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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME V-PART VI-NO. 13

GUJARAT

VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPH

13. VELAVADAR

DISTRICT : BHAVNAGAR TALUKA : BHAVNAGAR

R. K. TRIVEDI

Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat

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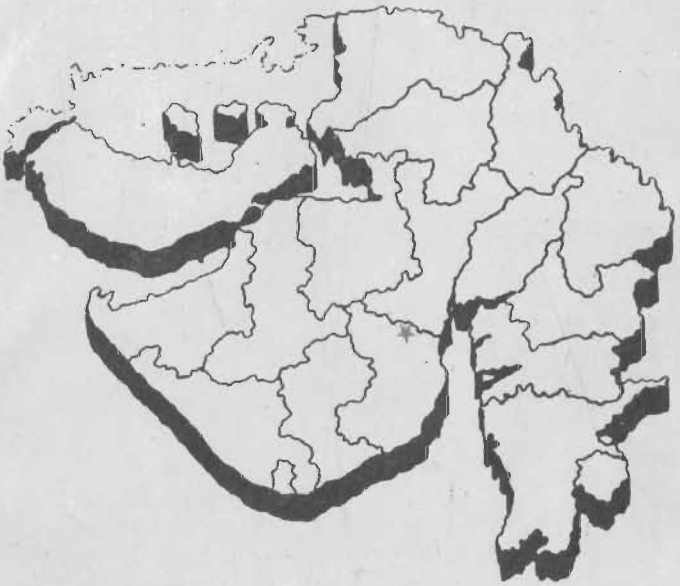
Ahmedabad

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NO.13, Pt.
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Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

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FOREWORD

Apart from laying the foundations of demography in this subcontinent, a hundred years of the Indian Census has also produced 'elaborate and scholarly accounts of the variegated phenomena of Indian life—sometimes with no statistics attached, but usually with just enough statistics to give empirical underpinning to their conclusions.' In a country, largely illiterate, where statistical or numerical comprehension of even such a simple thing as age was liable to be inaccurate, an understanding of the social structure was essential. It was more necessary to attain a broad understanding of what was happening around oneself than to wrap oneself up in 'statistical ingenuity' or 'mathematical manipulation'. This explains why the Indian Census came to be interested in 'many by-paths' and 'nearly every branch of scholarship, from anthropology and sociology to geography and religion'.

In the last few decades the Census has increasingly turned its efforts to the presentation of village statistics. This suits the temper of the times as well as our political and economic structure. For even as we have a great deal of centralization on the one hand and decentralization on the other, my colleagues thought it would be a welcome continuation of the Census tradition to try to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh-and-blood accounts of social structure and social change. It was accordingly decided to select a few villages in every State for special study, where personal observation would be brought to bear on the interpretation of statistics to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where.

Randomness of selection was, therefore, eschewed. There was no intention to build up a picture for the whole State in quantitative terms on the basis of villages selected statistically at random. The selection was avowedly purposive: the object being as much to find out what was happening and how fast to those villages which had fewer reasons to choose change and more to remain lodged in the past as to discover how the more 'normal' types of villages were changing. They were to be primarily type studies which, by virtue of their number and distribution, would also give the reader a 'feel' of what was going on and some kind of a map of the country.

A brief account of the tests of selection will help to explain. A minimum of thirty-five villages was to be chosen with great care to represent adequately geographical, occupational and even ethnic diversity. Of this minimum of thirty-five, the distribution was to be as follows:

(a) At least eight villages were to be so selected that each of them would contain one dominant community with one predominating occupation, e.g., fishermen, forest workers, jhum cultivators, potters, weavers, salt-makers, quarry workers, etc. A village should have a minimum population of 400, the optimum being between 500 and 700.

(b) At least seven villages were to be of numerically prominent Scheduled Tribes of the State. Each village could represent a particular tribe. The minimum population should be 400, the optimum being between 500 and 700.

(c) The third group of villages should each be of fair size, of an old and settled character and contain variegated occupations and be, if possible, multi-ethnic in composition. By fair size was meant a population of 500-700 persons or more. The village should mainly depend on agriculture and be sufficiently away from the major sources of modern communication such as the district administrative headquarters and business centres. It

should be roughly a day's journey from the above places. The villages were to be selected with an eye to variation in terms of size, proximity to city and other means of modern communication, nearness to hills, jungles and major rivers. Thus there was to be a regional distribution throughout the State of this category of villages. If, however, a particular district contained significant ecological variations within its area, more than one village in the district might be selected to study the special adjustments to them.

It is a unique feature of these village surveys that they rapidly outgrew their original terms of reference, as my colleagues warmed up to their work. This proved for them an absorbing voyage of discovery and their infectious enthusiasm compelled me to enlarge the inquiry's scope again and again. It was just as well cautiously to feel one's way about at first and then venture further afield, and although it accounts to some extent for a certain unevenness in the quality and coverage of the monographs, it served to compensate the purely honorary and extra-mural rigours of the task. For, the Survey, along with its many ancillaries like the survey of fairs and festivals, of small and rural industry and others, was an 'extra', over and above the crushing load of the 1961 Census.

It might be of interest to recount briefly the stages by which the Survey enlarged its scope. At the first Census Conference in September 1959 the Survey set itself the task of what might be called a record *in situ* of material traits, like settlement patterns of the village; house types; diet; dress; ornaments and footwear; furniture and storing vessels; common means of transport of goods and passengers; domestication of animals and birds; markets attended; worship of deities, festivals and fairs. There were to be recordings, of course, of cultural and social traits and occupational mobility. This was followed up in March 1960 by two specimen schedules, one for each household, the other for the village as a whole, which, apart from spelling out the mode of inquiry suggested in the September 1959 conference, introduced groups of questions aimed at sensing changes in attitude and behaviour in such fields as marriage, inheritance, movable and immovable property, industry, indebtedness, education, community life and collective activity, social disabilities forums of appeal over disputes, village leadership, and organisation of cultural life. It was now plainly the intention to provide adequate statistical support to empirical 'feel', to approach qualitative change through statistical quantities. It had been difficult to give thought to the importance of 'just enough statistics to give empirical underpinning to conclusion', at a time when my colleagues were straining themselves to the utmost for the success of the main Census operations, but once the census count itself was left behind in March, 1961, a series of three regional seminars in Trivandrum (May 1961), Darjeeling and Srinagar (June 1961) restored their attention to this field and the importance of tracing social change through a number of well-devised statistical tables was once again recognised. This itself presupposed a fresh survey of villages already done ; but it was worth the trouble in view of the possibilities that a close analysis of statistics offered, and also because the 'consanguinity' schedule remained to be canvassed. By November 1961, however, more was expected of these surveys than ever before. There was dissatisfaction on the one hand with too many general statements and a growing desire on the other to draw conclusions from statistics, to regard social and economic data as interrelated processes, and finally to examine the social and economic processes set in motion through land reforms and other laws, legislative and administrative measures, technological and cultural changes. Finally, a study camp was organised in the last week of December 1961 when the whole field was carefully gone through over again and a programme worked out closely knitting the various aims of the Survey together. The Social Studies Section of the Census Commission rendered assistance to State Superintendents by way of scrutiny and technical comment on the frame of Survey and presentation of results.

This gradual unfolding of the aims of the Survey prevented my colleagues from adopting as many villages as they had originally intended to. But I believe that what may have been

lost in quantity has been more than made up for in quality. This is, perhaps, for the first time that such a Survey has been conducted in any country, and that purely as a labour of love. It has succeeded in attaining what it set out to achieve; to construct a map of village India's social structure. One hopes that the volumes of this Survey will help to retain for the Indian Census its title to 'the most fruitful single source of information about the country'. Apart from other features, it will perhaps be conceded that the Survey has set up a new Census standard in pictorial and graphic documentation. The schedules finally adopted for this monograph have been printed in Appendices I and II to the Monograph on village Pachhatardi, mahal Bhanvad, district Jamnagar.

NEW DELHI,
July 30, 1964.

ASOK MITRA,
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

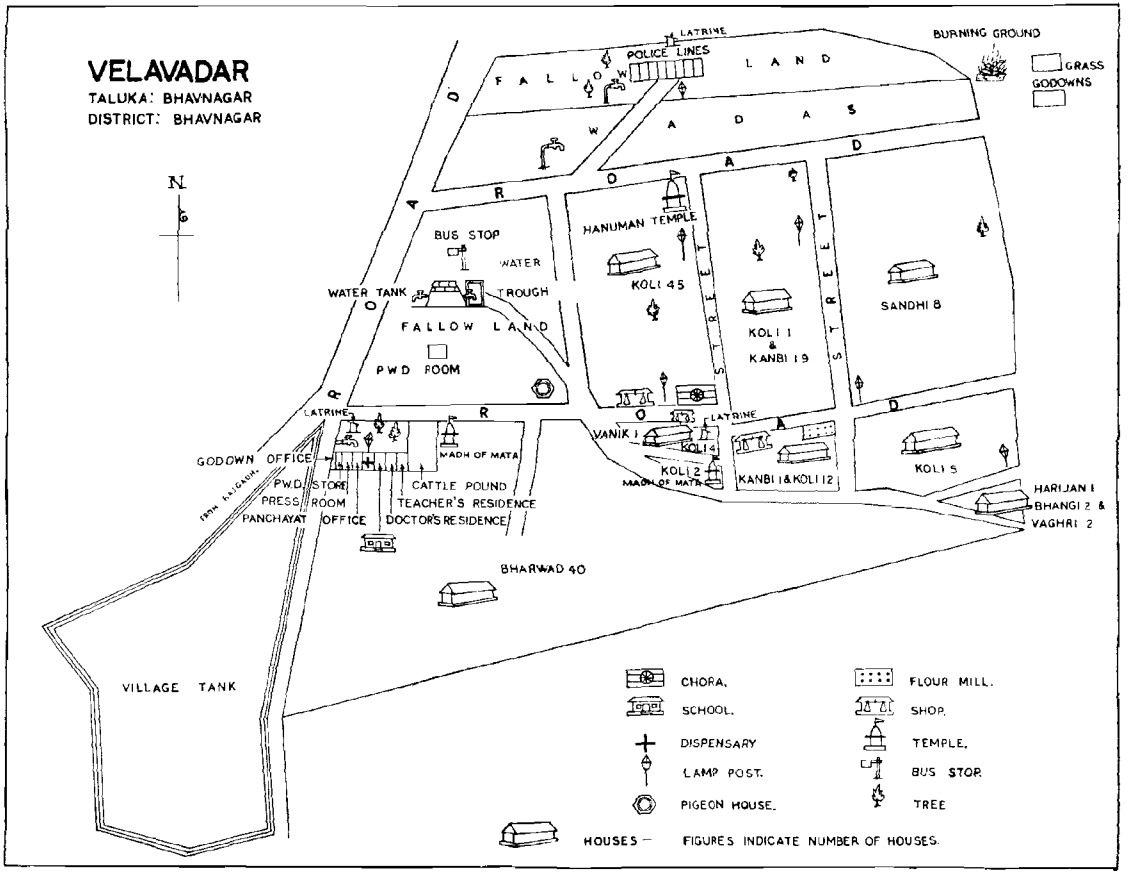
This monograph on village Velavadar of Bhavnagar taluka in Bhavnagar district is the thirteenth in the series of Socio-economic Survey of selected villages. Velavadar has been selected for studying the typical agricultural economy and life of the people residing in the saline and marshy tract called the Bhal.

The purpose of such a survey and the stages by which it progressed have been elucidated by the Registrar General, India, in his Foreword. The Village and Household Schedules which were canvassed respectively for the village as a whole and for each individual household have been printed in the Village Survey Monograph on Pachhatardi, district Jamnagar, the first in this series.

The services of those who have participated in the various stages of this survey have been duly acknowledged at the commencement of this monograph. Before I conclude, I must also express my thanks to Dr. Roy Burman, Officer on Special Duty, in charge of Special Studies Section in the Office of the Registrar General, India, for going through this monograph before sending it to the press.

R. K. TRIVEDI,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Gujarat.

AHMEDABAD,
September 5, 1968.


VELAVADAR
TALUKA: BHAVNAGAR
DISTRICT: BHAVNAGAR
N
LATRINE
POLICE LINES
FALLOW LAND
BURNING GROUND
GRASS
GODOWNS
WADAS
ROAD
BUS STOP
WATER TROUGH
WATER TANK
FALLOW LAND
PWD ROOM
HANUMAN TEMPLE
KOLI 45
KOLI 1 & KANBI 19
SANDHI 8
STREET
LATRINE
VANIK 1
KOLI 4
KOLI 2
MADH OF MATA
KANBI 1 & KOLI 12
KOLI 5
HARIJAN 1
BHANGI 2 & VAGHRI 2
GODOWN OFFICE
MADH OF MATA
P.W.D. STORE
PRESS ROOM
PANCHAYAT OFFICE
CATTLE POUND
TEACHER'S RESIDENCE
DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE
FROM BHAVNAGAR
BHARWAD 40
VILLAGE TANK
CHORA.
SCHOOL.
DISPENSARY
LAMP POST.
PIGEON HOUSE.
FLOUR MILL.
SHOP.
TEMPLE.
BUS STOP
TREE
HOUSES — FIGURES INDICATE NUMBER OF HOUSES.

CHAPTER I

THE VILLAGE

I.1 Introductory

The village Velavadar is located on 22° 2.5′ North latitude and 72° 1′ East longitude in Bhavnagar taluka of Bhavnagar district. It has been selected for studying the agricultural economy and life of the people residing in this typically saline tract called the Bhal. The survey was undertaken in December, .1960.

Bhal tract of Gujarat is spread over three districts, viz., Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Surendranagar. It is a saline land with slight gradient towards the seacoast. During monsoon rivers in spate and tidal waters of sea inundate this low-level area with water. In Bhavnagar district, the basin like configuration of the Bhal land on account of its situation between Botad hills at the north and Sihor hills at the south, does not allow monsoon waters to drain off to other areas, as a result of which the area becomes water-logged during monsoon. Stagnant water causes washing away of upper soil and deposits salts detrimental to fertility of the soil, which is the main obstacle to cultivation in the Bhal tract. The area has, therefore, its peculiar agrarian practices, crop pattern, soil, etc., which distinguishes it from other regions of the districts.

I.2 Boundary

Velavadar is surrounded by Kanatalao (Ranchhodpura) at its north, Mevasa in the south, Adhelai on east, and Rajgadh on west, each of them situated within a radius of two to three miles. There is Mithapar at its north-west and Bhadbhid at south-east with which the village Velavadar is joined by a *kutcha* road.

I.3 Sonrai Creek

A creek called Sonrai creek in the gulf of Cambay, is 11 miles south-east of Velavadar. It is said that before half a century this creek was only one and a half miles from the village and that during high tide sea water was touching some spots of the village site.

I.4 Forests and Grass Lands

Though big trees and dense vegetation are not found in this saline waste, nature has endowed it with grass lands spread over vast area serving villages Velavadar, Bhadbhid, Mithapar and Kanatalao.

There are about 500 black bucks in the grass land of Velavadar. With a view to preserve black bucks found in great number near Velavadar, from wanton killing, the Government proposes to establish a black buck sanctuary near the village in an area of about 2,200 acres of reserved land managed by the Forest Department. The scheme envisages provision of a mobile squad, a network of jeepable roads, construction of 3 water reservoirs, besides providing salt licks, planting of shade bearing trees and construction of a watch tower.

I.5 History

The old village site is about 2 miles away from the present one where in ancient times the waters of the gulf of Cambay used to roll. Some time in the past nomadic Maldhari Bharvads used to camp on this site and shifted to Gujarat and other parts of Bhavnagar district in search of pasture in summer. The former Bhavnagar State established this village about 200 years ago by inviting Kanbi and other cultivators of the neighbouring region. Amongst the first settlers was Jamadar named Navabkhan whose descendents are still in this village. The first Police Patel was a Koli named Hari Uka, whose grandson Moti Ramsingh is the present Village Patel.

I.6 Transport and Communications

The nearest railway station Bhimnath is 15 miles westwards on Ahmedabad–Dhola–Bhavnagar metre gauge railway section. It is a well-known centre for the historical Shiv temple of Bhimnath. Velavadar is connected by bus service plying between Bhavnagar and Dholera port. The village is also approachable from village Patna situated on the State Highway running between Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar. Due to water-logging in monsoon the approach roads to the village become unsuitable for any vehicular traffic. The place thus remains cut off from the outside world from July to December. Prior to the commencement of the bus traffic in 1958 people used to go on foot or in carts to Bhavnagar along seashore up to Kanatalao opposite Bhavnagar creek and used to ferry in boats across the creek.

I.7 Source of Drinking Water

On account of the proximity of a creek, the subsoil water of the village is saline and the people of the village used to fetch potable water from Malpara 8 miles away where there are perennial water wells and potable water is available in plenty. Nowadays water is served by a pipe-line from Malpara to Velavadar and distributed to the people of the village through stand post erected in the village. It is said that a scheme of serving potable water to Bhal villages within its territory through pipe-line was originally formulated by the former Bhavnagar State to find a permanent solution to the problem of drinking water in this area. There is also a pond near the village site but its water being saline is used only for washing. The water of this pond is rendered useless as after monsoon the ingress of sea-water contaminates it. The water of this pond is not used for drinking now as the piped water is now supplied from Malpara.

I.8 Village Settlement and Residential Pattern

The village habitation can be divided into 8 distinct clusters of houses identified by majority communities living there. There are 3 clusters of Bharvad, 2 each of Koli and Sandhi and one of Kanbi. A police line lies on the western extremity of the village. Isolated houses of Chamars, Bhangis and Vaghris who form the lowest rung of the social ladders, are at the south-east end of the village. The clusters of Bharvad and Muslim communities are exclusively inhabited by them.

As usual, the houses are built in contiguous groups to ensure protection against cyclonic winds blowing from the sea, as there are no trees or hillocks to serve as barriers against the onslaught of heavy gusts of wind and torrential rains. During monsoon roofs are covered with grass for affording protection against winds and rains.

There are seven wooden posts on which lanterns are fixed for lighting the streets. Two thoroughfares run parallel to each other from the entrance of the village. The village is well laid out with a linear construction in rectangular forms.

I.9 Population

The village is inhabited by Hindus, Muslims and Jains. Hindus include Koli, Kanbi, Bharvad, Brahmin, Rajput, Babar, Vaghri, Sadhu, Kumbhar, Bhangi and Chamar. Sandhi and Khoja follow Islam and Bania follow Jainism. The village according to the survey has a population of 522 persons, 274 males and 248 females and total area of 14.1 sq. miles enclosed within its revenue limits. The village has a density of only 37.2 persons per sq. mile. The average size of a household comes to 5.86 persons.

I.10 Climate and Temperature

The climate of the area is temperate on account of its proximity to the seashore. The following statement shows thermometrical readings for the years 1959 and 1960 recorded at the taluka headquarters Bhavnagar. The cold weather starts from October and ends after February during which the temperature reaches its minimum. April and May are the hottest months. Temperature reaches the maximum in May. The rainy season begins from July and ends by September.



