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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME V-PART VI-NO. 10

GUJARAT

VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPH

10. JAMBUR

DISTRICT: JUNAGADH MAHAL : TALALA

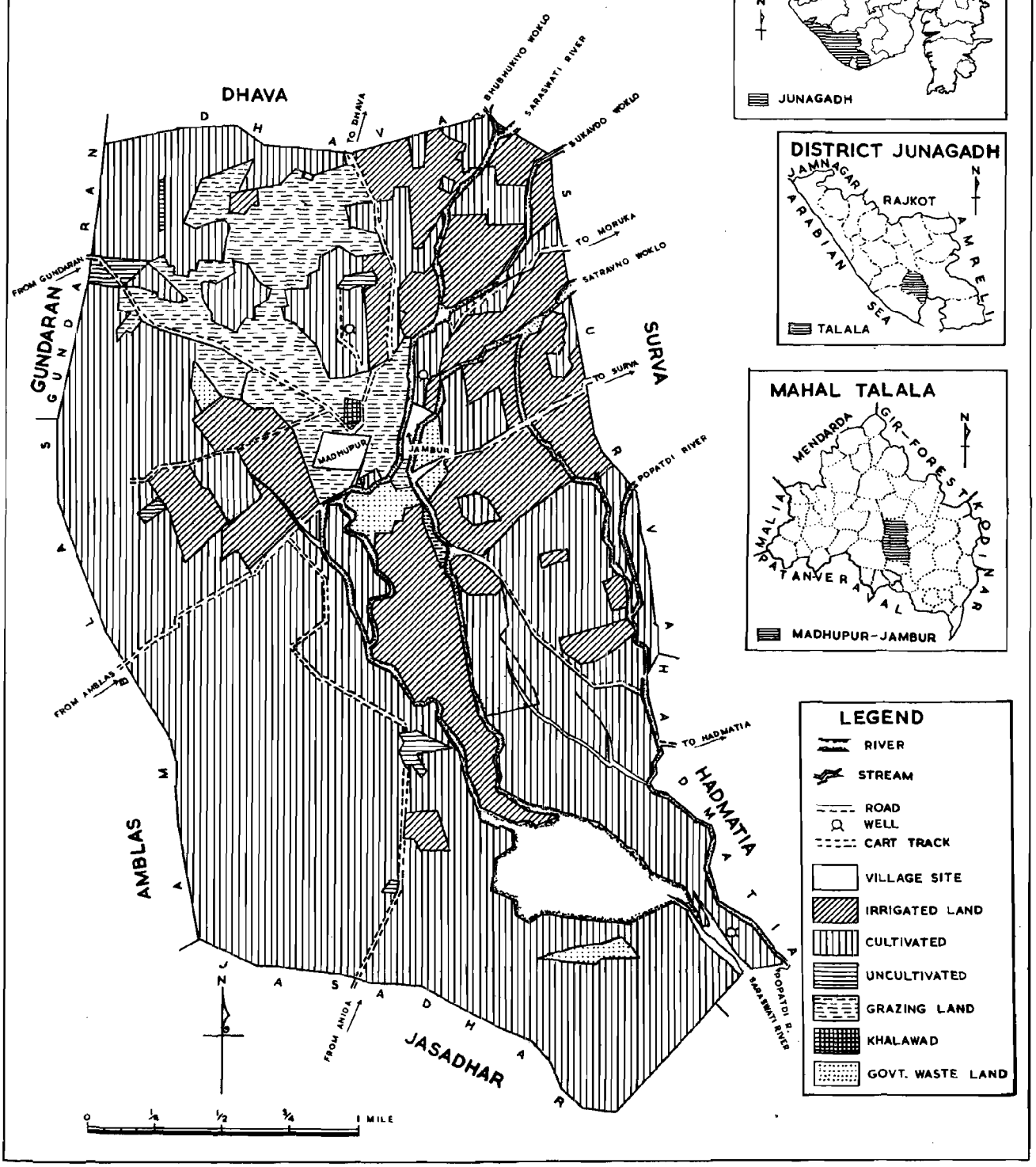
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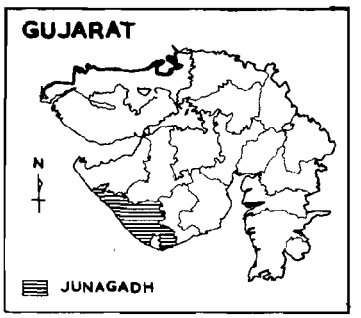
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MAHAL : TALALA **DISTRICT : JUNAGADH**





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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

Village Survey Monograph on Jambur is the tenth in the series of Socio-economic Survey of selected villages.

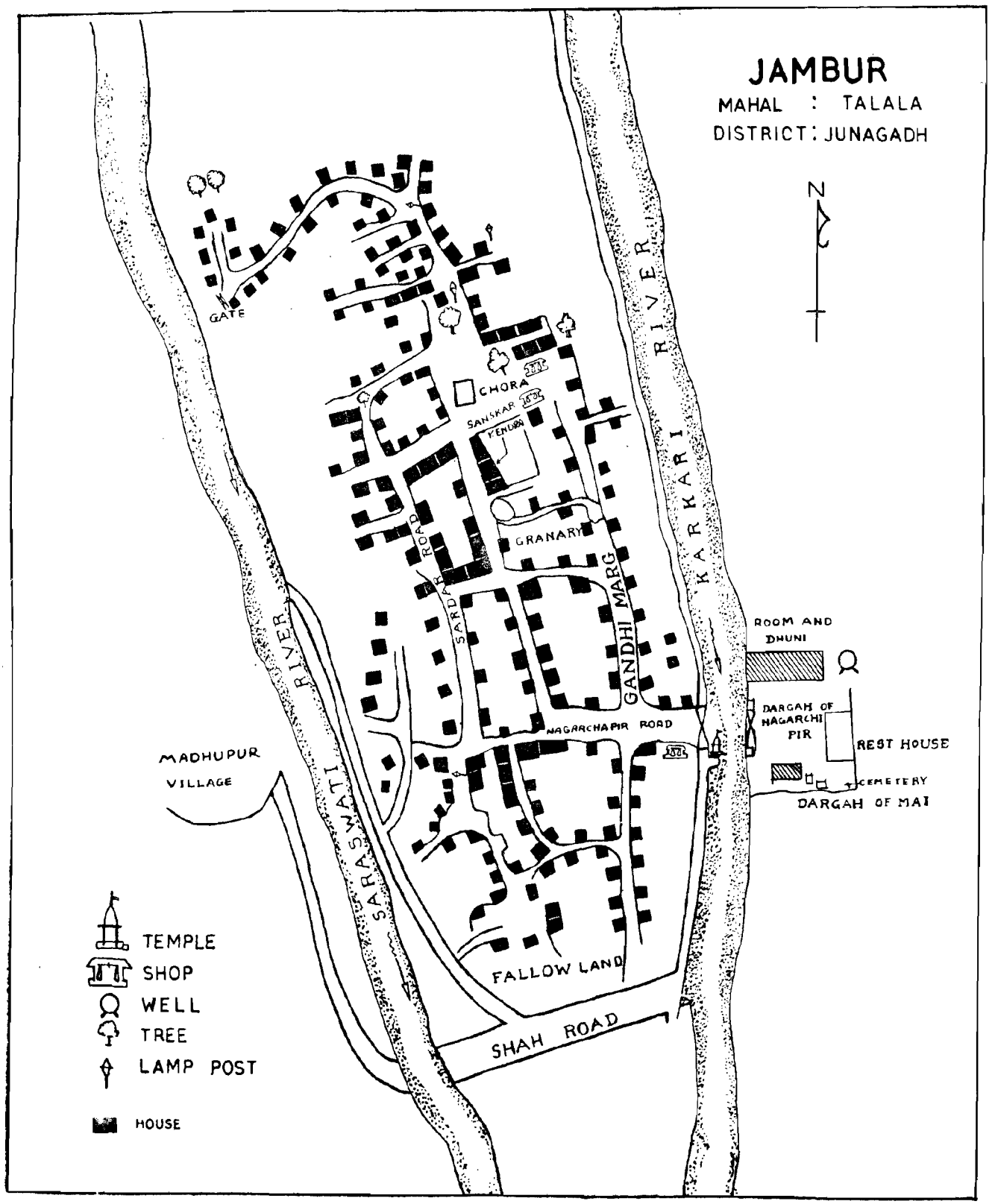
Siddis, a Scheduled Tribe believed to be of African origin, are found in many parts of India, particularly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore States. This monograph relates to Jambur, a Siddi hamlet of Madhupur–Jambur village in Talala Mahal of Junagadh district. The socio-economic condition of Siddis and the impact of development and welfare measures undertaken by the Government for the uplift of tribal communities forms the subject–matter of this monograph.

