	1	490

TABLE No.—2

Distribution of Members classified by Age, Sex and relationship to head of household where the head is Female

Age group	Number of Persons who are related to head of household					
	Head of the household	Son	Daughter	Daughter's husband	Daughter's daughter	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—9	..	2	1	..	4	7
10—14	..	..	1	..	..	1
15—24	..	4	2	..	..	6
25—44	2	..	1	1	..	4
45—59	4	..	..	..	..	4
60+	1	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL . .	7	6	5	1	4	23

TABLE No.—3

Distribution of households classified by distance of place of birth of Head of household

Same village	Othervillage/Urban area in the same tehsil within distance of			Same district but other tehsil		Other districts of the State						Total
						Rajanuri District-1/		Doda District-2		Anantnag District3		
	lessthan 5 Kms	5-9 Kms	10 + Kms	within 10 Kms	10+ Kms	with in district of 20 kms	20 Kms	within 20 Kms	20 + Kms	within 20 kms	20 + Kms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
62	3	5	8	1	12	..	1	4	3	..	1	100

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TABLE No.– 4

Distribution of households classified by religion and caste/tribe/community and Mother tongue of head of household

Religion	Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of Households where Mother-tongue of Head of Household is						
		Dogri	Bhadewahi	Punjabi	Gojri	Bakerwali	Kashmiri	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu . . .	Brahman	13	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Mahajan	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Rajput	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Lohar	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Zargar	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Barber	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Jogi	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Gadi	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Thakur	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Gosian	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scheduled Castes . . .	Megh or Kabirpanthi	21	1	..	..	..	..	22
	Doom or Mahasha	16	..	..	..	..	..	16
	Chamar or Ramdasia	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Muslim . . .	Gujjar	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
	Sheikh	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Padre	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pathan	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wahain	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sikh . . .	Sudan	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL . .	87	1	1	8	2	1	100

TABLE No.—5

Distribution of households classified by Number of members and Migration status and place of birth of head of household.

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households having members				
		Single	2-5	6-10	11 and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village) . .		3	36	21	2	62
B. Migrant						
I. Born outside the village in the same Tehsil	Rural	..	8	8	..	16
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
II. Born within the same District. in						
Tehsil Udhampur	Rural	..	2	1	..	3
	Urban	1	..	1	..	2
Tehsil Ramnagar	Rural	..	3	2	..	5
	Urban	..	1	..	..	1
Tehsil Reasi	Rural	..	2	..	..	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
III. Born in other districts of the state						
Distt Doda	Rural	..	1	5	..	6
	Urban	..	1	..	..	1
Distt. Rajauri	Rural	..	1	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
Distt. Ananianag	Rural	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	1	..	..	1
TOTAL . .		4	56	38	2	100

TABLE No.—6

Distribution of households classified by number of members and by migration status and last residene of head of household

Migratur in Status and last residence of head of household		Number of households having members				
		Single	2-5	6-10	11 and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village including those who does not have place of last residence		3	36	21	2	62
B. Migrant						
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same Tehsil	Rural	..	8	8	..	16
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
II. Other Tehsils of the District Tehsil Udhampur . . .	Rural	..	3	1	..	4
	Urban	..	..	1	..	1
Tehsil Ramnagar	Rural	..	3	2	..	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Reasi	Rural	..	2	..	..	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
III. Other Districts of the State						
Distt. Doda	Rural	1	3	5	..	9
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
Distt Rajauri	Rural	..	1	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		4	56	38	2	100

TABLE No.—7

Distribution of Households classified by number of Members and Migration Status of the Head of the household and last residence and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed the longest in the present residence.

Number of Members	Non-Migrant	No. of households where the migration status and place of last residence of Head of the household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest is													
		Last residence in the rural area & duration of stay (year) in Present residence						Last residence in Urban area and duration of stay (year) in present residence						Other unspecified	Total
		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		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Single .	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
2-5 .	36	..	2	1	4	13	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
6-10 .	21	1	2	1	2	10	37	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	38
1 & above	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL .	62	1	5	2	6	23	99	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	100

TABLE NO.—8

Distribution of households classified by Migration Stats and place of birth of head of household and composition by sex and Age, Status of members (Minor upto Age 14, Adult 15 and above)

Migration Status and Place of birth of head of household		Number of households where composition by sex and age of members is						
		Adult male & female and minor male/ female	Adult male& female	Audlt male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult male and minor male and or female	Adult female and minor male and /or female	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant (Born in the same village)		44	15	2	1	..	..	62
B. Migrants								
I. Born outside the village in the same tehsil	(a) Rural	15	1	..	..	..	..	16
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Born within the district in Tehsil Udhampur	(a) Rural	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
	(b) Urban	1	..	1		..	..	2
Tehsil Ramnagar	(a) Rural	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
	(b) Urban	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tehsil Reasi	(a) Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Born in other Districts of the State								
District Doda	(a) Rural	5	1	..	..	..	..	6
	(b) Urban	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
District Rajauri	(a) Rural	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Anantnag	(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Urban	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL .		76	20	3	1	..	..	100

TABLE NO.—9

Distribution of households classified by nature of relation of members of head of household and migration status of head of household

Nature of relation of members to head of household	Number of households where migration status of head of household is		
	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Total
1	2	3	
1. Self	3	1	4
2. Self, spouse	4	3	7
3. Self, Spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	28	22	50
4. Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons & daughters	14	6	20
5. Self, spouse, married brother brothers wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters.	1	..	1
6. Self, (male), Unmarried son/daughter	2	..	2
7. Self, (female) Unmarried son/daughter	2	3	5
8. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father .	1	..	1
9. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother .	7	3	10
TOTAL	62	38	100

TABLE No.—10

Distribution of households Classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of households and Type of households

Type of household	Number of households where head of household belongs to Caste/Tribe/Community									
	Megh	Mahasha	Brahman	Mahajan	Rajput	Lohar	Zargar	Ramdasia	Barber	Jogi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Nuclear	6	12	5	6	4	3	5	2	2	..
2. Supplemented nuclear	9	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
3. Sub-nuclear	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Single-person	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Collateral Joint	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Lineal	3	2	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
9. Supplemented lineal Joint	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	22	16	13	7	5	5	5	3	2	2

Type of household	Number of households where head of household belongs to Caste/Tribe/Community										
	Gadi	Thakur	Gosian	Gujjar	Sheikh	Bakarwal	Padre	Pathan	Wahian	Sudan	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Nuclear	..	1	1	5	2	1	..	..	1	..	56
2. Supplemented nuclear	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	19
3. Sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Single-person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Lineal	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	16
9. Supplemented lineal Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	1	1	1	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	100

TABLE No.—11

Distribution of households classified by Type and educational level of head of household

Type of household	Number of households where educational level of head of household is									
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma and certificate not equal to degree	Degree and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Nuclear	34	5	..	8	4	3	..	..	2	56
2. Supplemented nuclear	11	3	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	19
3. Sub-nuclear	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Single-person	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
6. Collateral Joint	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Lineal	14	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	16
9. Supplemented lineal Joint	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	63	8	..	12	8	6	..	..	3	100

TABLE No.—12

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

Number of workers in the household	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of workers noted in Column no. 1					
	All households	Size (Adult)	1-3	4-6	7-10	11+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	1	Size		1		
	(2)	(Adult)	..	(2)	..	..
1	26	Size	8	16	2	
	(36)	(Adult)	(10)	(22)	(4)	..
2	38	Size	18	14	6	
	(62)	(Adult)	(20)	(30)	(12)	..
3	15	Size	1	6	7	1
	(41)	(Adult)	(3)	(15)	(16)	(7)
4	8	Size	1	3	4	
	(31)	(Adult)	(3)	(12)	(16)	..
5	6	Size		3	3	
	(31)	(Adult)	..	(19)	(12)	..
6	6	Size	1		4	1
	(24)	(Adult)	(2)	..	(16)	(6)
Total	100	Size	29	43	26	2
	(227)*	(Adult)	(38)	(100)	(76)	(13)

*Note : Excludes 18 minor members which are workers.

TABLE No.—13

Distribution of households classified by unemployment depth (Number of unemployed in the household)

Number of unemployed including who are seeking work	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of non-workers noted in Column 1					
	All households	Size (Adult)	1-3-	4-6	7-10	11+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	16	Size	12	2	2	
	(13)	(Adults)	(7)	(3)	(3)	..
1	18	Size	11	4	3	
	(9)	(Adults)	(6)	(1)	(2)	..
2	12	Size		10	2	
	(8)	(Adults)	..	(7)	(1)	..
3	13	Size		12	1	
	(11)	(Adults)	..	(10)	(1)	..
4	22	Size	2	11	8	1
	(20)	(Adults)	(2)	(6)	(6)	(6)
5	15	Size		4	10	1
	(19)	(Adults)	..	(5)	(9)	(5)
6	4	Size	4			
	(4)	(Adults)	(4)	..	..	..
TOTAL	100	Size	29	43	26	2
	(84)	(Adults)	(19)	(32)	(22)	(11)

TABLE No. 14.

Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Religion who are studying/not studying in Educational Institutions.

Religion	Age group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu . . .	5—9	34	23	24	12	10	11
	10—14	22	19	15	12	7	7
	15—19	27	20	16	7	11	13
	20—24	21	9	2	1	19	8
	25+	94	86	7	4	87	82
	TOTAL	198	157	64	36	134	121
Muslim . . .	5—9	8	6	3	..	5	6
	10—14	5	8	3	2	2	6
	15—19	4	5	3	..	1	5
	20—24	9	1	..	..	9	1
	25+	17	17	..	..	17	17
	TOTAL	43	37	9	2	34	35
Sikh . . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	..	..	..	1	..
	TOTAL	1	..	..	..	1	..
GRAND TOTAL		242	194	73	38	169	156

TABLE No. 15

Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institutions by Scheduled Castes and other communities.

Name of Caste/Tribe/ Community	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu . . .	5—9	8	4	6	2	2	2
	10—14	2	5	2	4	..	1
1. Brahman . .	15—19	3	3	2	3	1	..
	20—24	8	2	1	..	7	2
	25+	18	18	..	1	18	17
	TOTAL	39	32	11	10	28	22
2. Mahajan . .	5—9	4	1	4	1	..	..
	10—14	2	1	2	1	..	..
	15—19	1	4	1	2	..	2
	20—24	2	..	..	..	2	..
	25+	7	7	..	..	7	7
	TOTAL	16	13	7	4	9	9
3. Rajput . .	5—9	2	2	2	1	..	1
	10—14	4	..	1	..	3	..
	15—19	2	1	..	..	2	1
	20—24	1	1	..	..	1	1
	25+	6	5	..	..	6	5
	TOTAL	15	9	3	1	12	8
4. Lohar . .	5—9	..	2	..	..	..	2
	10—14	2	..	2	..	..	..
	15—19	..	4	..	..	..	4
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..
	25+	5	5	..	..	5	5
	TOTAL	8	11	2	..	6	11

TABLE No. 15—*Contd.*

Name of Caste/Tribe/ Community	Age-group	Total		Number Studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Zargar . .	5—9	..	2	..	2	..	..
	10—14	3	1	3	1	..	..
	15—19	4	2	3	..	1	2
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	5	4	..	..	5	4
	TOTAL	12	9	6	3	6	6
6. Barber . .	5—9	..	1	..	1	..	..
	10—14	1	1	1	1	..	..
	15—19	1	..	1	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	2	2	..	..	2	2
	TOTAL	4	4	2	2	2	2
7. Jogi . .	5—9	..	1	..	1	..	..
	10—14	..	1	..	1	..	..
	15—19	..	1	..	..	..	1
	20—24	1	1	..	..	1	1
	25+	3	3	..	..	3	3
	TOTAL	4	7	..	2	4	5
8. Gadi . .	5—9	1	..	..	..	1	..
	10—14	1	..	..	..	1	..
	15—19	1	1	..	..	1	1
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	5	2	..	..	5	2
9. Thakur . .	5—9	1	1	..	..	1	1
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	2	..	2	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	4	2	2	..	2	2
10. Gosian . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	2	1	..	..	2	1
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	4	2	..	..	4	2
Scheduled Castes							
1. Megh or Kabirpanthi	5—9	6	1	5	1	1	..
	10—14	3	7	1	1	2	6
	15—19	6	2	2	1	4	1
	20—24	2	4	..	1	2	3
	25+	24	22	..	..	24	22
	TOTAL	41	36	8	4	33	32
2. Doom or Mahasha	5—9	9	7	5	3	4	4
	10—14	1	1	1	1	..	..
	15—19	1	1	1	..	..	1
	20—24	3	1	1	..	2	1
	25+	17	15	7	4	10	11
	TOTAL	31	25	15	8	16	17

TABLE No. 15—*Contd.*

Name of Caste/Tribe/ community	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Chamar or Ramdasia	5—9	3	1	2	..	1	1
	10—14	3	2	2	2	1	..
	15—19	4	..	4	..	..	..
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..
	25+	4	2	..	..	4	2
	TOTAL	15	5	8	2	7	3
Muslim							
1. Gujjar . .	5—9	3	5	..	..	3	5
	10—14	2	5	1	1	1	4
	15—19	2	2	1	..	1	2
	20—24	3	..	..	..	3	..
	25+	9	9	..	..	9	9
	TOTAL	19	21	2	1	17	20
2. Sheikh . .	5—9	1	1	..	..	1	1
	10—14	..	2	..	..	..	2
	15—19	1	..	1	..	..	..
	20—24	1	1	..	..	1	1
	25+	2	2	..	..	2	2
	TOTAL	5	6	1	..	4	6
3. Bakerwal . .	5—9	2	..	1	..	1	..
	10—14	2	..	1	..	1	..
	15—19	..	2	..	..	..	2
	20—24	2	..	..	..	2	..
	25+	2	2	..	..	2	2
	TOTAL	8	4	2	..	6	4
4. Padre .	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10—14	..	1	..	1	..	..
	15—19	..	1	..	..	..	1
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	2	3	1	1	1	2
5. Pathan . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	2	..	..	..	2	..
	25+	2	2	..	..	2	2
	TOTAL	4	2	..	..	4	2
6. Wahian . .	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—19	1	..	1	..	..	..
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	5	1	3	..	2	1
Sikh							
1. Sudan . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	..	..	..	1	..
	TOTAL	1	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE NO. 16

Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institutions by Migration status as determined by place of Birth

Migration status and place of birth	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-Migrant . .	5—9	43	27	27	12	16	15
	10—14	24	21	18	14	6	7
	15—19	29	17	19	8	10	9
	20—24	18	4	1	1	17	3
	25+	71	37	..	..	71	37
	TOTAL	185	106	65	35	120	71
B. Migrant							
I. Born outside the village but in the same Tehsil	(a) Rural	21	42	2	1	19	41
	(b) Urban	..	2	..	..	..	2
II. Born within the same District.							
Tehsil Udhampur	(a) Rural	9	11	..	..	9	11
	(b) Urban	4	2	..	..	4	2
Tehsil Ramnagar .	(a) Rural	9	7	1	1	8	6
	(b) Urban	2	2	1	..	1	2
Tehsil Reasi . .	(a) Rural	2	..	..	..	2	..
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Born in other Districts of State.							
District Doda . .	(a) Rural	6	12	3	..	3	12
	(b) Urban	..	4	..	..	..	4
District Jammu . .	(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Urban	..	2	..	1	..	1
District Kathua . .	(a) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Urban	..	1	..	..	..	1
District Rajauri . .	(a) Rural	1	1	..	..	1	1
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Anantnag .	(a) Rural	3	2	1	..	2	2
	(b) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	242	194	73	38	169	156

TABLE NO. 17

Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institutions by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household (NCO 2 digit)	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator (61) . .	5—9	26	18	16	7	10	11
	10—14	15	16	7	6	8	10
	15—19	25	13	14	2	11	11
	20—24	22	5	1	1	21	4
	25+	75	66	7	4	68	62
	TOTAL	163	118	45	20	118	98

TABLE NO-17—*Contd.*

Occupation of head of household	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Water miller (24)	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	1	1	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	2	2	..	..	2	2
	TOTAL	4	3	2	1	2	2
Chowkidar (57)	5—9	1	..	..	..	1	..
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—19	..	2	..	2	..	..
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..
	25+	3	2	..	..	3	2
	TOTAL	6	4	1	2	5	2
Labourer in PWD(99)	5—9	3	..	1	..	2	..
	10—14	..	1	..	..	..	1
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	1
	25+	3	2	..	..	3	2
	TOTAL	6	4	1	..	5	4
Kirana Shop (40) Keeper	5—9	2	2	2	1	..	1
	10—14	..	1	..	1	..	..
	15—19	..	4	..	1	..	3
	20—24	2	1	..	..	2	1
	25+	6	5	..	..	6	5
	TOTAL	10	13	2	3	8	10
Teacher (15)	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10—14	2	2	2	2	..	..
	15—19	2	..	2	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	2	2	..	..	2	2
	TOTAL	7	4	5	2	2	2
Hotel Keeper (50)	5—9	2	..	2	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	1	..	..	1
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	2	2	..	..	2	2
	TOTAL	5	3	3	..	2	3
Tailor (79)	5—9	..	1	..	1	..	..
	10—14	1	1	1	1	..	..
	15—19	1	..	..	..	1	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	3	3	1	2	2	1
Dhart Agent (30)	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	2	..	1	..	1	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	3	1	1	..	2	1