The village reservoir

FACING PAGE 2

STATEMENT I

Temperature at Bhavnagar, 1959 and 1960

(In Centigrade)

Month	1959				1960			
	Mean maximum	Highest	Mean minimum	Lowest	Mean maximum	Highest	Mean minimum	Lowest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	25.72	27.78	17.38	14.44	24.33	26.67	19.27	13.33
February	25.78	28.89	17.66	14.44	27.60	30.00	17.66	14.44
March	35.33	37.78	18.49	15.56	30.89	33.33	16.33	14.44
April	39.11	41.67	33.00	18.89	34.11	38.89	26.55	23.33
May	38.49	41.11	30.89	27.78	37.55	40.00	30.78	16.67
June	38.61	41.11	29.66	26.67	37.16	38.89	30.33	25.56
July	36.55	38.89	27.49	24.44	30.72	33.33	28.38	25.56
August	27.44	30.00	28.55	25.56	30.94	32.22	26.33	23.33
September	27.55	28.89	26.27	23.33	33.00	35.56	28.66	25.56
October	28.61	31.11	23.11	20.00	32.66	35.56	28.32	25.56
November	29.44	32.22	22.05	18.89	29.66	31.11	24.22	21.11
December	22.66	34.44	17.22	14.44	29.77	32.22	26.50	17.78

In the year 1959 the temperature varied from 14.44° C. in winter to 41.67° C. in summer, whereas in 1960, the lowest reading was 13.33° C. in January and the highest 40° C. in May.

I.11 RAINFALL

The following statement shows the rainfall recorded at the taluka headquarters Bhavnagar 22 miles away, for the years 1952 to 1960.

STATEMENT II

Rainfall at Bhavnagar, 1952-60

(in Cms.)

Month	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
March	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	0.4	..	..	0.6	..	..	..
June	8.5	9.1	8.3	2.4	2.1	6.7	5.1	11.0
July	15.1	20.8	23.9	5.9	16.8	23.3	36.0	23.8
August	4.5	29.1	13.5	22.7	16.2	28.0	13.7	3.7
September	3.8	15.9	30.0	25.5	12.1	20.0	18.8	4.7
October	..	..	0.2	5.9	17.3	6.5	25.0	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	3.5	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..
Total	**31.9**	**76.1**	**76.2**	**62.4**	**65.2**	**84.9**	**102.1**	**43.2**

NOTE:

Rainfall figures for 1957 are not available.

The above statement shows that rainfall during the year 1959 was the highest and the lowest in 1952. Casual showers occured in January 1953, February 1956 and March 1954. The years 1953 and 1956 witnessed early showers while in 1958, there were occasional showers even in December. The Fact Finding Committee appointed by the former Government of Bombay classified Bhal area of Bhavnagar taluka as precarious having scarcity conditions once every six years. According to its report, such conditions prevailed in Bhavnagar taluka in the years 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1957-58.

I.12 Public and Religious Places and Amenities

There is a Ramji Mandir in the village *chora* near the water tank where all Hindus go to worship, and assemble at the *chora* to listen to the broadcasts over the radio installed by the Village Panchayat. A Hanumanji temple, a Jain *upashraya* and a *dargah* of a *pir* in Sandhiwad are other places of worship. The Bharvad community has a tutelary goddess Bhadiadra, the temple of which is locally called *Matajino madh*. There is also a Government rest house in the village, built by the former Bhavnagar State.



The village chora

CHAPTER II

THE PEOPLE

A—Ethnographic Particulars

II.1 Castes

The Village is inhabited by fifteen communities following different religions, viz., Hindu, Muslim and Jain. The percentage distribution of households of all these communities by religion shows that 89.89 per cent are Hindus, 8.99 per cent Muslims and 1.12 per cent Jains. There are two households of Scheduled Castes one each of Bhangi and Chamar and none of Scheduled Tribe in the village. The number of persons, males and females of each community is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT III

Population by caste, 1960

Religion/ caste	No. of house-holds	Percentage to total	Total population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu					
Koli	39	43.82	219	118	101
Kanbi	19	21.35	141	71	70
Bharvad	8	9.00	47	28	19
Brahmin	4	4.50	14	6	8
Rajput	3	3.37	15	8	7
Babar	2	2.25	13	8	5
Sadhu	1	1.12	3	2	1
Kumbhar	1	1.12	7	4	3
Vaghri	1	1.12	7	1	6
Bhangi (S.C.)	1	1.12	8	4	4
Chamar (S.C.)	1	1.12	6	2	4
Total	*80*	*89.89*	*480*	*252*	*228*
Muslim					
Baloch	*6*	6.75	*24*	*11*	*13*
Sandhi	1	1.12	1	1	..
Khoja	1	1.12	11	6	5
Total	*8*	*8.99*	*36*	*18*	*18*
Jain					
Bania	1	1.12	6	4	2
Grand Total	**89**	**100.00**	**522**	**274**	**248**

The above distribution shows that among all the communities, Kolis with 43.82 per cent of total households predominate as against 21.35 per cent Kanbi, 9 per cent Bharvad and 6.75 per cent Baloch. The households of rest of the castes contribute less than 5 per cent each.

II.2 History of Castes

Of the 15 castes residing in the village the history of Koli, Kanbi and Bharvad is given below.

(i) Koli

According to Kathiawar Gazetteer Kolis are spread all over Saurashtra and have many clans and sects. They are believed to be the descendents of King Yuvanashva, and inhabited the place near the river Indus. Owing to the on slaught of Aryans believing in *Vedas* they came to grief and sought refuge in hills and ravines.

In Gujarat, estates of Katosan, Ghodasar, Sathamba, Ilol, Satlasna, Tajpuri, Ramas, Punadara, etc., belonged to Koli chiefs. There are five septs among Kolis, viz., (1) Talapada Koli, (2) Chunvaliya Koli, (3) Ghediya Koli, (4) Valankiya Koli and (5) Khant Koli in the State. Some Kolis are also known from the names of their places, such as Divecha from Diu, Ravaliya from Raval, Mahiya or Mevasa from Mahikantha, Baraiya from Devgadh Baria, Patanvadiya from Patan, and Bhimporia from Bhimpore in Surat district. In Kutch those of Vagad are still known as Vagadiya Koli. The Kolis of Velavadar are Talapada and considered higher in social status than those of other septs.

(ii) Kanbi

Kanbis, a caste of cultivators are found all over the State. Kanbi is a descriptive term for the big functional group of husbandmen. Gujarat Kanbis claim to be of Kshatriya stock. There is now no doubt that they are Gujjars and came from the Punjab. About their origin it is said that when Shankar went to perform

austerities on Mount Kailasa, his consort Parvati to beguile the tedium of solitude, thought of creating some human beings. She thereupon created 52 males and females from perspiration. Shiva being apprised of this by the Sage Narad, returned from Kailasa and seeing these human beings enquired of Parvati as to how they had been created. She told him plainly what she had done. This pleased Shiva so much that he allowed males and females to go to the earth for settlement and gave them *kana* (grain) and *bij* (seeds) to maintain themselves and so they came to be called Kanbis.

There are two subdivisions in Kanbi, viz., (1) Leva and (2) Kadva. The Kanbis inhabiting Velavadar belong to Leva sub-caste. These two sections interdine but do not intermarry. Marriage in the same clan or family is not allowed. They allow widow remarriage or *natra*. Polygamy is not permitted among them. There are 19 Kanbi families living in the village mainly engaged in cultivation.

(*iii*) *Bharvad*

According to R. E. Enthoven Bharvads are none else but Mer, the clan descended from the foster father of Shri Krishna, Nand Mer. They are also said to be the descendents of an offspring of a Vaishya father and a Sudra mother. They are believed to have spread over Gujarat, Kathiawar and Kutch from Gokul and Vandravan near Mathura wherefrom they have migrated to Mewar and from where they settled at other places. They interdine with Rabaris but do not have marital relations with them. There are two divisions among Bharvad, Motabhai and Nanabhai. The Bharvads of Velavadar belong to the latter division.

B—House Type

II.3 GENERAL

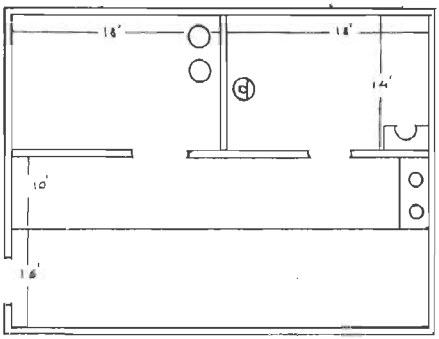
The general house type of the village shows that only public places, Government buildings and community structures like the rest house, police line, pigeon house, grass godowns and *chora*, are *pucca* or semi-*pucca* structures. Mud mixed with horse dung and *turi* (bran) are the materials used in wall, while the roof is made of split bamboo covered with country tiles. Regarding housing amenities, in most of the houses there is one big room 15′ x 21′ and an open verandah usually 6′ x 21′ enclosed by a compound or barbed wire fencing. A cattle shed is some times erected in the compound. Most of the houses are ill-ventilated, or without windows, and have no regular drainage for disposal of used or dirty water. The ceilings are usually 15′ high. Unlike thatched houses or huts, these houses have plinths varying between 1′ and 2′.

The house type of Bharvads differs in that no compound or enclosure is provided in the house plan. For keeping cattle they erect pens called *mandvas* in Government land. Open land at the back of houses is utilised as a courtyard. There is no separate room for kitchen in the house. But a hearth made of mud is generally kept at the right hand corner in a room. Some portion of the floor in the multi-purpose room is elevated by 4″–6′ to serve as a platform for stacking trunks, *kothi*, *kotha* (earthen receptacles for storing grains and pickles), *damachia*, (rack for putting mattresses, beddings), etc. Shelves are decorated with shining utensils of day-to-day use arranged one upon the other. This decoration of utensils is locally known as *mand*. Walls are decorated with pieces of coloured applique work called *chakala* and *chandarva*. Round pieces of mirrors which are stuck on walls multiply reflection of light and intensify it during night when an oil or kerosene lamp is lighted. At the entrance are hung bead embroidery work with glass reeds. In the middle of the lintel figure of Lord Ganesh is carved on the door frame in relief, as an auspicious sign.

Houses are generally built by the labour of the owner and his family members. Windows, door frames, doors, etc., are got prepared by engaging a carpenter on job work and sometimes purchased ready-made.

Khat muhurta ceremony is performed when the construction of a house is commenced. After the construction work is over, *vastu* or house-warming ceremony taken place. After religious rites are over, relatives and friends are invited to dinner generally consisting of *lapsi* (a sweet preparation of wheat flour, *ghee*, *gur* or sugar), pulses, especially *mung*, rice, vegetables, etc.



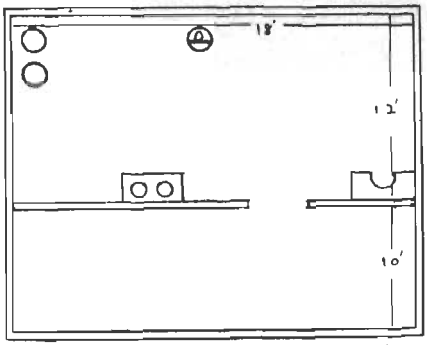


DISTRICT BHAVNAGAR
TALUKA BHAVNAGAR
VILLAGE VELAVADAR

LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
" " " KITCHEN FIRE
" " " WATER PLACE
" " " GRAIN STORAGE

The house of a well-to-do cultivator

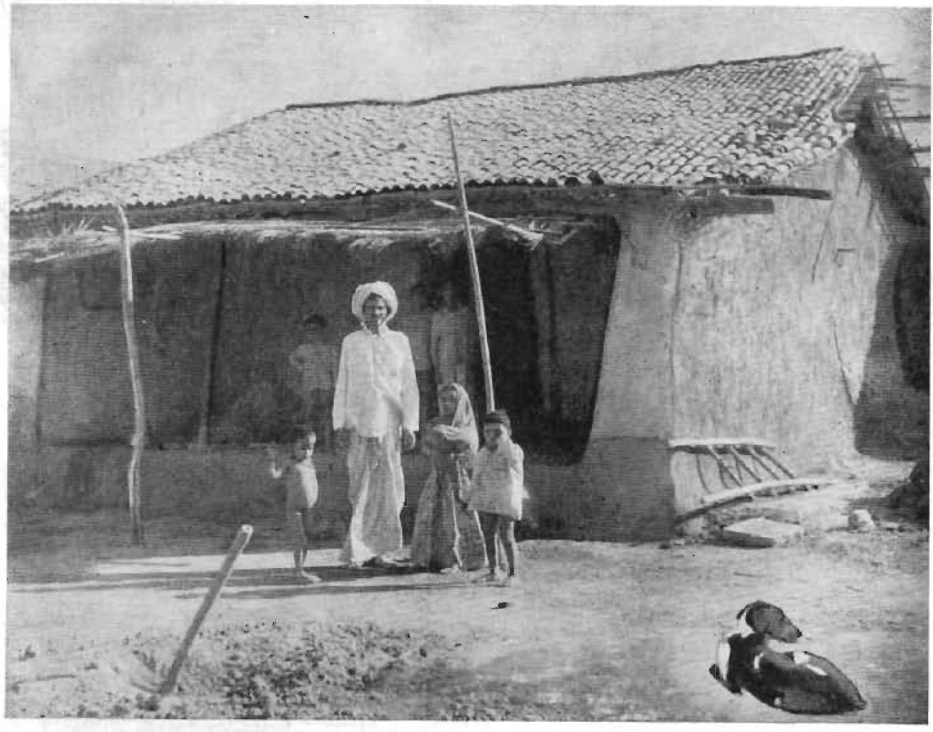


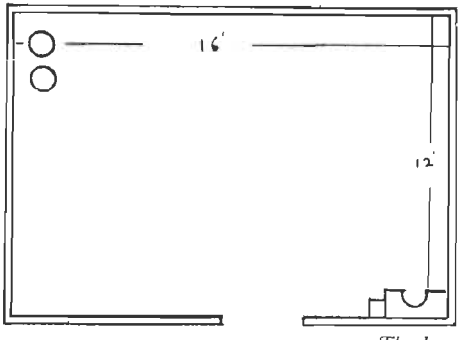


DISTRICT BHAVNAGAR
TALUKA BHAVNAGAR
VILLAGE VELAVADAR

LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
" " " WATER PLACE
" " " KITCHEN FIRE
" " " GRAIN STORAGE

A medium type house





DISTRICT BHAVNAGAR
TALUKA BHAVNAGAR
VILLAGE VELAVADAR

LOCATION OF WATER PLACE
" " "KITCHEN FIRE
" " GRAIN STORAGE

The house of a Koli



The front 'osari' or verandah serves as a multi-purpose room where males and females of the household sit and work



The 'vada' or cattle-shed of Bharvad, the traditional cattle breeder

II.4 Building Material

The following statement distributes households by type of building material used in the construction of houses.

STATEMENT IV

Households by material of wall

Total No. of households	Stone and mud	Bamboo and mud	Stone and lime	Mud	Brick and lime	Combination of more than two building materials
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89	2	2	2	73	1	9

As many as 73 or 82.02 per cent of the households live in houses made of mud. Other materials such as brick and lime by one, stone and mud, bamboo and mud, stone and lime are used by two households each, while 9 have a varied combination of stone, lime, bricks, wood, mortar, etc. Mud is the common building material as stone, bamboo and bricks are expensive as they have to be fetched from a longer distance of 22 miles. Some building materials are imported from distant places, while *deshi* tiles, clay and wheat husk called *turi* are available locally. Bricks are purchased from Mevasa, lime from Keria, stone from the quarries at Malpara, cement from Bhavnagar while structural timbers, wooden doors, pillars and other articles from Bhavnagar or Barvala. The main entrance always falls on the street and so constructed as to scrupulously avoid its facing south, as it is considered inauspicious. No separate rooms are provided for cooking, sleeping or storing, etc. The inner room is generally used for various purposes like keeping agricultural implements, ropes and other sundry articles. A *charpai* or *khatla* serving the purpose of sitting and sleeping is usually seen in every house. Family deity is placed in a small cupboard or niche before which a *ghee* or oil lamp is lighted. Small apertures provided in the walls serve the purpose of ventilators. Surplus household articles are stored in a loft in the inner room which is reached by means of a ladder, and is often used as a bedroom by married sons in a joint family. The water-stand is usually in a corner of the verandah in front. In some cases it is also near the cooking place. The water-stand is ornamented with paintings of parrots, peacock, lion, elephant or auspicious designs of a *swastika* and a trident (*trishul*). On doors and walls auspicious letters like 'Ohm', 'Shri', 'Labh Shubh', etc., are written with red lead or *kumkum*. The house is given a coating of lime or ochre at the time of Divali or Holi.

II.5 Material of Roof

Roof is made of bamboo rafters sloping on each side of the beam called a *mobh* in local parlance and covered with *deshi* tiles which find universal use in the village. The following statement shows distribution of households by the material of roof.

STATEMENT V

Material used in roof

Total households	Material used in roof				
	Deshi tiles	Mangalore tiles	Thatch	Iron sheet	Flat concrete roof
1	2	3	4	5	6
89	81	6	1	..	1

91.02 per cent of the households have their houses covered with *deshi* tiles. Six households have Mangalore tiles and one each has a concrete slab and thatch as roof material.

II.6 Households by Tenurial Status

75 or 84.27 per cent of the households live in own houses as against only 8 in rented. 6 households occupy Government quarters free of rent. The minimum and maximum value of an owned house ranges from Rs. 40 to 5,000 while the amount of rent varies from Rs. 24 to 84 per annum. The tenure status indicates that majority of households have houses of their own.

II.7 Households by Number of Rooms

The number of rooms occupied by families show the living space available. The following

statement gives households by number of rooms and the number of persons living therein.

STATEMENT VI

Households by number of rooms

No. of rooms	No. of households	Percentage to total households	No. of persons	Percentage to total persons
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**89**	**100.00**	**522**	**100.00**
One Room	68	76.41	369	70.69
Two Rooms	18	20.22	125	23.95
Three Rooms	3	3.37	28	5.36

There is not a single household with more than three rooms nor is there any household without a regular room. 76.41 per cent of the households have only one room used for all purposes. Such households cover 70.69 per cent of the total population. Thus it can be said that a little more than three-fourths of the households stay in single room houses. Households having two rooms number 18 or 20.22 per cent of the total and accommodate a little less than one-fourth of the population. There are only three households with 28 persons occupying three rooms.

Living condition in 69.66 per cent of households is moderate, good in 19.10 per cent and bad in 11.24 per cent. As regards the accessibility of sunlight 42 households out of 89 have bad, 24 get good and 23 have moderate sunlight in their houses. Of the 65 households having animals, livestock and bullocks 64 were found to shelter their cattle near their residential area while only one household tethered them at a distance from its residence.

II.8 Other Amenities

As for other amenities like separate kitchen, cupboards, ventilation, drainage, etc., it is found that only 10 households have a separate room for kitchen, 9 have regular windows, and 4 have cupboards. Drainage facilities are provided in houses of 7 households only. It is noteworthy that none of the households belonging to Bharvad, Baloch, Babar, Sadhu, Kumbhar, Vaghri, Bhangi and Chamar castes enjoys any of these amenities.

II.9 Fuel

All the 89 households use dung-cakes as fuel. Only 3 households one each of a Kanbi, Brahmin and Sandhi, use kerosene in kerosene stove, which is mostly used for preparing tea. Dried *babul* branches of *Acacia arabica*, *aval* and other plants are also used in addition to dung-cakes by some.

II.10 Storing

Foodgrains are stored generally in earthen receptacles like *kothi*, *kotha* or in gunny bags and in tin cans by those who can afford them.

II.11 Household Articles and Furniture

Furniture and other domestic articles include *khatla* or *charpai*, wooden shelf, mirror, carpet, stool, chair, table, *pat*, *palang*, wall clock, and timepiece.