The purpose of the 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 along with the special questionnaire canvassed for the forest area have been printed in the Village Survey Monograph on Pachhatardi, district Jamnagar, the first in this series.

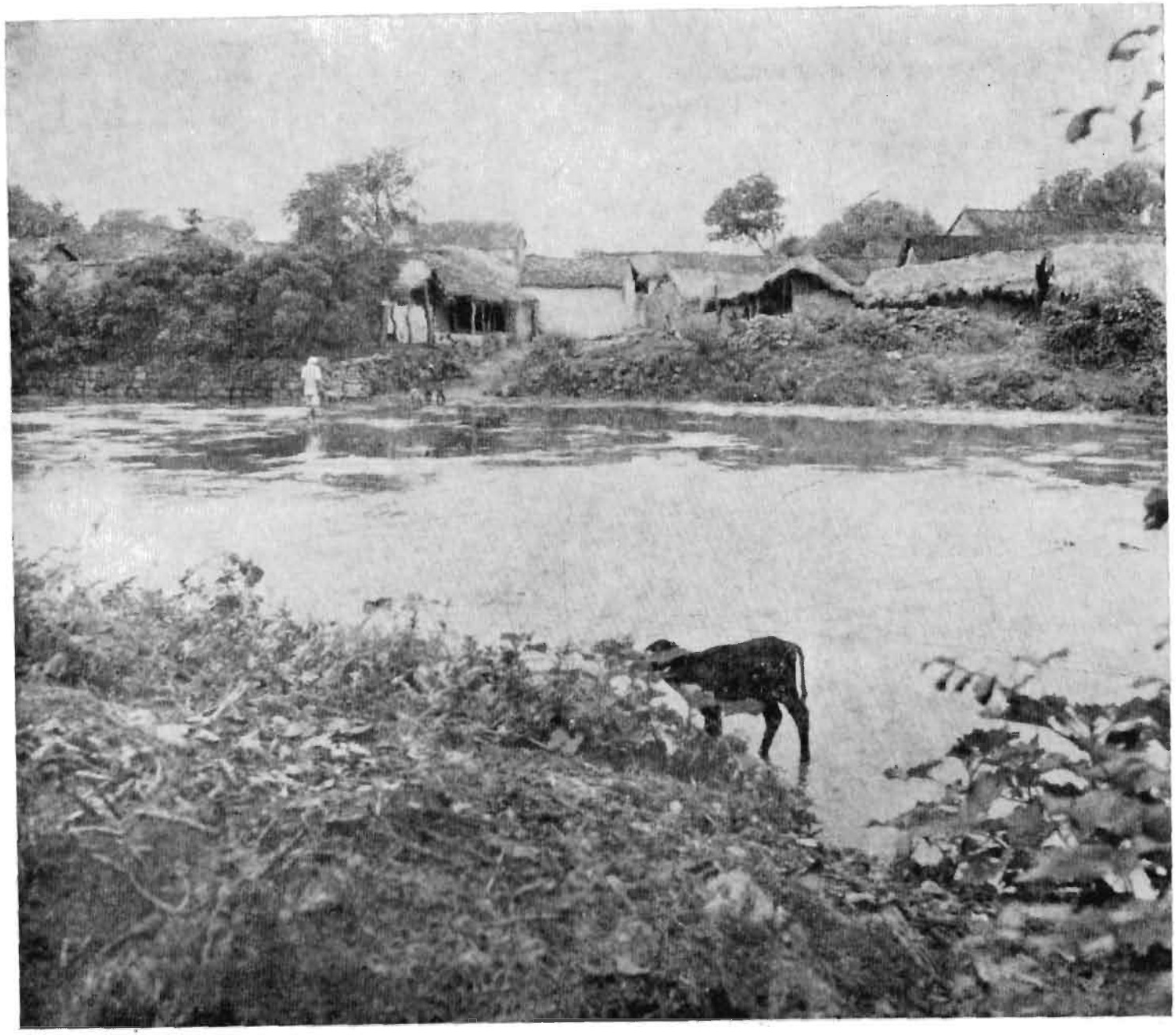
The services of those who have participated in the various stages of this survey have been duly acknowledged at the commencement of this monograph. Before I conclude I must also express my thanks to Dr. Roy Burman, Officer on Special Duty, in charge of Special Studies Section in the Office of the Registrar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

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

AHMEDABAD,
November 10, 1967.



Village site map



General view of Jambur

CHAPTER I

THE VILLAGE

I.1 Introduction

Southward to the mountain Girnar in Saurashtra peninsula is the wild tract of woodland called Gir forest stretching about 60 miles from Mendarda to Una. Ensconced on the fringe of this woodland is Jambur, ten miles from Gir proper. It is a hamlet of village Madhupur in Talala mahal of Junagadh district. The village has been selected for socio-economic survey as it is a tribal village in the forest area. It is exclusively inhabited by Siddis, a tribe declared as Scheduled. The Siddis lead almost a primitive life, impervious to the advancement of present civilisation. This village is covered by the pre-extension block of Talala and falls under the jurisdiction of Talala police station.

I.2 Location

Lying on the fringe of the Gir forest among picturesque environments, the village is situated on 20° 15′ North latitude and 70° 40′ East longitude. The villages by which Jambur is bounded are the village Dhava on the north, Jasadhar to the south, Ankolwadi on the east and the parent village Madhupur on the west. Jambur is 80 miles from Jetpur on the National Highway No. 8-B about 20 miles away from Veraval touching State Highway and about 60 miles from the district headquarters.

I.3 History

No definite information as to when Jambur was inhabited is available. However, according to the local legend Jambur is said to have been settled 300 years ago. On account of its being a forest pocket it is believed that hunting expeditions were being arranged at this place. During such expeditions this spot was enlivened with hunting activity. Later on with the passage of time some of the hunters are believed to have settled at this place. Herdsmen, forest labourers and pug-mark chasers also settled here. The main village Madhupur is of recent habitation, having been inhabited only 30 years ago with a view to control and recover Government dues from the recalcitrant Siddis inhabiting Jambur. Siddis scattered over the surrounding forest region have migrated to Jambur with a view to live in unity. The other reason of attraction of Siddis to this place also seems to be the location of a shrine they greatly revere, the *dargah* of Nagarsha Pir. According to local legend, Nagarsha Pir who had ten brothers and four sisters was the younger brother of Bava Ghor whose *dargah* is in Ratanpor, Jhagadia taluka, Broach district. Of the four sisters Mai Parshan is said to be killed in a fight with some unruly elements. Her tomb is just near that of Nagarsha Pir in Jambur. Thus the village being a rallying place of hunters and other related workers as also being an exclusive habitat of Siddis acquired the name Jambur, which is by some believed to have been derived from the word jamboree meaning a rallying place. Though physically separated from Madhupur by a river, Jambur has not a separate identity but that of a hamlet. It is called Madhupur-Jambur in local parlance.

I.4 Physical Features

The Girnar hills,[1] a granite type of rock formation with an elevation of 3,600′ above sea level sinks down towards south to a waving plain with eminences of low ridges and knolls. The volcanic effusions and spread of lava followed by a long process of denudation have created a basaltic topography[2] with a granite

1. Watson John W., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. VIII, *Kathiawar*, p. 10, 1884
2. *Report of the Fact Finding Committee for Survey of Scarcity Areas in Bombay State*, 1960, Vol. I

complex. The basaltic cover in many places has actually eroded and formed the river basin of the two rivers Saraswati and Karkari.

I.5 Forest, Flora and Fauna

The Gir forest is only a few miles away from the hamlet. It covers the largest area of 722.32 sq. miles of all the forests in Peninsular Gujarat. It has 549.72 sq. miles of reserved forests, 11.55 sq. miles of protected and 161.05 sq. miles of unclassed forests. The vegetation in the Gir forest is of mixed deciduous type. The forest has been so much denuded that the area is gradually decreasing. The following main species of vegetation around Jambur are seen scattered here and there in the waste land and on the river bank. The vegetation can be divided into 3 main groups according to their utility.