TABLE No-17—*Contd.*

Occupation of head of household	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Electrician (85)	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	1	1	..	..	1	1
Bus Driver (98)	5—9	2	..	2	..	..	..
	10—14	..	1	..	1	..	..
	15—19	..	1	..	1	..	..
	20—24	1	2	..	..	1	2
	25+	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	3	4	2	2	1	2
Parohit (19)	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	2	2	..	..	2	2
	TOTAL	2	2	..	..	2	2
Laboratory Asstt. (08)	5—9	..	2	..	..	..	2
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	2	..	..	1	2
	TOTAL	2	4	1	..	1	4
Gold Smith (88)	5—9	..		..	1	..	..
	10—14	2	..	2	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	..	..	..	1	..
	TOTAL	3	1	2	1	1	..
Mali (65)	5—9	1	1	..	..	1	1
	10—14	2	..	1	..	1	..
	15—19	1	..	1	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	2	..	..	1	2
	TOTAL	5	3	2	..	3	3
Barber (56)	5—9	..	1	..	1	..	..
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	2	2	1	1	1	1
Works Supervisor (03)	5—9	..	1	..	1	..	..
	10—14	..	1	..	1	..	..
	15—19	..	1	..	..	..	1
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	1
	25+	2	1	..	..	2	1
	TOTAL	2	5	..	2	2	3

TABLE No.-17—*Contd.*

Occupation of head of household	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bank Manager (23) .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	..	..	..	1	..
	TOTAL	1	..	..	..	1	..
Rearing of livestock (62)	5—9	1	..	..	..	1	..
	10—14	..	1	..	1	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	2	..	..	1	2
	TOTAL	2	3	..	1	2	2
Nursing Orderly (08) .	5—9	2	..	2	..	..	..
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	4	1	3	..	1	1
Sweeper (54) . .	5—9	..	1	..	..	..	1
	10—14	..	2	..	..	..	2
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL	1	4	..	..	1	4
Peon in veterinary (35)	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10—14	..	1	..	1	..	..
	15—19	..	1	..	..	..	1
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25+	1	2	..	..	1	2
	TOTAL	2	4	1	1	1	3
Non-Workers . .	5—9	..	1	..	..	..	1
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	1	..	..	..	1
	20—24	2	..	..	..	2	..
	25+	3	5	..	..	3	5
	TOTAL	5	7	..	..	5	7
All Occupations .	5—9	42	29	27	12	15	17
	10—14	27	27	18	14	9	13
	15—19	31	25	19	7	12	18
	20—24	30	10	2	1	28	9
	25+	112	103	7	4	105	99
	TOTAL	242	194	73	38	169	156

TABLE No-18

Distribution of Population classified by Age, Sex and Educational level

Educational level	Age and Sex							
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Illiterate	27	21	6	11	8	12	15	9
2. Literate without educational level	15	8	12	8	2	..	1	..
3. Primary	..	..	6	7	7	6	2	..
4. Middle	..		3	1	8	3	4	1
5. Matriculation/Secondary	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	..
6. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..
7. Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Post Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	42	29	27	27	31	25	30	10

Educational level	Age and Sex							
	25—34		35—49		50+		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Illiterate	12	25	19	28	37	33	124	139
2. Literate without educational level	2	1	4	1	1	1	37	19
3. Primary	4	3	4	4	6	..	29	20
4. Middle	4	1	4	1	2	..	25	7
5. Matriculation/Secondary	5	2	4	2	..	1	18	7
6. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2
7. Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
8. Post Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	28	32	38	36	46	35	242	194

TABLE No. 19

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-groups, Sex, Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Broad age-group	Educational level																	
		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university		Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree		Post graduate degree other than Technical Degree		Total	
		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
Hindu Brahman	5—14	4	2	5	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9
	15—59	3	12	2	2	5	2	8	3	7	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	27	21
	60+	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Mahajan	5—14	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
	15—59	..	2	..	..	2	3	4	..	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	10	10
	60+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rajputs	5—14	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
	15—59	6	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lohar	5—14	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	15—59	1	6	1	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zargar	5—14	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	15—59	1	1	1	..	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
	60+	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Barber	5—14	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	15—59	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Jogi	5—14	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	15—59	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gadi	5—14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	15—59	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thakur	5—14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	15—59	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	60+	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Scheduled Castes																			8
Megh or Kabirpanthi	5—14	5	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
	17—59	17	23	1	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	24
	60+	6	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4

TABLE No.-19—*Contd.*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Broad age-group	Educational level																			
		Illiterate	literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university		Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree		Post graduate degree other than Technical Degree				Total	
			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
Doom or Mahasha	5—14	6	4	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
	15—59	15	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15
	60+	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Chamar or Ramdasia	5—14	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
	15—59	4	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	2
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim																				
Gujjar	5—14	4	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
	15—59	8	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
	60+	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Sheikh	5—14	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	15—59	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	15—14	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	5—59	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	5—14	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	15—59	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
	60+	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wahian	5—14	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	15—59	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh																				
Sudan	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	5—14	33	32	27	16	6	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	56
	15—59	69	96	10	2	20	13	21	6	18	7	6	2	2	..	1	..		147	126
	60+	22	11	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	12
GRAND TOTAL		124	139	37	19	29	20	25	7	18	7	6	2	2	..	1	..		242	194

NOTE:—M=Males F=Females

TABLE No. 20

Distribution of Households classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household and average educational score.

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of house-holds	Population			Average Educational Score					
					Per head			Per Household		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
Brahman . .	13	71	39	32	1·3	1·6	0·9	7·1	4·9	2·2
Mahajan . .	7	29	16	13	1·9	1·9	2·0	8·1	4·4	3·7
Lohar . . .	5	19	8	11	1·1	1·8	0·6	4·4	3·0	1·4
Zargar . .	5	21	12	9	1·8	2·0	1·6	7·8	4·8	3·8
Rajput . .	5	24	15	9	0·1	0·2	0·0	0·8	0·8	0·0
Barber . .	2	8	4	4	0·7	0·7	3·0	1·5	1·5	1·7
Jogi . . .	2	11	4	7	0·9	1·5	0·5	5·0	3·0	2·0
Gadi . . .	1	7	5	2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·3	0·0	0·0
Gosian . .	1	6	4	2	0·8	1·2	0·0	5·0	5·0	0·0
Thakur . .	1	6	4	2	0·6	1·0	0·0	4·0	4·0	0·0
Scheduled Castes										
Megh or Kabirpanthi	22	77	41	36	0·2	0·4	0·0	1·0	0·9	0·0
Doom or Mahasha	16	56	31	25	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·6	0·4	0·2
Chamar or Ramdasia	3	20	15	5	1·2	1·4	0·8	8·3	7·0	1·3
Muslim										
Gujjar . .	8	40	19	21	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	0·1
Sheikh . .	3	11	5	6	0.5	1.2	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Bakerwal . .	2	12	8	4	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Padre . . .	1	5	2	3	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	3.0
Pathan . .	1	6	4	2	1.1	1.2	1.0	7.0	3.0	4.0
Wahian . .	1	6	5	1	0.6	0.8	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
Sikh										
Sudan . . .	1	1	1	..	5.0	5.0	..	5.0	5.0	..

Note :—Population aged 5 + years has been considered for calculating the educational score.

TABLE No. 21

Distribution of Households by Occupation of head of household and average educational score

Occupation of head of household (NCO 2 digit)	No. of house holds	Population			Average educational score					
					Per head			Per household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cultivator (61) . .	64	329	182	147	0.4	0·5	0.2	2.2	1.6	0.6
Shopkeeper (40) .	6	27	12	15	1.8	2.0	1.6	8.1	4.0	4.1
Teacher (15) . .	2	11	7	4	2.4	2.5	2.2	13.5	9.0	4.5
Bank Manager (23) .	1	1	1	..	5.0	5.0	..	5.0	5.0	..
Sweeper (54) . .	1	6	1	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barber (56) . .	1	4	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.0
Mali (65) . .	1	10	6	4	0.3	0.5	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Labourer (99) . .	3	16	10	6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Driver (98) . .	1	8	4	4	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.0	4.0	4.0
Goldsmith (88) .	1	4	3	1	4.7	2.0	1.0	7.0	6.0	1.0
Chowkidar (57) .	3	11	6	5	1.6	1.8	1.4	5.3	3.0	2.3
Hotel Keeper (50) .	2	9	5	4	1.3	1.4	1.2	6.0	3.5	2.5
Water Miller (24) .	2	7	4	3	1.0	1.2	0.6	3.5	2.5	1.0
Tailor (79) .	1	6	3	3	2.0	2.3	1.6	12.0	7.0	5.0
Live stock rearing (62)	1	5	2	3	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Lab. Assistant (08) .	1	8	2	6	0.6	2.5	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
Peon (35) . .	1	8	3	5	0.6	0.9	0.6	5.0	2.0	3.0
Electrician (85) .	1	2	1	1	1.5	2.0	1.1	3.0	2.0	1.0
Dhart Agent (30) .	1	4	3	1	2.2	2.6	1.1	9.0	8.0	1.0
Nursing Orderly (08)	1	5	4	1	1.2	1.5	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
Works Supervisor (03)	1	9	3	6	1.1	2.0	0.6	10.0	6.0	4.0
Parohit (19) .	1	6	4	2	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
on-worker . .	3	17	6	11	0.5	0.8	0.3	3.0	1.6	1

TABLE No. 22

Distribution of households classified by migration status by place of last residence of head of household and average educational score

Migration status by place of last residence		No. of house holds	Average educational score					
			Per head			Per household		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-Migrants (Born in the village including those who do not have place of last residence)		62	0.7	0.8	0.4	3.4	2.5	0.9
B. Migrant								
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same Tehsil . . .	Rural	16	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.9	1.7	1.1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Other Tehsils of the District								
Tehsil Udhampur	Rural	4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
	Urban	1	2.5	2.6	2.3	15.0	8.0	7.0
Tehsil Ramnagar	Rural	5	1.3	1.4	1.2	4.8	2.6	2.2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Reasi	Rural	2	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Other Districts of the State								
District Doda	Rural	9	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.2	1.5	0.6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Rajauri	Rural	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 23.

Distribution of students by course/level/class and Age.

Course/level/class	Age group					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	39	10	..	..	..	49	42	7
Primary	..	11	..	..	..	11	3	8
Junior Basic	..	9	8	..	..	17	6	11
Middle/Junior Secondary . . .	..	2	10	..	..	12	7	5
Senior Basic Secondary								
(i) Humanities	..	..	5	2	9	16	9	7
(ii) Science	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
(iii) Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post secondary								
Arts	..	..	3	1	..	4	4	..
TOTAL . . .	39	32	26	3	11	111	73	38

TABLE No. 24

Distribution of workers and Non-workers classified by Sex/Caste/Tribe/Community and Broad Age-groups

Caste/Tribe/Community	All Ages						0—14						15—59						60+					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non- Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hindu																								
Brahman	32	22	10	49	21	28	1	..	1	28	14	14	28	20	8	20	7	13	3	2	1	1	..	1
Mahajan	11	9	2	22	8	14	..	..	..	12	7	5	11	9	2	9	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rajput	16	12	4	10	5	5	3	3	..	7	5	2	12	8	4	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
Lohar	12	6	6	12	2	10	..	..	..	9	2	7	12	6	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zarger	7	6	1	14	6	8	..	..	..	6	3	3	6	5	1	8	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
Barber	3	2	1	5	2	3	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Jogi	9	4	5	5	2	3	..	..	..	5	2	3	8	3	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Gadi	6	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Thakur	1	1	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..
Scheduled Castes																								
Megh or Kabirpanthi	51	28	23	40	18	22	3	2	1	28	12	16	42	20	22	7	5	2	6	6	..	5	1	4
Doom or Mahasha	36	22	14	36	17	19	2	1	1	32	17	15	28	16	12	3	..	3	6	5	1	1	..	1
Chamar or Ramdasia	7	4	3	16	11	5	1	..	1	11	6	5	6	4	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim																								
Gujjar	24	14	10	24	9	15	4	2	2	19	7	12	17	9	8	3	1	2	3	3	..	2	1	1
Sheikh	6	3	3	8	3	5	1	..	1	6	2	4	5	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakarwal	9	5	4	3	3	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	4	1	3	4	2	2	1	..	1	4	2	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	4	3	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Wahian	3	2	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh																								
Sudan	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	245	151	94	268	123	145	18	10	8	184	91	93	202	119	83	71	28	43	25	22	3	13	4	9

TABLE No. 25

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by Migration status with reference to last residence, Broad age groups and Sex

Migration status with reference to last residence		All ages						0—14					
		Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Non-migrant		138	97	41	206	107	99	14	9	5	164	81	83
B. Migrant													
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same Tehsil	R	53	26	27	26	4	22	1	..	1	6	3	3
	U	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Other Tehsils of the district													
Tehsil Udhampur	R	11	7	4	4	2	2	1	1	..	3	2	1
	U	2	1	1	8	2	6	..	..	..	2	..	2
Tehsil Ramnagar	R	6	3	3	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
	U	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Reasi	R	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Other Districts of the State													
District Doda	R	25	12	13	12	6	6	1	..	1	9	5	4
	U	3	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Kathua	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Jammu	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Rajauri	R	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Other States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Other Country		..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Unspecified		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		245	151	94	268	123	145	18	10	8	184	91	93

TABLE No. 26

Workers and Non-workers by Mother Tongue, Sex and Educational level

Mother tongue	All levels						Illiterate						Literate without educational level					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Dogri	208	131	77	237	106	131	142	73	69	141	56	85	7	7	..	41	23	18
Gojri	23	12	11	24	10	14	22	11	11	21	8	13	1	1	..	2	1	1
Bakerwali	9	5	4	3	3	..	9	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Bhaderwahi	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kashmiri	3	2	1	4	4	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
Punjabi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	245	151	94	268	123	145	176	90	86	164	66	98	9	9	..	47	28	19

TABLE No. 25

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by Migration status with reference to last residence, Broad age Groups and Sex

Migration status with reference to last residence	15—59						60 +					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A. Non-migrant	114	79	35	33	23	10	10	9	1	9	3	6
B. Migrant												
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same Tehsil	43	19	24	18	1	17	9	7	2	2	..	2
	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Other Tehsils of the District.												
Teh. Udhampur	7	3	4	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	1
	2	1	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	..
Teh. Ramnagar	5	3	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teh. Reasi	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Other Districts of the State.												
Distt. Doda	22	10	12	3	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Distt. Kathua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Distt. Jammu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Distt. Rajauri	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Other State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Other Country	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	202	119	83	71	28	43	25	22	3	13	4	9

Note :— T=Total R=Rural
M=Male U=Urban
F=Famale

TABLE No. 26

Workers and Non-workers by Mother Tongue, Sex and Educational level.

Mother-tongue	Primary to intermediate						Non-technical diploma upto post graduate					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers.		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Dogri	57	49	8	55	27	28	2	2	..	..	..	..
Gojri	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhaderwali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kashmiri	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	57	49	8	57	29	28	3	3	..	..	..	..

NOTE :— T=Total
M=Male
F=Female

TABLE No. 27

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

Age-group	Total Non-workers			Full time students			Household duty			Dependent			Infants			Disabled		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—14	184	91	93	71	45	26	2	..	2	96	37	59	14	8	6	1	1	..
15—19	35	19	16	26	19	7	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	7	5	2	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—39	15	2	13	4	2	2	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—59	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	13	4	9	..	..	..	5	..	5	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	268	123	145	111	73	38	38	..	38	104	41	63	14	8	6	1	1	..