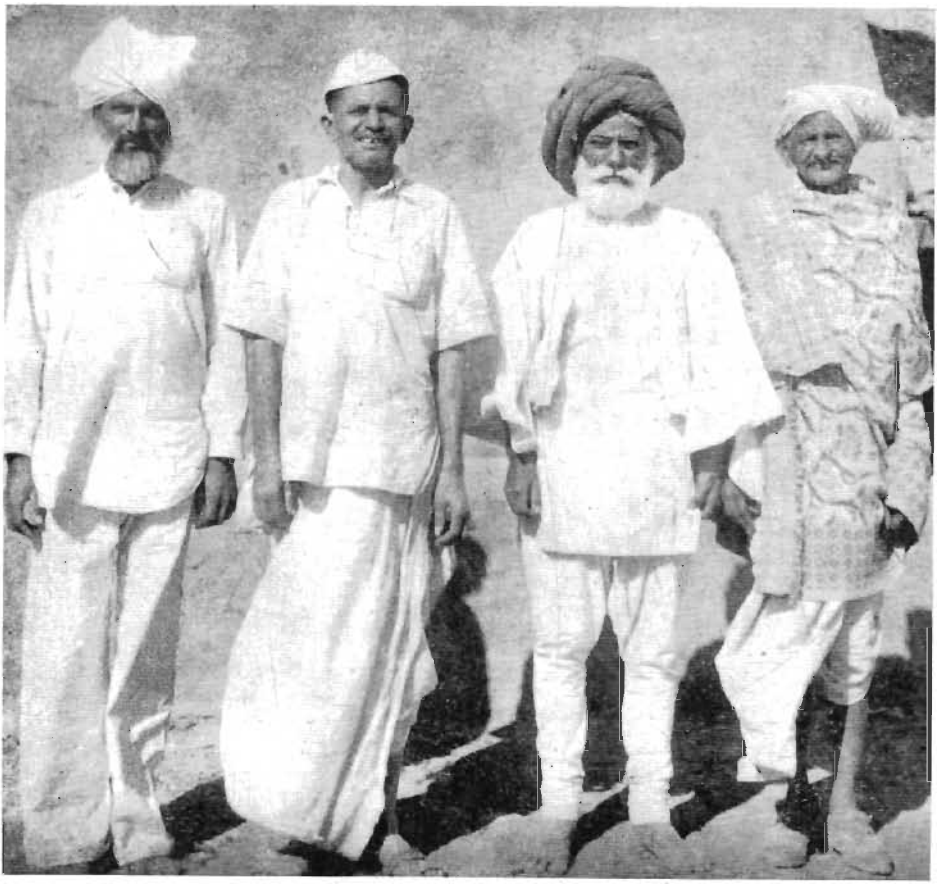
Such articles as carpet are possessed by 7 households, stool by 5, chair by 4, table by 2, *pat* by 5, *palang* by 2, wall clock by 2 and timepiece with alarm by one. Hurricane lantern and battery torch are used by 84 and 37 households respectively. The torch is used while going to the fields or watching standing crops at night. Kerosene stove is also found in one-seventh of the households. Whereas bicycles are possessed by 8 households, petromax and radio-set by 2 each and harmonium by only one.

Tables I and II in Appendix show castewise distribution of furniture and household articles. Table I shows that *khatla* and shelf are the common articles of furniture. Bhangis have only *khatla* and shelves furniture. Only two households one each of Kanbi and Bawa have petromax and one household each of a Brahmin and Kanbi have a radio-set. A bicycle is possessed by Koli, Kanbi, Brahmin, Sandhi and Khoja households and a kerosene stove by Koli, Kanbi, Brahmin, Sandhi, Rajput, Babar and Bania.

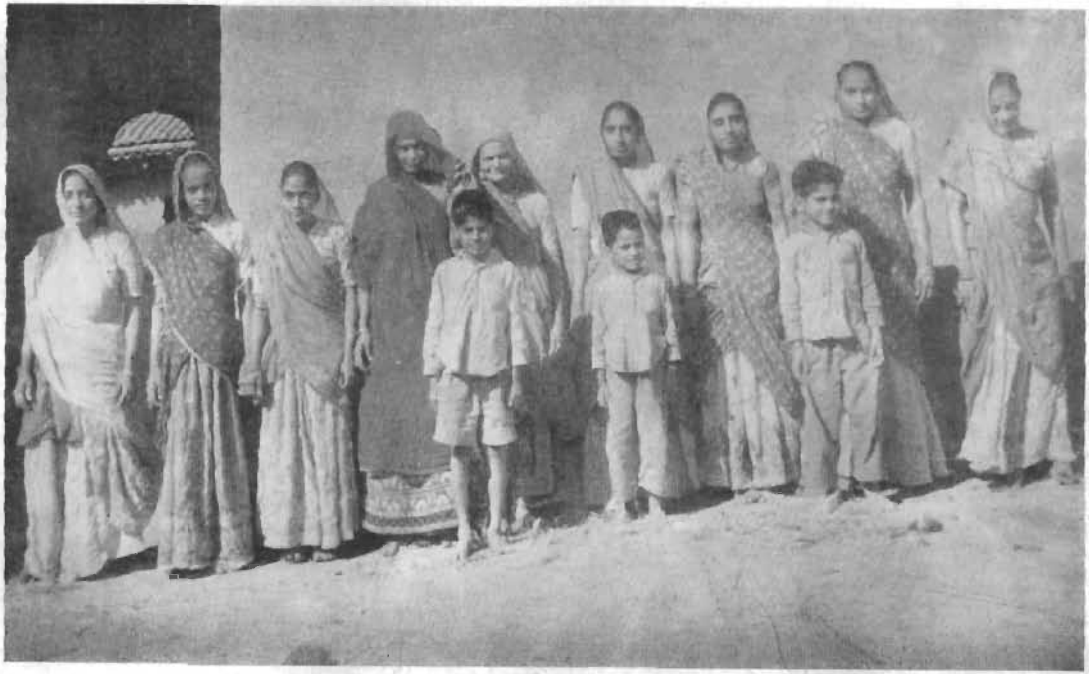
C—Dress and Ornaments

II.12 Dress

Male dress consists of coarse *dhoti*, shirt and a scarf (*faliyun*) as head-dress. Some also put on *chorni* or tight trousers loose up to thighs and tight beyond knees. Some also put on cap instead of a *faliyun*. Elderly males and adults put on turban on marriage and other auspicious occasions.



A group of villagers



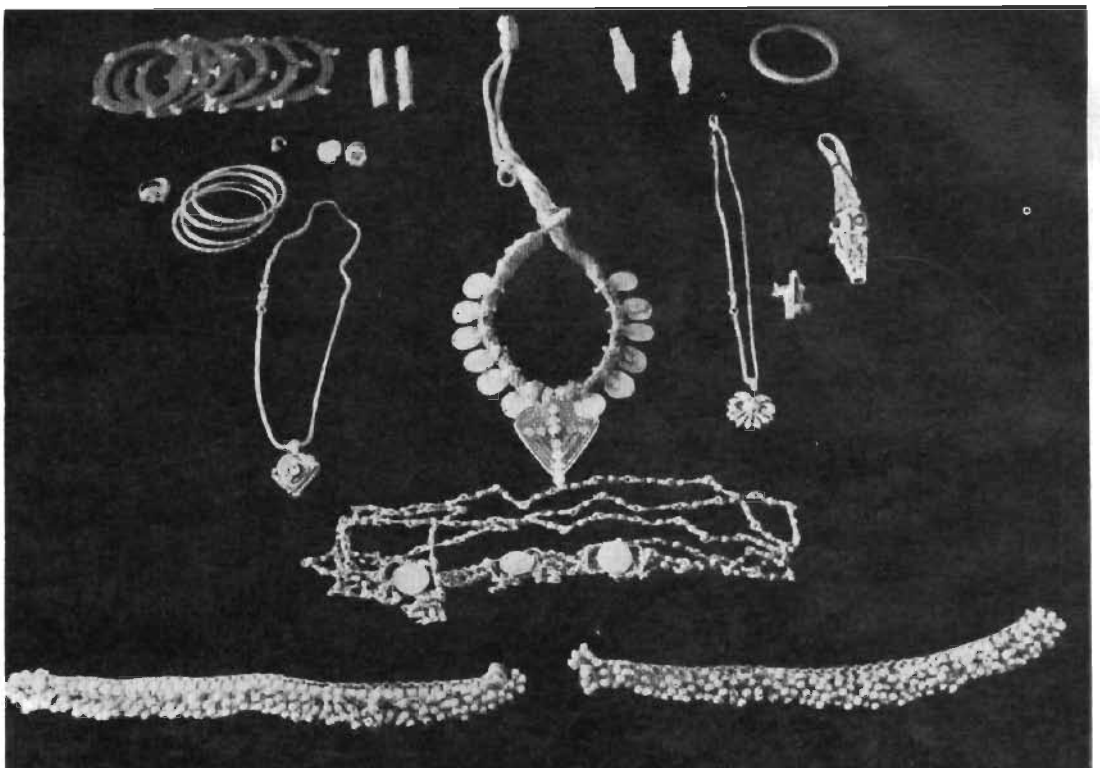
Village women in traditional and modern attire



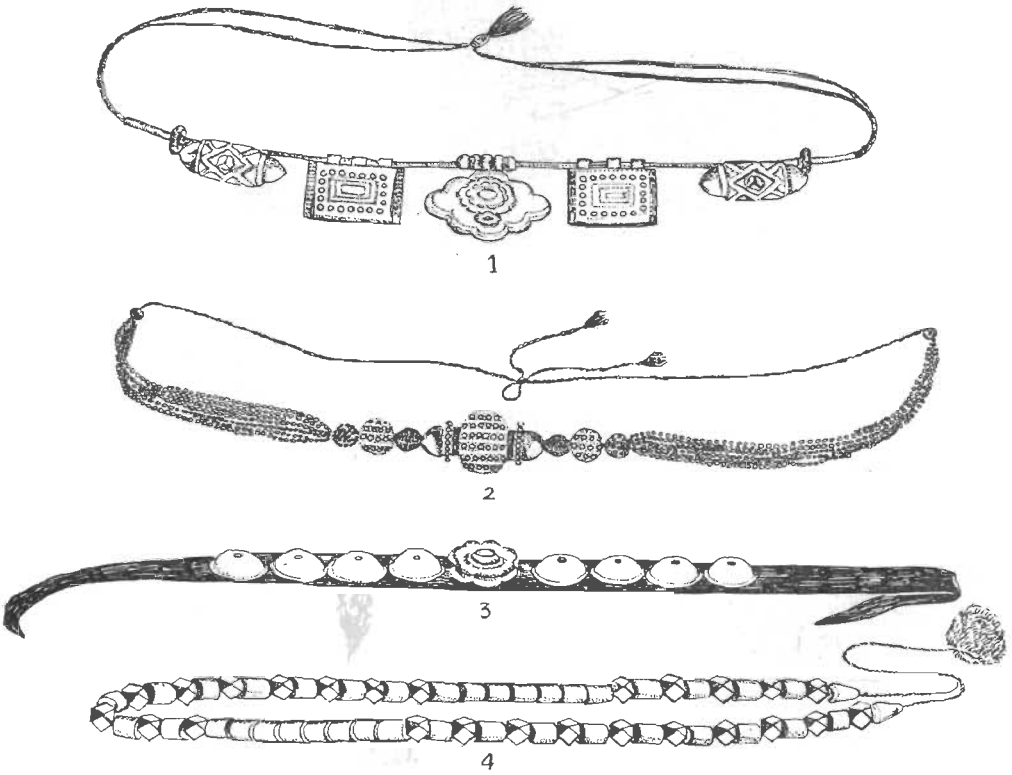
A Kanbi youth wearing cap and 'kedia' decorated with 'shishdhar' embroidery



Village belles



Ornaments



NECKLACES

1. Necklace with talisman; 2, 3 and 4. Necklaces with gold and glass beads

Young boys wear knickers and shirt, whereas boys aged between 10-16 wear *chorni*, shirt and a round cap embroidered with *abhla*. Females put on *pachhedi* as an upper garment, a skirts (*chaniyo*) and *kapdu* or bodice with open back and lace instead of buttons provided at the back. Girls put on a blouse and a skirt while old women put on *jimi* an unstitched red coloured cloth wrapped from waist to foot. Men put on country footwear and women use slipper like shoes or *chappals* of rubber tyre. Babies are clad in frocks.

Coarse cotton cloth is generally used for male and female garments. The skirt worn by women and girls are beautifully embroidered by themselves.

II.13 ORNAMENTS

Koli, Kanbi and Bharvad wear various types of ornaments. There is no difference in the type of ornaments worn by other communities. In the following statement are listed ornaments worn by Koli, Kanbi and Bharvad castes.

STATEMENT VII

Ornaments of Koli, Kanbi and Bharvad

Name of the ornament	Where put on	Material used
1	2	3
(1) KOLI AND KANBI		
Males		
Gajro, kokarvan, kadio	Ear	Gold
Vedh, ring	Finger	Gold or silver
Chain	*Neck*	*Gold*
Button	Shirt	Silver
Females		
Gajro, tholiyan	Ear	Gold
Magmala, morpagan	Neck	Gold
Dodi, locket, tanmanyun	Neck	Gold
Hansdi	Neck	Silver or gold
Nathdi, chuni	Nose	Gold
Kadun, baju	Arm	Gold
Kambi, kadlan, toda	Foot	Silver
Morla, karda	Foot finger	Gold
(2) BHARVAD		
Males		
Gajara, kardan, kadi, kokarvan	Ear	Gold
Kadun, sarlun, vaghmarun	Wrist	Silver
Pavitri	Finger	Copper
Vinti	Finger	Silver
Kanthi of black beads and silver	Neck	Bead and silver
Females		
Toda	Feet	Silver
Ponkhani, vedhla kadiyun	Ear	Gold or silver
Tholiyan, gajara	Ear	Gold
Nath, vali	Nose	Gold
Paro of red beads and gold beads	Neck	Red beads and gold
Omiyun	Neck	Gold
Pavitri, vinti, jotar	Finger	Gold or silver
Kambi, kadlan	Feet	Silver

Details of ornaments worn by different communities by households and type of ornaments are given in Table III in Appendix.

73.03 per cent of the households possess one or the other type of ornaments. Of the 24 households not possessing ornaments 13 belong to Koli, 1 Kanbi, 2 Bharvad, 5 Baloch and 1 each of Babar, Bhangi and Chamar. The households who possess very few ornaments are those of Baloch, Sadhu, Kumbhar, Vaghri, Sandhi and Khoja.

II.14 LANGUAGE

The language spoken in this village by Kanbi, Koli and Bharvad castes is Gujarati with a little variation in their accents. For example, they pronounce *shyala* instead of *shiyala* (winter). They refer Mandodari a character in Ramayana as Manohari, Ayodhya as Yashodha, *bakra* (goat) as *bakru*, *gadar* (sheep) as *gad*, *gay* (cow) as *gau*, *bhensa* (buffalo) as *bhenha*, etc.

D—Social Customs

II.15 Birth, Marriage and Death

The customs regarding birth, marriage and death of Hindu castes like Koli, Kanbi, Bharvad and others are more or less similar with minor variations. Among Baloch and Sandhi, Muslim customs of the region prevail. Among Bharvads there is a peculiar custom of celebrating mass marriages on a particular auspicious day usually coming after every 12 years when the unmarried boys and girls of the community whatever may be their age are married simultaneously. Levirate is practised among Bharvad. Widow remarriages are permitted in all the communities except Brahmin and Bania. Formerly polygamy was practised but after the Hindu Marriage Act such marriages are avoided. Among Kolis and Bharvads remarriages were arranged by the parents of a married girl, who was already married to another without getting divorce or separation from the former husband. The cases of desertion occur among Kolis while among Bharvads and Kanbis such occurrences are rare. When a person dies accidentally a memorial stone is erected at the place where the person has died, though no such stone is seen in the village.

II.16 Marriage Expenses

Of 59 marriages last celebrated, 36 were of boys and 23 of girls involving a total expenditure of Rs. 46,717 and Rs. 14,750 respectively. This gives an average of Rs. 1,298 for a boy and Rs.641 for a girl. This brings out the fact that the boy's marriage is more expensive than girl's, as a large amount is to be spent for purchasing ornaments for a bride. The following statement shows the total and average expenditure incurred on the marriage of a boy and a girl in each caste.

STATEMENT VIII

Marriage expenditure by caste

Caste	Expenses in boy's marriage (in Rs.)						Expenses in girl's marriage (in Rs.)						Average expenditure (in Rs.)	
	No. of boy's marriages	Cash payment	Ornaments	Clothes	Miscellaneous	Total	No. of girl's marriages	Cash payment	Ornaments	Clothes	Miscellaneous	Total	In boy's marriage	In girl's marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Koli	22	10,407	3,080	3,575	4,400	21,462	7	..	725	1,025	1,900	3,650	975.55	521.43
Kanbi	3	6,000	2,200	2,500	2,200	12,900	8	..	1,500	1,300	2,000	4,800	4,300.00	600.00
Bharvad	1	200	200	100	200	700	1	..	150	150	200	500	700.00	500.00
Baloch	1	200	100	100	150	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	550.00	..
Brahmin	1	..	50	100	100	250	1	..	500	500	1,000	2,000	250.00	2,000.00
Rajput	2	200	150	200	250	800	1	..	..	..	..	1,000*	400.00	1,000.00
Babar	2	570	235	350	650	1,805	..	..	..	..	..	..	903.00	..
Sadhu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	150	150	200	500	..	500.00
Kumbhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	100	200	200	500	..	500.00
Jain	1	..	3,500	1,200	1,300	6,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	6,000.00	..
Vaghri	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	100	200	300	..	300.00
Bhangi	1	200	25	100	200	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	525.00	..
Chamar	1	350	..	75	100	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	525.00	..
Sandhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	300	300	900	1,500	..	1,500.00
Khoja	1	600	100	100	400	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200.00	..
Total	**36**	**18,727**	**9,640**	**8,400**	**9,950**	**46,717**	**23**	**..**	**3,425**	**3,725**	**6,600**	**14,750**	**1,297.69**	**641.30**

*Break-up of marriage expense is not available.

Analysing the expenses incurred on the last marriage, it is noticed that 30.97 per cent was incurred for making payments in cash to the bride's father and more than one-fifth each on ornaments (21.61 per cent), clothes (20.05 per cent) and other miscellaneous items (27.37 per cent). The above figures show that highest expense after a boy's marriage was incurred in a Jain household (Rs. 6,000) and the lowest by a Brahmin (Rs. 250). Regarding the expenses on the marriage of a girl the Brahmin household has incurred the highest expenditure (Rs. 2,000), followed by Sandhi (Rs. 1,500) and Rajput (Rs. 1,000) households. Other castes have incurred an expenditure below Rs. 1,000.

II.17 Opinion on Different Aspects of Marriage

Opinion of households about preference for marriage in the same caste or in upper or lower caste was recorded during course of the survey. The households willing to have marriage relations in the upper or lower castes numbered five each, while the remaining households favoured such relations within the caste itself. All the households preferred marriage in the neighbourhood, but opined for a distant village, if a suitable match was not available near-by. Consanguinity in marriage is noticed only in three households of Baloch, the relationships found being—(i) Mother's own brother's daughter, (ii) Father's own sister's daughter, and (iii) Father's own brother's daughter; such marriages are allowed in Muslims.

Marriage outside the caste was favoured by 8 households—one household each among Koli, Baloch, and Babar, 3 Brahmin and 2 Rajput. Out of 81 Hindu households, only 9 knew the change made in Hindu Marriage Act. Similarly only 29 were aware of the Bigamous Marriage Act. This fact indicates the general ignorance of the people and lack of interest in measures of social progress taken by the Government.

As regards their view for giving bride price for their sons and dowry for their daughters, 91 per cent of the households expressed themselves in favour of giving bride price for their sons. Only two households, one each of Kanbi and Rajput, are in favour of giving dowry for daughters. Jain and Sadhu castes do not favour paying any bride price for their sons.