1. Fruit and gum—*Ambo* or *Mangifera indica*, *timru* or *Diospyros montana*, and *jambu* or *Euginia jambolena* for fruits and *gorad* or *Acacia senigal* for gum.
2. Shade bearing trees—*Pipal* or *Ficus religiosa*, *Vad* or *Ficus indica*.
3. Others—*Sag*, teak or *Tectona grandis*, *sajad* or *Terminalia tomentosa*, *sarasdo*, *haldu* or *Adina cordifolia*, *kadaya* or *Sterculia urens*, and *babul* or *Acacia arabica* used for fuel and for making charcoal, the last one being also extensively used in agricultural implements, while its green twigs are used as dental sticks also.

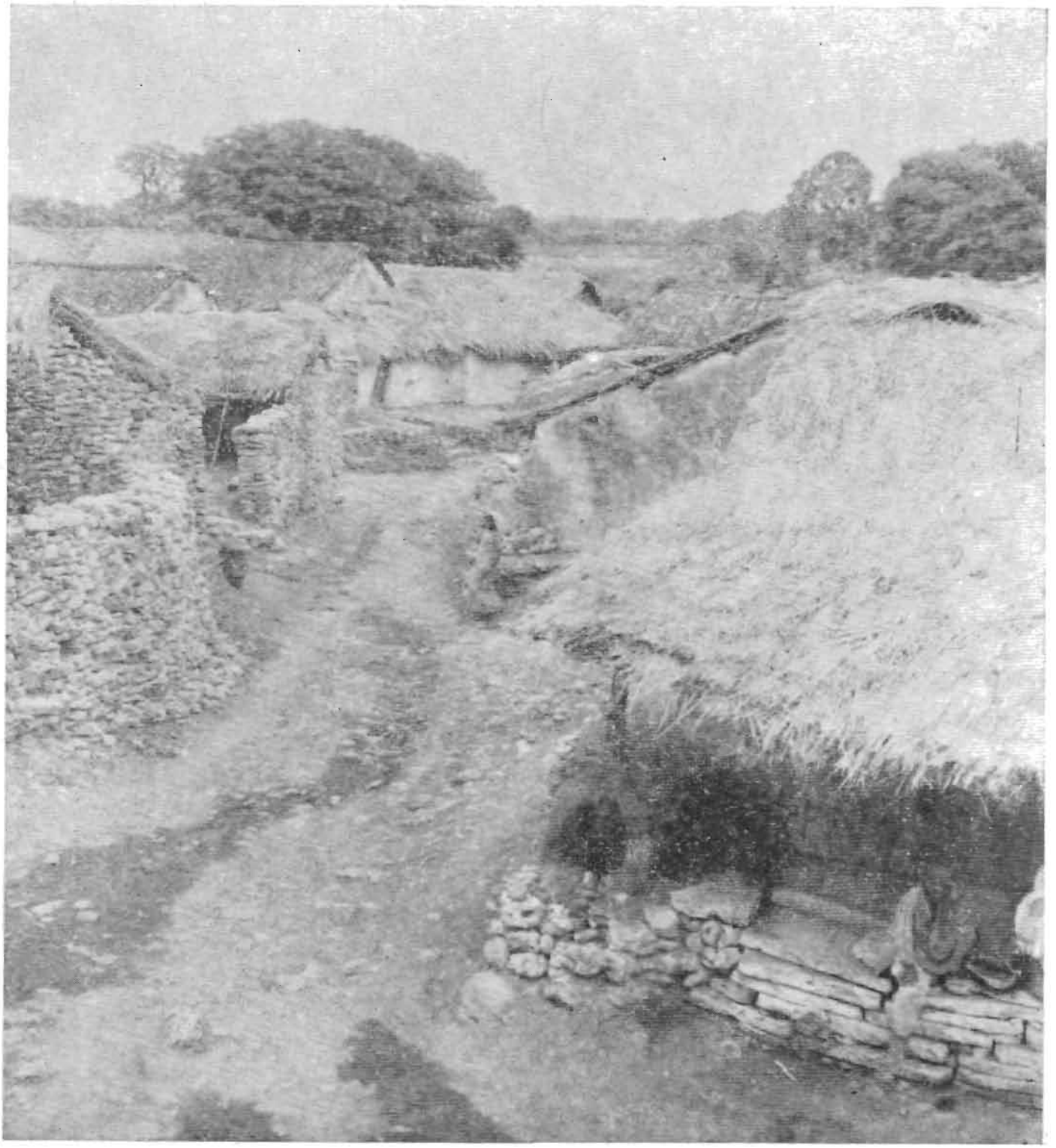
Fauna

At Jambur after sunset along with the chirping of crickets and cackling of birds returning to their nests are heard awe-inspiring roars of wild animals on their nocturnal prowl. Among the wild animals to be found in the region, the most famous is the lion. In the whole world lions are found only at two places—in Africa and in the Gir. The lion is believed to be a symbol of strength, courage and majesticity. Unlike its African counterpart a Gir lion is more majestic with its shaggy mane and lighter colour. Only a full grown male has a mane. The lion generally preys at night and kills only once in three or four days. Its favourite *shikar* consists of *nilgai* (blue bull), *sambar*, wild hog and oxen or cows. It hardly attempts to kill a buffalo, since a herd of buffaloes is a match for a lion and successfully repels the attack. After the kill, the lion prefers to eat at some lonely spot. The lion is fond of company and moves about in family parties consisting sometimes of even three generations. The lioness is smaller than the lion and is called *sinhan*. A pair of lions hunting together is called a *belar*. Other wild animals include *dipdo* or panther (*Fellis pardus*), leopard or *chittah*, hyaena (*Hyaena striala*), wolf or *nar* (*Canis pallipes*), jackal or *shiyal*, (*Canis aurens*), fox or *lonkdi* (*Valpes begalensis*), lynx or *siahgosh* (*Felis caracal*), Indian badger called *ghorkhodia* or corpse digger (*Mellivara indicat*), and ant-eater or *sandho* (*Mains crassicaudata*). Besides, wild cat, pig, monkey, porcupine, hedge-hog, *sambar*, spotted deer, antelope, gazelle, snake, etc., also are seen in the forest.

For the protection of lions who were once on the verge of extinction due to wanton killing by hunters and poisoning by cattle breeders, the Government has taken protective and punitive measures by declaring the Gir forest, which is only a few miles away from the village, a sanctuary of wild animals. Without the previous permission of the Forest Department hunting of any of these animals is prohibited. It would be interesting to note that according to a census of lions conducted in 1963 by the Forest Department, lions together with cubs numbered 285 as against 200 in the year 1950. Tigers are not found in this forest region. Various species of birds found are peacock, bustard, partridge—grey and painted, grouse sand and common, jack snipe and painted snipe, wild grey goose, duck, quail, green pigeon, horn bill and others. Cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, horse and donkey are the domestic animals.

I.6 Climate and Rainfall

The climate is pleasant and cool on account of the thick forest. During monsoon the Gir is dangerous to live in owing to malaria. As a result of this, the villagers have a pale yellowish look. Siddis alone seem able to withstand the noxious climate. In the hottest weather the thermometric reading at the headquarters station Talala as shown in Statement I is seldom above 44° C., although generally between 27° C. to 44° C. In the cold season it is seldom below



A street in Jambur

20° C. The hot weather begins from April and lasts until the rains begin in force at the middle of July. The monsoon is out by the 15th of Shravan Sud (August-September).

STATEMENT I

Maximum, minimum and average temperature at the headquarters station Talala, 1959

(In Centigrade)

Month	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1	2	3	4
January	26.7	20.6	23.6
February	26.7	20.6	23.6
March	26.7	21.1	23.9
April	38.3	21.7	30.0
May	43.9	32.8	38.3
June	40.0	30.6	35.3
July	36.1	25.0	30.3
August	30.6	25.0	27.8
September	31.7	24.4	28.0
October	31.1	21.1	26.1
November	26.7	21.1	23.9
December	26.7	21.1	23.9

The mean annual rainfall in the year 1960 at taluka headquarters station Talala as given in Statement II was 117.75 cms. or 46.17 inches.

STATEMENT II

Average monthly rainfall and number of rainy days at the headquarters station Talala, 1960

Month	No of rainy days	Rainfall in Cms.
1	2	3
February	1	2.01
June	11	17.75
July	26	44.93
August	16	28.91
September	21	18.94
October	3	5.21
Total	**78**	**117.75**

NOTE :
In the months of January, March, April, May, November and December rainfall is not recorded.