TABLE No. 28

Employment Status of Workers classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Employment Status																		
	Cultivator			Agricultural labour			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu																		
Brahman	17	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	8	7	1	..	..	..
Mahajan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	7	5	2	2	2	..
Rajput	16	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Zargar	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..
Barber	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Jogi	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gadi	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Thakur	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes																		
Megh or Kabirpanthi	48	26	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	32	18	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Chammar or Ramdasia	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim																		
Gujjar	18	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	1	4
Sheikh	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Bakerwal	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Padre	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Wahian	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh																		
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	179	96	83	..	..	..	1	1	..	26	26	..	30	23	7	9	5	4

TABLE No. 29

Employment Status of workers and Place of work

Place of work	Distance of place of work	Employment Status																	
		Cultivator			Agricultural labour			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A. Inside the Village	..	172	91	81	..	..	..	1	1	..	14	14	..	28	21	7	9	5	4
B. Outside the village																			
Rural	within 25 Kms.	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Urban	26 + Kms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		179	96	83	..	..	..	1	1	..	26	26	..	30	23	7	9	5	4

TABLE No. 30

Occupation and Mode of Transport to Place of work and time taken to reach

Occupation (NCO 2 digits)	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach.								Remarks
	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivator (61)	169	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	179
Rearing of live stock (62)	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Sweeper (54)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mali (65)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Teacher (15)	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Labourer (99)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Peon (35)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tailor (79)	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bank Manager (23)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Forest Guard (57)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dharath Agent (30)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water Miller (24)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Barber (56)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gold smith (88)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Electrician (85)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Driver (98)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Works Supervisor (03)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Retail Shopkeeper (40)	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Nursing Orderly (08)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Purohit (19)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hotel Keeper (50)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Packer (38)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Compounder (07)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tracer (PDD) (03)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chowkidar (57)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Spinner (Wool) (75)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plumber (87)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lab. Asstt. (Ed.) (08)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Postmaster (36)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	221	1	2	11	..	..	2	8	245

TABLE No. 31

Occupation and Employment Status of Workers Classified by Nature of Industry

Nature of Industry (NIC 2 digits)	Number of workers	Occupation (NCO 2 digit)	Employment Status														
			Cultivator			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker		
			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
Agriculture production 00	179	Cultivator 61	179	96	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livestock production 02	14	Rearing of livestock 62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	5	6	2	4
Forestry & logging 05	1	Forest guard 57	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain Mill products 20	2	Water miller 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Wool Spinning 24	1	Spinner 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Manufacture of all types of garments 29	4	Tailor 79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
Manufacture of Jewellery 38	2	Gold smith 88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Construction 50	4	Labourer 99	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Construction 50	1	Works Supervisor 03	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric Instalation 51	1	Electrician 85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Trade 65	8	Retail shopkeeper 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	2	2	..
Restaurants, & hotels 69	3	Hotel keeper 50	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Passenger transport by bus service 70	1	Dhart agent 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Passenger transport by bus service 70	2	Driver bus 98	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Freight transport by motor vehicles 70	1	Driver truck 98	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postal communication 75	1	Packer 38	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postal communication 75	1	Postmaster 36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banking 80	1	Manager 23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service in State Government 90	1	Mali 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service in State Government 90	1	Tracer 03	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service in State Government 90	2	Chowkidar 57	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary services 91	1	Sweeper 54	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary services 91	2	Plumber 87	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational service in State Government 92	3	Teacher 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services in state government 92	1	Laboratory assistant 08	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary services 93	1	Peon 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health & medical services 93	1	Nursing Orderly 08	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health medical services 93	1	Compounder 07	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Religious services 94	1	Purohit 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Religious services 94	1	Peon 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Community services 94	1	Chowkidar 57	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair dressing 96	1	Barber 56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	245		179	96	83	1	1	..	26	26	..	30	23	7	9	5	4

NOTE :— P—Persons M—Males F—Females

TABLE No. 32

Leisure time Activity of workers classified by religion, occupation , age and sex

Religion	Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex																				
			14 and below			15—19			20—24			25—34			35—44			45—59			60+		
			Persons	Males	Females	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	20	21	22	23	24
Hindu	Dhart Agent	Political work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Hotel keeper	Playing Cards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Teacher	Reading News papers/magazines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cultivator	Wrestling	..	..	..	10	10	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cultivator	Kabadi	15	15	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cultivator	Playing cards	..	..	..	13	13	..	8	8	..	7	7	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh	Bank Manager	News paper reading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	15	15	..	23	23	..	26	26	..	7	7	..	8	8	..	1	1	..	1	1	..

TABLE No. 33

Number of workers Seeking employment classified by nature of present occupation and Age-groups

Occupation (NCO2 digits)	All Workers						0—14						15—24					
	No. of workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cultivation (61)	179	96	83	..	..	..	12	7	5	..	..	..	38	24	14	..	..	..
Rearing of live stock (62)	14	5	9	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
Sweeper (54)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel keeper (50)	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali (65)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher (15)	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer (99)	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Peon (35)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tailor (79)	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Manager (23)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Forest Guard (57)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhart Agent (30)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Water Miller (24)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber (56)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold Smith (88)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrician (85)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Driver (98)	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Works Supervisor (03)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail Shopkeeper (40)	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing Orderly (08)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Parohit (19)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packer (38)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compounder (07)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tracer (PDD) (03)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57)	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinner (Wool) (75)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumber (87)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Lab. Asstt. (Ed.) (08)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Postman (36)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	245	151	94	..	..	..	18	10	8	..	..	..	54	37	17	..	..	..

TABLE No. 33—*Contd.*

Occupation (NCO2 digts)	25—34						35—49						50+					
	Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cultivation (61)	39	15	24	..	..	..	38	16	22	..	..	..	52	34	18	..	..	..
Rearing of live stock (62)	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Sweeper (54)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel Keeper (50)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mali (65)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher (15)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer (99)	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peon (35)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tailor (79)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bank Manager (23)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Guard (57)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhart Agent (30)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Miller (24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Barber (56)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold Smith (88)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Electrician (85)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver (98)	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Works Supervisor (03)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail Shopkeeper (40)	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Nursing Orderly (03)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parohit (19)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Packer (38)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Compounder (07)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tracer (PDD) (03)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Spinner (wool) (75)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumber (87)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lab. Asstt. (Ed.) (08)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postman (36)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	51	26	25	..	..	..	58	34	24	..	..	..	64	44	20	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 34

Households Defaulting in Enrolling School-going Children Classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household

Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Number of households having children of school-going age (5—14)			Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only Female children of school-going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households having both male and female children school-going of age & failing to send both to school	Number of households having both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some of the male and female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-giong of age and failing to send male children only to school	Number of households with male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some of the male children to school	Number of households with male and both female children of school-going age and failing to send only female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some of the female children to school
	Male only	Female only	Male and female both								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu											
Brahman	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mahajan	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loher	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Zargar	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Barbar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thakur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste											
Megh or Kabirpanthi	1	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim											
Gujjar	..	1	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..
Sheikh	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sibh											
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	14	22	2	4	3	3	..	3	4	..

TABLE No. 35

Reason for Non-enrolment of Children in School Classified by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of household. (NCO 2-digit)	Number of households where there are male & female children of School-going age (5—14)			Number of households where there are both male and female children and are both not sent to school for reason	Number of households having both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some of the male and female children to school for reason	Number of households where there are both male and female children of school-going age and male children are sent to school and not female children for reason	Number of households having both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some of the male children to school and not female children for reasons		Number of households where there are only male children of school-going age and they are not sent to school because of reason		Number of households where there are only female children of school-going age and they are not sent to school because of reason	
	Male children	Female Children	Both male & female children	Poverty	Poverty	No interest in female education	Poverty and disabled child	Poverty	To be admitted shortly	Engaged in livestock rearing	Poverty	No interest in female education
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cultivator 61	8	9	17	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	1
Shopkeeper 40	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotelkeeper 50	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Labourer 99	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lab. Asstt. 08	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali 65	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rearing of livestock 62	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gold smith 88	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Water miller 24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Worker	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	10	14	22	3	3	4	1	2	1	1	3	1

TABLE No. 36

Age at Marriage and Time of Marriage.

Duration of Marriage	Average age (at marriage male/female)	Number of males and females ever married at the age																	
		Below 10		10—12		13—15		16—18		19—21		22—24		25—29		30—34		35+	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Within 15 years	Male 21·4	..	..	..	2	1	19	15	22	14	2	12	3	8	..	3	..	..	..
	Female 16·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	Male 21·2	..	..	..	2	2	23	6	12	13	4	6	..	9	1	1	..	..	..
	Female 15·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Male 20·3	..	2	1	6	1	22	7	2	14	3	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
	Female 14·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		..	2	1	10	4	64	28	36	41	9	19	3	22	1	6	..	..	..

TABLE No. 37

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

Educational Level	Number of Married		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	Males	Females	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
1. Illiterate	74	102	21.0	20.0	22.1	15.3	14.0	16.7
2. Literate without Educational Level . .	8	2	18.9	19.6	18.3	13.5	13.5	..
3. Primary	14	14	23.8	24.2	23.5	16.7	16.2	17.3
4. Middle	11	1	22.1	21.6	22.6	21.0	21.0	..
5. Matriculation/Secondary/Higher Secondary	10	6	21.9	21.0	22.8	17.8	17.7	18.0
6. Intermediate/Pre-university/Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree . .	1	..	25.0	25.0	..	..	..	..
7. Post Graduate Degree	2	..	23.5	..	23.5	..	..	..
8. Other than Technical Degree . .	1	..	23.0	23.0	..	..	..	..
9. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	121	125	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 38

Age at Marriage as Related to Distance of Place of Birth from the Village.

Distance of place of birth/(in kms.)	Average age at marriage male/female		Number of males married at the age								Number of females married at the age							
			Below 10	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—21	22—24	25—29	30+	Below 10	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—21	22—24	25—29	30+
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Male	Female																
less than 5 . .	22·4	17·6	..	1	2	21	32	12	14	3	1	5	30	15	6	..	1	..
5—10 . .	19·4	14·0	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	..	..	1	10	3	1	..	..	..
11—20 . .	22·0	15·3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
21—50 .	23·3	17·4	..	..	1	2	2	4	4	1	1	3	10	6	2	1	..	..
51+ . .	20·3	17·4	..	..	..	2	4	..	3	2	..	1	8	12	..	1	..	..
TOTAL .			..	1	4	28	41	19	22	6	2	10	64	36	9	3	1	..

TABLE No. 39

Age at First Marriage as Related to Present Age.

Present age of Married Person	Average age at marriage		Number of males married at the age						Number of females married at the age					
	Male	Female	Below 15	15—17	18—19	20—24	25—29	30	Below 15	15—17	18—19	20—24	25—29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Upto 19	18.6	15.6	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	5	4	..	..	..
20—24	19.9	16.5	1	1	3	6	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	..
25—29	21.0	15.5	..	2	6	6	1	..	12	7	2	2	..	..
30—34	21.1	16.4	..	2	2	5	1	..	3	6	..	..	..	..
35—44	22.3	16.4	..	..	4	11	7	3	9	11	3	3	..	..
45—59	21.5	15.6	1	2	11	9	10	1	14	12	2	3	..	..
60—64	20.4	14.3	..	2	3	2	..	1	4	1	1	..	1	..
65+	21.3	14.5	1	4	4	4	3	1	5	1	..	1	..	..
TOTAL .	..	..	3	13	34	43	22	6	54	47	14	9	1	..

TABLE No. 40

Average Age at Marriage as Related to Caste/Tribe/Community and Time of Marraige

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of married		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	Males	Females	Barlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Barlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Brahmin	19	20	23.4	24.0	22.8	17.2	16.7	17.7
Mahajan	7	9	24.4	24.3	24.6	16.3	17.0	15.7
Rajput	6	6	20.8	20.6	21.0	16.0	14.0	18.0
Lohar	6	9	21.8	23.5	20.2	14.4	14.0	14.8
Zargar	5	4	21.0	21.0	..	17.3	17.3	..
Barber	2	2	30.0	..	30.0	24.0	..	24.0
Jogi	4	5	21.3	..	21.3	16.3	..	16.3
Gadi	2	2	19.0	..	19.0	16.0	..	16.0
Thakur	1	1	21.0	21.0	..	16.0	16.0	..
Gosian	1	1	25.0	25.0	..	18.0	18.0	..
Scheduled-Castes								
Megh or Kabirpanthi	24	24	22.5	22.3	22.8	15.0	13.6	16.4
Doom or Mahasha	21	16	20.3	19.3	21.4	15.7	14.3	17.2
Chamar or Ramdasia	3	4	21.5	21.5	..	15.0	15.0	..
Muslim								
Gujjar	10	11	18.3	20.2	16.5	15.1	17.2	13.0
Sheikh	2	3	20.5	25.0	16.0	13.7	14.5	13.0
Bakerwal	3	3	23.5	31.0	16.0	14.0	16.0	12.0
Padre	1	2	19.0	19.0	..	14.0	14.0	14.0
Pathan	2	2	28.0	..	28.0	22.0	..	22.0
Wahian	1	1	19.0	19.0	..	13.0	13.0	..
Sikh								
Sudan	1	..	28.0	..	28.0	..	..	..
TOTAL	121	125	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No 41

Age at First Marriage as Related to Age at Effective Marriage and Time of Marriage

Age at marriage	Number of ever married		Average age at effective marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at effective marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	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
Below 10	..	2	..	..	..	8.5	8.5	..
10—14	3	52	12.5	12.5	..	13.4	13.5	13.3
15—19	47	61	18.5	19.0	18.0	14.9	13.6	16.2
20—24	43	9	23.0	23.7	22.3	21.0	20.0	22.0
25—29	22	1	26.9	26.3	27.5	29.0	29.0	..
30—34	6	..	30.5	30.0	31.0	..	..	..
35+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 42

Widower Remarriage by Age of becoming widower and Caste/Tribe/Community.

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. reporting to have become widower at age			No. remarried out of those who become widower at the age of		
	Below 25	25—34	35+ above	Below 25	25—34	35+ above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Brahmin	..	1	4	..	1	..
Mahajan	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rajput	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	..	..	2	..	..	1
Zargar	..	..	2	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thakur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled-Castes						
Megh or Kabirpanthi	1	2	6	..	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	2	1	3	2	1	2
Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	1	..	..	..
Muslim						
Gujjar	..	..	2	..	..	..
Sheikh	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh						
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3	5	22	2	2	3

TABLE No. 43

Households whose Close Relations are Staying outside the household classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and age of Head of Household.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Total number of households	Number of households whose close relations are staying outside and wher age of head of household is					
		Below 25	25—29	30—34	35—44	45—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Brahmin	3	..	1	..	..	2	..
Mahajan	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Lohar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Jogi	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gadi	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Zargar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scheduled Caste							
Doom or Mahasha	3	..	..	..	1	1	1
Megh or Kabirpanthi	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Muslim							
Sheikh	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sikh							
Sudan	1	..		..	1		..
TOTAL	15	..	2	1	3	6	3

TABLE No. 44

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 household (NCO 2 digits)	Total number of households	Number of households whose close relations staying outside are related to head of household as						
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator (61)	7	..	..	6	1	..	..	..
Teacher (15)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Works Supervisor (03)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shopkeeper (40)	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sweeper (54)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dhart Agent (30)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Labourer (99)	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Bank Manager (23)	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1
TOTAL	15	5	3	7	4	2	..	1

TABLE No. 45

—Particulars of Close Relations Staying outside the Household Classified by place of Birth and Present Residence

Place of birth of Close relations staying out side	Number of close relations staying	Number who are reated to head of household as													
		Father whose present address is							Mother whose present address is			Son whose present address is			
		Same village	Other village of the same Tehsil Birk-under	Urban area of the same Tehsil Kud	Other Tehsils of the District		Other District		Other village of the same Tehsil Birk-under	Other Tehsils of the District		Other village of the same Tehsil	Same village	Other Tehsil of the same District	
					Udhampur Tehsil					Udhampur				Ramnagar	
					Rural	Urban	Doda			Rural	Urban			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Sudhmahadev	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	
Ramnagar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Doda	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Punch	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Jammu	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simla	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajasthan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Goa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Udhampur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	22	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	

Place of birth of Close relations staying outside	Number of Close relations staying outside	Number who are releted to head of household as													
		Son whose present address is		Daughter whose present address is					Brother whose present address is					wife whose present address is	
		Other District of the State	Other State of the country	Other Tehsils of the District				Other Districts of the State	Other villages of the same Tehsil	Other Tehsils of the same District		Other District of the State		Other District of the state	
				Udhampur		Reasi				Udhampur					
		Jammu	Himachal Pradesh	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Jammu	Birkunda	Rural	Urban	Jammu		Jammu	
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27	
Sudhmahadev	11	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..		..	
Ramnagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Doda	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Punch	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Jammu	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Simla	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Rajasthan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	
Goa	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Udhampur		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		..	
TOTAL	22	3	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..		1	

TABLE No. 46

Particulars of close Relations Staying Outside the household Classified by Occupation and Relationships with Head of Household.

Occupation (NCO 2 digit)	Number of Close relations staying outside who are related						
	Father	Wife	Son	Daughter	Brother	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator (61)	2	..	1	..	..	3	
Driver (98)	1	..	1	..	..	2	
Retail Trade (40)	1	..	..	..	1	2	
Yoga Instructor (15)	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Nurse (08)	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Supervisor (75)	..	..	1	..	..	1	
General Store (40)	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Timber Contractor (26) . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Domestic Servant (53)	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Teacher (15)	..	..	..	1	..	1	
TOTAL	5	1	5	2	1	14	

TABLE No. 47

Number of Close Relations staying outside the household classified by length of Time, Reason and Relation to Head of Household.

Relation to head of household	Number of Close relations Staying outside for																		
	Less than 1 year				1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years				20+ years				
	Reason				Reason			Reason			Reason				Reason				
	Service	Business	Study	With family	Service	Business	With family	Culti-vating owned Land	Service	Dome-stic Servant	Culti-vation	With family	Study	Trade	Culti-vation	With family	Service	Business	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Father	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	
Mother	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	
Son	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Daughter	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brother	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Wife	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	

TABLE No. 48

Remittances Sent by Close Relations Staying Outside the household Classified by Relationship to Head of House hold and Present Address.