II.18 Food Habits

Staple food of the villagers consists mainly of cereals and vegetables. Cereals include *bajri*, *jowar*, wheat and pulses like *mung*, *udid* and gram. Green vegetables in the village are rare and seen in winter only. Onions and potatoes are, therefore, the main vegetables available. *Khichadi* requiring rice, *mung dal* or *tuver dal* is the popular rice preparation. Groundnut oil is the main vegetable fat used as cooking medium while well-to-do people always take *ghee* applied on bread or *rotli*. Poor people use hydrogenated oils on auspicious and other occasions. Among spices, chillies and garlic are extensively used. Other condiments like turmeric, mustard, and fenugreek (*methi*) are used freely. Asafoetida or *hing* and tamarind are used sparingly. The untouchable castes of Chamar and Bhangi do take carrion.

23.60 per cent of the households take two meals a day, while the rest take three meals. There are no households taking four meals or less than two. Majority of Koli, Kanbi, Bharvad and Baloch households take 3 meals a day, while Brahmin, Rajput, Sadhu, Jain, Vaghri, Bhangi and Sandhi households take two meals a day. Kumbhar, Chamar and Khoja households take three meals, as against one of the Babar households taking two meals and the other three. Vegetarian households account for 84.27 per cent of the total households. Koli, Kanbi and Bharvad households are reported to be vegetarians. Vaghri, Bhangi and Chamar who are low caste Hindus and Baloch, Sandhi and Khoja who being Muslims, are non-vegetarians. Two Rajput and one of Babar families also take non-vegetarian food occasionally. One household each of Baloch, Vaghri and Khoja did not report any drink to be prohibited.

II.19 Other Habits

Only 5 households in the village use mosquito nets. They belong to Koli, Kanbi, Brahmin, Rajput castes having income ranging from Rs. 721 to 3,500. Use of soap for toilet or washing is found in 53.93 per cent of the households.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

A—Economic Activity

III.1 General

Most of the households derive their livelihood from agriculture. Another important industrial activity at the village is livestock rearing. More and more people are migrating to other areas as return from land is insufficient and small holdings do not produce enough for the maintenance of the family.

III.2 Workers

Workers, according to the 1961 Census numbered 246—158 males and 88 females—and formed 43.46 per cent of the total population. The working population of the village is compared with respective population of the taluka, district and the State in the following statement.

STATEMENT IX

Proportion of workers, 1961

Administrative unit	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
State (Rural) .	44.96	55.29	34.15
District (Rural) .	43.70	55.39	31.29
Taluka (Rural) .	43.05	53.34	32.00
Village . .	43.46	52.67	33.08

The proportion of workers in the various administrative units, viz., State, district, taluka and the village shows insignificant variations and is favourably inclined towards females except in case of the rural areas of the State as a whole.

III.3 Workers by Age Groups

Distribution of workers over different age spans indicating certain stages of life like childhood, youth, adulthood and old age is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT X

Workers by age groups, 1961

Age group	Population			Workers			Percentage of total workers to the population in the age group
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-14	264	138	126	19	10	9	7.20
15-34	179	91	88	146	89	57	81.56
35-59	102	57	45	77	55	22	75.49
60+	21	14	7	4	4	..	21.05
Total	**566**	**300**	**266**	**246**	**158**	**88**	**43.46**

Distribution of workers by age groups shows that out of 281 persons in the working age group 15-59, 223 or 79.36 per cent are workers, whereas only 19 or 7.20 per cent of the children in the age group 0-14 and 4 persons or 21.05 per cent aged 60 and above are workers. Among workers males far exceed females whose employment in economic activity is also appreciable.

III.4 Non-workers

The age distribution of non-workers is brought out by the following statement.

STATEMENT XI

Non-workers by age groups, 1961

Age group	Population			Non-workers			Percentage to total non-workers
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-14	264	138	126	245	128	117	76.56
15-34	179	91	88	33	2	31	10.31
35-59	102	57	45	25	2	23	7.81
60+	21	14	7	17	10	7	5.32
Total	**566**	**300**	**266**	**320**	**142**	**178**	**100.00**

An examination of non-workers given in the above statement shows that out of 320 non-workers 245 or 76.56 per cent are in the age group 0-14, 18.12 per cent are in the working

age group of 15-59 and 5.32 per cent are aged 60 and above. Among non-workers females predominate with 55.62 per cent against 44.38 per cent of males. Female non-workers in the age group 15-59 are 54 as against only 4 males in this age group.

III.5 Activities of Non-workers

The 1961 Census for the first time classified non-workers into eight types of activities. The following statement gives the distribution of non-workers into eight types of activities.

STATEMENT XII

Activities of non-workers, 1961

Age group	Total non-workers		Full-time students		Persons engaged only in household duties		Dependents, infants and children not attending school and persons permanently disabled	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**142**	**178**	**33**	**15**	..	**68**	**107**	**95**
0–14	128	117	32	15	..	16	96	86
15–34	2	31	1	..	..	31	1	..
35–59	2	23	..	..	..	19	2	4
60+	10	7	..	..	..	2	8	5

Age group	Retired persons not employed again, rentiers, persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent, dividend or persons of independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35–59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 +	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Among non-workers, 63.13 per cent are dependents followed by household workers, all of whom are females, accounting for 21.25 per cent.

Majority of non-working population in this village comprise dependants, house-wives, and full-time students numbering 48. One male each has been returned in other categories like retired, rentiers, etc., and beggars, vagrants, etc.

B—Occupational Pattern

III.6 Occupational Combination

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people, while livestock, agricultural labour and other miscellaneous labour supplement the income derived from this main occupation. Besides agriculture, there are certain traditional occupations such as pottery, tailoring and other pursuits like running a flour-mill and a village shop.

Among subsidiary occupations, agriculture, livestock, tailoring and labour other than agriculture are carried on by 23 households, while agriculture, livestock and labour other than agriculture by the rest. Households following single occupation constitute 25.84 per cent of the total, while 37.09 per cent of the households have two occupations and others more than two. The details of the combination of occupations followed are shown in Table IV in the Appendix.

III.7 Occupational Mobility

There is not much occupational mobility in the village which is confined to 12.3 per cent of the households. The shift from traditional occupation, business, service, etc., is found in 3 Koli households, 2 each of Kanbi and Bharvad, and

one each of Baloch, Brahmin, Rajput and Khoja. In majority of cases the reason for changing father's occupation of agriculture was insufficiency of land. Business, agricultural labour and livestock rearing were in some cases resorted to to supplement the income from agriculture.

With a view to know aspirations of people a question was put to each householder for showing preference for son's occupation. In reply to this question, 68 households out of 89 preferred their hereditary occupations for their sons, 11 favoured change, 3 had no son and 7 did not show any preference for their sons. Of the 11 households wishing change in occupation for their future generation, 4 voted for service, 5 for agriculture and one each for business and service or both.

III.8 Industrial Categories

In the following statement the working population of the village is classified according to the 1961 Census industrial categories.

STATEMENT XIII

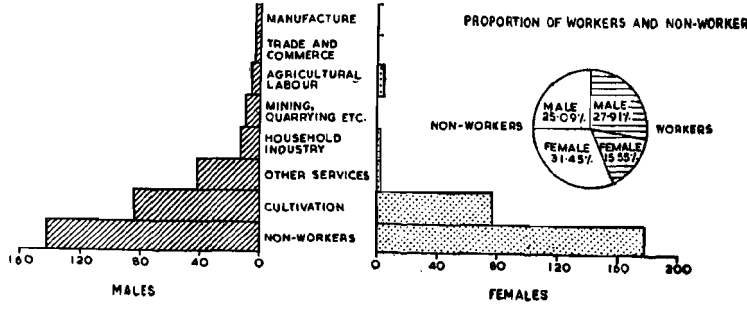
Workers by industrial categories, 1961

	Categories	Number			Percentage		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total	**246**	**158**	**88**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
I	As Cultivator	161	84	77	65.45	53.16	87.50
II	As Agricultural labourer	11	6	5	4.47	3.80	5.68
III	In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	9	9	..	3.66	5.70	..
IV	At Household Industry	15	12	3	6.10	7.59	3.41
V	In Manufacturing other than Housebold Industry	3	3	..	1.22	1.90	..
VI	In Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	In Trade and Commerce	3	3	..	1.22	1.90	..
VIII	In Transport, Storage and Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI	In Other Services	44	41	3	17.88	25.95	3.41

Cultivation followed at a great distance by other services is the main industrial activity in the village, the proportion of workers engaged in the former being 65.45 and that in the latter 17.88 per cent. The third important industrial category in the village is that of tailoring conducted as a household industry.

WORKERS BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

VELAVADAR
TALUKA: BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT: BHAVNAGAR



C—Agriculture

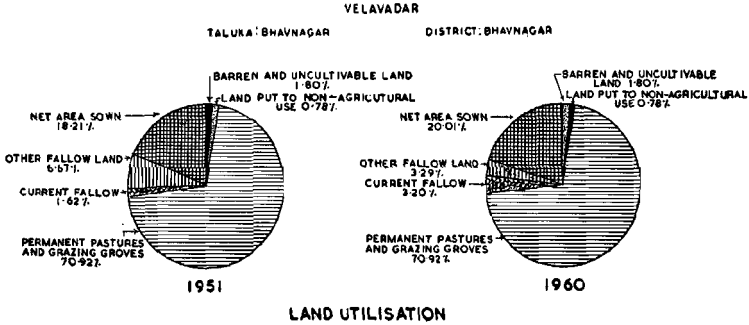
III.9 Land Utilisation

Land forms the major part of the assets of the village. The total geographical area of the village is 9,006.58 acres of which about 71 per cent or 6,387.95 acres are permanent pastures and grazing groves, the net cropped area being only a little less than one-fifth. The following statement compares the utilisation of land during the years 1951 and 1960.

STATEMENT XIV

Land utilisation

Sl. No.	Items	1951 Area (in acres)	1951 Percentage to total	1960 Area (in acres)	1960 Percentage to total	Percentage (+) increase or (—) decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total geographical area according to village papers	**9,006.58**	**100.00**	**9,006.58**	**100.00**	..
1	Forest	..	..	..	..	..
2	Barren and uncultivable land	162.00	1.80	162.00	1.80	..
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	70.13	0.78	70.13	0.78	..
4	Culturable waste	..	..	..	..	..
5	Land under tree-crops and groves	..	..	..	..	..
6	Permanent pastures and grazing groves (Government grazing land)	6,387.95	70.92	6,387.95	70.92	..
7	Current fallow	145.45	1.62	288.18	3.20	(+) 97.26
8	Other fallow land	601.30	6.67	296.22	3.29	(—) 50.75
9	Net area sown	1,639.75	18.21	1,802.10	20.01	(+) 9.88
10	Gross cropped area	1,639.75	18.21	1,802.10	20.01	(+) 9.88



The above statement shows very little change in the pattern of land utilisation over the decade. The system of keeping land fallow for the year has increased from 145.45 acres in 1951 to 288.18 acres in 1960. Similarly cropped area has increased by 2 per cent. There is a significant

decline of little less than 50 per cent in other fallow land during the decade. There is no forest or land under tree crops and groves, but the vast area of 6,387.95 acres or 70.92 per cent of the total land is under pastures and grazing groves, as the village has vast areas reserved as grasslands. Out of the area of 6,387.95 acres of pasture lands, 4,463 acres are reserved by Forest Department.

III.10 Crop Pattern

The following statement shows crop pattern of the village.

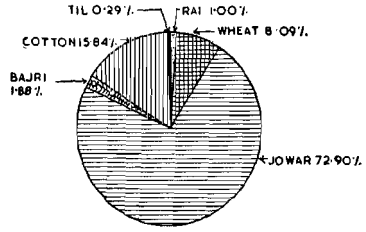
STATEMENT XV

Crop pattern, 1960

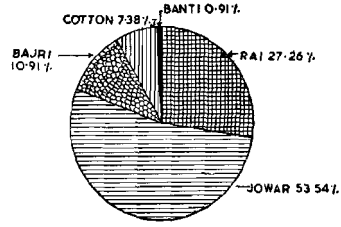
	Name of the crop	Area sown in acres	Average yield per acre (in B. mds.)	Total yield (in B. mds.)
	1	2	3	4
Kharif	Bajri	107-00	1-10	135-00
	Jowar	646-09	1-25	1,052-00
	Cotton	571-20	1-30	997-20
	Groundnut	9-00	1-04	10-00
	Sub-Total	*1,333-29*	*1-26*	*2,194-20*
Rabi	Wheat	542-28	5-06	2,795-00
	Mustard	240-11	2-08	499-20
	Sub-Total	*782-39*	*4-20*	*3,294-20*
	Grand Total	**2,116-28**	**2-24**	**5,489-00**

VELAVADAR

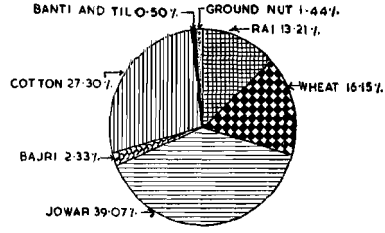
TALUKA : BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT : BHAVNAGAR



1955-56



1951-52



1960-61

CROP PATTERN

Important crops of the village are *jowar*, cotton, wheat and mustard. *Bajri, jowar*, cotton and groundnut are *kharif* crops and wheat and mustard are *rabi* crops. These are grown as single crops, as mixed crops are not possible in the village. *Rabi* crops in the district are generally irrigated, but in Velavadar they are unirrigated owing to the nature of soils and want of facilities for irrigation.

III.11 Land-holdings

The following statement shows the distribution of cultivated area into various sizes of land-holdings in the year 1950-51 and 1960-61.

STATEMENT XVI

Pattern of land-holdings

Size of land-holding (in acres)	1950-51			1960-61		
	No. of Khatedars	Total area in acres	Percentage to total	No. of Khatedars	Total area in acres	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0- 4.99	..	..	..	1	4.25	0.18
5- 9.99	2	13.60	0.57	4	30.65	1.27
10-14.99	3	33.87	1.42	10	122.75	5.07
15-24.99	8	155.25	6.50	13	259.25	10.70
25-49.99	14	544.72	22.80	19	711.82	29.39
50 & over	18	1,641.05	68.71	20	1,293.05	53.39
Total	**45**	**2,388.49**	**100.00**	**67**	**2,421.77**	**100.00**

Total land held by Khatedars in 1951 was 2,388.49 acres which has increased to 2,421.77 acres or by 1.39 per cent in 1960. But the number of Khatedars has increased appreciably from 45 in 1951 to 67 in 1960. The average area held per Khatedar which was 53.08 acres in 1951 has come down to 40.34 acres in 1960. Large holdings of Khatedars is the significant characteristic of the village. 58.21 per cent of the total Khatedars have more than 25 acres of land and cultivate 82.78 per cent of the total area cropped. 23 Khatedars have holdings between 10 to 25 acres, and 5 below 10 acres. Comparison with 1951 shows that the number of Khatedars has increased in all the sizes. The total area under different sizes has also increased except in the holding group 50 and above where it has declined by 15 per cent. Among households possessing land 56.60 per cent belong to Kolis, 32.08 per cent to Kanbis and the rest to other castes.

III.12 Nature of Interest in Land

Out of 89 households in the village, 52 hold land; while 37 households are without any land. One of the landless households has taken land on lease from others. Of 52 households owning land, 7 have inadequate holdings and therefore, cultivate additional land taken on lease from others.

The quality of the land is poor. Average sale price per acre as derived from transactions which have taken place over a period of last ten years comes to Rs. 26.35.

III.13 Crop Calendar

The sowing and harvesting periods of different crops are shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT XVII

Crop calendar

Season	Crop	Sowing time	Harvesting time
1	2	3	4
Kharif	Jowar	June-July	October-November
	Bajri	June-July	October-November
	Cotton	June-July	Picking in February-April
Rabi	Wheat	October-November	March
	Mustard	October-November	March

Jowar, cotton and wheat are the main crops in the village whereas *bajri*, mustard and groundnut are grown to lesser extent. Sowing of *jowar*, *bajri* and cotton takes place after the first rainfall mostly in the first week of July. *Bajri* and *jowar* are harvested during October-November. Picking of cotton starts from the latter fortnight of February and ends in April. *Rabi* crops, wheat and mustard, are sown in October-November and harvested in March.

III.14 Fertilizers

Cow-dung is the only manure used to a limited extent. The village being a surplus area for such a manure owing to abundance of cattle wealth sells it to near-by villages of Botad taluka.

III.15 Draft Power

Bullocks which supply the draft power required in agriculture are reared mainly by the agriculturists. Sometimes bullocks are purchased from outside. The prices of different strains of bullocks depend on quality and capacity as draft animal. On an average, prices vary from Rs. 1,400 to 1,600 per pair of superior type, Rs. 700 to 900 for a pair of medium type and Rs. 400 to 600 for inferior type. There are 178 draft cattle in this village. The average area cultivated per pair of bullocks is 24 acres and 10 gunthas. The utilisation of bullocks in different sizes of holdings works out to 1.33 pair for the size 10-14.9 acres, 1.27 for 15-24.9 acres, 1.61 for 25-49.9 acres and 2.27 for 50. Table VI in Appendix shows in detail the relationship of draft cattle according to size of the land-holdings.

III.16 Agricultural Implements

It is the peculiarity of the Bhal tract that the cultivators do not use a plough for tilling their land. For no ploughing is possible during monsoon as fields are submerged under water and stagnant waters make tilling impossible after monsoon. Wherever possible land is levelled and furrowed by means of *kaliyun*, *dantal*, etc. The following statement compares the cost of agricultural implements in 1951 and 1960.

STATEMENT XVIII

Agricultural implements

Implements	Price (in Rs.) 1951	1960
1	2	3
Rapto	30-35	60
Dantal	N.A.	50
Beli	N.A.	30
Bagado	N.A.	52
Khampali	2.5-3	5
Dhundhiyun	17-20	25
Kaliyun	22-25	40

N.A.=Not available

The wear and tear to agricultural implements are less and therefore last longer. Most of the implements are generally purchased from the near-by urban centre Barvala. However, for purchasing iron and hardware needed from time to time for spare parts they go to Bhavnagar. The price of *rapto* which was Rs. 30 to 35 in 1951 has doubled and stood at Rs. 60 in 1960. Similarly in the case of a forked shovel (*khampali*) the prices have doubled over a decade, while in the case of *dhundhiyun* the prices have gone up by one and a half times.

III.17 Agricultural Production

The following statement gives figures of annual production and sale of agricultural produce.

STATEMENT XIX

Agricultural produce

Name of product	Annual quantity produced in B. mds.	Total annual quantity sold in B. mds.	Percentage of quantity sold to that produced
1	2	3	4
Wheat	2,795-00	2,119-00	75.81
Jowar	1,052-00	485-00	46.10
Bajri	135-00	50-00	37.04
Groundnut	10-00	10-00	100.00
Cotton	997-20	955-20	95.79
Mustard	499-20	501-20	100.40
Total	**5,489-00**	**4,121-00**	**75.08**

It is observed that wheat, groundnut, cotton and mustard are the chief agricultural products sold. 37 per cent of *bajri* and 46 per cent of *jowar* produced are left surplus for the market, while

more than three-fourths of the total wheat produced is sold. Mustard, cotton and groundnut are the crops raised solely for sale. The excess in the quantity of mustard sold over that produced denotes balance of the previous year.

III.18 Agricultural Expenditure

Agricultural expenditure to the tune of Rs. 30,655 was incurred for various agricultural operations during the year under survey. Table VII in Appendix shows items of expenditure.

Seeds, casual labour and land revenue are the three important items claiming as much as 84 per cent of the total expenditure. Cost of replacements and repairs to agricultural implements and permanent labour charges amounted to 6 per cent each. Of the total expenditure incurred on agriculture, Rs. 1,962 is the value of inputs in kind—Rs. 1,562 on seeds and Rs. 400 on permanent labour.