In September and October the heat of the sun is acute and in the months of November and December cold winds are marked by heavy dews and thick fogs.[1] The rainy season on an average consists of 53 rainy days from June to August. In November after the unhealthy months are over, cattle breeders with droves of cattle frequent the forest and the area is studded by temporary hamlets or *neses*.

I.7 SIZE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The village has an oblong lay out wedged between two rivers Saraswati and Karkari. It is a compact habitation, separated by the river Saraswati from Madhupur of which it forms a hamlet. The settlement pattern does not seem to be a systematic one since houses are scattered haphazardly in irregular rows and rectangular clusters. Two roads Sardar Road and Gandhi Marg branching off from the village approach road run zigzag between the clusters of houses on both the sides forming narrow alleys and by-lanes. It is on Gandhi Marg that most of the important places like *chora* or the meeting place of village people, Sanskar Kendra and the *khalawad* or threshing floor are situated. These roads are not lighted but for two lamp-posts erected near and a little beyond the *chora*. The village is approached by a rough track lined on each side with *pipal*, *neem* and *babul* trees. It is a foot and hoof beaten track. The river Saraswati flows by the entrance of the village and has to be crossed before entering Jambur. No bridge or causeway is provided for crossing the river. Stone slabs are built in the river-bed on which one has to carefully step for purpose of crossing the river if one does not want to wade through. Fortunately, the river is shallow with a slender flow. But during monsoon the two rivers rise in spate and ravage the surrounding area causing heavy losses and paralysing traffic. During this time water enters Jambur and remains at waist level. With the dual object of harnessing the river water for irrigation and flood control, Government has launched a scheme to construct a dam across the river Karkari.

As Jambur is a hamlet, separate area figures for it are not available. However, the area of Madhupur including Jambur is 6.4 sq. miles.

1. WATSON JOHN W., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. VIII, *Kathiawar*, p. 89, 1884

According to the present survey there were 86 households comprising 468 persons of whom 224 are males and 244 are females. All the 86 households belong to the Siddis, a Scheduled Tribe in this area. These people are conspicuous by their negroid features with kinky and woolly hair, flat nose and thick lips. Their features distinctly resemble those of African negroes. In the whole of Gujarat this is the only hamlet where the population is composed exclusively of Siddis though Sirvan-nes, another village at a distance of 7 miles is almost entirely a Siddi village.

I.8 Communications

While Jambur is linked with the outside world by a railway line for a long time, it is not so fortunate in respect of roads. Thick woods and uneven configuration of the region is an impediment against laying out of roads. The precarious condition of the village in respect of roads has been ameliorated to some extent by the facility of the railway line passing by. This railway track helps maintain contact with Talala, the mahal headquarters, Veraval, a port and a subdivisional headquarters and Junagadh the district headquarters. The nearest bus stand of State transport service is at Talala. The National Highway No. 8-B Bamanbore to Porbandar touching Jetpur is 80 miles to the north and State Highway terminating at Veraval is twenty miles south of Jambur. Thus, while the village is not well served by highways, forest roads leading to various places like Talala, Jamwala, Prachi and Una, meet at Jambur. However, during monsoon all outside contact is severed off on account of heavy floods of the two rivers Saraswati and Karkari, between which it is situated. Other means of communication are carts and pack animals like horses and donkeys plying on rough foot tracks. A *pucca* metalled road linking Madhupur with Prachi, a religious spot of Hindus, is under construction. The post office situated in Madhupur serves this village as well. The nearest telegraph office is also at Talala five miles away.

I.9 Public Places and Amenities

Public places in the village are located at the *dargah* of Nagarsha Pir where a *dharmashala* built of stone, an outhouse and four thatched rooms provide lodging for any casual visitor to this village. No regular *chora* or an assembly place exists in this village. As regards medical facilities, a medicinal chest is placed at the Sanskar Kendra. Facilities for high school and college education are available at Veraval 20 miles away.

A *pucca* built sweet water well situated in the *dargah* of Nagarsha Pir is the only source of drinking water for all the year round, except during monsoon when the river Karkari flowing between the well and the village makes the place inaccessible. People then resort to running water of the river and use it for drinking purpose, even though it is hard to digest as it gets affected by herbs and plants during its journey through the forest.

I.10 Administrative, Educational and Welfare Institutions

A Sanskar Kendra established since 1955 is run here by the Social Welfare Department. It has been functioning for the last ten years. Educational activity like running a pre-primary school and a *Bal Mandir* is carried on by the Kendra. Two teachers educated up to S. S. C., one Rajput by caste and the other a Hadi, a Scheduled Caste, have been engaged at this institution. It is housed in a Government building. This village being a hamlet has no other administrative offices such as a *Talati's* office, a gram panchayat, police station, etc. Gram panchayat is stationed at Madhupur, while the caste panchayat of Siddis looks after their social and other activities.

I.11 Marketing Centres

Formerly, for purchasing day-to-day requirements like cereals, pulses, sweet oil, spices, condiments, soap, kerosene, etc., people had to resort to the *kirana* shops at Madhupur. Since 1958 one Memon, a Muslim businessman has started a shop dealing in grocery, grains, spices, kerosene, etc., in the hamlet itself. Another shop is run by one Sindhi merchant since 1961. These shops deal in all normal requirements of the people. For medicines, cloth and other articles, which are not available at Jambur, Siddis have to visit Talala or Veraval which are at a distance of

five and twenty miles respectively. Though they have shops in Jambur, these shop-keepers dwell at Madhupur where they return at night. The main forest produce, viz., *timru* or *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *amla* or *phyllanthus emblica*, gum, etc., are sold at Madhupur. However, for fetching better returns, people resort to Veraval twenty miles away from here. Being a port and a trading centre, Veraval is a prosperous urban area. It is also a cattle marketing centre. Siddi females carrying headloads of baskets full of fruits and forest products are a common sight in Veraval.

CHAPTER II

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR MATERIAL EQUIPMENTS

A—Ethnic Composition

II.1 Siddis

Jambur is inhabited exclusively by Siddis. No evidence is available as to when Siddis might have settled at this remote forest hamlet. According to General Legrand Jacob, Siddis are believed to be the descendents of run away slaves occupying hamlets on the borders of the Gir.[1] According to a local legend Malek Ayaz, the district officer of the area under the Sultan of Ahmedabad had negro slaves in his attendance. It is probable that some of the slaves might have absconded or lost their way in the forest and settled at this place. Opinions, however, vary as to when and how Siddis came to India and who brought them here.

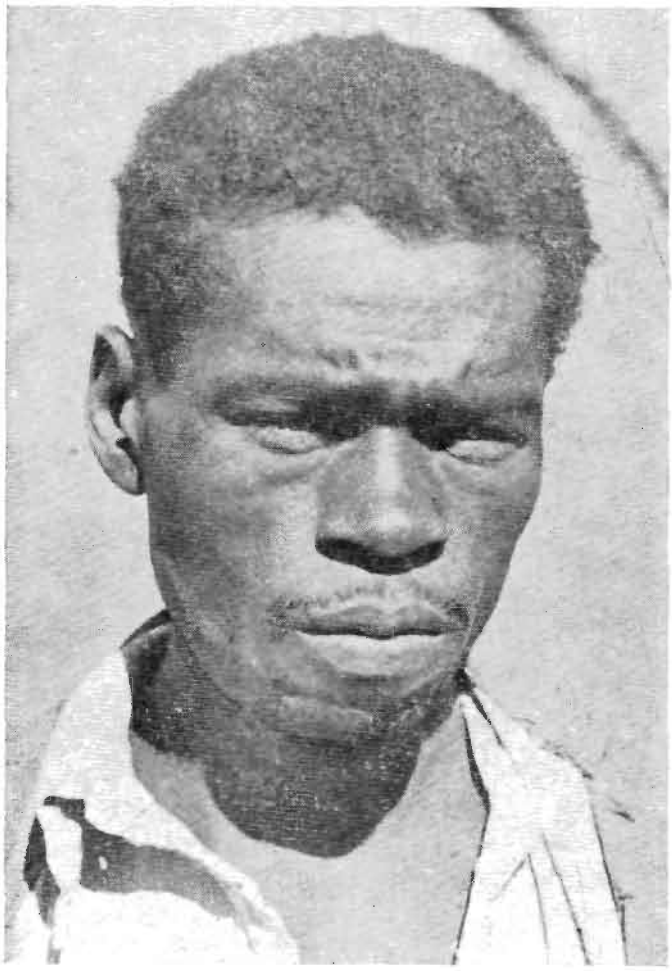
According to published sources, Sorley observed that Siddis were imported to India by the Portuguese towards the end of the 17th century. According to the Bombay Gazetteer they were brought after mid 15th century; while Russel believed that they have come to India in the middle of the 15th century when Bahamani dynasty became free of Delhi, and a fashion arose to bring Abyssinians and other East Africans. The period of their migration can, therefore, be said to be the middle ages when the Europeans were active in their trade with the East and West Asians in their invasions over India. Though the Siddis entered India as slaves and domestic servants, some of them rose to high positions in the military and other Government establishments. Some became chiefs of armies, some even founded separate kingdoms like States of Janjira, Sachin and Jafrabad which were ever since the time of Shivaji governed by Siddi rulers.