Relationship with head of household	Number of households	Close relations Staying outside (Number)	Average amount of remittances sent by each close relation staying outside and whose present address is											
			Same village	Other village of the Same Tehsil (Birkunda)	Urban area of the same Tehsil Kud	Other Tehsils of the District						Other Districts		Other State
						Udhampur		Ramnagar		Reasi		Doda	Jammu	Himachal Pradesh
						Rura	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Father	5	5	..	1 Nil	..	..	2 Rs.6000	..	..	..	..	2 Nil	..	..
Mother	1	3	..	1 Nil	..	..	2 Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Son	6	7	1 Nil	..	1 Nil	..	..	1 Nil	..	..	..	..	3 Rs. 400	1 Rs. 6000
Daughter	1	4	..	..	..	..	1 Rs. 6000	..	..	..	1 Nil	Nil	2 Nil	..
Brother	2	2	..	1 Nil	..		1 Rs. 2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Nil	..
TOTAL	15	22	1	3	1	..	6	1	..	..	1	2	6	1

TABLE No. 49

Types of Houses of Selected Households Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household	No. of Households	Number of Household having	
		Separate houses with Compound	Separate houses without Compound
1	2	3	4
Hindu			
Brahmin	13	8	5
Mahajan	7	6	1
Rajput	5	3	2
Lohar	5	3	2
Zargar	5	3	2
Jogi	2	2	..
Barber	2	1	1
Thakur	1	1	..
Gosian	1	1	..
Gadi	1	1	..
Scheduled Castes			
Megh or Kalirpanthi	22	6	16
Doom or Mahasha	16	5	11
Chamar or Ramdasia	3	1	2
Muslim			
Gujjar	8	1	7
Sheikh	3	1	2
Bakerwal	2	1	1
Padre	1	1	..
Pathan	1	1	..
Wahian	1	..	1
Sikh			
Sudan	1	1	..
TOTAL	100	47	53

TABLE No. 50

Households Classified by Duration of Stay of Head of Household in Present Residence and per Capita Floor Space

Duration of Stay	Total		Per Capita floor space											
			1 or 2 less than one Sq. mtr.		2—3 Sq. mtr.		4—5 Sq. mtr.		6—9 Sq. mtr.		10—16 Sq. mtrs.		16 + Sq. mtr.	
	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Less than 1 year	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	
1—4 years	2	7	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	
5—9 years	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	1	4	..	..
10—19 years	9	46	..	..	1	7	5	26	..	..	3	13	..	..
20+ years	85	440	..	..	9	63	29	153	27	109	17	102	3	13
TOTAL	100	513	..	..	10	70	36	186	30	125	21	119	3	13

TABLE No. 51

Households Classified for occupation of Head of Household and per Capita Floor Space

Occupation of head of household NCO (2 digits)	Total		Per Capita floor space											
			1 or less than one Sq. mtr.		2—3 Sq. mtr.		4—5 Sq. mtr		6—9 Sq. mtr		10—16 Sq. mtr.		16+ Sq. mtr	
	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cultivation (61)	64	329	..	..	8	62	24	117	15	54	16	88	1	8
Rearing of livestock (62)	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Labourer (99)	3	16	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	3	1	8	..	..
Teacher (15)	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..
Sweeper (54)	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peon (35)	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Works Supervisor (03)	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..		..	..
Barber (56)	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali (65)	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..
Hotelkeeper (50)	2	9	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailor (79)	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold Smith (88)	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Chowkidar (57)	3	11	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	7	..	..	..	..
Water miller (24)	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..
Nursing orderly (08)	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant (08)	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..
Shopkeeper (40)	6	27	..	..	2	8	1	8	3	11	..	..	..	..
Dharath agent (30)	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Electrician (85)	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Driver (98)	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parohit (19)	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankmanager (23)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Non-worker	3	17	..		..	..	1	5	2	12	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	100	513	..	..	10	70	36	186	30	125	21	119	3	

TABLE No. 52

Nature of Right, Time and Cost of Construction and Valuation of house as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Occupation of Head of Household.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Occupation of head of household N.C.O. Code (2 digit)	No. of households as in Col. 1 & 2 whose nature of right over house is: Owned	Rented	Occupied	Household as in Col. 1 & 2 whose house were constructed at: 0–4 years No.	0–4 years Average Cost (Rs.)	5–9 years No.	5–9 years Average Cost (Rs)	10–19 years No.	10–19 years Average Cost (Rs.)	20+ years No.	20+ years Average Cost (Rs.)	No. of households in col. 1 & 2 whose house is currenlly valued: Less than Rs. 20,000	20,000–50,000	50,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu															
Brahmin	Cultivator 61	6	..	..	..	..	2	6,000	..	..	4	1,200	6	.	..
	Retail /shopkeeper 40	1	..	..	..	..	1	10,000	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Electrician 85	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..1	1,000	1	..	..
	Chowkidar 57	1	..			..	..	..	1	6,000	..	..	..	1	..
	Water miller 24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,000	..	1	..
	Driver 98	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,000	..	..	1	..	..
	Parohit 19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	1	..	..
	Dharath agent 30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20,000	..	1	..
Mahajan	Teacher 15	1	..	..	1	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Hotel keeper 50	1	..	..	1	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Shopkeeper 40	5	..	..	1	12,000	..	..	3	13,000	1	500	..	5	..
Rajput	Cultivator 61	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,800	3	600	5	..	..
Lohar	Cultivator 61	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4,000	2	..	..
	Laboratory Asstt. 08	1	..	..	1	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Chowkidar 57	1	..	..	..	..	1	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Non-Worker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,000	1	..	..
Zargar	Cultivator 61	2	..	..	1	12,000	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Tailor 79	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	500	1	..	..
	Hotel keeper 50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	1	..	..
	Gold Smith 88	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	1	..	..
Barber	Cultivator 61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	1	..	..
	Barber 56	1	..	..	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Jogi	Cultivator 61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	1	..	..
	Works supervisor 03	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,500	..	1	..
Thakur	Cultivator 61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,200	..	..	1	..	..
Gadi	Cultivator 61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	1	..	..
Goslan	Cultivator 61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	1	..	..

Scheduled Castes																		
Megh or Kabirpanthi	Cultivator	61	18	1	..	1	4,000	2	3,200	4	2,200	12	2,500	19	..	..
	Water Miller	24	1	..	..	1	2,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Chowkidar	57	.. 1	..	..	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Non-Worker		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	1	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	Cultivator	61	13	..	..	2	6,000	2	3,500	2	2,000	7	2,500	13	..	..
	Nursing orderly	08	1	..	..	1	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Labourer	99	2	..	..	..	..	1	1,500	1	4,000	..	..	2	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	Cultivator	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20,000	..	..	..	1	..
	Teacher	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,000	..	..	..	1	..
	Mali	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	1	..	..
Muslim																
Gujjar	Cultivator	61	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	4,000	1	400	7	..	..
	Rearing of live stock	62	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	1	..	..
Sheikh	Cultivator	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	800	..	..	1	..	..
	Sweeper	54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	800	..	..	1	..	..
	Labourer	99	1	..	..	..	..	1	500	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bakerwal	Cultivator	61	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	850	..	..	2	..	..
Padre	Peon	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	1	..	..
Pathan	Non-worker		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,000	..	..	1	..	..
Wahian	Cultivator	61	1	..	..	..	..	1	4,000	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sikh																
Sudan	Bank manager	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	60,000	..	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL		95	3	2	12		12		34		42	53,750	86	13	1

TABLE No. 53

Year and Cost of Construction and Present Value of House with Reference to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of the Head of the Household.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Time of Construction	Total number of houses	Average cost of construction per house (Rs.)	Average value per house at present (Rs.)	Average time lapse after construction when a major repair was undertaken
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Brahmin	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	3	8,000	17,000	..
	10—19 years	2	6,000	17,500	..
	20—30 years	6	7,000	9,500	..
	40 + years	2	1,000	6,000	..
Mahajan	4 years & less	3	9,000	11,000	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	3	13,000	27,000	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40 + years	1	500	3,000	..
Rajput	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	2	1,800	5,000	..
	20—39 years	2	500	8,000	..
	40 + years	1	700	15,000	..
Lohar	4 years & less	1	12,000	30,000	..
	5—9 years	1	10,000	20,000	..
	10—19 years	..	..	..	..
	20—39 years	3	4,000	12,000	..
	40 + years	..	..	..	..
Zargar	4 years & less	1	12,000	15,000	..
	5—9 years	1	3,000	10,000	..
	10—19 years	..	..	..	..
	20—39 years	3	1,000	7,000	..
	40+ years	..	..	..	..
Barber	4 years & less	1	3,000	5,000	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	1	2,000	4,000	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40 + years	..	..	..	..
Jogi	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	..	..	..	..
	20—39 years	1	1,000	7,000	..
	40+ years	1	1,500	40,000	..
Thakur	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	1	1,200	5,000	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40 + years	..	..	..	..
Gadi	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	1	2,000	6,000	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40 + years	..	..	..	..
Gosian	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	1	2,000	8,000	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40 + years	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes					
Megh or Kabir-panthi	4 years & less	3	3,200	4,500	..
	5—9 years	2	3,200	5,200	..
	10—19 years	4	2,200	7,000	..
	20—39 years	10	2,000	14,000	..
	40 + years	3	1,000	15,000	..
Doom or Mahasha	4 years & less	3	6,500	7,500	..
	5—9 years	3	2,500	7,000	..
	10—19 years	3	3,000	6,000	..
	20—39 years	5	2,000	7,000	..
	40+ years	2	500	1,500	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	2	12,500	30,000	..
	20—39 years	1	3,000	6,000	..
	40+ years	..	..	..	..
Muslim					
Gujjar	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	7	3,000	5,000	..
	20—39 years	1	400	2,000	..
	40+ years	..	..	..	..
Shelkh	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	1	500	1,200	..
	10—19 years	2	800	11,000	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40+ years	..	..	..	..
Bakarwal	4years & less	..	..	..	..
	5 —9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	2	850	1,150	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40 + years	..	..	..	..
Padre	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	1	2,000	5,000	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40 + years	..	..	..	..
Pathan	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	..	..	..	..
	10—19 years	1	6,000	15,000	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40+ years	..	..	..	..
Wahian	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	1	4,000	10,000	..
	10—19 years	..	..	..	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40 + years	..	..	..	..
Sikh					
Sudan	4 years & less	..	..	..	..
	5—9 years	1	60,000	2,00,000	..
	10—19 years	..	..	..	..
	20—39 years	..	..	..	..
	40 + years	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		100			

TABLE NO. 54

Distribution of houses by Predominant Materials of Floor, Wall, Roof, and Celling Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Predominant material of floor		Predominant material of wall					Predominant materrial of roof					Predominant material of ceiling	Door and window
	Mud	Cement	Stone and mud	Stone	Stone and bricks	Mud	Mud & bricks	Thatch mud	Thatch	C.G.I. Sheets	Mud & Stone	Steel Sheet	Wood	Wood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hindu														
Brahmin	12	1	11	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	1	..	13	13
Mahajan	5	2	6	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	7	7
Rajput	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	5
Lohar	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	5
Zargar	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	5
Jogi	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Barber	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Thakur	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gosian	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gadi	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scheduled Castes														
Megh or Kabirpanthi	22	..	15	7	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	22	22
Doom or Mahasha	16	..	14	1	..	1	..	14	2	..	..	..	16	16
Chamar or Ramdasia	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	3	3
Muslim														
Gujjar	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	8	8
Sheikh	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
Bakerwal	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Padre	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pathan	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wahian	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sikh														
Sudan	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	95	5	80	11	1	7	1	93	2	2	2	1	100	100

TABLE No. 55

Distribution of Houses Cross-Classified by Predominant Materials of Floor and Materials of Wall and Roof

Predominant materials of floor	Houses cross-classified by predominant materials of wall and roof									
	Predominant material of wall					Predominant material of roof				
	Stone and Mud	Stone	Stone & bricks	Mud	Mud and bricks	Thatch and mud	Thatch	C.G.I. Sheets	Mud and Stone	Steel sheets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mud . . .	79	9	..	7	..	92	2	..	1	..
Cement . . .	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	1
TOTAL . .	80	11	1	7	1	93	2	2	2	1

TABLE NO. 56

—Households Classified by Number of Members, Number of Rooms Occupied and Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Religion & Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Total number of house holds studied	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with one room			Household with two rooms			Household with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms & above		
					No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members	
		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
Hindu																			
Brahmin	13	43	38	63	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	18	10	1	3	3	7	21	24
Mahajan	7	17	16	30	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	4	7	2	4	5	2	6	2
Rajput	5	17	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	4	2	5	2	1	6	3
Lohar	5	8	16	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	4	11
Zagar	5	12	9	16		..	..	2	4	4	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	1
Jogi	2	6	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	3	6
Barber	2	4	4	4	..	..	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Thakur	1	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2
Gosian	1	4	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2
Gadi	1	6	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	..	..
Scheduld Castes																			
Megh or Kabirpanthi	22	46	45	71	3	4	1	4	5	8	8	17	18	3	4	7	4	16	11
Doom or Mahasha	16	39	33	45	1	1	..	8	19	16	3	9	8	2	4	3	2	6	6
Chamar or Ramdasia	3	15	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	1	6	4	1	3	3
Muslim																			
Gujjar	8	23	25	22	..	..	..	3	8	7	4	12	14	1	3	4	..	..	..
Sheikh	3	6	8	8	1	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Bakerwal	2	8	4	5	..	..	..	1	5	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	1	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	1	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	..	..	..
Wahian	1	6	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..
Sikh																			
Sudan	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	100	274	239	362	5	8	3	24	52	45	28	84	75	18	53	40	25	77	76

TABLE No. 57

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

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Head of the Household		Amenities and availability											
		Kitchen		Bath room		Lavatory		Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric current	
		Availability	No. of Households	Availability	No. of Households	Availability	No. of Households	Availability	No. of Households	Availability	No. of Households	Availability	No. of Households
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu													
Brahmin	a	1		a	13	a	13	a	3	a	3	a	1
	b	12		b	..	b	..	b	3	b	3	b	12
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	7	c	7	c	..
Mahajan	a	..		a	6	a	6	a	..	a	..	a	..
	b	7		b	1	b	1	b	5	b	5	b	7
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	2	c	2	c	..
Rajput	a	..		a	5	a	5	a	3	a	3	a	3
	b	5		b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	2
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	2	c	2	c	..
Lohar	a	..		a	4	a	5	a	3	a	3	a	..
	b	5		b	1	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	5
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	2	c	2	c	..
Zargar	a	..		a	5	a	5	a	2	a	2	a	..
	b	5		b	..	b	..	b	1	b	1	b	5
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	2	c	2	c	..
Jogi	a	..		a	2	a	2	a	..	a	..	a	1
	b	2		b	..	b	..	b	1	b	1	b	1
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	1	c	1	c	..
Barber	a	..		a	2	a	2	a	2	a	2	a	1
	b	2		b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	1
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..
Thakur	a	..		a	1	a	1	a	1	a	1	a	1
	b	1		b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..
Gosian	a	..		a	1	a	1	a	1	a	1	a	..
	b	1		b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	1
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..
Gadi	a	..		a	1	a	1	a	1	a	1	a	..
	b	1		b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	1
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..
Scheduled Castes													
Megh or Kabirpanthi	a	4		a	22	a	22	a	6	a	6	a	15
	b	18		b	..	b	..	b	2	b	2	b	7
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	14	c	14	c	..
Doom or Mahasha	a	1		a	16	a	16	a	13	a	13	a	9
	b	15		b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	7
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	3	c	3	c	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	a	..		a	3	a	3	a	2	a	2	a	1
	b	3		b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	2
	c	..		c	..	c	..	c	1	c	1	c	..

TABLE No. 56—*contd.*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of the Households	Amenities and availability											
	Kitchen		Bath room		Lavatory		Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric current	
	Availability	No. of Households	Availability	No. of Households	Availability	No. of Households	Availability	No. of Households	Availability	No. of Households	Availability	No. of Households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Muslim												
Gujjar	a	3	a	8	a	8	a	5	a	5	a	7
	b	5	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	1
	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	3	c	3	c	..
Sheikh	a	..	a	3	a	3	a	3	a	3	a	2
	b	3	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	1
	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..
Bakerwal	a	1	a	2	a	2	a	2	a	2	a	2
	b	1	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..
	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..
Padre	a	..	a	1	a	1	a	1	a	1	a	..
		1	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	..	b	1
		..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..
Pathan	a	..	a	1	a	1	a	..	a	..	a	..
	b	1	b	..	b	..	b	1	b	1	b	1
	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..
Wahain	a	..	a	1	a	1	a		a		a	1
	b	1	b	..	b	..	b	..	b		b	..
	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	..
Sikh												
Sudan	a	..	a	..	a	..	a	..	a	..	a	..
	b	1	b	1	b	1	b	..	b	..	b	1
	c	..	c	..	c	..	c	1	c	1	c	..

NOTE:—a—Not Having.
b—Having Separately.
c—Share with others.

TABLE NO. 58

Existence of Furniture Classified by Religion and Cast/Tribe/Community and Duration of Present Residence of Head of Household.

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Head of the Household	Duration of Present residence	Total number of house-holds	Number of house-holds having no furniture	Number of households having						
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Niwar Cot/ folding bed	Bench	Sofa set
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Brahman	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 yeaas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	13	..	9	9	5	12	6	2	..
	TOTAL	13	..	9	9	5	12	6	2	..
Mahajan	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5+ years	7	..	5	7	5	5	6	2	1
	TOTAL	7	..	5	7	5	5	6	2	1
Rajput	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	TOTAL	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Lohar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	5	..	2	2	3	5	4	1	..
	Total	5	..	2	2	3	5	4	1	..
Zargar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	5	..	4	3	3	5	5	..	..
	TOTAL	5	..	4	3	3	5	5	..	..
Barber	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	TOTAL	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Jogi	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5+ years	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	..
	Total	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	..
Gadi	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5+ years	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Thakur	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	TOTAL	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gosian	Less tha 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
	Total	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
Scheduled Castes										
Megh or Kabirpanthi	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	22	1	2	2	3	20	6	1	..
	Total	22	1	2	2	3	20	6	1	..