III.19 Agricultural Labour

Cultivation is generally done with the help of the family members. Formerly a system of piece wage for various agricultural operations like sowing, harvesting, etc., was in vogue. This system of wage payment has undergone a change since last four years and now daily wages are paid. The following statement brings out wages paid to labourers, males and females, in the years 1951 and 1960 for various agricultural operations.

STATEMENT XX

Wages of agricultural workers

(in Rs.)

Type of operation	Daily wages, 1951						Daily wages, 1960					
	In cash		In kind		Total		In cash		In kind		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cotton picking	1.00	0.75	..	..	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	..	..	1.50	1.25
Harvesting	0.50	0.37	0.50	0.37	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	..	..	1.50	1.25
Sowing	1.00	0.88	..	..	1.00	0.88	2.00	1.75	..	..	2.00	1.75
Weeding	1.00	0.88	..	..	1.00	0.88	2.00	1.75	..	..	2.00	1.75

Daily wages paid to female workers are less than those earned by male workers for all the agricultural operations. The difference varied from 12 paise to 25 paise in 1951 while in 1960 female workers were paid 25 paise less than male workers for all agricultural operations. The wage rates for males as well as females increased by 50 to 100 per cent for different agricultural operations during the decade. For cotton picking daily wages in 1951 were Re. 1 for males and 75 paise for females as against Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 1.25 respectively in 1960. For harvesting a male worker used to get Re. 1 and a female 75 paise per day in 1951. During the decade the wage rates have nearly doubled. Similarly for weeding operations a labourer gets double the amount he or she used to get in 1951. Agricultural operation which is the only opportunity presented to these workers for earning their livelihood is fraught with hazards as frequent drought and scarcity conditions prevail in this area.

III.20 Credit for Agriculture

Table VIII in Appendix brings out the investment made during the year preceding this survey and that made during the last ten years. Investment in agriculture to the tune of Rs. 17,310 was reported to have been made during the last ten years. Of this amount Rs. 11,500 were invested during the previous year, of which Rs. 4,000 were borrowed mainly from relatives, money-lenders whereas Rs. 7,500 utilised from own sources.

III.21 Bhal Reclamation Scheme

The Bhal area is a delta region of many small rivers near the sea, with erratic rainfall. Sub-soil water is saline and the whole area has *khar* or saline land. With a view to reclaim this

land, Government had sanctioned the scheme called Pilot Polder Project which was originally undertaken by the Government of Saurashtra in consultation with experts deputed by the Dutch Government and continued till 1967. The scheme envisaged the construction of an earthen bund 25 miles long and a waste weir 10,000 feet long to prevent flooding by sea water and to preserve rain water which would wash away the salinity of the soil, thus rendering it fit for cultivation. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 4,631,255 had been incurred on the scheme, which was estimated to cost Rs. 183 lakhs in all. After observing the results of the scheme, Government found that the technique of quicker desalinisation through the means adopted in Holland is not suitable and economic for the tract in Gujarat. The experiment on Pilot Polder and Bhal Reclamation has, therefore, been suspended from March 15, 1967.

E—Livestock

III.22. Comparison with Past Censuses

Livestock of this village comprise cows, bullocks, buffaloes, goats, horses and donkeys. The statement given below shows a comparison of number of livestock for the years 1951, 1955-56 and 1960.

The total number of livestock in 1951 was 504 as against 809 in 1955-56 and 584 in 1960. While the total heads of cattle show some increase during the decade 1951-60 the decline in numbers is significant over those returned in 1955-56. The decline of 27.81 per cent in 1960 over the figures returned in 1955-56 is brought about by the scarcity of 1959-60 as it is the usual practice of the place to carry them to places where grazing facilities are available. Cows and bullocks are greater in number than buffaloes. Bullocks are required as draft power for agriculture, while cows are reared for obtaining bullocks for cultivation and milk and other dairy products for food.

The total value of livestock can be estimated at about Rs. 1.67 lakh. The bullocks and cows which number 319 are valued at Rs. 107,655 and buffaloes which number 98 at Rs. 46,050.

STATEMENT XXI

Livestock, 1951, 1955-56 and 1960

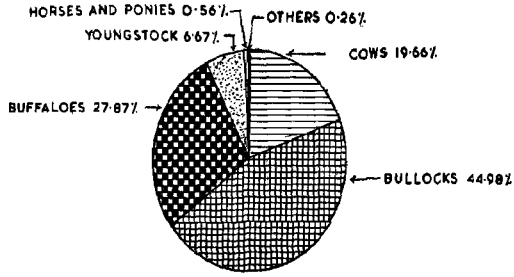
Livestock	1951 No.	1955-56 No.	1955-56 Percentage increase(+) or decrease(—) over 1951	1960 No.	1960 Percentage increase(+) or decrease(—) over 1955-56
1	2	3	4	5	6
A—Cows and Bullocks					
Bullocks over 3 years breeding	1	1	..	..	..
Bullocks over 3 years working	115	144	(+)25.22	178	(+)21.09
Other bullocks over 3 years	..	2	..	..	..
Cows over 3 years in milk	150	296	(+)97.33	147	(—)50.34
Young stock	75	129	(+)72.00	87	(—)33.33
Total-A	*341*	*572*	*(+)67.74*	*412*	(—)27.97
B—Buffaloes					
He-buffaloes over 3 years breeding	1	2	(+)50.00	..	..
He-buffaloes over 3 years working	1	..	..	..	..
She-buffaloes over 3 years in milk	116	139	(+)19.83	100	(—)28.06
Young stock	35	60	(+)71.43	64	(+) 6.67
Total-B	*153*	*201*	*(+)31.37*	*164*	(—)18.41
C—Other Livestock and Poultry					
(a) Sheep	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Goats	..	13	..	3	(—)76.92
(c) Horses and Ponies	7	19	(+)171.43	5	(—)73.68
(d) Donkeys	3	4	(+)33.33	..	..
Total-C	*10*	*36*	*(+)260.00*	*8*	(—)77.78
Total Livestock (A+B+C)	**504**	**809**	(+)60.52	**584**	(—)27.81
Poultry	..	11	..	..	..

LIVESTOCK

VELAVADAR

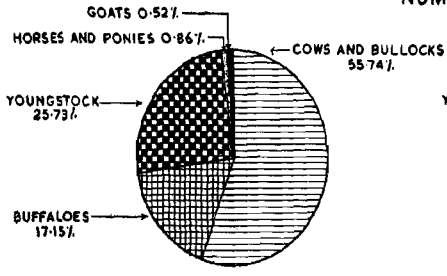
TALUKA : BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT : BHAVNAGAR

VALUE

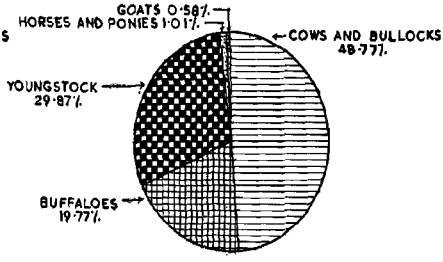


1960

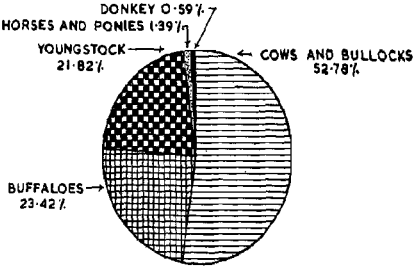
NUMBERS



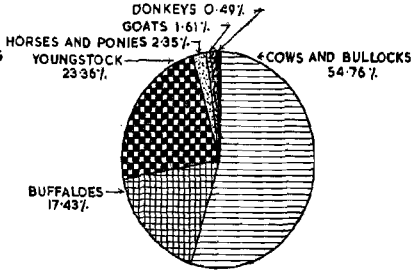
1960



1961



1951



1956

III.23 Livestock Products

Livestock rearing is an industry mainly pursued by the Bharvad community, consisting of 8 households. They together possess 247 heads of cattle accounting for 42.30 per cent of the total. Bharvads have 84 or 57 per cent of cows, 44 or 51 per cent young ones of cows, 63 per cent of buffaloes and 44 or 69 per cent young ones of buffaloes. Of the total households 71.91 per cent of households have livestock. The households of Sandhi, Brahmin, Rajput, Kumbhar and Bhangi do not possess any livestock. The annual production and sale of livestock products is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT XXII

Annual production and sale of livestock products

Livestock products	Quantity produced (in B. mds.)	Value of quantity produced (in Rs.)	Quantity sold (in B. mds.)	Value of quantity sold (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Milk	7,247-05	132,110	590-30	10,687
Ghee	604-22	131,205	550-04	120,015
Total	**7,851-27**	**263,315**	**1,140-34**	**130,702**

Milk and *ghee* are the main livestock products. The annual production of milk was 7,247-05 B. mds. valued at Rs. 132,110, out of which 590-30 B. mds. or 8.15 per cent worth Rs. 10,687 was sold in near-by villages. 604-22 B. mds. of *ghee* worth Rs. 131,205 was produced during the preceding year out of which 550-04 B. mds. or 91 per cent of the total was sold for Rs. 120,015. It appears that income from livestock products is sizeable indeed. Though a large quantity of milk is produced, a small portion is marketed as there is no near-by market or urban centre in its vicinity. Villagers, therefore, make *ghee* mainly for sale.

III.24 Expenditure on Livestock

Maintenance of livestock costs Rs. 77,515 being the value of grass bundles and other cattle feed. The following statement shows expenditure incurred in kind and cash on livestock.

STATEMENT XXIII

Expenditure on livestock

Type	Expenditure (in Rs.)		
	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4
Grass bundle	31,375	3,950	35,325
Other feed	42,040	150	42,190
Total	**73,415**	**4,100**	**77,515**

The total value of livestock products including home consumption was Rs. 263,315 during 1959-60, as against Rs. 77,515 incurred for their maintenance. It works out to 59.31 per cent of the income derived from livestock products. Rearing of livestock is facilitated in this village on account of vast grass lands in its vicinity.

III.25 Animal Husbandry

A veterinary aid chest is maintained at the village. There are two breeding bulls, one certified and owned by the village panchayat and the other a non-certified one owned by a local cattleman. It was observed from popular practice that the services of non-certified bull were preferred by the villagers. A stockman specially trained in scientific methods of castration periodically visits the village.

F—Village Industries

Besides agriculture and livestock rearing, flour milling, pottery and tailoring are the village industries details of which are given below.

III.26 Flour-mill

A flour-mill run by an oil-engine was installed for the first time in the village in 1957-58 by a Kanbi householder. The total investment on oil-engine and a mill was about Rs. 4,000. The flour-mill caters to the needs of the people of the village as well as of neighbouring villages. About 10 to 12 B. mds. of grains are turned into flour everyday.

III.27 Pottery

Pottery is pursued by a Kumbhar household having two persons engaged in this industry.

They produce earthenwares like pots, tiles and utensils for domestic use and earn about Rs. 1,800 per year. The market for the wares is the village and surrounding areas. This industry is run with traditional tools and hereditary skill.

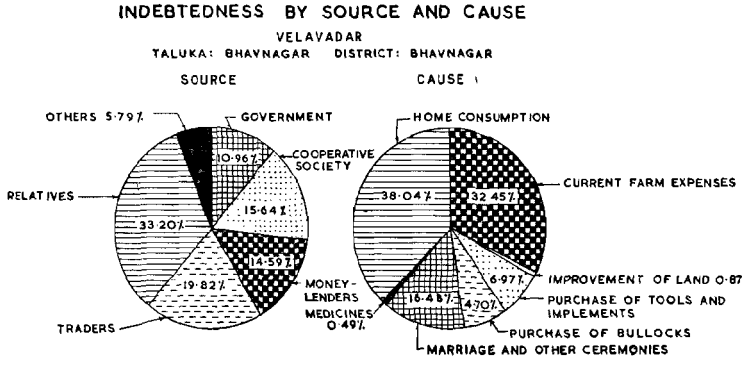
III.28 TAILORING

A tailor has settled here before six months from the near-by village of Mevasa. A sewing machine valued at Rs. 700 is the only major equipment required on which a sizeable amount has been spent. He derives an income of Rs. 800 per annum from the garments sewn by him for customers in the village as well as those in neighbouring villages. Thread, buttons, etc., are brought from Barvala, a near-by town.

G—Economic Condition

III.29 INDEBTEDNESS

Out of 89 households, 57 or 64.04 per cent are in debt, the amount of debt being Rs. 57,388. The incidence of debt per indebted household is Rs. 1,006.81 and Rs. 173.38 *per capita*. Debt incurred for productive purposes like meeting current farm expenses, improvement of land, purchase of bullocks, tools and implements, etc., comes to Rs. 25,820 or 45 per cent of the total debt. The rest is incurred for such unproductive purposes as home consumption (38.04 per cent) and social occasions (16.48 per cent). Table IX in Appendix shows the causes and sources of borrowing.



Money borrowed for agriculture to the tune of Rs. 25,820 is not wholly met from Government or semi-Government sources which supply Rs. 15,265 or 27 per cent of the total debt incurred. Relatives and money-lenders are the principal sources of credit which supply two-thirds of the advanced in the village. These figures indicate the precarious condition of agriculture and lack of employment opportunities in this marshy and saline tract. It would be interesting to note that 20 out of 57 indebted households have borrowed for single cause, 27 for two, 7 for three, 2 for four and 1 for five causes including loan obtained for the improvement of land from the Cooperative Department.

III.30 INDEBTEDNESS BY INCOME GROUP

Indebted households are distributed in the following income ranges.

STATEMENT XXIV

Indebtedness by income group

Income range (in Rs.)	Total No. of households	No. of households in debt	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage of indebted households to total households	Percentage of households to total indebted households	Average indebtedness per indebted household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 250 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
251 to 360 . .	1	1	50	1.12	1.75	50.00
361 to 480 . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
481 to 720 . .	4	2	325	2.25	3.51	162.50
721 to 960 . .	13	9	4,733	10.11	15.79	525.80
961 to 1,200 . .	13	10	6,270	11.24	17.54	627.00
1,201 ro 1,500 . .	8	4	3,830	4.49	7.02	957.50
1,501 to 2,500 . .	22	16	13,930	17.98	28.07	870.60
2,501 to 3,500 . .	10	6	8,550	6.74	10.53	1,425.00
3,501 to 5,000 . .	9	6	11,300	6.74	10.53	1,883.40
Above 5,000 . .	8	3	8,400	3.37	5.26	2,800.00
Total . . .	**89**	**57**	**57,388**	**64.04**	**100.00**	**1,006.80**

The highest percentage of indebted households is found in the income range Rs. 1,500-2,500. Similarly about one-sixth each of the indebted households are in the income range Rs. 721-960 and Rs. 961-1,200. Three households are in the highest income range Rs. 5,000 and above which shows that even households having a fairly high income have to incur debt which comes to about 14.64 per cent of the total indebtedness in the village.

III.31 Assets

The financial assets of the village comprise land, livestock, gold and silver ornaments, houses, etc. The following statement shows assets owned along with their value.

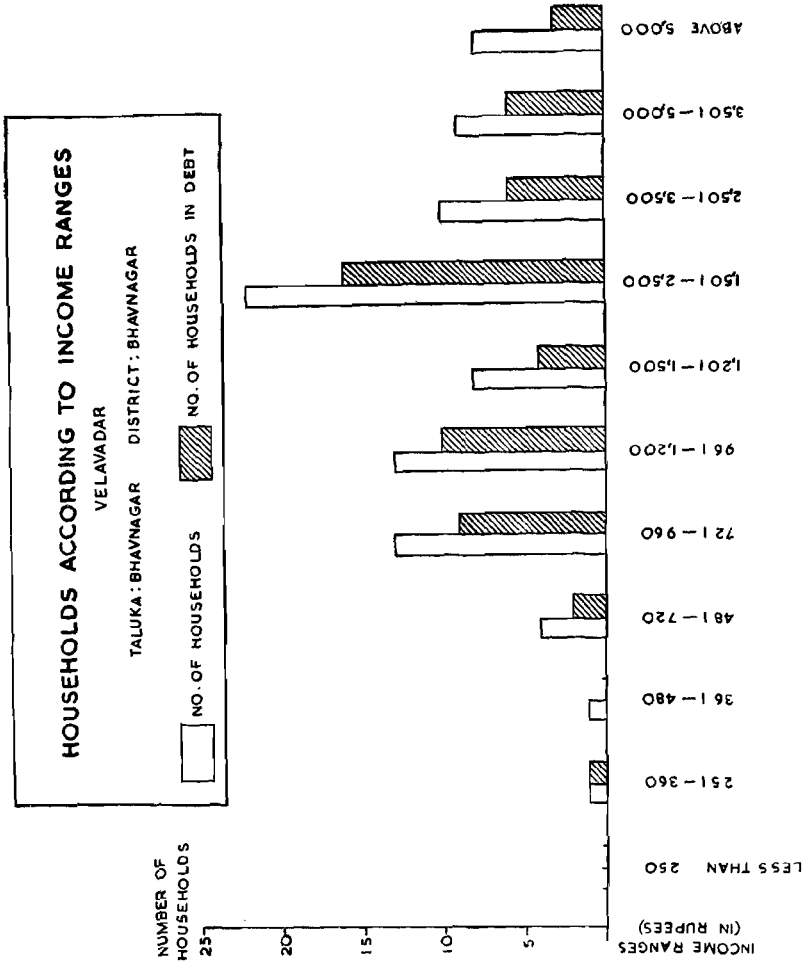
STATEMENT XXV

Financial assets

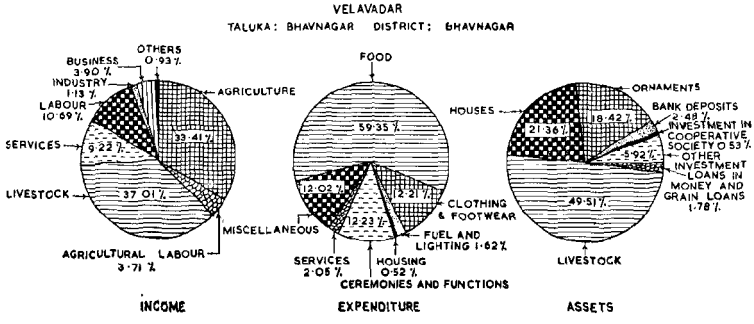
(In Rs.)

Total No. of households having different types of assets	Types of assets: Money loans		Grain loans		Valuables (gold, silver, jewellery)		No. of households owning houses	No. and value of houses owned	
	No. of households	Value	No. of households	Value	No. of households	Value		No.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
85	1	3,000	1	3,000	63	62,290	77	81	72,220

Types of assets-*contd.*								
Investment in cooperative societies		Bank deposits		Other investments		Livestock		
No. of households	Value	No. of households	Value	No. of households	Value	No. of households	Value	Total value
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	1,790	4	8,400	2	20,000	64	167,390	338,090


HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO INCOME RANGES
VELAVADAR
TALUKA : BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT : BHAVNAGAR
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DEBT
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
25
20
15
10
5
INCOME RANGES (IN RUPEES)
LESS THAN 250
251 – 360
361 – 480
481 – 720
721 – 960
961 – 1,200
1,201 – 1,500
1,501 – 2,500
2,501 – 3,500
3,501 – 5,000
ABOVE 5,000

The Statement XXV shows assets exclusive of land value. Out of 89 households living in the village 85 or 95.51 per cent own assets of one type or the other. Of the different kinds of assets, 64 households have livestock worth Rs. 167,390, while 77 households have houses valued Rs. 72,220. Valuables worth Rs. 62,290 are possessed by 63, while loans, bank deposits, investment in cooperative societies and other investment together amount to Rs. 36,190. The total value for all types of assets comes to Rs. 338,090. Average assets per household amounted to Rs. 3,977.53 and Rs. 656.49 *per capita*.