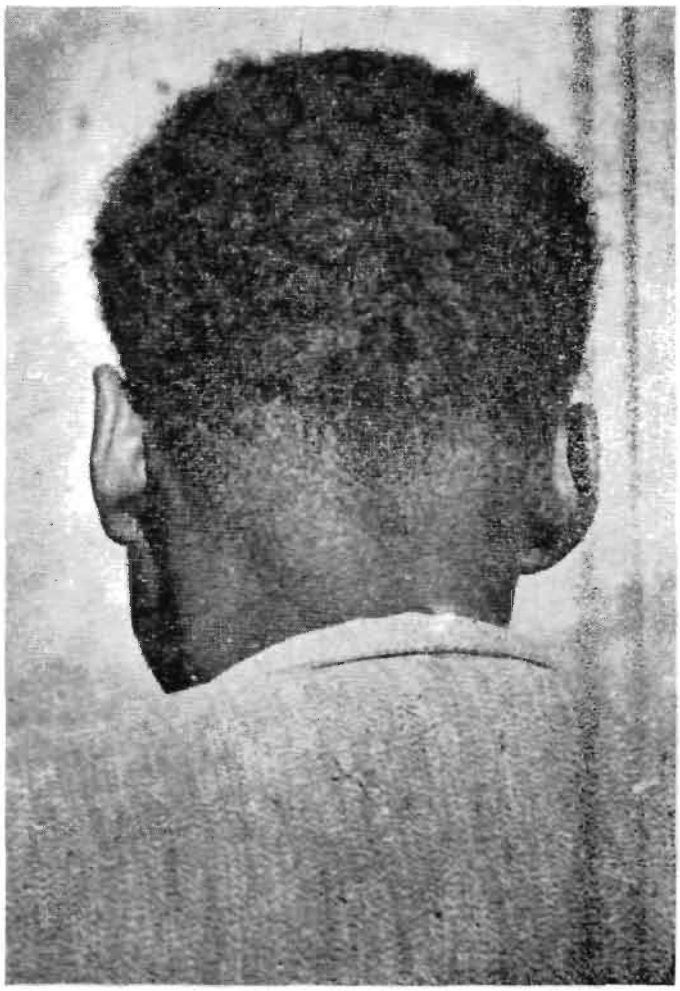
The elderly people of Jambur hold that they came *via* Arabia. The last Nawab of Junagadh used to keep many negroes as kennel keepers and hunting assistants, while negro females were employed as maids in the harem. Siddis of Jambur are also said to have migrated from village Malzinzva in Talala mahal. It is only a few miles from Jambur. The location of the *dargah* of Nagarsha Pir at this village lends support to the belief that Siddis of Jambur are the descendents of Abyssinian negroes inasmuch as Bava Ghor, an Abyssinian negro mendicant-turned-merchant and a pioneer of agate industry of Gujarat, was the elder brother of Nagarsha Pir, the installed saint of Jambur. Bava Ghor settled at Ratanpor, a village in Jhagadia taluka of Broach district. He was leading a religious life and lived in forest in a secluded place. While cooking meals over stone hearth, he accidentally noticed that some of the stones of the hearth began to acquire diamond-like lustre and became translucent on account of heating. He was, therefore, struck with the idea of prospecting the industry of semi-precious stones called *akik* or agate. His younger brother Bava Saban explored African, Arabian and other foreign markets, while Bava Ghor pioneered this industry and looked after excavation of stones, baking and lapidary processes. After their death Bava Ghor and Nagarsha have been installed as saints by the Siddis, the former at Ratanpor and the latter at Jambur.

Prior to Independence, Siddis used to plunder and harass local people and stealthily reap their harvest at night. They also used to harass and molest local Hindu people. After Independence, however, most of them have left their predatory activities and have become peaceful. Being descendents of aborigines of Africa and used to hardships and privations of forest life, they have developed considerable resistance against the noxious malarial climate and hard waters of the Gir. They are self-complacent and do not give

1. Jacob, General Legrand, *Bombay scl. XXXVII, 10-11, Kathiawar Gazetteer*, p.11







Front, profile and rear of a Siddi male

a thought to the morrow, as seen from their happy-go-lucky disposition and close-to-nature mode of living. Local people maintain that if a Siddi has enough cash to fetch him a meal, he will not bother to earn more for providing for the next day. He will simply idle away that day. So primitive are their habits that if they have nothing else to eat, all the members of the family climb up any fruit tree, e.g., *jambu, timru,* etc., and get down after satisfying their hunger with berries or nuts. After drinking water in the river or at the well in the *dargah* of Nagarsha Pir, they retire to their huts or to the open ground for a quiet siesta on the bare ground. Their social status among other villagers is very low. They have to drink tea in separate cups provided for them at tea-shops.

B—House Type, and Material Equipments

II.2 House Type

Almost all the dwellings are single storeyed structures except one belonging to a well-to-do farmer. The latter excepted, all the houses are *kutcha* built. All the households have moderate ventilation and sunlight facilities except one which is very poorly equipped in this respect. Drainage facility is provided in the house of only one household. Houses are constructed in clusters of five to six forming a rectangular open space within the cluster. Each cluster has a wall shared in common by the adjoining households and built of limestone with a coating of mud. The house has a door in the common wall allowing a passage to a neighbour's house. The wall is made up of bamboo fastened with hemp string, and enmeshed with reed and thatch. Mud and cowdung are applied over this fabrication which is completed with a coating of white clay.

II.3 Material of Wall

On account of abundance of limestone in the vicinity, it is extensively used as a housing material as can be seen from the Statement III.

Households living in houses of stone and mud appropriate 90.70 per cent followed by households staying in mud (4.65 per cent) and stone houses (2.33 per cent). Those living in houses of stone and cement, and stone with mud and lime constitute one per cent each. Thus stone is used with or without some other material preferably mud by all but four households in the hamlet.

STATEMENT III

Wall material

Material	No. of households	Percentage
1	2	3
Stone and mud	78	90.70
Stone	2	2.33
Stone and cement	1	1.16
Mud	4	4.65
Stone, mud and lime	1	1.16
Total	**86**	**100.00**

II.4 Material of Roof

The roof is sloping on either side of the beam and is usually made of rafters or strips of bamboo covered with thatch, half cylindrical in shape. The rows of tiles are so placed side by side that the edges are alternately turned upward or downward to make a channel for the rain water to run down. For holding fast tiles on roof, the first layer of tiles is placed upside down. Then another layer is placed on the edges of two juxtaposed tiles, till all the edges are covered. A big hole provided in the roof over the hearth serves as a chimney. Thatch is generally obtained from dry stems of *jowar* plant called *ratad* and *pali,* a weed growing in abundance around river banks. The statement given below classifies households by roof material.

STATEMENT IV

Material of roof

	Type of roof	No. of households	Percentage
	1	2	3
1	Thatch	31	36.05
2	Deshi tiles	32	37.21
3	Thatched and deshi tiles	22	25.58
4	Mangalore tiles	1	1.16
5	Iron sheet	..	..
	Total	**86**	**100.00**

The only household having a roof of Mangalore or *vilayati* tiles belongs to a well-to-do farmer. The proclivity of the people to have roofs

of the material easily available in the vicinity is manifest from 36.05 per cent and 25.58 per cent of roofs covered by thatch and *deshi* tiles respectively.

II.5 Tenure Status

Practically all the households own their residence. Of the two exceptions, one has a rented dwelling and the other free accommodation. The local valuation of a house is Rs. 5,000 while that of a thatched hut is Rs. 50 only.

II.6 Number of Rooms Occupied

Most of the structures have only one room usually of 16'×12' to 15'. The room has a multi-purpose use as kitchen, sleeping room, living room, etc. The classification according to the number of rooms shows that 54 or 62.79 per cent have only one room, 24 or 27.91 per cent have two rooms and those having three and four rooms form 4.65 per cent each. No house has more than 4 rooms. Half of the population or 50.64 per cent live in single room tenements, one-third or 33.54 per cent in houses with two rooms and 7.91 per cent each in those with 3 and 4 rooms.