TABLE NO. 58—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Doom or mahasha	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	16	..	..	1	1	16	1	..	..
	TOTAL	16	..	..	1	1	16	1	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	3	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..
	TOTAL	3	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..
Muslim										
Gujjar	Less than 1 year	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
	TOTAL	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Sheikh	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	3	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	..
	Total	3	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	..
Bakerwal	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Padre	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	TOTAL	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pathan	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
	TOTAL	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Wahian	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Total	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sikh										
Sudan	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—4 years	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	Less than 1 year	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	1—4 years	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..
	5 + years	97	2	29	30	24	91	33	8	1
	TOTAL	100	2	30	31	26	92	34	8	1

TABLE No. 59

Materials of which Utensils are made classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration Stats (Migrant or Non-migrant with Reference to Place of Last Residence of Head of Household)

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Migration Status	Total number of households	Number of households where Cooking utensils are made of					Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of				
			Brass	Aluminium	Iron	Bronze	Earthen wares	Steel	Bronze	Aluminium	Brass	Earth ware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu												
Brahman	Migrant	6	4	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..
	Non-migrant	7	7	4	1	..	..	5	1	2	1	..
Mahajan	Migrant	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
	Non-migrant	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Rajput	Migrant	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
	Non-migrant	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Lohar	Migrant	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
	Non-migrant	3	2	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..
Zargar	Migrant	4	4	3	..	..	..	4	..	1	3	..
	Non-migrant	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Barber	Migrant	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..
	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-migrant	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Gadi	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-migrant	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Thakur	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-migrant	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Gosian	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-migrant	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes												
Megh or Kabirpanthi	Migrant	3	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
	Non-migrant	19	8	19	4	1	..	6	10	6	1	..
Doom or Mahasha	Migrant	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Non-migrant	13	5	12	2	..	..	2	2	11	1	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	Migrant	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
	Non-migrant	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Muslim												
Gujjar	Migrant	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
	Non-migrant	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	1
Sheikh	Migrant	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Non-migrant	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bakerwal	Migrant	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	Migrant	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	Migrant	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	Migrant	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh												
Sudan	Migrant	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Migrant	38	20	30	1	..	..	23	5	20	8	..
	Non-migrant	62	33	49	7	4	1	24	18	31	5	1
		100	53	79	8	4	1	47	23	51	13	1

TABLE No. 60

Use of light and Fuel classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration Status with reference to place of last residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Total number of households	Migrant household				Non-migrant household			
		Number using fuel		Number using light		Number using fuel		Number using light	
		Wood	Kerosene oil	Kerosene oil	Electricity	Wood	Kerosene oil	Kerosene oil	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu									
Brahman	13	6	1	..	6	7	..	1	6
Mahajan	7	2	1	..	2	5	..	..	5
Rajput	5	1	..	..	1	4	..	3	1
Lohar	5	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	3
Zargar	5	4	1	..	4	1	..	..	1
Barber	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Jogi	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Gadi	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Thakur	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Gosian	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scheduled Castes									
Megh or Kabirpanthi	22	3	..	2	1	19	..	13	6
Doom or Mahasha	16	3	..	2	1	13	..	7	6
Chamar or Ramdasia	3	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
Muslim									
Gujjar	8	5	..	4	1	3	..	3	..
Sheikh	3	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Bakerwal	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pathan	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wahian	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh									
Sudan	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	100	37	4	14	24	62	1	30	32

TABLE No. 61

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods classified by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of the household (NCO 2 digits)	Total number of households	Number of households having no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing									
			Wrist watch	Table Clock	Radio/ (Mains)/ Transistor radio	Sewing machine	Camera	Tape recorder	Petromax	Television	Janga	Hormonium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cultivator (61)	64	28	29	2	16	20	2	1	1	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57)	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Miller (24)	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer (99)	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing Orderly (08)	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharat Agent (30)	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Shopkeeper (40)	6	..	6	..	5	5	1	1	2	1	1	..
Electrician (85)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 61—*contd.*

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods clasified by Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of head of the household (NCO 2 digits)	Total number of house-holds	Number of house-holds having no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing									
			Wrist watch	Table Clock	Radio (Mains)/ Tran-sister radio	Sewing machine	Camera	Tape recorders	Petro-max	Tele-vision	Janga	Harmo-nium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bus Driver (98) . .	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Parohit (19) . . .	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher (15) . . .	2	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel Keeper (50) . .	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Laboratory Asstt. (08) .	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold Smith (88) . .	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailor (79) . .	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali (65) . . .	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber (56) . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Works Supervisor (03) .	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Manager (23) . .	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Live-stock rearing (62) .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweeper (54) . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peon (35) . . .	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-worker . .	3	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	100	34	57	4	36	43	5	3	5	1	1	1

TABLE No. 62

Important Tools and Equipment for Agriculture as Related to Educational Level of Head of Household

Educational level of head of household	Total number of house-holds	Number of households owning land	Number of households using Tool			
			Plough	Boungri	Dandal	Drati
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Illiterate	63	62	61	62	62	62
2. Literate up to Primary . . .	20	19	15	17	17	17
3 Middle	8	7	2	2	2	2
4. Matric or Higher Secondary . .	6	5	4	4	4	4
5. Graduate and above . . .	3	2	1	2	2	2
TOTAL . . .	100	95	83	87	87	87

TABLE No. 63

Important Tools and Equipments for Agriculture/Horticulture as Related to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Total number of House-holds	Number of Households owning land	Number of households using Tool			
			Plough	Boungri	Dandal	Drati
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Brahman	13	12	10	10	10	10
Mahajan	7	6	..	..	..	..
Rajput	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lohar	5	5	5	5	5	5
Zargar	5	4	2	4	4	4
Barber	2	1	1	1	1	1
Jogi	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gadi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thakur	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gosian	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scheduled Caste						
Megh or Kabripanthi	22	22	22	22	22	22
Doom or Mahasha	16	16	15	16	16	16
Chamar or Ramdasia	3	3	2	3	3	3
Muslim						
Gujjar	8	8	8	8	8	8
Sheikh	3	3	3	3	3	3
Padre	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pathan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wahian	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bakerwal	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sikh						
Sudan	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	100	95	83	87	87	87

TABLE No. 64

Visit to Urban areas by any Member of Household classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Maximum Distant Place visited by the same Member and purpose.

Occupation of head of household NCO (2 digits)	Distance of place visited (Kms)	Number of households any member of which has made maximum visit to most distant place for purpose											
		Good-will visit	To attend court	To meet brother, husband/ son/ brother's son/ sister	Busi-ness	To have a holy dip at Matan (Kash-mir)	To attend Marri-age/ Mundan	Medical treat-ment	To receive monthly pension	For adjust-ment of his son	Tourist	Office work	To get Taweez from Pir
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cultivator (61) .	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101+	4	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1
Water Miller (24)	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharat Agent (30)	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chowkidar (57) .	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101+	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shopkeeper (40) .	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101+	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher (15) .	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali (65) . .	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 64—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hotel Keeper (50)	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101 +	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailor (79)	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101 +	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-worker	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101 +	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		9	1	6	3	1	6	4	1	1	1	3	1

Table No. 65

Particulars of Persons in town who were visited by Members of Household Classified by Distance of Place where visited and Purpose.

Particulars of persons who were visited	Distance	Number of never married males visited for	Number of ever married males visited for												Number of never married females visited for	Number of ever married females visited for	
		Good-will visit	Good-will visit	Business	Office work	To receive pension	For medical treatment	As tourist	To attend Court	For adjustment of his son	To attend marriage/mundan	To meet brother/husband son/brothers son/sister	To have a holy dip a Matan (Kashmir)	To get Taweez from Pir	Good-will visit	Medical treatment	To see her husband
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. *Friend* . . .	(a) 20 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. *Relation*																	
I Mother 's Brother .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Daughter . .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Sister . .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Brother . .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
V Brother-in-law .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI Cousin Sister .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII Cousin Brother .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII Sister-in-law .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..

IX Husband . .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) 51 Km+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Son . .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI Son-in-law . .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
XII Brother's Son .	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII Wife's Sister's Husband.	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. *Unrelated Persons other than personal friends.*	(a) 20 Km or Less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 21—50 Km	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 51 Km+	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
	TOTAL	1	7	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	6	5	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE No. 66.

Frequency of being visited by friends, relatives classified by religion and caste/tribe/community of head of household and distance of place from where visited

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of the household	Total number of house-holds	Households which were visited as category of relation, friend etc.			Households which were visited by							
					Friends		Relations					
							Brother		Sister		Sons	
		Number of house-holds	Average number of visit-ors per house-hold	Average distance from where visitors come per house-hold (Kms)	Total number of house-holds	Average distance from where visitors come per house-hold (Kms)						
					(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu—												
Brahman . . .	13	7	1	101.5	3	112	..	..	3	125.6	..	..
Mahajan . . .	7	7	3	123.7	..	..	1	112	3	200.6	..	..
Rajput . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar . . .	5	3	1	55.2	1	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zargar . . .	5	4	2	98	..	..	..	..	3	183.3	..	..
Barber . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi . . .	2	1	1	46	1	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadi . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thakur . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian . . .	1	1	1	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes—												
Megh or Kabirpanthi	22	6	1	67	1	46	3	102	..	..	1	46
Doom or Mahasha .	16	1	1	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	112
Chamar or Ramdasia	3	2	1	112	2	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim												
Gujjar . . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheikh . . .	3	1	1	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan . . .	1	1	2	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh—												
Sudan . . .	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 66

Frequency of being visited by friends, relatives classified by religion and Caste Tribe Community of head of household and distance of place from where visited

Religion and Caste/Tribe / Communiy of head of the household	Households which were visited by													
	Relations													
	Daughter		Sister's husbands Brother in-law		Daughter's husband Son-in law		Mother's brother		Brother's son		Cousin brother		Father	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Hindu—														
Brahman	..	..	2	80	..	..	1	112	..	..	1	46	..	..
Mahajan	1	86	8	100.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	3	90.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	..	..	1	22	2	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zargar	3	46	2	165.5	..	..	..	..	1	46	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thakur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian	1	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes—														
Megh or Kabirpanthi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim														
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	2	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh—														
Sudan	2	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50

TABLE No. 67.

Amount of Marriage payment received by household in case of marriage of male classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and time of marriage

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of households receiving in cash or cash value during marriage of male held at														
	Less than 5 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20—39 years			40+ years		
	Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)		
	Below 200	200—1,000	1001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu—															
Brahman	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	1
Mahajan	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rajput	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lohar	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Zargar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Gosian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes—															
Megh or Kabirpanthi	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Doom or Mahasha	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Muslim—															
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh															
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	2	7	1	4	1	..	4	4	5	8	3	3	4	1

TABLE No. 68

Amount of marriage payment given by household in case of marriage of male classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and time of marriage.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households which gave in Cash/value during marriage of male held at														
	Less than 5 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20—39 years			40 + years		
	Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)		
	Below 200	200— 1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200— 1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200— 1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200— 1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200— 1,000	1,001 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu—															
Brahman	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Mahajan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gadi	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Zargar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Thakur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste—															
Megh or Kabirpanthi	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim															
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh—															
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	2	..	4	2	1	2	1	3	5	1	1	3	..

TABLE No. 69.

Amount of Marriage payment received by household in case of marriage of female classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and time of marriage

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of households receiving cash or cash value during marriage of female held at														
	less than 5 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20—39 years			40 : years		
	Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range(Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)		
	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu—															
Brahman	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mahajan	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Rajput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lohar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Zargar	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gadi	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thakur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste—															
Megh or Kabirpanthi	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	2	..
Doom or Mahsha	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Muslim—															
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh—															
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	3	..	..	3	3	3	5	3	5	11	5	1	5	..

TABLE No. 70

Amount of marriage payment given by household in case of Marriage of Female classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and time of marriage.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households which gave in cash/value during marriage of female held at														
	Less than 5 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20—39 years			40+ years		
	Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)			Payment range (Rs.)		
	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above	Below 200	200—1,000	1,001 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu—															
Brahman	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mahajan	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rajput	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Lohar	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Zargar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Jogi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Gosian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Caste—															
Megh or Kabirpanthi	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Muslim															
Gujjar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sikh—															
Sudan	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	6	1	1	5	..	4	11	4	9	4	1	1	1

TABLE No. 71.

Nature of marriage payments received by the household in case of Marriage of Males classified by religion and Caste/Tribe Community & Time of Marriage of Groom

Time of marriage	Number of Grooms belonging to religion												
	Hindu								Muslim				Sikh
	Castes which received payment								Castes which received payment				Castes which received payment
	Brahman	Mahajan	Rajput	Lohar	Zargar	Jogi	Gosian	Megh or kabir-panthi	Doom or Mahasha	Baker-wal	Padre	Wahian	Sudan
	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Less than 5 years	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5—9 years . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1
10—19 years .	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20—39 years .	3	2	2	1	2	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..
40+ years . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..
TOTAL .	12	5	4	4	2	1	1	7	6	1	2	1	1

TABLE No. 72.

Nature of marriage payment given by the household in case of Marriage of Males classified by religion and caste/Tribe/Community & time of Marriage of Groom

Time of marriage	Number of grooms belonging to religion											
	Hindu									Mulsim		Sikh
	Brahman	Mahajan	Zargar	Barber	Gadi	Thakur	Megh or kabir panthi	Doom or Maha-sha	Chamar or Ramda-sia	Sheikh	Baker-wal	Sudan
	Natuie of marriage payments											
	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only	Kind only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Less than 5 years . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5—9 years . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1
10—19 years . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
20—39 years . . .	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
40+ years . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	5	1	2	1	1

TABLE No. 73.

Categories of Persons from whom Ritual objects were obtained during Marriage of Person (male) classified by Occupation and Time of Marriage

Occupation of head of household (NCO 2 digit)	Number of marriages that took place during													
	Less than 5 years where Ritual object		5—9 years where Ritual objects		10—19 years where Ritual object						20-39 years where Ritual object		40+ years where Ritual object	
	Tanas, Banta, & Surche		Tanas Banta Surche		Tanas, Banta & Surche		Kumb		Sword		Tanas, Banta & Surche		Nil	
	was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe	
	Hindu (Lohar)		Hindu (Lohar)		Hindu (Lohar)		Hindu (Kumar)		Hindu (Sonar)		Hindu (Lohar)			
	obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Works Supervisor (03)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing Orderly (08)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Teacher (15)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Retail Trade (40)	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber (56)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivator (61)	4	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tailor (79)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Labourer (99)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	6	..	5	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..

TABLE No. 74

Categories of persons from whom ritual object was obtained during marriage of person (Female) classified by occupation and time of marriage of referent person]

Occupation of head of household (NCO) 2 dig	Number of marriages that took place during											
	Less than 5 years where Ritual object		5-9 years where Ritual object		10—19 years where Ritual object		20—39 years where Ritual object				40+ years where Ritual object	
	Tanas, Banta, Surche & Vaid		Tanas, Banta, Surche & Vaid		Tanas, Banta, Surche & Vaid		Tanas, Banta, Surche & Vaid		Tanas, Surche			
	was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe		was obtained from person of religion & Caste/Tribe	
	Hindu (Lohar)		Hindu (Lohar)		Hindu (Lohar)		Hindu (Lohar)		Hindu (Megh)			
	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	No obligatroy by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom	Obligatory by Custom	Not obligatory by Custom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Laboratory Asstt. (08)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Prohit (19)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Miller (24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dharat Agent (30)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade (40)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivator (61)	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Mali (65)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrician (85)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver (98)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-worker	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE No. 75

Intra-family relation at the time of marriage classified by occupation of head of the household and time of marriage of the person married (Male)

Occupation of head of the household (NCO 2 digits)	Number of marriages during less than 5 years where						Number of marriages during 5—9 years where			
	Mother's Brother						Mother's Brother			
	Expected special role which he						Expected special role which he			
	Baray Parna		Milni Karna		Vakil (Nikah)		Baray Parna		Milni Karna	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Works Supervisor (03)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing orderly (08)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher (15)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Manager (23)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Water Miller (24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail Trade (40)	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Barber (56)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chowkidar (57)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivator (61)	5	..	4	..	..	..	3	..		..
Tailor (79)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold Smith (88)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Labourer (99)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Non-worker	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..
TOTAL	8	..	6	..	1	..	4	2	3	1

Occupation of head of the household (NCO 2 digits)	Number of marriages during 10—19 years where				Number of marriages during 20—39 years where					
	Mother's Brother				Mother's Brother					
	Expected special role which he				Expected special role which he					
	Baray Parna		Milni Karna		Baray Parna		Milni Karna		Vakil (Nikah)	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Works Supervisor (03)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing Orderly (08)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Teacher (15)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Manager (23)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Miller (24)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Retail Trade (40)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber (56)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivator (61)	4	..	3	..	9	..	7	..	2	..
Tailor (79)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gold Smith (88)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer (99)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8	..	6	..	14	..	9	..	2	..

TABLE No. 76

Intra-family relation at the time of marriage classified by occupation of head of the household and time of Marriage of the person Married (Female)

Occupation of head of the household (NCO 2 digit)	Number of marriages during less than 5 years where Mother's Brother Expected special role which he				Number of marriages during 5-9 years where Mother's Brother Expected special role which he				Number of marriages during 10-19 years where Mother's Brother Expected special role which he			
	Baray Parna		Milni Karna		Baray Parna		Milni Karna		Baray Parna		Milni Karna	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Perfomred	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Laboratory Asstt. (08)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prohit (19)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Miller (24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharat Agent (30)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Peon (35)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade (40)	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel Keeper (50)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweeper (54)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	4	..
Cultivator (61)	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rearing of livestok (62)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali (65)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrician (85)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver (98)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Non-worker	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	4	..	2	..	6	..	2	..	10	..	6	..