III.32 Income

The total income generated in the village through different sources aggregates to Rs. 2.30 lakhs, giving an average of Rs. 2,591.09 per household and Rs. 441.78 *per capita*.

STATEMENT XXVI

Income by different sources

Occupation	Income (in Rs.)	Percentage to total income
1	2	3
Agriculture .	77,036	33.41
Livestock . .	85,348	37.01
Labour other than agriculture .	24,664	10.69
Service . .	21,262	9.22
Agricultural labour	8,547	3.71
Business . .	9,000	3.90
Industry . .	2,600	1.13
Others . .	2,150	0.93
Total . .	**230,607**	**100.00**

As can be seen from the statement above, agriculture and livestock, which are the principal economic pursuits, contribute more than two-thirds of the total income. Agriculture and agricultural labour account for 37.12 per cent, whereas livestock for 37.01 per cent. A sizeable addition by livestock rearing is mainly due to ample availability of grass in the *bid* lands and herds of cattle maintained by Bharvads, a pastoral community. Labour other than agriculture adds about Rs. 25,000 or 10.7 per cent of the total, whereas income from service accounts for 9.22 per cent. Other economic activities, viz., business, household industry, etc., contribute nearly 6 per cent.

III.33 Income by Ranges

Following statement distributes households into various income ranges.

STATEMENT XXVII

Distribution of households according to income ranges

Income range (in Rs.)	No. of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Less than 250 . .	..	..
251 to 360 . .	1	1.12
361 to 480 . .	1	1.12
481 to 720 . .	4	4.49
721 to 960 . .	13	14.61
961 to 1,200 . .	13	14.61
1,201 to 1,500 . .	8	8.99
1,501 to 2,500 . .	22	24.72
2,501 to 3,500 . .	10	11.24
3,501 to 5,000 . .	9	10.11
Above 5,000 . .	8	8.99
Total . .	**89**	**100.00**

6.73 per cent of the households earn less than Rs. 720. A little over one-third do not earn more than Rs. 100 a month on the average. Another one-third earns between Rs. 1,200 to 2,500 per year; and the rest Rs. 2,501 and over. Details of income received from land and sources other than land is shown in Table XI in Appendix.

III.34 Expenditure

Expenditure is generally incurred on food, clothing, fuel and lighting, housing, ceremonies and functions, acquisition of services of a priest, washerman, barber, doctor and other miscellaneous services. A total expenditure of Rs. 189,135 was incurred in the village which works out to Rs. 2,125.11 per household and Rs. 362.32 *per capita*. As is usually the case the highest amount of expenditure (59.35 per cent) is on food, and about 12 per cent each on (i) clothing and footwear, (ii) ceremonies and functions and (iii) miscellaneous items. Fuel and lighting and services cost about 2 per cent each. Details of expenditure incurred on each item by households, income ranges and type of occupation is given in Table XII in Appendix.

III.35 Balancing of Budget

Total income of the village is Rs. 230,607 as against an expenditure of Rs. 189,135 which leaves a surplus of Rs. 41,472. However, of the 89 households, 58.43 per cent have surplus budgets, as their income exceeds expenditure and 41.57 per cent have deficit budgets as expenditure exceeds their income. The households having a surplus budget are found to dispose of their surplus by purchasing livestock and land. The households with deficit budget have raised Rs. 24,725 by borrowing new loans, Rs. 4,175 by remittances from relatives, Rs. 6,500 by sale of assets and Rs. 2,485 from other means.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

A—Demographic Particulars

IV.1 Variation in Population

Curiously enough, a comparison of the growth of population in the village with that of other administrative units like the taluka and district shows a declining trend. The following statement shows variation in population of the village and its comparison with the rural population of the taluka and the district.

STATEMENT XXVIII

Variation in population, 1951 and 1961

Administrative unit	1951			1961			Percentage decade variation		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Village Velavadar	602	300	302	566	300	266	(—) 5.98	..	(—) 8.61
Taluka (Rural)	43,663	22,318	21,345	54,427	28,181	26,246	(+)24.65	(+)26.27	(+)22.96
District (Rural)	704,681	360,549	344,132	767,006	395,028	371,978	(+) 8.84	(+) 9.56	(+) 8.09

The decade variation in population shows that the population of the village has decreased by 6 per cent, against the corresponding increase of 9 per cent in that of the rural population of the district and 25 per cent in taluka. Similarly the density per sq. mile which was 43 persons has decreased to 40. Moreover, it is the general practice among *maldharis* of Bhal area to migrate temporarily during summer with their cattle to places in mainland Gujarat where grazing facilities are available and return home after the rains set in.

IV.2 Age Structure

Population of the village is divided in the following statement into four age groups, viz., 0-14 representing children, 15-34 youths, 35-59 adults and 60+ aged persons.

STATEMENT XXIX

Age distribution of population, 1960

Age group	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**522**	**274**	**248**	**100.00**
0–14	249	129	120	47.70
15–34	162	83	79	31.03
35–59	95	53	42	18.20
60+	16	9	7	3.07

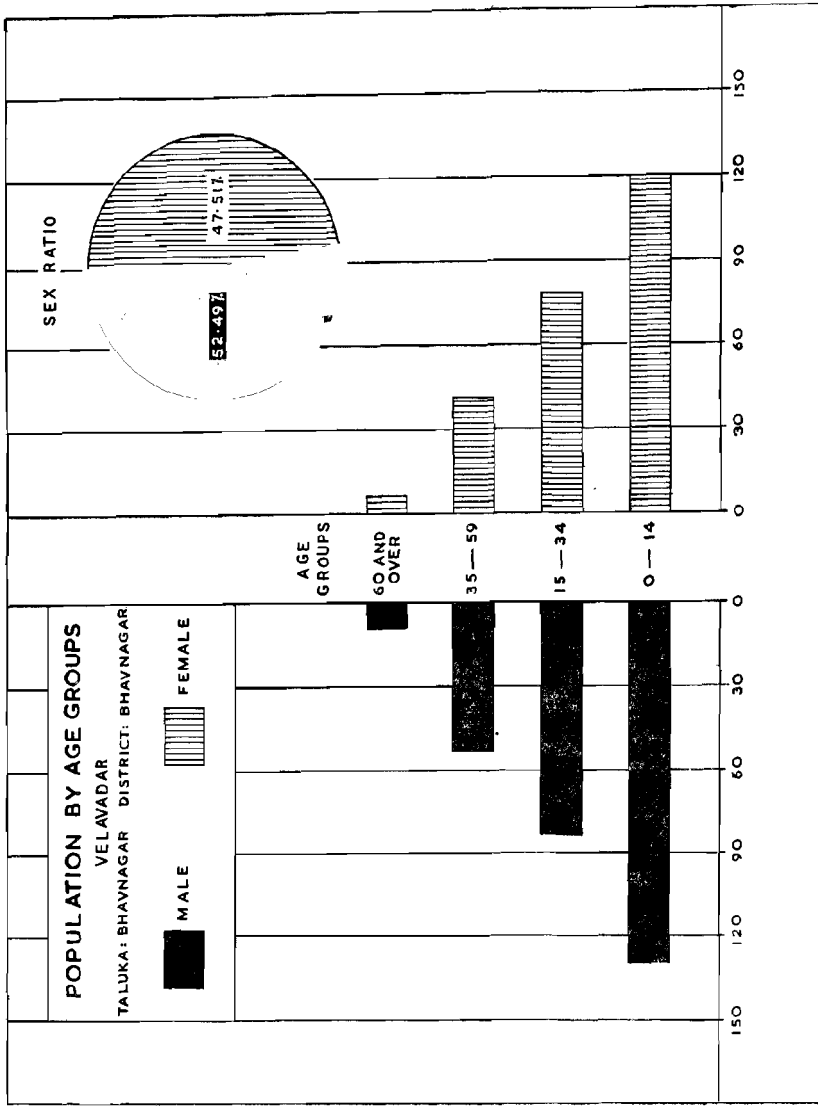
The population in the age group 0-14 comprising young children forms about 48 per cent of the total population and that in the working age group 15-59, 49 per cent. Those aged 60 and above are little over 3 per cent of the total population. Compared to the State (42.87 per cent), the higher proportion of young children in the age group 0-14 may be partly due to the migration of persons in working age groups.

IV.3 Sex Ratio

Males in the village exceed females, there being 274 males against 248 females. The 1961 sex ratio or the number of females per 1,000 males in the village is 887 as against the higher sex ratio of 1,007 in 1951. Sex ratio for the district is 938 as against 940 for the State, while the corresponding figures for the rural area are 942 for the district, 956 for the State, and 931 for the taluka. Comparison of these figures with that of the village shows that the sex ratio of the village is very low.

IV.4 Marital Status

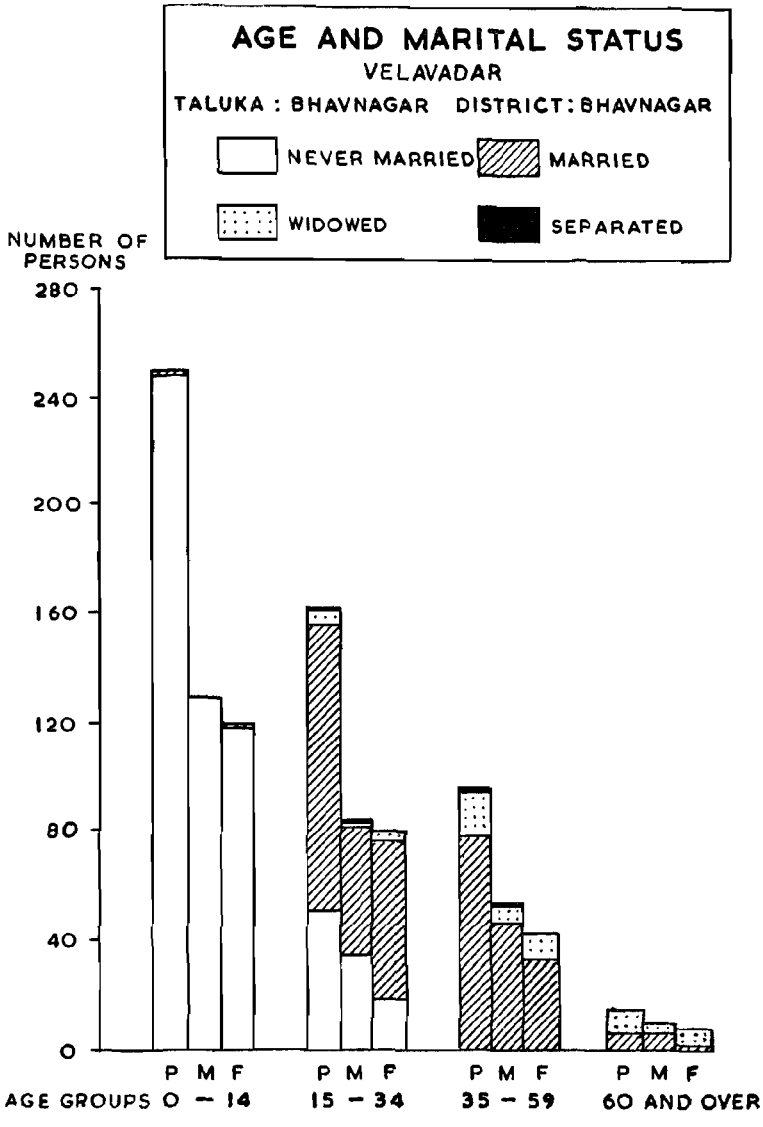
Marital status has been classified into never married, married, widowed, divorced and separated. The Statement XXX gives the distribution of population of these four stages of life.


POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS
VELAVADAR
TALUKA : BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT: BHAVNAGAR
MALE
FEMALE
SEX RATIO
52.49%
47.51%
AGE GROUPS
60 AND OVER
35 — 59
15 — 34
0 — 14
0
30
60
90
120
150



The village dispensary

FACING PAGE 30


AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
VELAVADAR
TALUKA : BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT: BHAVNAGAR
NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED
SEPARATED
NUMBER OF PERSONS
280
240
200
160
120
80
40
0
P M F
AGE GROUPS 0 — 14
15 — 34
35 — 59
60 AND OVER

healing or allopathic medicine. The number of deaths from serious illness during the last ten years was 20—3 from T.B., 11 from smallpox, 2 from dropsy, 2 from typhoid and one each from paralysis and gynaecological complexity.

C—Literacy and Education

IV.8 LITERACY

The following statement shows distribution of literate by broad age groups.

STATEMENT XXXI

Literacy by age groups

Age group	Total population			Literate			Illiterate			Percentage of literate to total population in each age group		
	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
Total	**522**	**274**	**248**	**92**	**70**	**22**	**430**	**204**	**226**	**17.62**	**25.55**	**8.87**
0-14	249	129	120	28	15	13	221	114	107	11.24	11.63	10.83
15-34	162	83	79	47	40	7	115	43	72	29.01	48.19	8.86
35-59	95	53	42	14	13	1	81	40	41	14.74	24.53	2.38
60+	16	9	7	3	2	1	13	7	6	18.75	22.22	14.28

P=Persons, M=Males, F=Females

Out of 249 children below 14 years, only 11.24 per cent are literate, the proportion of males being 11.63 and that of females 10.83 per cent. The highest literacy is claimed by persons in the age group 15-34, males claiming 48 per cent of total males in this age group, while the corresponding proportion of females is only 9 per cent. Literacy in the adult age group of 35-59 is only 15 per cent—males 25 per cent and females only 2 per cent. In the older age group of 60 and over, 2 males out of 9 and one female out of 7 are literate. There is a primary school sitting in a Government building and teaching up to seventh vernacular standard with 2 teachers and 65 students on the roll. The school is run by the Jilla Panchayat.

D—Settlement of Households, Family Structure and Inheritance of Property

IV.9 SETTLEMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

Twenty-one or 23.60 per cent of the households have migrated to this village with their families. The following statement explains the settlement history of households.

STATEMENT XXXII

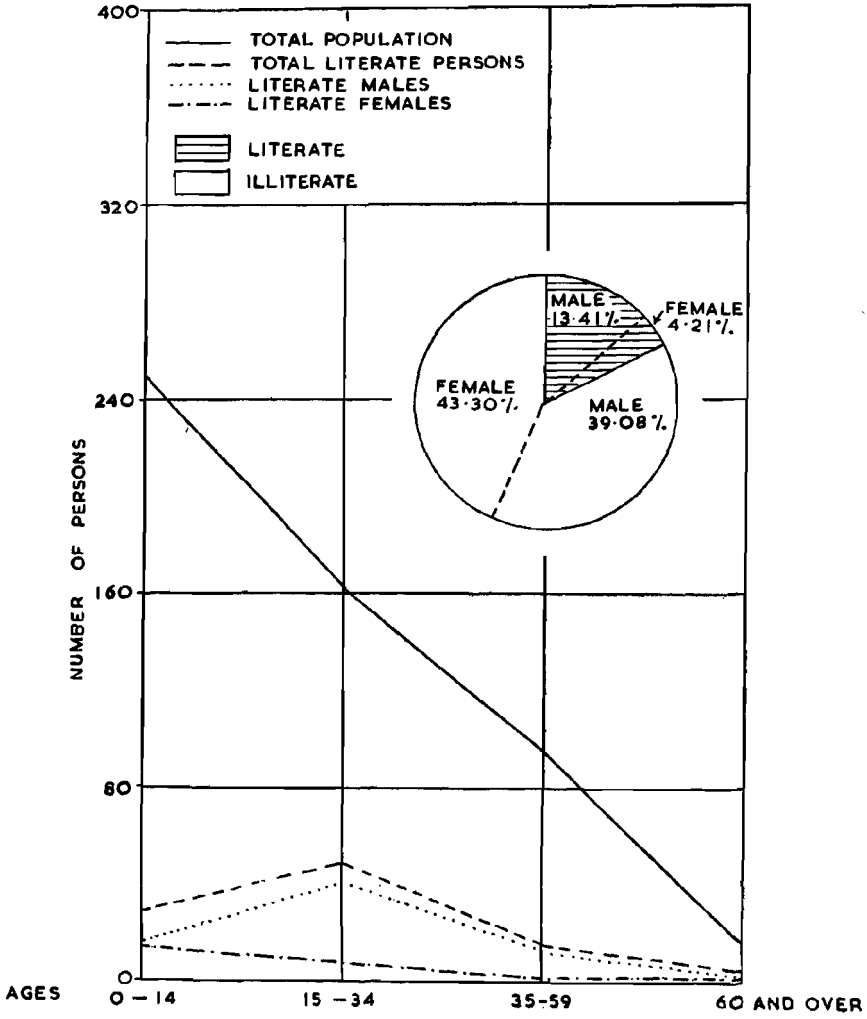
Settlement history of households

Caste	No. of households	No. of households settled: Before 5 generations	Between 4-5 generations	Between 2-3 generations	One generation ago	Present generation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**89**	**3**	**39**	**26**	**9**	**12**
Koli	39	2	17	13	6	1
Kanbi	19	..	7	9	1	2
Bharvad	8	..	8	..	..	..
Baloch	6	..	5	1	..	..
Brahmin	4	..	..	..	1	3
Rajput	3	..	..	..	..	3
Babar	2	..	..	..	..	2
Sadhu	1	..	..	1	..	..
Kumbhar	1	..	..	1	..	..
Jain Bania	1	..	..	1	..	..
Vaghri	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bhangi	1	1	..	..	..	..
Chamar	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sandhi	1	..	..	..	..	1
Khoja	1	..	..	..	1	..

LITERACY BY AGES

VELAVADAR

TALUKA : BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT : BHAVNAGAR



C-5

The settlement history of the households points out that out of 89 households 12 or 13.48 per cent have settled here during the present generation. The Rajput, Babar and Sandhi households are new settlers. The other households who have settled here during the present generation are those of Koli (1), Kanbi (2) and Brahmin (3). The original settlers of this village belong to Koli, Kanbi, Bharvad, Baloch, Vaghri, Bhangi and Chamar castes, who are inhabiting this village since four to five generations and more. The Sadhu, Kumbhar and Jain households have settled here 2 to 3 generations ago.

IV.10 Emigration

The migrants from this village comprise 11 households of Koli and one each of Baloch and Bania who have settled in near-by villages. Koli households which have migrated during the last ten years have settled at the villages Thalpipla, Dhola, Ratanvav, Mithapur, Ranpur, Gangavada and Barvala in Saurashtra and some other places in Gujarat. The purpose of their migration, *inter alia* was transfer on Government service, family occupation not providing adequate income, insufficiency of land, accumulation of debt, lack of educational facilities, and natural calamities. Six families have, still retained their connection with this village and occasionally pay a visit as they still own a house, land, cattle and other agricultural implements, etc. A Baloch family has migrated to village Sher near Dholera, as the income from family occupation of agriculture and service was inadequate. This family has migrated for good without leaving anything behind but the Jain family has migrated to Bhavnagar for want of higher educational facility in the village. It still owns a house and land in this village.

IV.11 Size of the Family

The average size of the household in Velavadar on the basis of 522 persons and 89 households works out to 5.86. The following statement distributes households by four sizes, namely, single member households, 2-4 members, 5-8 members and 9 and over.

STATEMENT XXXIII

Size and composition of households

Size	No. of households	Percentage to total	Population			Percentage to total population
			P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**89**	**100.00**	**522**	**274**	**248**	**100.00**
Single	7	7.87	7	6	1	1.34
Small (2-4)	24	26.97	80	45	35	15.32
Medium (5-8)	43	48.31	266	139	127	50.96
Large (9+)	15	16.85	169	84	85	32.38

Nearly half the number of households (48.31 per cent) claiming over 50 per cent of the population are medium sized families. Next in order are small households (2-4) which are about 27 per cent of the total having 15.32 per cent of the population. The households of large families (9+) which constitute only about 17 per cent of the households cover population to the extent of 32.38 per cent. While single member households account for only 7.87 per cent of the households and 1.34 per cent of the population.