Distribution of households according to the number of rooms occupied is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT V

Households according to number of rooms used

No. of rooms	No. of households	Percentage to total	No. of persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
No regular room	..	..	..	..
One room	54	62.79	237	50.64
Two rooms	24	27.91	157	33.54
Three rooms	4	4.65	37	7.91
Four rooms	4	4.65	37	7.91
Five or more rooms	..	..	..	..
Total	**86**	**100.00**	**468**	**100.00**

No regular windows or ventilators are provided in the house. However, for letting air and light in the room small holes are provided in the walls. There are no regular doors but old kerosene tin plates or wooden planks are utilised for fixing doors. Sometimes they are fastened with the door frame by means of wire or a coir string which serves as a substitute for hinges. The entrance is so small that it is difficult for a grown up person to pass through, as one has invariably to bend down to enter the house. It is also said that narrow entrances are provided for economising on material for doors. Animals are generally tethered near the house. Out of the 42 households having cattle, 35 or 83.33 per cent keep them near the house, one household keeps them at a distance from the residential area, and 6 keep them inside the house itself.

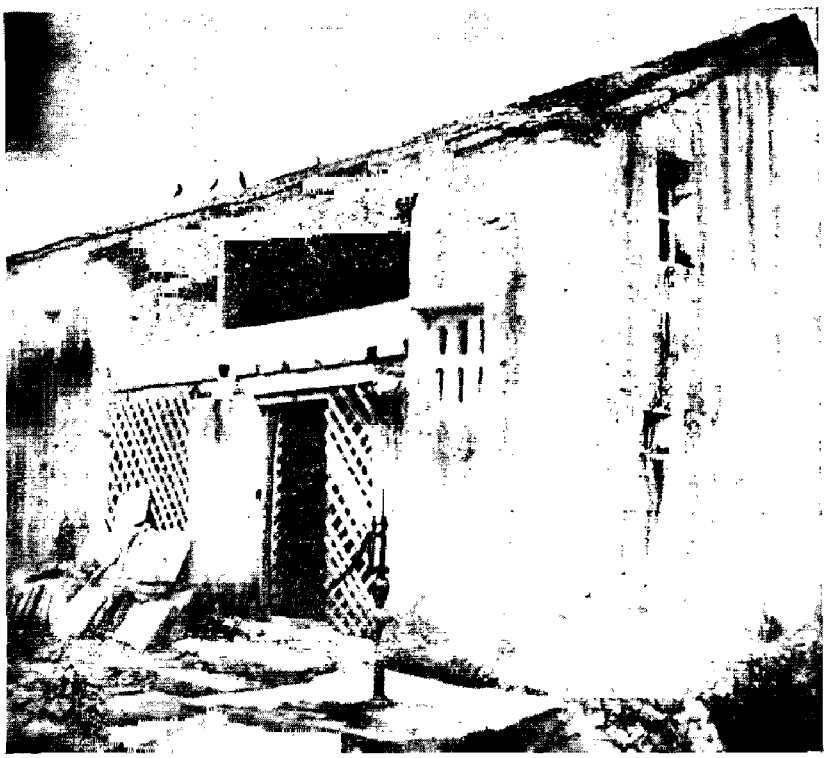
No religious ceremony is performed before or after building a house or laying its foundation stone, nor is any stigma attached to building a house facing any particular direction. The people do not believe in such superstitious or religious beliefs. A house is generally build by the household himself assisted by his family members, friends and relatives. For protection from flood waters the plinth of the house is raised to 3' to 4' above the ground. There is no provision for any type of drainage whatever, and dirty water is thrown away in the open near the house. The floors are plastered with cowdung and mud.

On the whole the condition of only two houses can be said to be good, that of 47 or 54.65 per cent moderate and of 37 or 43.02 per cent very poor. Water-pots and utensils are placed on a wooden stool called *damachia* or a stool for placing water-pots. The bath is usually taken in the river or sometimes outside the house in the open. Since there are no latrines either public or private, the people resort to open space away from habitation. Children are seen defecating near the house and rendering the surroundings insanitary.

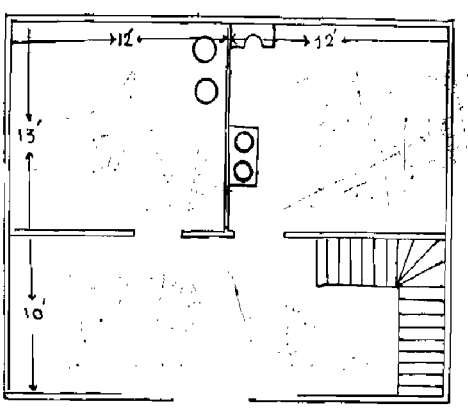
Government officials and other visitors having no lodging accommodation find it very difficult to stay in the village overnight. The only *dharmashala*, a shed where *fakirs* and beggars occasionally halt, is in a secluded place in the premises of the *dargah* of Nagarsha Pir which also has no such facility, and one has to return to Madhupur where such facilities can be had.

II.7 Dress

The dress worn by Siddis in this village reflects a mixture of traditional Muslim attire