TABLE No. 76.

Intra family relation at the time of marriage classified by occupation of head of the household and time of marriage of the person Married (Female)

	Number of marriages during 20-39 years where								Number of marrieges during 40+ years where			
	Mother's Brother								Mother's Brother			
	Expected special role which he								Expected special role which he			
	Vakil (Nikah)		Baray Parna		Milni Karna		Vakil (Nikah)		Milni Karna		Milni Karna	
	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform	Performed	Did not perform
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Laboratory Asstt. (08)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prohit (19)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Miller (24)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharat Agent (30)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peon (35)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail Trade (40)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel Keeper (50)	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweeper (54)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivator (61)	..	..	13	..	10	..	2	..	6	..	6	..
Rearing of livestock (62)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mali (65)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrician (85)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver (98)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	..	17	..	12	..	4	..	6	..	6	..

TABLE No. 77.

Restrictions and prescription of food and work connected with Birth of a Child (Male) with reference to sex of the Child classified by religion and Caste/Tribe of Head of the household

Religion and Caste/Tribe of the household	Number of births that occured at			Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of food to restriction				Number of birth where mother was subjected in respect of work to restriction		Number of births where for mother specially presented food was					Number of births where for mother specially prescribed work was	Remarks
				Green vegetables		Rice, Rajmash		Kitchen work		Heavy work		*Kara		@Sund		No specially prescribed work
	Father place	Mother's Parent's House	Hospital	during		during		during	during	during		during		during		during
				40 days	2 month	15 days	21 days	21 days	1 month	40 days	7 days	21 days	1 month	40 days	40 days	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hindu																
1. Brahman	5	1	1	2	..	4	3	7	6	1	..	..	5	2	7	Under heavy work comes lifting of heavy/ loads, cultivation & climbing in forests *Kara food is mixture of milk, ghee, sugar& powdered ginger etc. @Sund: This food consits of preparation of dry fruits & ginger fried in desi ghee.
2. Mahajan	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	2	2	2	4	
3. Rajput	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	4	..	4	
4. Lohar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
5. Zargar	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	
6. Thakur	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	
7. Glosian	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Scheduled Castes																
1. Meghor kabirpanthi	6	4	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10	7	3	..	..	10	
2. Doom & Mahasha	7	..	..	7	..	6	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	
3. Chamar or Ramdasia	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	
Muslim																
1. Gujjar	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	
2. Sheikh	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	
3. Bakarwal	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	
4. Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Pathan	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
6. Wahian	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Sikh																
1. Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	39	8	1	41	1	11	3	48	10	38	15	13	13	11	48	

TABLE No. 78.

Restrictions and prescription of food and work connected with birth of a child (female) with reference to sex of the child classified by religion and caste/Tribe of head of the household

Religion and caste/Tribe of head of the household	Number of births that occured at			Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of food to restriction				Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of work to restrictions		Number of birth where for mother specially prescribed food was				Number of births where for mother specially precribed work was	Remarks
	Fathers place	Mother's Parent's House	Hospitals	Green vegetables during		Rice, Rajmash during		Kitchen work during	Heavy# work during	Kara* during		Sund @ during		No specially prescribed work during	
				40 days	One month	Two months	21 days	40 days	2 months	7 days	21 days	One month	40 days	40 days	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu															
1. Brahman	3	2	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	2	5	..	5	# Under heavy work comes lifting of heavy loads, cultivation and climbing in forests.
2. Mahjan	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	3	1	..	2	2	1	3	
3. Rajput	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	
4. Lohar	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	2	* Kara food is a mixture of milk, ghee, sugar & powdered ginger etc.
5. Zargar	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	4	
6. Godi	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
7. Barber	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	@ Sund: This food consists of preparation of dry fruits & ginger fried in desi ghee.
8. Jogi	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	
Scheduled Castes															
1. Megh or Kabirpanthi	6	2	..	7	1	..	..	8	4	5	3	..	..	8	
2. Doom or Mahasha	5	1	..	3	2	1	..	4	2	..	1	5	1	6	
3. Chamar or Ramdasia	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	
Muslim															
1. Gujjar	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	4	4	
2. Sheikh	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
3. Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Padre	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
5. Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	
Sikh															
1. Sudan	1	..	..	..	..										
TOTAL	31	9	1	33	6	3	1	38	20	5	16	14	13	41	

TABLE No. 79.

Cause of death particulars of diagnosis & treatment and time of death (Male) classified by religion, caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household

Religion and caste/Tribe/ community of head of household	Number of death during less than 10 years where the deceased was male who died of cause and was treated by person of											Number of death during 10+ years where the deceased was male who died of cause and treated by person of						
	Dehydration		Sudden death		Swelling prolonged illness	Asthma	Pain in abdomin	Pneu-monia	Dysentry	Fever	Cancer	Fever		Asthma	Penumo-nia	Sudden death	Old age	Typhoid
	Allopa-thic	Ayur-vedic	No. treat-ment	Allopa-thic	Allopa-thic	Allopa-thic	Allopa-thic	Ayurve-dic	Allopa-thic	Allopa-thic	Allopa-thic	Allopa-thic	Homoeo-pathic	Allopa-thic	Ayurve-dic	No treat-ment	Allopa-thic	Hakim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu																		
Brahman	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mahajan	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Zargar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes																		
Megh or Kabirpanthi	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..
Doom or Mahsha	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Muslim																		
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh																		
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4	1	5	1	3	4	1	1	7	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	2

TABLE No. 80

Cause of death particulars of diagnosis & treatment and time of death (female) classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Number of death during less than 10 years where the deceased was female who died of cause and was treated by person of									
	Pain in abdomen	Mental disorder	Diaharia	Delivery	Fever	Boil	Asthma	Cancer	Old age	Sudden death
	Allopathic	Allopathic Divinator	Allopathic	Daya	Allopathic	Divinator	Allopathic	Allopathic	Allopathic	No treatment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Brahman	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
2. Mahajan	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rajput	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
4. Lohar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5. Zargar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6. Thakur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Jogi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes										
1. Megh or Kabirpanthi	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
2. Doom or Mahasha	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
3. Chamar or Ramadasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim										
1. Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2. Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
4. Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh										
1. Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	1	1	5	1	2	1	3	1	4	3

TABLE No. 80—Contd.

Religion and caste/Tribe/community of head of household	Number of death during 10+ years where the deceased was female who died of cause and treated by person of															
	Sudden death	Fever		Dysentery	Chest disease	Heart attack	Boil	Asthma	Small pox	Swelling	T.B.	Pneumonia	Delivery	Leprosy	Leg fracture	
	No treatment	Indigenous physician	No treatment	Allopathic	Allopathic	Allopathic	Ayurvedic/Allopathic	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Ayurvedic	Allopathic	Allopathic	Local Hakim	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1. Brahman	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
2. Mahajan	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Rajput	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
4. Lohar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Zargar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Thakur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Barber	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Jogi	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Scheduled Castes																
1. Megh or Kabirpanthi	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
2. Doom or Mahasha	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	
3. Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Muslim																
1. Gujjar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
2. Sheikh	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sikh																
1. Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	2	2	1	11	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	

TABLE No. 81

Manner of disposal of dead body and period of Mourning as related to Age, Cause of Death of the deceased (Male) classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/community of head of the household

Religion and caste/ Tribe/community of head of household	Below 3 years & died of cause				3—14										
	Dehydration		Pneumonia		Swelling				Pain in abdomen			Dysentry			
	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner		Mourning was for		Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for		Body was disposed in the manner		Mourning was for	
	Burried	5 days	Burried	5 days	cremetion	Burried	13 days	3 days	cremation	13 days	3 days	Burried	cremation	13 days	3 days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Hindu															
Brahman	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mahajan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zargar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Scheduled Castes															
Megh or Kabir-panthi	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..
Chamar or Ram-dasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim															
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh															
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	3	4	4	3

TABLE No. 81.

Manner of disposal of dead body and period of Mourning as related to Age, Cause of Death of the deceased (Male) classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe community of head of the household

Religion and Caste/Tribe community of head of household	Number where deceased was aged											
	3—14								15—59			
	Dehydration				Pneumonia				Sudden death			
	Body was disposed in the manner		Mourning was for		Body was disposed in the manner		Mourning was for		Body was disposed in the manner		Mourning was for	
	Burried	cremation	13 days		Burried	cremation	13 days	3 days	Burried	cremation	13 days	3 days
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Hindu												
Brahman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mahajan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Gosian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zargar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadi	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes												
Megh or Kabirpanthi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Doom or Mahasha	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Muslim												
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh												
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	6	6	1

TABLE No. 81

Manner of disposal of dead body and period of Mourning as related to Age, Cause of Death of the deceased (Male) classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe community of head of the household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ community of head of household	Number where deceased was aged															
	15—59								60+							
	Cancer				Typhoid/Fever				Asthama				Old age			
	Body was dipo- sed in the manner		Mourning was for		Body was disposed in the manner		Mourning was for		Body was disposed in the manner		Mourning was for		Body was disposed in the manner		Mourning was for	
	Burried	cremation	3 days	13 days	Burried	Cremation	13 days	3 days	Burried	Cremation	13 days	3 days	Burried	Cremation	13 days	3 days
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Hindu																
Brahman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..
Mahajan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Zargar	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes																
Megh or Kabirpanthi	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramadasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim																
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh																
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	..	1	..	2	4	4	2	3	8	8	3	..	1	1	..

TABLE No. 82

Manner of disposal of dead body and period of mourning as related to age, cause of death of the deceased (female) classified by religion and caste/tribe community of head of the household.

Religion and caste/tribe/community of head of household	Number where deceased was aged																	
	Below 3 years & died of cause						3—14											
	Diaharia		Pneumonia		Dysentry		Diaharia		Small pox		Fever		Pain in abdomin		Mental disorder	
	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of
	Burried	5 days	Burried	5 days	Burried	5 days	3 days	Crema-tion	13 days	Crema-tion	13 days	Crema-tion	13 days	Crema-tion	13 days	Crema-tion	13 days	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Hindu																		
Brahman	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mahajan	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajput	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Lohar	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Zargar	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thakur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Barber	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jogi	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scheduled Castes																		
Megh or Kabirpanthi	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	
Doom or Mahasha	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muslims																		
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bakarwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	4	4	4	4	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	

TABLE No. 82

Manner of disposal of dead body and period of Mourning as related to age cause of death of the deceased (female) classified by religion and caste/tribe community of the head of household.

Religion and caste/tribe/community of head of household	Number where deceased was aged															
	15—59															
	Delivery		Boil		Chest disease		Heart attack		T.B.		Leprosy		Leg fracture		Fever	
	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Body was disposed in the manner
	Cremation	13 days	Cremation	13 days	Cremation	13 days	Cremation	13 days	Cremation	13 days	Cremation	13 days	Burried	13 days	Burried	Cremation
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Hindu																
Brahman	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahajan	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zargar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thakur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes																
Megh or Kabirpanthi	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim																
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Sheikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh																
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

TABLE No. 82

Manner of disposal of dead body and period of Mourning as related to age, Cause of death of the deceased (female) Classified by religion and caste /tribe/community of head of the household

Religion and caste/tribe/community of head of household	+60															
	Fever		Sudden death				Cancer		Old age		Swelling		Asthma			
	Mourning was for the period of		Body was disposed in the manner		Mouring was for the period of		Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner	Mourning was for the period of	Body was disposed in the manner		Mourning was for the period of	
	13 days	3 days	Crema-tion	Burried	13 days	3 days	Crema-tion	13 days	Crema-tion	13 days	Crema-tion	13 days	Crema-tion	Burried	13 days	3 days
1	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Hindu																
Brahman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Mahajan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zargar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thakur	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes																
Megh or Kabirpanthi	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..
Doom or Mahasha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Muslim																
Gujjar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sheikh	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh																
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	3	1	3	1

TABLE No. 83

Ritual role of various Kins and other functionaries after Death as related to age and sex of the Deceased classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of the household	Kins and other functionaries	Sex of deceased	Number of deceased who were aged at the time of death							
			Below 3 during whose death Kins/ persons as in Col. 2 played		3—14 during whose death Kins/persons as in Col. 2 played		15—59 during whose death Kins/persons as in Col. 2 played		60 during wshose death kins/perons as in Co2 played	
			Ritual role on		Ritual role on		Ritual role on		Ritual role on	
			Cremation	Burried	Cremation	Burried	Cremation	Burried	Cremation	Burried
			Remu-neration (Rs.)	Remu-neration (Rs.)	Remu-neration (Rs.)	Remu-neration (Rs,)	Remu-neration (Rs.)	Remu-neration (Rs.)	Remu-neration (Rs.)	Remu-neration (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
Brahman . .	Chargie	F	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	M	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..
	Chargie	M	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
	Chargie	M	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brother, Chargie	F	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..
	Chargie	F	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Son, Pandit	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
	Brother, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..
	Husband Pandit	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
	Husband	F	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..
	Son	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..
	Mothers Brother	F	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahajan . .	Pandit	F	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brother	F	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	M	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
	Pandit	F	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Husband, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..
	Pandit	F	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	
Rajput . .	Son	F	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..
	Father	F	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..
	Son	F	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..
Lohar	Chargie	M	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chargie	F	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..
	Chargie	F	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
	Son, Chargie	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
Zargar . .	Son, Chargie	M	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..
	Chargie	F	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
	Son, Chargie	M	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..
	Chargie	F	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbar . .	Son, Chargie	M	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	F	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi . .	Father	F	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brother	F	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadi . . .	Pandit	M	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..
Thakur . .	Daughters Son, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
Gosian . .	Son, Pandit	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..

TABLE No. 83—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
(Scheduled castes)										
	Pandit	M	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megh or Kabir-panthi										
	Son, Pandit	M	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
	Son, Pandit	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
	Son	M	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..
	Grandson, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
	Pandit	M	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	M	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	F	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
	Husband, Pandit	F	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..
	Son, Pandit	M	..	..	..	..	.	..	40	..
	Pandit	F	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
	Pandit	M	..	..	..	..	..	.	50	..
	Pandit	M	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
	Husband	F	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..
	Son	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..
	Pandit	F	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	F	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Son, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	F	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	M	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	Chargie	M	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
	Brother, Chargie	M	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chargie	F	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..
	Brother, Chargie	F	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	M	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	M	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
	Chargie	F	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	F	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	F	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
	Husband, Pandit	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
	Chargie	M	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
	Chargie	M	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
	Chargie	M	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
	Chargie	F	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
	Chargie	F	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pandit	F	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Raidasia	Son	M	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..
	Brother	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..
	Son, Chargie	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..

TABLE No. 83—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Muslim										
Gujjar . .	Imam	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Imam	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Imam	F	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
	Imam	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Imam	M	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
	Imam	F	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
	Imam	M	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
	Imam	M	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Sheikh . .	Imam	F	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	Imam	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Imam	F	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal . .	Imam	M	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Imam	M	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
Padre . .	Imam	M	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Pathan . .	Imam	M	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
Wahian . .	Imam	M	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Sikh										
Sudan . .	Son, Giani, Chargie	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	..

Table No. 84

Particulars from Outside Households in Religious and other Celebrations in Households Classified by Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Head of the Household.

Name of religious rite and festival	Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of household where performed	Average number of participants	Particulars of each category as P.C. of total participants/			
			Caste-men	Friends	Kin	Other Castes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Hindu					
Birthday	Zargar	4	100%	..	..	..
	Hindu					
Birthday	Mahajan	30	20%	30%	50%	..
	Scheduled Caste					
Entry to new house . . .	Ramdasia	200	50%	10%	10%	30%
	Sikh					
Marriage anniversary . . .	Sudan	60	..	67%	33%	..