IV.12 Family Structure

Classification of households by nature of families is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT XXXIV

Nature of family

Simple	Intermediate	Joint	Others	Total
54	5	29	1	89

The above statement indicates that there is a majority of simple households accounting for about 61 per cent of the total and covering 53 per cent of the total population. According to the composition, families can be classified into three types, namely, simple, intermediate and joint. A husband and wife with unmarried children constitute a simple family, while a married couple with unmarried children and brothers and sisters and/or one of the parents are taken to be intermediate family. A joint family denotes a married couple living with married sons, daughters, brothers or sisters.

IV.13 INHERITANCE

Usually all the households divided their property among their sons. As to the devolution of property amongst the daughters, only four households were in favour of dividing their property among their married daughters, and five among their unmarried daughters. While 34 households wished the property to be divided amongst their widows, 42 or 47.19 per cent were of the opinion that the property should be inherited equally by their daughters and sons. The majority of households holding this view were in the younger age group 21 to 30. The persons favouring the giving of dowry to their daughters are in the higher age group of 41-50 and above and number 15 or 16.85 per cent of the total households.

E—Religious Beliefs and Festivals

IV.14 RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

The Hindu families in this village form about 90 per cent, while Muslims constitute 9 per cent and Jain only 1 per cent. Out of 89 households, 36 or 40.45 per cent have deity or object of worship in their houses. Koli, Kanbi and Bharvad castes which form the majority in the village worship deities like Khodiyar, Bhadiyadra, Shikotar, etc., besides other Hindu gods and goddesses. The shrines called *math* are found in Bharvad and Koli localities.

The villagers are deeply superstitious. But among Kanbis, the practice of spelling grains and cotton seeds are found to prevail to a lesser extent, while among Bharvads and Kolis resorting to spiritual priests called *bhuvas* is much in vogue. Talismans, spelled grains and threads are believed to cure all sorts of ailments. Some people also take vows during illness and abstain from taking rice, *ghee*, or sweet dishes till the vow is fulfilled by recovery. The religious priests on having afflatus of different gods and godlings shake their body, as if they are possessed by some spirit. Belief in ghosts and black magic is also not uncommon.

IV.15 FESTIVALS

Festivals play an important part in the life of the village which is otherwise dry and dull. Divali, New Year Day, Shivratri, Makar Sankranti, Hutashani, Ganesh Chaturthi, Divaso, Shitla Satam, Gokal Atham and Navratri are the principal festivals celebrated. Among them Hutashani and Makar Sankranti are those celebrated with great hilarity. On festive occasions they clad themselves in new clothes and partake of sweet dishes. Hutashani is celebrated by lighting the holy fire around which boys and other grown up males make merry, shout and sometimes indulge in all sort of obscenity. At the *chora* or meeting place people sing devotional songs during Hutashani, while Bharvads and Kolis play at reciting ballads. The day following Hutashani is celebrated by sprinkling and spraying water mixed with colour or cow-dung. Divali is the festival of lights when fire crackers are blown. To ladies these celebrations have a special significance, for example, on Shitla Satam in the month of Shravan (August) Vad 7, women clad themselves in new clothes and worship goddess Shitla for granting immunity against smallpox and other diseases. In Shravan (August) males move round in a circle by singing *garba* and ladies in their separate circle sing *rasda*.

On festive occasions particular sweet dishes are prepared by various castes. Thus on Divali, Koli and Kanbi communities prepare *lapsi* and *puri*. Similarly Bharvads also prepare *lapsi* without any side dish. On Kali Chaudash, *vadas* are fried. On Hutashani *puri* and sometimes *dhebra* are prepared. On 7th and 8th of Shravan (August) people eat *dhebra* prepared on previous day. On other auspicious and festive occasions sweet dishes comprise *pudla, dhebra, puri, lapsi* and *churma*. On Janmashtami the scene of the birth of Lord Krishna is staged near the *chora* and at midnight people go there for *darshan* of Bal Krishna. During Navratri or the festival of Nine Nights a *garbi* or *mandvi*, a wooden frame about three feet in height, decorated with coloured paper flags and shining tinsel with a picture of the goddess fixed therein and illuminated with numerous lamps is placed in the centre of the street and songs in praise of goddess Ambaji and Bahucharaji are sung. During religious festivals no animal sacrifice is offered.

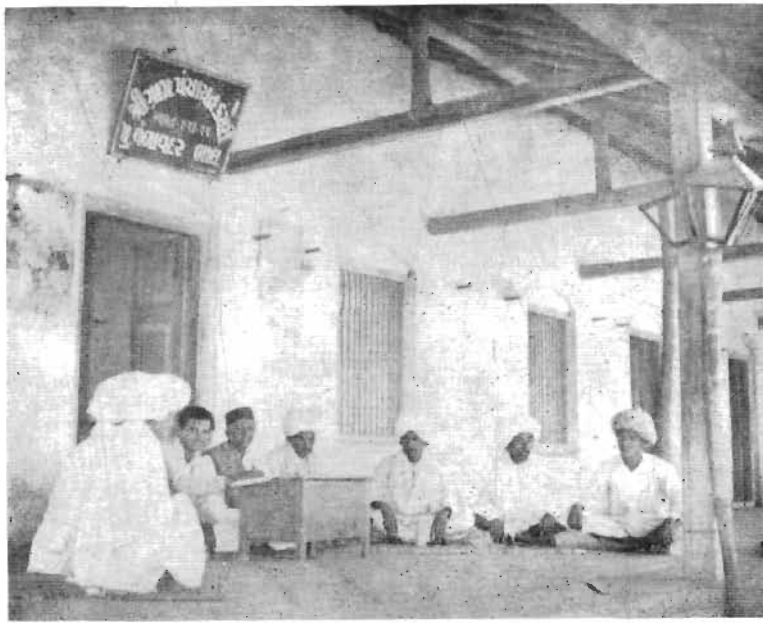
F—Leisure, Recreation and Cultural Activities

IV.16 FOLK-DANCE AND SONGS

Music and dance do not constitute an essential



The Panchayat in session



The Panchayat in session



During the slack season the 'hukkah' provides a pleasant past-time



Village leaders

advantages derived from planned parenthood. The households who are against such practices contend that family planning is against nature.

IV.23 Views on Untouchability

Forty-three households out of 89 know that untouchability has been prohibited by law. Their attitude towards untouchables is tolerant since as many as 75 households allow untouchables to have access to their house for buying milk, earthenwares, etc. Chamar and Bhangi households of Scheduled Castes are allowed to visit temple and public *chora* and fetch water from the common water-stand. However, their touch and serving of cooked food, and water is avoided by caste Hindus. Besides, they cannot avail the services of a Brahmin preist or a barber.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

V.1 Summing up

The social and economic life of the village has been studied at some length in the foregoing pages. The village is a representative village of the Bhal tract known for its distinct agrarian practices and problems of water logging. The area is, constantly threatened by scarcity conditions. The population is sparse and thick vegetation very rare. However, it has large meadows or *bid* lands covering an area of 4,463 acres which is under the Forest Department. The pasture land open to grazing is 154 acres. Koli, Kanbi and Bharvads are the main communities inhabiting the village. Due to proximity of creek, tidal sea-waters and rivers in spate inundating vast stretches during monsoon, the place becomes inaccessible between the months of July and October. The people live in dwellings constructed in clusters so as to avail protection against torrential rains as there are no natural barriers in the topography of the land.

V.2 Economic Pattern

The occupational pattern of the village shows that Kolis forming the predominant caste in the village are mainly cultivators and a few work also as chowkidars. Similarly Kanbis are also agriculturists who supplement their income by selling cow-dung in the neighbouring villages. Bharvads are engaged in cattle breeding which is their traditional occupation. Sandhis and Baloch do miscellaneous jobs like cultivation, as watchman and as agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. The Bania is a trader and also possess land. Vaghri and Khoja families are vegetable sellers, while Bhangis and Chamars work as agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. The former also works as a scavenger. Babar renders the services of a barber and is also entrusted with the veterinary aid box. The Sadhu is a *pujari* in the Ramji Mandir and Rajput and Brahmins are employed in Government service.

The average *per capita* income of the village is Rs. 441.78 as against an expenditure of Rs. 362.32 *per capita*, and the incidence of indebtedness Rs. 173.38 *per capita*. The multi-purpose co-operative society of the village is defunct. The development works where people have to give a fixed contribution in cash are not undertaken on account of the poor economic condition of the people.

As regards agricultural practices, plough and other instruments cannot be used owing to the peculiar nature of land. The tract being saline well irrigation is out of question and other sources of irrigation are not available to the village. Unlike other parts in the district, wheat and mustard are the *rabi* crops raised as non-irrigated crops.

V.3 Social

People in the Bhal area remain cut off from outside influences for more than 4 months. They are naturally orthodox and slow to adopt modern standards of life. Despite the provisions of Hindu Marriage Act, the custom of celebrating mass marriages among Bharvads has not totally disappeared. The attitude of the village people towards untouchable appears to be on the whole tolerant. Literacy in the village is very low, 17.62 per cent as against 24.09 per cent in the rural areas of the State as a whole.

V.4 Needs of People

The village keenly feels the need of a *pucca* road connecting the village with Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad *via* Adhelai and Patna, the absence of which retards speedy disposal and transporting of village produce. There is no building for village panchayat as well as for the village school. It also requires a cremation shed during monsoon. There is a total absence of ancillary industries to supplement the income derived from agriculture and livestock rearing. In case of complex maternity cases and prolonged illness

people have to run to Barvala 12 miles away for medical aid. A maternity-*cum*-child welfare centre is direly needed.

V.5 General Remarks

The village has great prospects for development and progress. Besides marketable surplus of agricultural produce like wheat large area under grassland provide ample scope for livestock rearing on profitable basis. Of agricultural produce about 76 per cent of wheat, all the mustard produced and about 96 per cent of cotton are sold in the market. Though the milk yield of the cattle in this village is not remarkable it is very rich in fat content as the grass growing around the village is said to be very nutritive as one *kutcha* maund of cow's milk yields 3 *kutcha* seers of 40 *tolas* of *ghee* which can be three and a half seers or even more during winter. Similarly 1 *kutcha* maund of a buffalo's milk yields 5-6 seers of *ghee*. In other words the fat content in cow's milk is 7.5 per cent as against 12.5 per cent in buffalo's milk.

The village portrays the backward economy of the Bhal tract. In spite of sufficiency of land for cultivation, the agriculturists of the village are unable to raise the output of crops due to inferior saline land, periodical crop failure due to scarcity and famine conditions and lack of irrigation facilities. Livestock rearing which is an equally important economic activity in the village suffers from various handicaps. Despite availability of ample pasture land, *maldharis* experience shortage of grass during summer especially in the year following the failure of rains and have to move out with their cattle where grazing facilities are available. The area also lacks means of communications which operate as a handicap to the profitable disposal of dairy products.

The efforts made for the reclamation of saline land in this area known as Bhal Reclamation Scheme appear to have failed as the working of the scheme has been recently abandoned. Agricultural research farm started at Vallabhipur for experimentation in the methods of dry farming suitable to this area will it is hoped, help in course of time in finding a solution to the problems facing the Bhal area. For the improvement of livestock, an intensive programme of cattle breeding in a scientific manner, improvement of grasslands and financial aid to the *maldharis*, besides creating facilities for marketing livestock products, appear to be urgently needed to rehabilitate this backward community.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TABLE

Furniture articles by caste

Caste	Households possessing: Mirror No.	Mirror Percentage to total	Khatla No.	Khatla Percentage to total	Chair No.	Chair Percentage to total	Shelf No.	Shelf Percentage to total	Wall-clock No.	Wall-clock Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Koli	12	35.30	38	43.68	..	..	33	45.21	..	..
Kanbi	13	38.24	19	21.83	2	50.00	18	24.66	1	50.00
Bharvad	2	5.88	8	9.19	..	..	7	9.58	..	..
Baloch	..	..	5	5.75	..	..	2	2.74	..	..
Brahmin	3	8.82	4	4.60	1	25.00	3	4.11	1	50.00
Rajput	..	..	3	3.45	..	..	1	1.37	..	..
Babar	1	2.94	2	2.30	..	..	2	2.74	..	..
Sadhu	1	2.94	1	1.15	..	..	1	1.37	..	..
Kumbhar	..	..	1	1.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	1	2.94	1	1.15	..	..	1	1.37	..	..
Vaghri	..	..	1	1.15	..	..	1	1.37	..	..
Bhangi	..	..	1	1.15	..	..	1	1.37	..	..
Chamar	..	..	1	1.15	..	..	1	1.37	..	
Sandhi	1	2.94	1	1.15	1	25.00	1	1.37	..	..
Khoja	..	..	1	1.15	..	..	1	1.37	..	..
Total	**34**	**100.00**	**87**	**100.00**	**4**	**100.00**	**73**	**100.00**	**2**	**100.00**

Caste	Households possessing: Carpet No.	Carpet Percentage to total	Stool No.	Stool Percentage to total	Pat No.	Pat Percentage to total	Palang No.	Palang Percentage to total	Table No.	Table Percentage to total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Koli	1	14.29	2	40.00	1	20.00	..	..	..	..
Kanbi	2	28.56	2	40.00	..	..	..	..	1	50.00
Bharvad	..	..	..	..	1	20.00	..	..	..	..
Baloch	1	14.29	..	..	1	20.00	1	50.00	..	..
Brahmin	2	28.57	1	20.00	2	40.00	1	50.00	..	..
Rajput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Babar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadhu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	1	14.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaghri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhangi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50.00
Khoja	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**7**	**100.00**	**5**	**100.00**	**5**	**100.00**	**2**	**100.00**	**2**	**100.00**

TABLE II

Domestic articles by caste

Caste	Households possessing: Hurricane lantern No.	Hurricane lantern Percentage to total	Torchlight No.	Torchlight Percentage to total	Bicycle No.	Bicycle Percentage to total	Petromax No.	Petromax Percentage to total	Radio-set No.	Radio-set Percentage to total	Stove No.	Stove Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Koli	35	41.67	12	32.43	1	12.50	..	..	..	..	1	7.69
Kanbi	19	22.62	13	35.14	4	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	5	38.47
Bharvad	8	9.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baloch	6	7.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	4	4.76	3	8.11	1	12.50	..	..	1	50.00	3	23.08
Rajput	3	3.57	3	8.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7.69
Babar	2	2.38	2	5.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7.69
Sadhu	1	1.19	1	2.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbhar	1	1.19	1	2.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	1	1.19	1	2.70	..	..	1	50.00	..	..	1	7.69
Vaghri	1	1.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhangi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar	1	1.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandhi	1	1.19	1	2.70	1	12.50	..	..	..	..	1	7.69
Khoja	1	1.19	..	..	1	12.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**84**	**100.00**	**37**	**100.00**	**8**	**100.00**	**2**	**100.00**	**2**	**100.00**	**13**	**100.00**

TABLE III

Ornaments for women by caste

Caste	Total No. of households	Households possessing: Households having ornaments	Chuni	Chudi	Thoiya	Kamp	Chhada	Har	Ring	Earring	Nath	Chain	Zanzari	Kadiyu	Kada	Sankali	Bajuvankiya
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Koli	39	26	2	5	21	1	7	1	5	..	14	..	..	17	1	..	..
Kanbi	19	18	..	4	13	1	10	4	7	..	8	2	2	13	2	..	1
Bharvad	8	6	..	..	3	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..
Baloch	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Brahmin	4	4	2	1	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	2
Rajput	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Babar	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sadhu	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbhar	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Jain	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vaghri	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bhangi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandhi	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Khoja	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**89**	**65**	**7**	**13**	**41**	**7**	**23**	**10**	**20**	**4**	**26**	**7**	**3**	**35**	**4**	**2**	**5**

TABLE III-*contd.*

Ornaments for women by caste-*contd.*

Caste	Total No. of house-holds	Households possessing															
		Kadla	Balo-ya	Koka-rva	Ve-dhala	Pokha-niu	Paro	Pan-dada	Jotar	Kan-thalo	Kan-thi	Locket	Ma-chhali	Ban-gles	Gajra	Nakh-li	Mada-liya
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Koli	39	21	12	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	1	..
Kanbi	19	13	5	3	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	4	1	2	5	3	1
Bharvad	8	6	6	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baloch	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Babar	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Sadhu	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbhar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	.
Vaghri	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhangi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandhi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Khoja	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**89**	**42**	**24**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**8**	**4**	**1**

Caste	Total No. of house-holds	Households possessing															
		Zar-mai	Mag-mala	Ram-nomi	Pan-kho	Zum-nu	Kadu	Toda	Gu-jari	Ber-kha	Bedi	Totio	Vin-chhiya	Vali	Kardo	Magi-yun	Han-sadi
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Koli	39	..	2	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Kanbi	19	1	5	4	2	2	6	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bharvad	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baloch	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Babar	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadhu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbhar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaghri	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhangi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandhi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khoja	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**89**	**1**	**7**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**

TABLE IV

Occupational combination

Occupational combination	No. of households	Percentage to total	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	1	1.12	264	0.12
Livestock	6	6.74	36,027	15.62
Cultivation and livestock	13	14.61	51,962	22.53
Cultivation, livestock and flour-mill	1	1.12	20,908	9.07
Cultivation, livestock and business	1	1.12	8,350	3.62
Agriculture and labour	18	20.23	20,647	8.95
Labour other than agriculture	15	16.86	17,876	7.75
Tailoring	1	1.12	800	0.35
Agriculture, labour and livestock	30	33.71	70,292	30.48
Labour and livestock	2	2.25	2,523	1.09
Agriculture, labour and service	1	1.12	958	0.42
Total	89	**100.00**	**230,607**	**100.00**

TABLE V

Changes in occupational pattern

Caste	No. of households	No. of households who changed father's occupation	Father's occupation		Present occupation		Reasons for changing father's occupation
1	2	3	4		5		6
Koli	39	3	2 Agriculture	2	Agriculture+labour		Not sufficient land
			1 Labour	1	Service		Not given
Kanbi	19	2	2 Agriculture	1	Tailor		No interest in agriculture
				1	Service		Not sufficient land
Bharvad	8	2	2 Maldhari	2	Maldhari+agriculture		Not given
Baloch	6	1	1 Agriculture	1	Agriculture+labour		Not sufficient land
Brahmin	4	1	1 Business	1	Service (Teacher)		No interest in business
Rajput	3	1	1 Agriculture	1	Service (Police)		No interest in agriculture
Khoja	1	1	1 Business	1	Business+agriculture		Not given
Total	**80***	**11**	**11**	**11**	..		..

* Nine households—two of Babar and one each of Sadhu, Kumbhar, Jain, Vaghri, Bhangi, Chamar and Sandhi have not changed father's occupation.