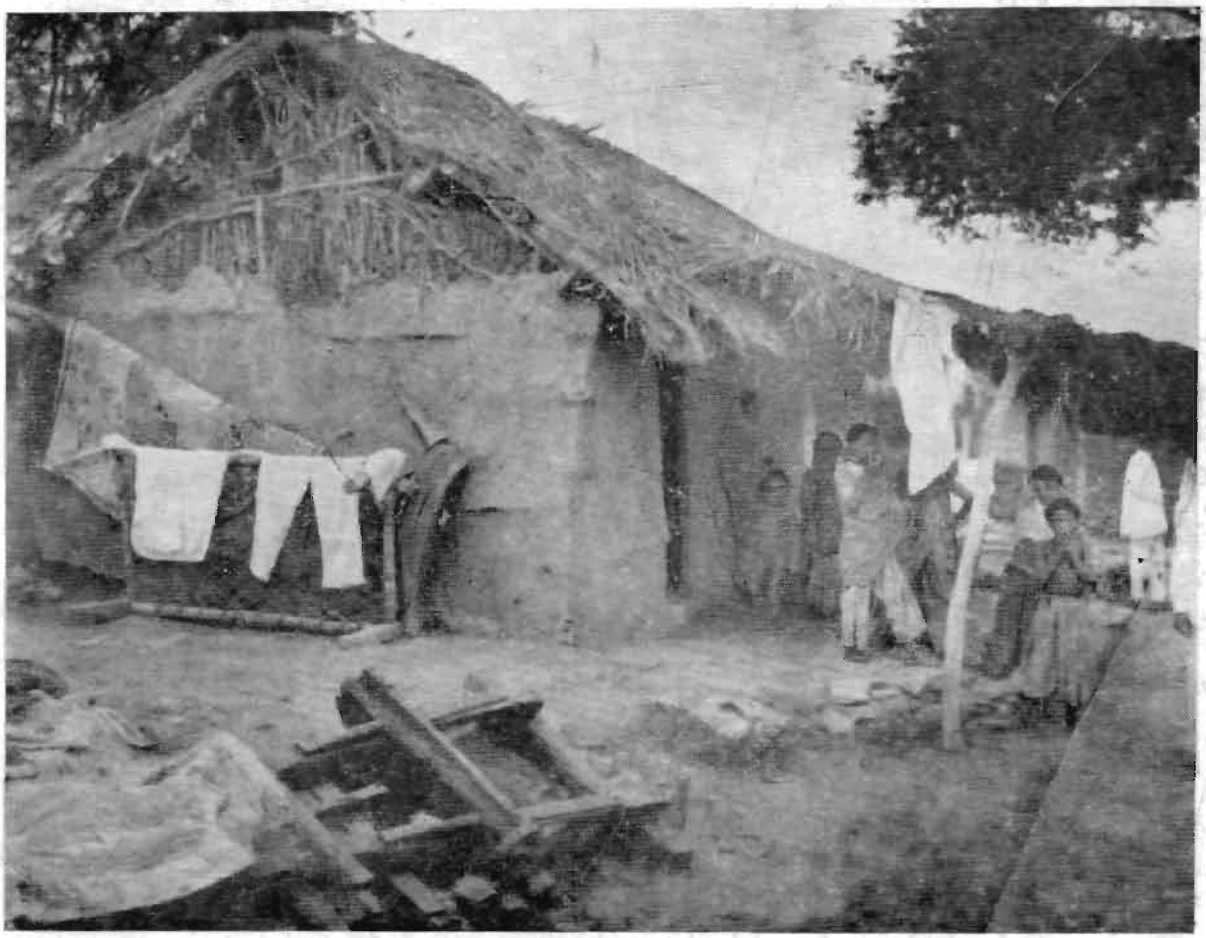


The headman's house

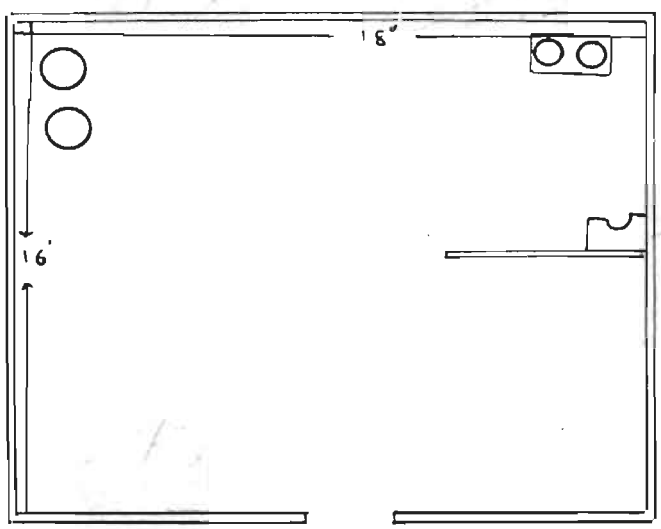


DISTRICT: JUNAGADH
TALUKA: TALALA
VILLAGE: JAMBUR
LOCATION OF KITCHENFIRE
WATER PLACE
GRAIN STORAGE

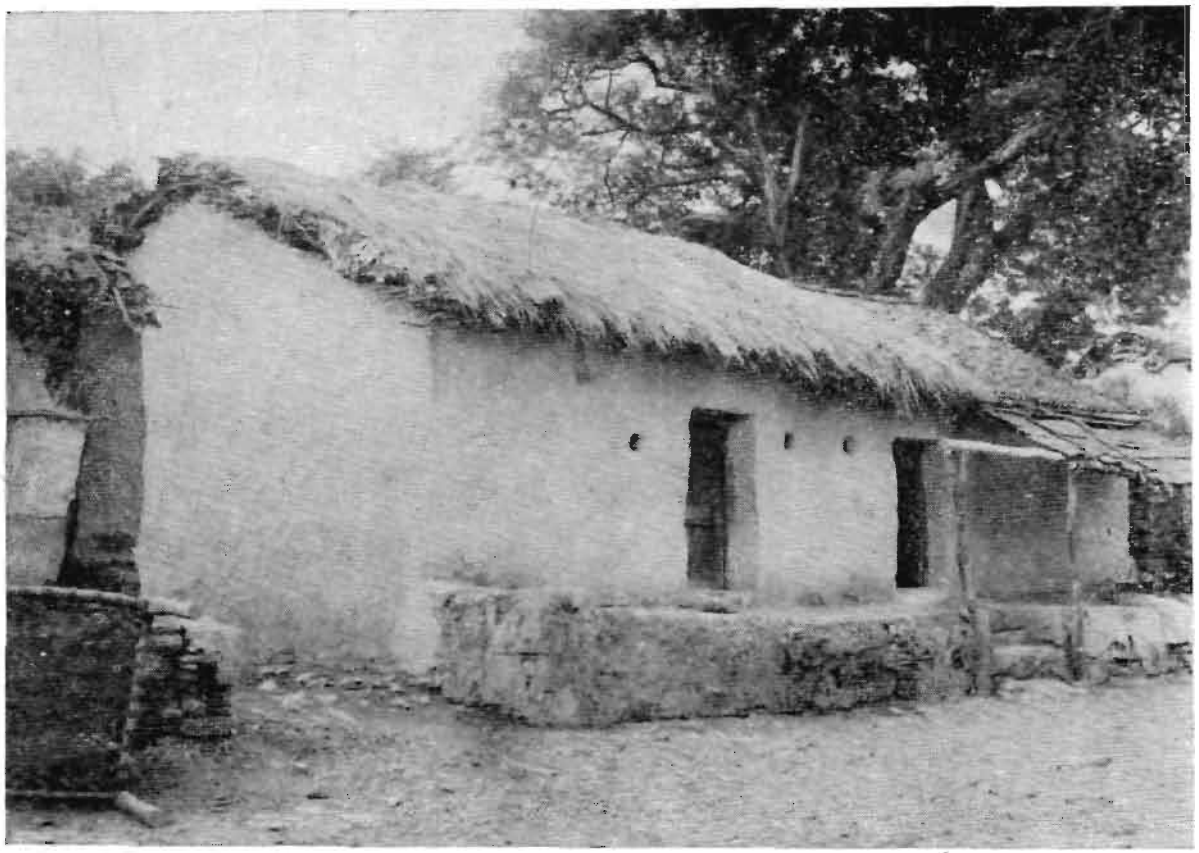
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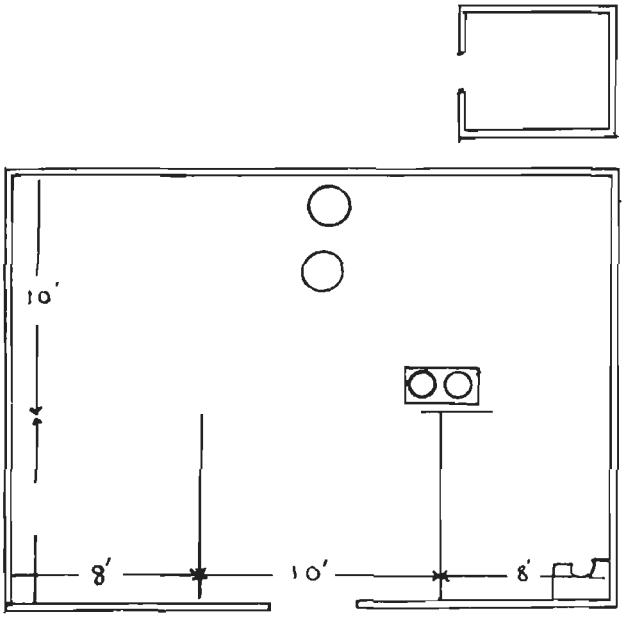
House with bamboo walls and thatched roof