TABLE No.—85

Inter-Generation Occupational Shift

Occupation of head of household (NCO 2 digits)		Number of cases where occupation of father of head of household is/was										Number of cases where occupation of father's father of head of household is/was								
			Different from that in Col. 1 and is										Different and is							
Description	Number of house-holds	Same as in Col. 1	Culti-vator	Trade	Tailor	Black Smith	Gold Smith	Shoe maker	Driver	Rearing of Cattle	Potter	Same as in Col. 1	Culti-vator	Trade	Black Smith	Gold Smith	Shoe maker	Rear-ing of Cattle	Potter	Ser-vice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cultivator (61) .	64	60	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	59	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..
Water Miller (24) .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57) .	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer (99) . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing orderly (08)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharat Agent (30) .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrician (85) .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver (98) . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parohit (19) . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Asstt. (08)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rearing of livestock(62)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweeper (54) . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peon (35) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Works Supervisor (03)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber (56) . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali (65) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	..
Tailor (79) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gold Smith (88) .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Manager (23)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Teacher (15) . .	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel Keeper (50) .	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		1	..	..	..	..
Shopkeeper (40) .	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-worker . .	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL .	100	70	13	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	70	13	3	3	3	2	3	1	2

TABLE No. 85

Inter-Generation Occupational Shift—*Contd.*

Occupation of head of household (NCO 2 digits)		Number of cases where occupation of son of head of household is/was						Number of cases where occupation of mother's Father is/was										
			Different and is						Different and is									
Description	Number of house-holds	Same as in Col. 1	Tailor	Gold smith	Labourer	Service	Same as in Col. 1	Culti-vator	Trade	Pandit	Black Smith	Gold Smith	Shoe maker	Rearing of Cattle	Giani	Potter	Kangi maker
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cultivator (61) .	64	19	1	1	1	4	59	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Water Miller (24) .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57) .	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer (99) .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing orderly (08)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharat Agent (30) .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrician (85) .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver (98) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parohit (19) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Asstt. (08)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rearing of livestock (62)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweeper (54) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peon (35) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Works Supervisor (03)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber (56) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali (65) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tailor (79) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gold Smith (88) .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Manager (23)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Teacher (15) .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hotel keeper (50) .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shopkeeper (40) .	6	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-worker . .	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL .	100	26	2	1	1	4	67	14	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	1

TABLE No. 85

Inter-Generation Occupation Shift—*Contd.*

Occupation of head of household (NCO 2 digits)	Number of cases where occupation of mother's brother is /was										Number of cases where (occupation of mother if working) is/was			Number of cases where occupation of daughter (if working) is/was		
Description	Number of house-holds	Same as in Col. 1	Different and is								Same as in Col. 1	Different and is		Same as in Col. 1	Different and is	
			Culti-vator	Trade	Pandit	Black Smith	Gold Smith	Trans-porter	Rearing of live-stock	Kangi maker		Culti-vator	Tailor		Culti-vator	Rearing of live stock
1	2	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Cultivator (61) .	64	..	60	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	4	..	1
Water Miller (24) .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar (57) .	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer (99) .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nursing orderly (08)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharat Agent (30) .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrician (85) .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver (98) .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parohit (19) .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laboratory Asstt. (08)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rearing of livestock (62)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweeper (54) . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Peon (35) . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Works Supervisor (03)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Barber (56) .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mali (65) . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailor (79) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gold Smith (88) .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Manager (23)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher (15) . .	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel Keeper (50) .	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shopkeeper (40) .	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-worker . .	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL .	100	1	83	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	4	3	1	4	3	2

TABLE No. 86

Evaluation of Inter-generation Shift of Occupation Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Occupation of informant	Description of inter-generation occupational shift	Total number of households where shift Reported	Total number of shift as in Col. 2	Number who consider the shift to be better for Reason	Number who consider the shift to be worst for Reason
					Better earning	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
	Water Miller	Cultivation to Water Miller	1	1	1	..
Megh . . .	Water Miller Labourer	Cultivation to Service	1	1	1	..
Mahasha . .	Nursing Orderly	Cultivation to Service	3	3	3	..
	Electrcian Dharat Agent	Tailoring to Electrician	1	1	1	..
	Chowkidar	Cultivation to Service	2	2	2	..
Brahman . . .	Driver	Business to Driving	1	1	1	..
	Water Miller	Cultivation to Water Miller	1	1	1	..
	Hotel Keeper	Business to Hotel Keeper	1	1	1	..
Mahajan . . .	Teacher	Business to Service	1	1	1	..
Lohar . . .	Laboratory Asstt. Chowkidar	Black Smith to Service	2	2	2	..
Zargar . . .	Cultivator	Goldsmith to Cultivation	1	1	1	..
	Tailor	Gold Smith to Tailoring	1	1	1	..
	Hotel Keeper	Gold Smith to Hotel Keeper	1	1	1	..
Ramdasia . .	Teacher . . .	Cultivation to Service	1	1	1	..
	Mali	Shoe Making to Service	1	1	1	..
	Cultivation	Shoe making to Cultivation	1	1	1	..
Jogi . . .	Works Supervisor	Cultivation to Service	1	1	1	..
Muslim						
Gujjar	Cultivator	Rearing of Cattle to Cultivation	1	1	1	..
Sheikh . . .	Sweeper	Cultivation to Service	1	1	1	..
	Labourer	Cultivation to labourer	1	1	1	..
Bakerwal . .	Cultivation	Rearing of Cattle to Cultivation	1	1	1	..
Padre . . .	Peon	Potter to Service	1	1	1	..
Sikh						
Sadan	Bank Manager	Driving to Service	1	1	1	..
			27	27	27	..

TABLE No. 87

Expectation about occupation of Son as related to Occupation of Informant Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe of the Head of the Household

Occupation of informant (NCO 2 digits)		Number Reported	Number expecting son to be in				
			Any job	Govt. Service	Cultivation	Business	Religious Service
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu							
Brahman	Cultivator (61)	3	1	2	..	..	..
	Dharat Agent (30)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Trade (40)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Driver (98)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Water Miller (24)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mahajan	Trade (40)	4	..	3	..	1	..
	Teacher (15)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rajput	Cultivator (61)	1	1	..	..	..	..
Lohar	Laboratory Assistant (08)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Chowkidar (57)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Cultivator (61)	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Gold Smith (88)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Zarer	Tailor (79)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Hotelkeeper (50)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Barbar	Cultivator (61)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Barber (56)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Jogi	Works Supervisor (03)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Thakur	Cultivator (61)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gosian	Cultivator (61)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Shcheduled Castes							
Megh or Kabirpanthi	Cultivator (61)	6	2	3	1	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	Labourer (99)	2	1	1	..	..	..
	Cultivator (61)	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Nursing Orderly (08)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	Cultivator (61)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Teacher (15)	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Mali (65)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Muslim							
Gujjar	Cultivator (61)	5	..	5	..	..	..
	Cattle Rearing (62)	1	..	..	1	..	..
Shaikh	Sweeper (54)	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Labourer (99)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Padre	Peon (35)	1	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE No. 88

Expectation about Occupation of Daughter as related to Occupation of Informant by Religion and Caste/Tribe

Occupation of informant		Number	Number expecting daughter to be in	
			Any job	Govt. Service
1		2	3	4
Hindu				
	Chowkidar	1	..	1
Brahman	Driver	1	..	1
Zargar	Hotel keeper	1	..	1
Jogi	Works Supervisor	1	..	1
Scheduled Caste				
Mahashar	Cultivator	1	1	..
Ramdasia	Teacher	1	..	1
	TOTAL	6	1	5

TABLE No. 89

Reporting of Indian Social Legislations and Knowledge about these by Time as related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community, Sex and Age of informant

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Age-group	Sex	Number of informants	Number having knowledge of Social Legislations													
				Untouchability offences Act				Dowry Prohibition Act				Child Marriage Restraint Act				Abolition of Child/Bonded Labour		
				For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years		For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years		For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years		For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13		14	15	16
Hindu																		
1. Brahmas	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	20—44	M	5	1	4	..		2	3	..		4	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	45+	M	8	2	6	..		4	4	..		6	..	..		1	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
2. Mahajan	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	20—44	M	3	..	3	..		..	3	..		2	..	..		1	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	45+	M	4	..	4	..		..	4	..		4	..	..		2	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
3. Rajput	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	20—44	M	1	..	..	1		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	45+	M	3	..	3	..		..	2	..		..	1	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
4. Lohar	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	1	1	..	..		1	..	..		1	..	..		..	..	..
	20—44	M	2	2	..	..		2	..	..		2	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	45+	M	2	2	..	..		1	1	..		1	1	..		1	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
5. Zargar	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	20—44	M	1	..	1	..		..	1	..		..	1	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	45+	M	4	..	4	..		..	4	..		..	3	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
6. Jogi	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	20—44	M	2	..	2	..		..	1	..		..	1	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	45+	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
7. Barber	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	20—44	M	1	..	1	..		..	1	..		..	1	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	45+	M	1	..	1	..		..	1	..		..	1	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
8. Thakur	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	20—44	M	1	1	..	..		1	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
	45+	M	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..

TABLE No. 89—*Contd.*

Reporting of Indian Social Legislations and Knowledge about these by Time as related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community, Sex and Age of informant

Religion Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informnat	Age-group	Sex	Number of inform-ants	Number having knowledg of Social Legislation												
				Untouchability offences Act			Dowry Prohibition Act			Child marriage Restraint Act			Abolition Child/Bonded Labour			
				For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years	For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years	For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years	For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
9. Gadi	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—44	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45+	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Gosian	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—44	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45+	M	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scheduled Castes																
1. Megh or Kabirpanthi	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—44	M	6	2	4	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45+	M	8	4	4	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Doom or Mahasha	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—44	M	8	6	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45+	M	7	2	5	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Chamar or Ramdasia	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—44	M	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45+	M	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muslim																
1. Sheikh	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—44	M	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Padre	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—44	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	45+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 89—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3. Pathan	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—44	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45+	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh															
1. Sudan	Below 20	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—44	M	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 90

Assessment of Legal Action and Suggestion as related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of Informant

Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the informant	Education (illiterate, literate up to matric, above matric)	Total number of informants	Number who consider that legal action to remove social evil is			Not adequate and who do not suggest any other actions
			Adequate	Not adequate & who suggests other action		
				Social awakening	Education	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu						
Brahman	Illiterate	4	3	1	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	8	2	4	..	2
	Above Matric	1	..	1	..	..
Mahajan	Literate upto Matric	6	1	2	3	..
	Above Matric	1	..	..	1	..
Rajput	Illiterate	3	3	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	.	..	..
Lohar	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	1	2	1	..
Zargar	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	4	..	..	..
Jogi	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..
Barber	Illiterate	2	2	..	..	..
Thakur	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	1
Gadi	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..
Gosian	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes						
Megh or Kabirpanthi	Illiterate	13	11	2	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	3	1	2	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	Illiterate	13	12	1	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	Illiterate	2	..	2	..	..
	Above Matric	1	1	..	..	..
Muslim						
Sheikh	Above Matric	1	1	..	..	..
Padre	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..
Pathan	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..
Sikh						
Sudan	Above Matric	1	..	1	..	..
	TOTAL	79	53	18	5	3

TABLE No. 91

Attitude of the Informants with respect to the Indian Social Legislations as related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of the Informant

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education (Illiterate, literate upto matric, above matric)	Total number of informants	Number about Social Legislations							
			Untouchability Act		Dowry Prohition Act		Child Marriage Restraint Act		Abolition of Child/Bonded Labour	
			having attitude		having attitude		having attitude		having attitude	
			Supporting	Not Supporting	Supporting	Not Supporting	Supporting	Not Supporting	Supporting	Not Supporting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
Brahman	Illiterate	4	4	..	4	..	3	1	..	4
	Literate upto Matric	8	8	..	8	..	6	2	1	7
	Above Matric	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	6	6	..	6	..	5	1	2	4
Mahajan	Above Martic	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Rajput	Illiterate	3	3	..	2	1	1	2	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Lohar	Illiterate	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
Zargar	Illiterate	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	4	4	..	4	..	3	1	..	4
Jogi	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Barber	Illiterate	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
Thakur	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Gadi	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Gosian	Illiterate	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Scheduled Castes										
Magh or Kabirpanthi	Illiterate	13	13	..	7	6	3	10	..	13
	Literate upto Matric	3	3	..	2	1	1	2	..	3
Doom or Mahasha	Illiterate	13	13	..	2	11	1	12	..	13
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
Chamar or Ramdasia	Illiterate	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	2
	Above Matric	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Muslim										
Sheikh	Above Matric	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Padre	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Pathan	Illiterate	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Sikh										
Sudan	Above Matric	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	TOTAL	79	77	2	57	22	43	36	7	72

Note : Those who are not Supporting are ignorant of the laws.

TABLE No. 92

Distribution of Land (Cultivation holding) by Nature of Terrain and by size-group of Holding

Size-group of holding (Hectares)	Total number of house-holds	Land by size Total	nature of terrain covered by the group of holding (Hectares)		
			Up land	Slope	Flat
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below 0·50	27	9·12(27)	..	8·04(26)	1·08(1)
0·50—0·99	28	23·06(28)	..	21·00(26)	2·06(2)
1·00—1·99	30	41·15(30)	..	39·00(29)	2·15(1)
2·00—2·99	9	20·14(9)	..	20·14(9)	(—)
3·00—3·99	1	3·06(1)	..	3·06(1)	(—)
4·00+	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

TABLE No. 93

Distribution of Households classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community, Possession and Size-group of Cultivation Holdings and Number of Plots.

Size-group of holdings (in hectares)	Total number of households	Total land possessed by the households (in hectares)	Number of households belonging to Scheduled Castes and having plots				Number of households belonging to Religion																
							Hindu																
							Brahman and having plots				Mahajan and having plots				Rajput and having plots				Lohar and having plots			
			1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Below 0·50	27	9·12	..	2	5	..	1	1	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
0·50—0·99	28	23·06	10	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
1·00—1·99	30	41·15	8	9	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	.	..
2·00—2·99	9	20·14	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·00—3·99	1	3·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·00+	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	95	96·53	18	13	5	5	3	3	5	1	3	2	..	1	4	1	..	..	3	1	1	..

Size-group of holdings (in hectares)	Number of households belonging to Religion																							
	Hindu																							
	Zargar and having plots				Barber and having plots				Jogi and having plots				Gadi and having plots				Thakur and having plots				Gosian and having plots			
	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Below 0·50	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·50—0·99	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1·00—1·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·00+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	1	..	..	..

TABLE No. 93—*Contd.*

Size-group of holding (in hectares)	Number of households belonging to Religion																								
	Muslim																								Sikh
	Gujjar and having plots				Sheikh and having plots				Bakerwal and having plots				Padre and having plots				Pathan and having plots				Wahian and having plots				Sudan
	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	
1	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Below 0·50	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·50—0·99	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·00—1·99	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2·00—2·99	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·00+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	3	5	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE No. 94

Distribution of Households by Nature of Right over land classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community.

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Households Having land		Land owned		Land leased in		Otherwise occupied Nantoor	
	Number	Hectare of land	Number of households	Hectare of land	Number of households	Hectare of land	Number of households	Hectare of land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Brahaman	12	20·00	11	19·25	1	0·75	..	..
Mahajan	6	2·50	6	2·50	..	..	..	..
Rajput	5	7·00	5	7·00	..	..	..	..
Lohar	5	9·00	5	9·00	..	..	..	..
Zargar	4	1·25	3	1·00	..	..	1	0·25
Barbar	1	1·50	..	..	1	1·50	..	..
Jogi	2	5·50	2	5·50	..	..	..	..
Gadi	1	0·75	..	..	1	0·75	..	..
Thakur	1	2·75	1	2·75	..	..	..	..
Gosian	1	0·75	1	0·75	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes								
Megh or Kabirpanthi	22	20·00	19	15·00	3	5·00	..	..
Doom or Mahesha	16	9·00	16	9·00	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	3	4·28	3	4·28	..	..	..	..
Muslim								
Gujjar	8	5·75	6	1·75	1	1·00	1	3·00
Sheikh	3	1·25	3	1·25	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal	2	1·25	..	..	..	..	2	1·25
Padre	1	1·50	..	..	..	..	1	1·50
Pathan	1	1·50	..	..	1	1·50	..	..
Wahian	1	1·00	..	..	..	..	1	1·00
TOTAL	95	96.53	81	79.03	8	10·50	6	7·00

TABLE No. 95

Ownership of Agricultural or Horticultural land inside the village or within 2 kms. from outer periphery of the village where the Household is situated classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Total number of house-holds	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land inside or adjoining the village	No. of households having agricultural or horticultural land				Hectare average size of Agricultural land per household			
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 kms.	Within a distance of 2—3 kms	More than 4 kms	0·50—0·99	1.00·—1·99	2·00—2·99	3 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu										
Brahaman	13	12	11	2	2	3	..	12	..	..
Mahajan	7	6	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Rajput	5	5	5	..	..	1	..	5	..	..
Lohar	5	5	5	..	..	1	..	5	..	..
Zargar	5	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Barbar	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Jogi	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Gadi	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Thakur	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gosian	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE No. 95—*Contd.*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Total number of house holds	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land inside or adjoining the village	No. of households having agricultural or horticultural land				Hectare average size of Agricultural land per household			
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 km.	Within a distance of 2—3kms.	More than 4 kms.	0.50—0.99	1.00.—1.99	2.00—2.99	3 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Scheduled Castes										
Megh or Kabirpanthi	22	22	21	..	..	4	..	22	..	..
Doom or Mahesha .	16	16	16	..	..	2	16	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Muslim										
Gujjar . . .	8	8	8	..	..	1	8	..	..	..
Sheikh . . .	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Bakerwal . .	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Padre . . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pathan . . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Wahian . . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sikh										
Sudan . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	100	95	93	2	2	13	44	48	3	..

TABLE No. 96

Crop Production, Consumption and Marketing, Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community.