TABLE VI

Relationship of draught cattle according to size of land-holding

Size of land-holding (in acres)	No. of households	Total draught cattle	Area cultivated in (A.G.)	Average households per pair of bullocks	Average cultivated land per pair of bullocks
1	2	3	4	5	6
0 to 9.9	3	..	22–00	..	..
10 to 14.9	6	15	78–08	1.33	9.75
15 to 24.9	11	27	219–00	1.27	15.64
25 to 49.9	18	57	682–32	1.61	23.55
50 and over	15	68	1,143–00	2.27	33.62
No land	36	11	..	0.17	..
Total	**89**	**178**	**2,145–00**	**1.00**	**24.10**

TABLE VII

Cost of Inputs

Items of inputs	Expenditure in			Percentage to total expenditure
	Cash (in Rs.)	Kind (in Rs.)	Total (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5
Seeds	15,102	1,562	16,664	54.36
Manures	..	..	..	..
Farm implements	1,958	..	1,958	6.39
Water charges	..	..	..	..
Chemical fertilizers	..	..	..	..
Cost of labour (casual)	5,460	..	5,460	17.81
Cost of labour (permanent)	1,400	400	1,800	5.87
Land revenue	3,748	..	3,748	12.23
Others	1,025	..	1,025	3.34
Total	**28,693**	**1,962**	**30,655**	**100.00**

TABLE VIII

Investment in agriculture

Purpose of borrowing	Investment (in Rs.)				
	During the previous year				During the last 10 years
	Total	By borrowed money	Source	By own resources	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purchase of land	4,500	2,000	Relative	2,500	5,500
Farm house	1,125	..	..	1,125	2,325
Construction of well	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation equipments	..	..	..	..	..
Implements	3,575	250	Relative	3,325	5,685
Bullocks	2,300	550 700 500	„ Money-lender Cooperative society	550	3,850
Fencing/bunding/ levelling, etc.	..		..	..	..
Total	**11,500**	**4,000**	..	**7,500**	**17,310**

TABLE IX

Indebtedness by cause and source of borrowing

Cause	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	No. of house-holds in debt	Percentage of debt due to this cause to total amount of debt	Source	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	No. of house-holds in debt	Percentage of debt due to this source to total amount of debt
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Current farm expenses	18,620	30	32.45	Government	6,290	15	10.96
Improvement of land	500	1	0.87	Cooperative society	8,975	17	15.64
Purchase of tools and implements	4,000	5	6.97	Money-lender	8,375	10	14.59
Purchase of bullocks	2,700	4	4.70	Trader	11,375	36	19.82
Marriage and other ceremonies	9,455	16	16.48	Relative	19,050	28	33.20
Medicines	280	2	0.49	Others	3,323	6	5.79
Home consumption	21,833	49	38.04				
Others	..	..	..				
Total	**57,388**	**57**	**100.00**	**Total**	**57,388**	**57**	**100.00**

TABLE X

Gross and net income from various economic activities

Occupation	No. of house-holds	No. of persons	Gross income			Net income		
			Total	Per house-hold	Per capita	Total	Per house-hold	Per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture	1	1	413	413	413	264	264	264
Livestock	6	29	78,347	13,058	2,702	36,027	6,005	1,242
Cultivation & livestock	13	87	76,351	5,873	878	51,962	3,997	597
Flour-mill and agriculture & livestock	1	21	27,026	27,026	1,287	20,908	20,908	996
Agriculture, livestock and business	1	6	10,090	10,090	1,682	8,350	8,350	139
Agriculture & labour	18	85	22,876	1,271	269	20,647	1,147	243
Labour other than agriculture	15	61	17,876	1,192	293	17,876	1,192	293
Tailoring	1	1	800	800	800	800	800	800
Agriculture, labour & livestock	30	216	97,117	3,237	450	70,292	2,343	325
Labour & livestock	2	7	2,823	1,412	403	2,523	1,262	360
Agriculture, labour & corn getting from others	1	8	958	958	120	958	958	120
Total	**89**	**522**	**334,677**	**3,760**	**641**	**230,607**	**2,591**	**442**

TABLE XI

Income from different sources

(in Rs.)

Total No. of house-holds	Income from land					Income from sources other than land					Total annual income (Cols. 6+11)
	Owned but leased	Owned and culti-vated	Taken on rent	Wages earned by works on field	Total (Cols. 2+3+ 4+5)	Salary & wages earned inside the village	Salary & wages earned outside the village	From property inside the village	From property outside the village	Total (Cols. 7+8+ 9+10)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
89	200	76,836	522	8,025	85,583	29,225	19,301	88,876	7,622	145,024	230,607

TABLE XII

Annual expenditure according to occupation and income range

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range: Less than Rs. 250 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 251 to 360 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 361 to 480 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 481 to 720 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Primary	Food	..	..	..	1	155	155	..	..	..	1	372	372
	Clothing and footwear	..	..	..	1	50	50	..	..	..	1	150	150
	Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	1	8	8	..	..	..	1	18	18
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	1	10	10	..	..	..	1	25	25
	Services	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	1	21	21
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1	15	15	..	..	..	1	25	25
	Total	..	..	..	1	242	242	..	..	..	1	611	611
Secondary		..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	332	332	3	1,383	461
	Clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	75	3	235	78
	Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	15	3	61	20
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	75	38
	Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	14	3	43	14
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	15	3	258	86
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	451	451	3	2,055	685

TBALE XII-*contd.*

Annual expenditure according to occupation and income range-*contd.*

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range-*contd.* Rs. 721 to 960 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 961 to 1,200 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 1,201 to 1,500 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 1,501 to 2,500 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Primary	Food	1	1,195	1,195	9	6,551	728	6	4,679	778	15	17,890	1,193
	Clothing and footwear	1	150	150	9	1,410	157	6	1,025	171	15	3,550	237
	Fuel and lighting	1	21	21	9	235	26	6	171	29	15	513	34
	Housing	..	..	..	4	43	11	2	39	20	15	95	24
	Ceremonies and functions	1	50	50	9	1,776	197	6	325	54	15	3,255	217
	Services	1	34	34	9	253	28	6	179	30	15	662	44
	Miscellaneous	1	98	98	9	1,135	126	6	1,010	168	15	2,758	184
	Total	**1**	**1,548**	**1,548**	**9**	**11,403**	**1,267**	**6**	**7,428**	**1,238**	**15**	**28,723**	**1,915**
Secondary	Food	1	883	883	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clothing and footwear	1	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fuel and lighting	1	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Housing	1	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Services	1	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	1	220	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1**	**1,296**	**1,296**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	11	6,340	576	4	2,875	719	2	1,642	841	7	6,846	978
	Clothing and footwear	11	1,380	135	4	780	195	2	360	180	7	1,525	218
	Fuel and lighting	11	298	27	4	100	25	2	45	23	7	213	30
	Housing	2	72	36	..	..	..	1	72	72	3	138	46
	Ceremonies and functions	9	1,925	214	4	650	163	1	50	50	5	425	85
	Services	10	258	26	4	52	13	2	85	43	7	239	34
	Miscellaneous	11	1,287	117	4	595	149	2	386	193	7	1,563	223
	Total	**11**	**11,560**	**1,051**	**4**	**5,052**	**1,263**	**2**	**2,640**	**1,320**	**7**	**10,949**	**1,564**

TABLE XII-*concld.*

Annual expenditure according to occupation and income range-*concld.*

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range-*concld.* Rs. 2,501 to 3,500: No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 3,501 to 5,000: No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Above Rs. 5,000: No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Primary	Food	10	15,994	1,599	9	21,236	2,360	7	21,588	3,084
	Clothing and footwear	10	3,025	303	9	4,660	518	7	3,450	493
	Fuel and lighting	10	323	32	9	509	55	7	373	53
	Housing	5	158	32	4	145	36	3	160	53
	Ceremonies and functions	10	1,350	135	9	4,000	444	7	2,725	389
	Services	10	522	52	9	650	72	7	556	79
	Miscellaneous	10	2,699	270	9	6,529	725	7	3,003	429
	Total	**10**	**24,071**	**2,407**	**9**	**37,729**	**4,192**	**7**	**31,855**	**4,551**
Secondary		..	..	..	..	**Nil**	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,282	2,282
	Clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,200	1,200
	Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	130	130
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,500	6,500
	Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	270	270
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,140	1,140
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	**11,522**	**11,522**

TABLE XIII

Number of children according to mother's age at birth

Birth order	Age distribution										Total births
	14 years	15 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 27	28 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
First child	1	22	43	10	2	1	2	1	..	..	82
Second child	..	2	30	30	6	1	2	1	..	..	72
Third child	..	..	9	32	8	7	1	1	..	..	58
Fourth child	..	..	..	22	14	3	4	..	..	..	43
Fifth child	..	..	..	6	19	9	5	..	..	..	39
Sixth child	..	..	..	..	9	13	9	1	..	..	32
Seventh child	..	..	..	..	1	12	13	4	..	..	30
Eighth child	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	5	1	..	23
Ninth child	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	1	1	13
Tenth child	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1	8
Eleventh child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Total	**1**	**24**	**82**	**100**	**59**	**48**	**56**	**23**	*6*	3	*402*

TABLE XIV

Indebtedness by cause and source of borrowing

Cause	No. of households	Households borrowing for				
		One cause	Two causes	Three causes	Four causes	Five causes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Current farm expenses	18	2	15	1	..	..
Improvement of land	1	..	..	..	..	1
Purchase of tools & implements	3	..	1	2	..	..
Purchase of bullocks	3	..	..	3	..	..
Marriage and other ceremonies	9	3	6	..	..	..
Medicines	..	..	..	..	..	..
Home consumption	23	15	5	1	2	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**57**	**20**	**27**	**7**	**2**	**1**

Source	No. of households	Households borrowing from				
		One source	Two sources	Three sources	Four sources	Five sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	4	..	1	3	..	..
Cooperative society	10	2	4	3	..	1
Money-lenders	5	2	2	1	..	..
Traders	15	9	3	2	..	1
Relatives	21	9	8	4	..	..
Others	2	1	1	..	..	..
Total	**57**	**23**	**19**	**13**	..	**2**

TABLE XV

Distribution of households by occupation, income and number of members

Occupation	No. of households	Number of households in the income range of (in Rs.) Less than 250	251 to 360	361 to 480	481 to 720	721 to 960	961 to 1,200	1,201 to 1,500	1,501 to 2,500	2,501 to 3,500	3,501 to 5,000	Above 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary	59	..	1	..	1	1	9	6	15	10	9	7
Secondary	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	29	..	..	1	3	11	4	2	7	..	..	1
Total	**89**	..	**1**	**1**	**4**	**13**	**13**	**8**	**22**	**10**	**9**	**8**

Occupation	No. of persons: Males above 12 years	Females above 12 years	Males below 12 years	Females below 12 years	No. of equivalent adult males per household	No. of gainfully employed persons per household
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Primary	114	105	91	75	2	2
Secondary	1	..	..	..	1	1
Tertiary	40	36	28	32	1	2
Total	**155**	**141**	**119**	**107**	**2**	**2**

TABLE XVI

Annual income of households by occupation

Occupation	Total No. of households	Annual income of households in the range of (in Rs.) Less than 250	251 to 360	361 to 480	481 to 720	721 to 960	961 to 1,200	1,201 to 1,500	1,501 to 2,500	2,501 to 3,500	3,501 to 5,000	Above 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary	59	..	264	..	629	945	9,744	8,032	29,509	30,410	39,188	70,647
Secondary	1	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	29	..	..	400	1,990	9,552	4,398	2,868	12,881	..	..	8,350
Total	**89**	..	**264**	**400**	**2,619**	**11,297**	**14,142**	**10,900**	**42,390**	**30,410**	**39,188**	**78,997**

TABLE XVII

Households showing preference for their sons' occupation

Caste	Total No. of house-holds	No. of households showing preference for			
		Father's occupation	Other occupations		Not stated
			No. of households	Name of the occupation	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Koli	39	34	1	Agriculture	4
Kanbi	19	18	1	Business	..
Bharvad	8	7	1	Agriculture	..
Baloch	6	3	2	„	1 No son
Brahmin	4	1	1	Govt. Service	2
Rajput	3	..	1	Service	2
Babar	2	1	..	..	1
Sadhu	1	..	1	Service	..
Kumbhar	1	1	..	..	..
Jain	1	1	..	..	..
Vaghri	1	..	1	Agriculture	..
Bhangi	1	..	1	Service	..
Chamar	1	1	..	..	..
Sandhi	1	1	..	..	..
Khoja	1	..	1	Trade or Service	..
Total	**89**	**68**	**11**	..	..

GLOSSARY

A

Abhla . . Tiny glass pieces used in *shishdhar* embroidery
Avat . . *Cassia auriculata*

B

Babul . . *Acacia arabica*
Bagado . . A piked harrow
Bajri . . Millet
Baju . . An armlet
Bakra or *Bakru* . A goat
Beli . . Plough with two blades; a weeding implement
Bhansa or *Bhenha* A buffalo
Bid . . Pasture; grassland
Bij . . Seed

C

Chakala . . An embroidered piece of cloth (usually square or round) used for wall decoration
Chandarva . . Canopy
Chanyo . . A petticoat
Chappals . . Loose sandals
Charpai or *Khatla* A cot
Chora . . Village *chavdi* or building used as *talati's* office as well as a rest-house
Chorni . . A male nether garment, loose up to thighs and tight below
Chuni . . A nose-pin
Churma . . A sweet preparation of wheat flour mixed with *ghee* and *gur* or sugar

D

Damachia . . Rack for putting mattresses, beddings, etc.
Dantal . . A toothed harrow
Dargah . . The tomb of a Muslim saint
Darshan . . Sight; glimpse of the deity in an attitude of reverence and prayer
Deshi . . Local
Dhebra . . Spiced bread
Dhoti . . White cloth worn round the waist
Dhudiyan . . Mosquitoes
Dhundhiyun . Harrow
Dodi . . A talisman; a type of neck-wear
Duha . . A ballad

F

Faliyun . . A loose head-dress

G

Gador or *Gad* . Sheep
Gajera . . *harring*
Garba . . Songs sung by males or females with circular movements; a popular folk-dance of Gujarat
Garbi or *Mandvi* A wooden frame or structure with lamps affixed
Gay or *Gau* . A cow
Ghee . . Clarified butter
Gur . . Jaggery

H

Hansdi . . An ornament of the neck
Hing . . Asafoetida; the gum resin of the plant *Ferula alliacea*

J

Jimi . . An unstitched red coloured cloth wrapped from waist to foot by older women
Jotar . . A type of finger ring
Jowar . . Coarse millet; *Sorghum vulgare*

K

Kadi or *Kadiyun* Earrings
Kadlan . . Anklets
Kadun . . An armlet
Kaliyun . . Harrow
Kombi . . An ornament worn on legs
Kana . . Grain
Kanthi . . A chain of small beads worn round the neck
Kapdu . . A buttonless blouse
Karda . . A finger ring
Khar . . Saline land
Kharif . . The monsoon crops; crops sown in the rainy season
Khampali . . A wooden forked shovel
Khatedar . . Land-holder; occupant of land
Khatmuhurta . The ceremony of laying the foundation stone

K-*contd.*

Khichdi . . Hotch-potch; mixture of rice and pulse cooked together
Kokarva . . An ornament worn in ears
Kothi or *Kotha* . Big earthen receptacle for storing grain
Kumkum . . Red turmeric powder
Kutcha . . Raw; built of mud

L

Lapsi . . A sweet preparation of wheat flour, *ghee, gur* or sugar

M

Magmala . . A type of necklace with beads shaped like *mag*; *Phaseolus mungo*
Maldhari . A cattle-breeder
Mana . . A measure of weight
Mand . . Utensils arranged systematically one upon the other
Mandir . . A temple
Mandvas . . Pens erected for keeping cattle
Matajino madh . A palace for the worship of goddess
Math . . A shrine; a monastery
Methi . . Fenugreek; *Trigonella foenugroecum*
Mobh . . A roof beam
Morpagan . . A necklace worn round the neck
Mung . . Green gram; *Phaseolus mungo*
Mung dal . . A kind of split pulse; *Phaseolus mungo*

N

Nath or *Nathdi* . A nose-ring
Natra . . Widow remarriage

O

Omiyum . . A pendent inscribed with ॐ *Om* worn round the neck

P

Pachhedi . . A cotton cloth for covering the upper portion of the body
Palang . . A bedstead
Paro . . A bead necklace
Pat . . A wooden bench
Pavitri . . Ring worn on second finger
Pir . . A Muslim saint

P-*contd.*

Ponkhani . . An earring
Pucca . . Solidly built, durable
Pudla . . A spiced cake of gram flour fried in oil
Pujari . . A temple priest
Puri . . Bun or cake

R

Rabi . . The winter crop
Rapto . . A plough with a single blade
Ras or *rasda* . A type of folk-dance, wherein males, females or both move vigorously in a circle singing and playing with sticks
Rotli . . Bread

S

Shyala or *shiyala* Winter
Swastika . . An auspicious mark

T

Tabla . . Twin drums, a trobble
Tanmanyun . A type of necklace
Tholiyan . . Earrings
Toda . . A silver ornament put on the leg
Trishul . . Trident
Turi . . Bran; wheat husk
Tuver . . Pigeon pea; *Cajanus indicus*
Tuver dal . . A kind of split pulse; *Cajanus indicus*

U

Udid . . Black gram; *Phaseolus radiatus*
Upashraya . . A Jain monastery

V

Vadas . . Fried salted snack
Vali . . A nose-ring
Vastu . . House warming ceremony performed at the time of occupying a new house
Vedas . . Scriptures
Vedhla . . A female ear ornament
Vinti . . A finger ring

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LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 17-2-1964

AGARTALA—

Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (R)

AGRA—

National Book House, Jeoni Mandi
Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines
Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (R)
English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (R)

AHMADNAGAR—

V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path (R)

AHMEDABAD—

Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road
Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road
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Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road

AJMER—

Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate
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Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata
Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road (R)
Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road (R)

ALIGARH—

Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market

ALLAHABAD—

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.
Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4
Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road
Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road
The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road
Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg (R)
Bharat Law House, 15, *Mahatma Gandhi Marg* (R)
Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (R)

AMBALA—

English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (R)

AMRITSAR—

The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh
S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. *Publications*, Near P. O. Majith Mandi
Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi

ANAND—

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Charotar Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road (R)

ASANSOL—

D.N. Roy & R.K. Roy Booksellers, Atwal Building (R)

BANGALORE—

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S. S. Book Emporium, *118*, Mount Joy Road
The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road
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Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (R)
International Book House Private Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle (R)

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New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road (R)

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The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (R)

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Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road

BHAGALPUR—

Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road

BHOPAL—

Superintendent, State Government Press
Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road
Delite Books, Opp., Bhopal Talkies (R)

BHUBANESWAR—

Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (R)

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Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar
Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St.
Current Technical Literature Co., Private Ltd., India House, 1st Floor
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi
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New Book Co. 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road
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Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabali, P.B. 1505 (R)

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Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street
Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street
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S. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., I.C. College Square
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Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street (R)
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Modern Book Depot, Chowringhee Centre (R)
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street (R)
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Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (R)
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Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D (R)
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Cuttack Law Times
Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P.B. 35
D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag (R)
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar (R)

DEHRADUN—

Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar
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Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (R)

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Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar
Publication Centre, Subzimandi
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak,
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj
All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar (R)
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Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (R)
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- Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road (R)

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- New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (R)

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- Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (R)
- Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

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GAYA—
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The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (R)

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Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore
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K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384
Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycroft Road, Triplicane
P. Vardhachary & Co., 6, Linghi Chetty Street
Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (R)
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U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128

MANJESHWAR—
Mukenda Krishna Nayak (R)

MATHURA—
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MEERUT—
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Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road
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Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (R)
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Anusandhan, Minerva Press Buildings (R)

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MUZAFFARPUR—
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Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (R)
News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (R)
Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas(R)

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R. S. Desay Station Road (R)

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Western Book Depot, Residency Road
The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (R)

NAINITAL—
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NANDED—
Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road (R)
Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 (R)
Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad (R)

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Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus
Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place
Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus
Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj
English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O.B. 328
Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market
Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House
Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place
Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus
United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus
Jayaua Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh
Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road
The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place
Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji
Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (R)
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (R)
People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road
R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (R)
Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar
Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (R)
Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (R)
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Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (R)

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Maniram Punetha & Sons (R)

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Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
Raka Book Agency, Opp., Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk
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Superintendent, Government State Emporium V P.

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