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Total number of house-holds	Number of households having agri-cultural or horticultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of households cultivating	Yield per cultivating household (Kgs)	Consumption per cultivating household (Kgs)	Marketing per cultivating household (Kgs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Brahman .	13	12	Maize, Rice, Wheat & Potato	12	1,370	1,220	150
Mahajan . .	7	6	Maize & Wheat	6	405	405	..
Rajput . . .	5	5	Maize, Wheat, Rice & Mash	5	1,219	1,205	14
Lohar . . .	5	5	—	5	1,622	1,302	320
Zargar . .	5	4	Maize, Wheat & Potato	4	390	390	..
Barbar . . .	2	1	Maize, Wheat & Rice	1	704	704	..
Jogi . . .	2	2	Mizie, Wheat, Rice & Oil seeds	2	1,280	1,280	..
Gadi . . .	1	1	Maize, Wheat & Rice	1	1,740	1,740	..
Thakur . . .		1	Maize, Wheat, Rice & Oilseeds	1	830	830	..
Gosian . . .	1	1	Maize, Rice & Wheat	1	1,360	1,360	..
Scheduled Castes							
Megh or Kabirpanthi	22		Maize, Rice, Wheat & Potato	22	2,518	2,350	168
Doom or Mahasha .	16	16	—	16	645	631	14
Chamar or Ramdasia	3	3	Maize, Wheat, Rice & Oilseeds	3	1,230	1,230	..
Muslim							
Gujjar . . .	8	8	—	8	811	780	31
Sheikh . . .	3	3	Maize, Wheat, Rice & Oilseeds	3	723	723	..
Bakerwal . .	2	2	Maize & Oilseeds	2	665	665	..
Padre . . .	1	1	Maize, Wheat & Rice	1	1,440	1,440	..
Pathan . . .	1	1	Maize & Oilseeds	1	820	820	..
Wahian . . .	1	1	Maize, Wheat & Rice	1	2,530	2,530	..
Sikh							
Sudan . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 97

Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Opeartions classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Size of Holding.

Religion and Caste Tribe/Community	Size of holding	Number of households owning land	Number of households where agricultural operations carried on by		
			Family worker alone	Family worker and hired worker	Hired worker alone
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Brahaman . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	..	..	..	..
	1·00—1·99	10	4	6	..
	2·00—2·99	2	..	1	1
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Mahajan . .	Below 0·50	6	..	..	6
	0·50—0·99	..	..	..	..
	1·00—1·99	..	..	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Rajput . . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	..	..	..	..
	1·00—1·99	5	5	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Lohar . . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	2	..	2	..
	1·00—1·99	1	..	1	..
	2·00—2·99	2	..	1	1
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Zargar . . .	Below 0·50	4	..	4	..
	0·50—0·99	..	..	..	..
	1·00—1·99	..	..	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Barbar . . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	..	..	..	..
	1·00—1·99	1	1	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Jogi . . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	..	..	..	..
	1·00—1·99	..	..	..	..
	2·00—2·99	2	2	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Gadi . . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	1	1	..	..
	1·00—1·99	..	..	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Thakur . . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	..	..	..	..
	1·00—1·99	..	..	..	..
	2·00—2·99	1	..	1	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Gosian . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	1	..	1	..
	1·00—1·99	..	..	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes					
Megh or Kabirpanthi	Below 0·50	3	3	..	..
	0·50—0·99	7	4	3	..
	1·00—1·99	10	8	2	..
	2·00—2·99	2	..	2	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Doom or Mahasha	Below 0·50	8	8	..	..
	0·50—0·99	8	7	1	..
	1·00—1·99	..	..	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Chamar or Ramdasia	Below 0·50	1	1	..	..
	0·50—0·99	1	..	1	..
	1·00—1·99	..	..	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	1	..	..	1
Muslim					
Gujjar . . .	Below 0·50	4	4	..	..
	0·50—0·99	4	..	4	..
	1·00—1·99	..	.	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Sheikh . . .	Below 0·50	1	1	..	..
	0·50—0·99	2	1	1	..
	1·00—1·99	..	..	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Bakerwal . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50— 0·99	2	2	..	..
	1·00 1·99	..	..	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Padre . . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	..	..	..	..
	1·00—1·99	1	..	1	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Pathan . . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	..	..	..	..
	1·00—1·99	1	..	1	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Wahian . . .	Below 0·50	..	..	..	..
	0·50—0·99	..	..	..	..
	1·00—1·99	1	1	..	..
	2·00—2·99	..	..	..	..
	3·00—3·99	..	..	..	..
Sikh					
Sudan . . .	—	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	95	53	33	9

TABLE No. 98

Trade and Commerce by Description Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household and Volume of Transaction.

Description of trade and Commerce (NIC 2 digits)	Total No. of households	Number of households engaged in Trade and Commerce					
		Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community					
		Hindu—Brahman		Hindu—Mahajan		Hindu—Zargar	
		Household engaged	Average Volume of transaction in money value	Household engaged	Average Volume of transaction in money value	Household engaged	Average Volume of transaction in money value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Retail trade in Kiryana (65) . .	3	1	44,000	2	93,000	..	..
Retail trade in vegetables (65) .	1	..	..	1	18,000	..	..
Hotel Keeper (69) . . .	2	..	..	1	40,000	1	9,100
Retail trade in Sweets (65) .	1	..	..	1	36,000	..	..
Retail trade in Cosmetics (67) .	1	..	..	1	36,000	..	..

TABLE No. 99

Financial Assistance/Credit Obtained for Trade & Commerce and Volume of Transaction.

Volume of transaction (in money value)	Number of households engaged in trade and Commerce	Number of households who obtained financial assistance/credit for trade & commerce	Number of households received assistance/credit from	
			Bank	Average amount received per household
			For—investment on Business	
			Terms & Conditions Interest (12%)	
1	2	3	4	5
Upto 24,999	4	..	..	..
2,5000—49,999 . . .	3	2	2	25,000
50,000—99,999 . . .	1	1	1	40,000
1,00,000+	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 100

Household and Small Scale Industry by Type of Product, classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.

Type of product	Total number of households engaged in household and Small-scale industry	Number of households engaged in manufacture															
		Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community															
		Hindu—(Scheduled caste) Megh		Hindu—Brahman		Hindu—Mahajan		Hindu—Gosian		Hindu—Zargar		Muslim—Bakerwal		Muslim—[illegible]ahan			
		House-holds engaged	No. manu-factured	House-holds engaged	No. manu-factured	House-holds engaged	No. manu-factured	House-holds engaged	No. manu-factured	House-holds engaged	No. manu-factured	House-holds engaged	No. manu-factured	House-holds engaged	No. manu-factured		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Crushing & grinding of food grains	2	1	400 Ots	1	144 Ots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Spinning of wool	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10 Kgs	..	..		
Tailoring	4	..	..	..	..	1	200 Garments	1	70 Garments	1	110 Garments	..	..	1	100 Garments		
Manufacture & repair of ornaments	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Not Specified	..	..	..	..		
	8	1	400	1	144	1	200	1	70	2	110	1	10	1	100		

TABLE No. 101

Households and Small-Scale Industry-Classified by Ownership of Agricultural Land in and around the village.

Households owning agricultural land	Number of households engaged in household and Small-scale industry by type of product			
	Type 1. Food grains	Type 2. Wool	Type 3. Cloth	Type 4. Ornaments (Silver & gold)
1	2	3	4	5
Owning no land .	..	..	..	..
Upto 2·5 hectares	2	1	4	1
2·6—5 hectares .	..	..	..	..
5+ hectares .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	1	4	1

TABLE No. 102

Household and Small-Scale Industry by Type of Product and Type of Main Raw Material Classified by Source and Implementation.

Type of product	Number of households using main raw materials				Number of households making use of tools			
	Foodgrains (Maize & wheat)	Wool	Cloth	Ornaments (Gold & Silver)	Chaki, wheel, Pan and Tali	Wooden Charkhas, Taklis, belnas and locally made khadis	Sewing machines, Iron, needles, measuring tapes and scissors	Hammer, Jamor, Plas, Kawein, Iron and brush
	from source Local households and neighbouring villages	from source Raw wool Sheared from the Sheep locally	from source from local households	from source from local households and nearby towns				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Crushing & grinding of Food grains (Maize & wheat) . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Spinning of wool . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tailoring of Cloth . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Ornaments (Silver & gold) .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL .	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	1

TABLE No. 103

Household and Small Scale Industry by Type of Product use, classified by Religion, Catse/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household.

Type of product	Number of households engaged in household and small-scale industry	Number of households engaged in manufactu e belonging to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community: Hindu—Megh (Scheduled Caste)					Hindu—Brahman					Hindu—Mahajan				
		Domestic consumption	Sale/exchange: In the village	Sale/exchange: Outside the village	Change in nature of use, demand, tools and techniques: No. change	Change in nature of use, demand, tools and techniques: If any change	Domestic consumption	Sale/exchange: In the village	Sale/exchange: Outside the village	Change in nature of use, demand, tools and techniques: No. change	Change in nature of use, demand, tools and techniques: If any change	Domestic consumption	Sale/exchange: In the village	Sale/exchange: Outside the village	Change in nature of use, demand, tools and techniques: No change	Change in nature of use, demand, tools and techniques: If any change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Crushing & grinding of food grains (Maize & wheat)	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinning of wool	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring of Clothes	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ornaments (Silver & gold)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Type of products	Number of households engaged in manufacture belonging to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community: Hindu—Gosian					Hindu—Zargar					Muslim—Wahian					Muslim—Bakerwal				
	Domestic consumption	Sale/exchange: In the Village	Sale/exchange: Outside the Village	Change in nature of use, demand, tools and techniques: No change	Change in nature of use, demand, tools and techniques: If any change	Domestic consumption	Sale/exchange: In the Village	Sale/exchange: Outside the Village	Change in nature of use, demand tools and techniques: No change	Change in nature of use, demand tools and techniques: If any change	Domestic consumption	Sale/exchange: In the Village	Sale/exchange: Outside the Village	Change in nature of use demand, tools and techniques: No change	Change in nature of use demand, tools and techniques: If any change	Domestic consumption	Sale/exchange: In the Village	Sale/exchange: Outside the Village	Change in nature of use, demand, tools and techniques: No change	Change in nature of use, demand, tools and techniques: If any change
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Crushing & grinding of food grains (Maize & wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinning of wool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring of Clothes	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ornaments (Silver & gold	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE No. 104

Number of Households in debt classified by Occupation of Head of Household, Purpose and Income Group.

Occupation of head of household (NCO-2 digit) code	Total number of households by occupation of head of household	No. of housholds indebted in the income group Rs.				No. of households in debt for purpose						
		up to 1,000	1,001 2,000	2,001 5,000	5,000	Agri-cultural production	Improve-ment in trade	Purchase of Cattle	Instal-ment of water mill	Const-ruction of house	Medical ex-penses	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Water Miller (24)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
2. Retail Trade (40)	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
3. Barber (56)	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Cultivator (61)	21	5	6	5	5	7	1	9	1	2	1	
5. Rearing of Live stock (62)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
6. Mali (65)	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Labourer (99)	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Non-worker	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
TOTAL	29	8	7	8	6	10	3	11	2	2	1	

TABLE No. 105

Households Indebted classified by Source, Terms and Conditions.

Source	Number of households taken loan (in Rs.)				No. of households who have taken loan at the rate of interest of					No. of households who have taken loan on terms and conditions			No. of households who have taken loan on Security.			
	Up to 100	101/- 200	201/- 500	501	No interest	less than 10%	10%	11%	12%	No Condition	Re-payable in instalments of Rs. 100/- each	Re-payable in 5 years	No security	Land Mortgage	Jewellery Mortgage	Promissory Note
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Co-Operative Society	..	..	1	12	..	7	1	1	4	..	8	5	..	10	..	3
J & K Bank	..	..	..	14	..	1	5	1	7	..	9	5	..	1	..	13
Money Lender	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Relative	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	3	26	1	8	7	2	11	1	18	10	1	11	1	16

TABLE No. 106

Households Reporting Problem in obtaining loan by Source.

Occupation of head of the household (NCO-2 digit code)	Total number of households in debt	Source of obtaining loan	Number of households reporting problem in obtaining loan		
			No problem	Long official proceedings	Problem of mortgage and Surety
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator—61	21	Co-operative Society	..	4	6
		J & k Bank	4	..	5
		Money lender	1	..	..
		Relative	1	..	..
Water miller 24	1	J & K Bank	..	..	1
Labourer 99	1	Co-operative Society	1	..	..
Retail Shopkeeper 40	2	J & K Bank	1	..	1
Mali 65	1	Co-operative Society	..	1	..
Barber 56	1	Co-operative Society	..	1	..
Rearing of Livestock 62	1	J & K Bank	..	..	1
Non-worker.	1		..	..	1
TOTAL	29	..	8	6	15

TABLE No. 107

Indebtedness for Productive and Unproductive Expenses.

Occupation of head of the household (NCO-2 digit)	Total number of house-holds	No of house-holds in debt	Total amount of indeb-tedness (in Rs.)	Productive												Unproductive			
				Purchase of Cattle		Construction of House		Agricultural Production		Improvement in trade		Instalment of watermill		Total		Medical expenses		Total	
				No. of house-holds	in Rs.	No. of house-holds	in Rs.	No. of house-holds	in Rs.	No. of house-holds	in Rs.	No. of house-holds	in Rs.	No. of house-holds	in Rs.	No. of house-holds	in Rs.	No. of house-holds	in Rs.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Water Miller (24) .	2		4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,000	1	4,000	..	..	..	..
Retail Trade (40) .	6	2	75,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	75,000	..	..	2	75,000	..	..	..	..
Barber (56) . .	1	1	500	..	..	..	..	1	500	..	..	..	..	1	500	..	..	..	..
Cultivator (61) .	64	21	67,800	9	42,200	2	9,500	7	8,600	1	3,450	1	3,750	20	67,500	1	300	1	300
Rearing of Live stock (62) . .	1	1	3,500	1	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3,500	..	..	..	..
Mali 65 . .	1	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	..	..	..	..
Labourer 99 .	3	1	500	..	..	..	..	1	500	..	..	..	..	1	500	..	..	..	..
Non-worker .	3 ..	1	7,200	1	7,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,200	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	81	29	15,9500	11	52,900	2	9,500	10	10,600	3	78,450	2	7,750	28	1,59,200	1	300	1	300

TABLE No. 108

Indebted Households classified by Source, Amount, Purpose and Terms and Conditions.

Source of obtaining loan	Number of households who obtained loan							
	201—500 for		500 + for					
	Agricultural production	Medical expenses	Purchase of Cattle	Construction of house	Agricultural production		Improvement in trade	Instalment of water-mill
	on terms any conditions							
	Repayable in instalments of Rs. 100/- each	No Condition	Repayable in instalments of Rs. 100/- each	Repayable in 5 years	Repayable in instalments of Rs. 100/- each	Repayable in 5 years	Repayable in 5 years	Repayable in 5 years
1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8	9
Co-operative Society	1	..	7	1	..	2	1	1
J & K Bank	..	..	4	1	5	1	2	1
Money-lender	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	1	11	2	5	3	3	2

TABLE No. 109

Indebeted households classified by Occupation and Time.

Occupation of head of the household (NCO-2 digit)	Total No. of house holds	Total No. of house-holds in debt	Number of households in debt							
			Rs. 201—500				Rs. 500			
			Within 6 months	6 months to one year	1—2 years	2 years above	Within 6 months	6 months to one year	1—2 years	2 years above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Water Miller 24	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Retail Trade 40	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Barber 56	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cultivator 61	64	21	1	..	1	..	3	4	3	9
Rearing of live stock	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mali 65	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Labourer 99	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-worker	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	81	29	1	1	1	..	4	4	5	13

TABLE No. 110

Outstanding loan Paid back during the year.

No. of households who incurred debt	Households who are					
	in debt (in money value)		Loan paid back (in money value)			
	201—500	500+	201—500 wholly	201—500 partially	500+ wholly	500+ partially
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Within 6 months	1	4	..	1	..	4
6 months—1 year	1	4	..	1	..	4
1—2 years	1	5	..	1	..	5
2—5 years	..	13	..	..	..	13
5 years and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3	26	..	3	..	26

TABLE No. 111

Sale of Valuable Assets During last Five years classified by Occupation of Head of Household.

Occupation of head of the household (NCO-2 digit code)	No. of households reporting Sale during	Households reporting sale of Assets			
		Livestock		Land	
		No. of households	Money value	No. of households	Money value
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator 61	Within 6 months	3	1,800	..	..
	6 months—1 year	5	4,450	..	..
	1—2 years	4	4,250	..	..
	2+years	5	16,900	1	350
Nursing Orderly 8	Within 6 months	..	..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	1	1,400	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..
	2+years	..	..	..	..
Teacher 15	Within 6 months	..	..	..	..
	6 months 1 year	1	2,200	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..
	2+ years	..	..	..	..
Works supervisor 03	Within 6 months	1	700	..	..
	6 months—1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..
	2+years	..	..	..	..
Non-worker	Within 6 months	..	..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	..	..	..	..
	1—2 years	1	475	..	..
	2+years	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 112

Purchase of valuable Assets During last Five years classified by Occupation of Head of Households.

Occupation of head of the household (NCO-2 digits)	No. of households reporting purchase during	Households reporting purchase of Assets									
		Livestock		Land		Jewellery & valuables		Building		Jonga	
		No. of house-holds	Money value	No. of house-holds	Money value	No of house-holds	Money value	No. of house-holds	Money value	No. of house-holds	Money value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cultivator 61	Within 6 months	4	3,750	..	..	1	4,000	..	..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	6	9,270	1	10,000	4	10,450	..	..	..	..
	1+2 years	9	25,200	..	..	1	2,000		..	..	..
	2+years	10	33,340	1	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing Orderly 08	Within 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2+years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer—99	Within 6 months	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2+years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar 57	Within 6 months	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2+years	1	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail Trade 40	Within 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9,500
	6 months—1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	1	7,000	1	8,000	..	..	..	..
	2+ years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher 15	Within 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	2+ years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel Keeper 50	Within 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	..	..	..		1	5,000	..	..	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2+ years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali 65	Within 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2+ years	1	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rearing of Live stock 62	Within 6 months	1	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2+ years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-worker	Within 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
	6 months—1 year	1	8,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2+ years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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