DISTRICT : JUNAGADH
TALUKA : TALALA
VILLAGE : JAMBUR
LOCATION OF KITCHENFIRE
WATER PLACE
GRAIN STORAGE



House with mud walls



DISTRICT : JUNAGADH

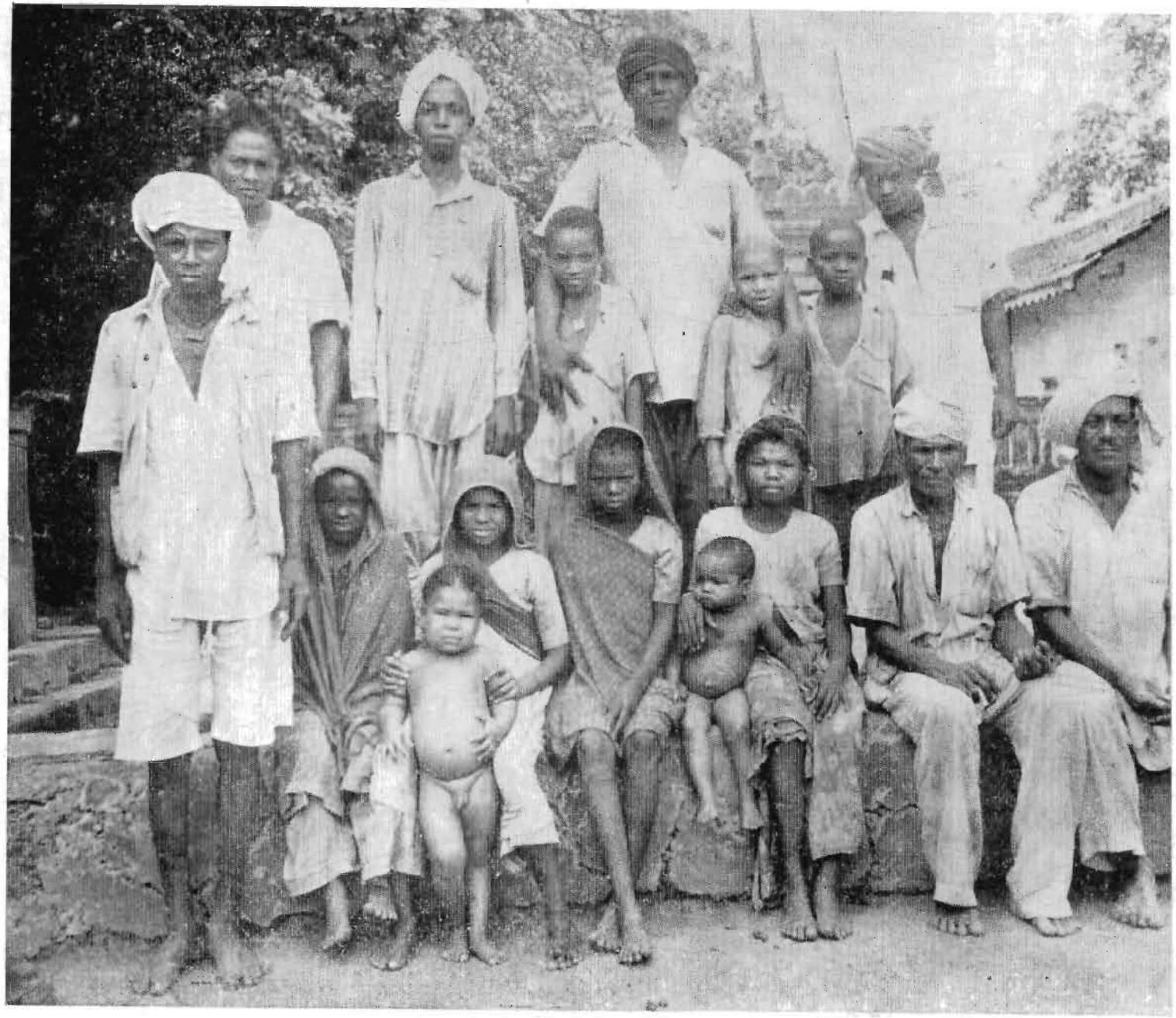
TALUKA : TALALA

VILLAGE : JAMBUR

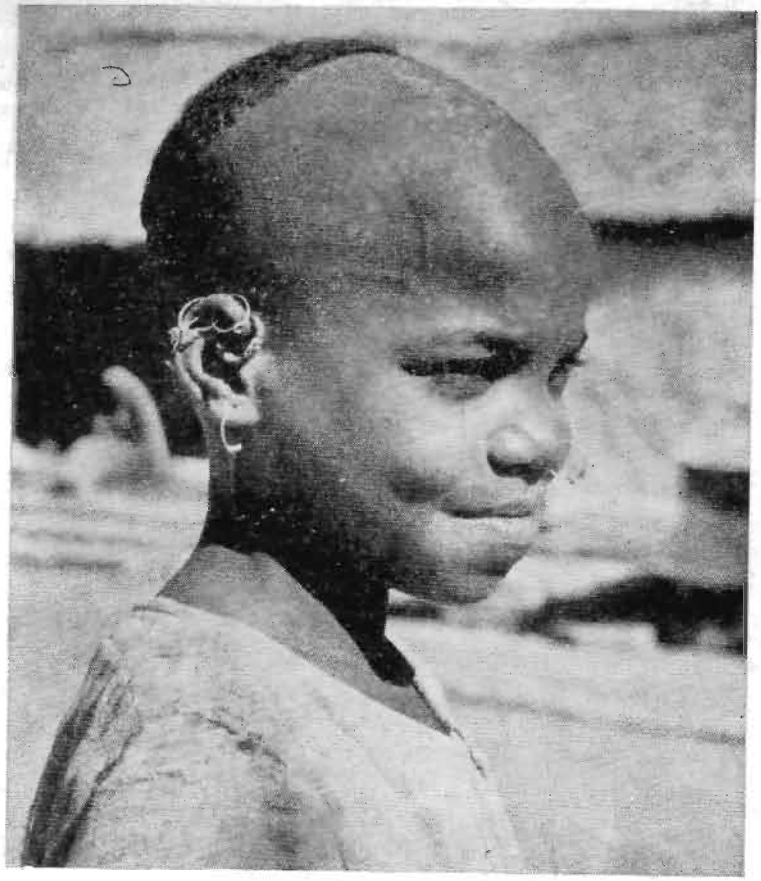
LOCATION OF KITCHENFIRE

WATER PLACE

GRAIN STORAGE



A group of Siddi males and females



A Siddi girl with head shaven in a peculiar fashion



Siddi girl with typical hair-do



Interior of a Siddi house

and the local dress of their neighbours. The dress of males consisting of a shirt or a *jhabha* as an upper garment and a pyjama or *lengha* as a lower garment and that of females comprising a broad pyjama and a blouse and *odhani* resemble that of other Muslims in the area. Older males have, however, retained the dress of the local farmer, a tunic called *kediyun* as the upper garment and a *chorni* or narrow trousers as the lower. Males cover their heads with a scarf or a kerchief. The scarf is worn by wrapping it over head, and leaving one end hanging over the left ear. Some females still wear a flaring *ghaghra* prepared of 8-10 yards of cotton cloth, a *kapdun* or a buttonless blouse open at back and secured by tying strings provided on sides. Children usually go unclothed. Boys and girls wear dress similar to that of their parents. As regards footwear, shoes or *chappals* of the local variety are worn but persons are used to roam barefooted in the jungle. Local shoes worn by males are called *okhai joda* and resemble Marwari *mojadis* but differ in respect of heels and ornamentation. The shoes are very heavy, high-heeled and studded with small coloured spangles. Siddi women dress their short hair differently from others by plaiting the strands forwards instead of bunching them at the nape. This hair-do is called *mindla* style. Being Muslim, some males wear a beard allowing to grow a small tuft of hair below the lower lip and chin. Siddis are habitually averse to washing clothes regularly. They sometimes use earth found in the river-bed and along the bank for washing clothes. Of late, the use of soap nuts as washing medium has come into vogue. Use of washing soap is current everywhere as a washing medium but Siddis are slow to take it. It is noticed that only three households were found using soap. One is in the income range Rs. 1,501–2,500 and 2 in Rs. 2,501 to 3,500. Urban amenities like laundry services are also rarely availed of. Three households, one each in the income ranges Rs. 1,201-1,500, 1,501-2500, and 2,501 to 3,500, send their clothes to washerman.

II.8 Ornaments

It is the innate desire of any human being to look attractive in the eyes of others. Dress, ornaments and other make up add to the personality and reflect as well the material condition of the wearer. As already mentioned earlier, Siddis of Jambur generally live from hand to mouth. The ornaments worn by them are, therefore, found to be made of semi-precious or base metal, glass, plastic, etc. The inventory of names of ornaments worn by males and females would be of special interest inasmuch as they are also worn by the village folk in that area. While ring, *tholiya* and *morkhali* adorn males, *vali*, *kada*, *chudi*, *kalliyu*, *sankali*, *kadiyo*, *pandadi*, *bedi*, *bulakh*, *jhuda*, *panali*, *chunk*, *zumkha*, *doro*, *mathiyu*, *kandoro*, *kap*, *ponchi*, *madu* and *zamani* are worn by females. There are 5 households in which males wear only one ornament and in 81 none. In case of females, it is found that 2 households have as many as 8 ornaments each, 2 each have 6, 8 each 5, 32 each 4, 23 each 3, 12 each 2, and 2 each only one, and 5 households have no ornaments at all, which shows either the penurial condition, advanced age and widowed marital status, since very old ladies and widows do not put on any ornament in this area.

II.9 Household Goods

The household equipment of Siddis is very modest. Their life is very simple and their wants are very few. Since Jambur is situated in a forest area in which wild beasts, reptiles, and other poisonous insects abound in large numbers, it is not safe to sleep on the ground, or to move about in the dark without a torch or a light. Crude wooden cots called *khatla* with mesh work of coir strings are found in every household. Big wooden cot, legs of which are turned on a turning machine, is found in 21 households. Similarly a mirror for dressing and a hurricane lantern are common household articles. Electric torch is used by 37 households out of 86. Shelves or wooden planks used for putting sundry things are possessed by as many as 70 households. Articles like a kerosene stove, a carpet and a wooden *pat* are possessed by only one household. Similarly modern furniture such as tables and chairs are possessed by only a couple of households.

II.10 Food and Drinks

All the households in the village belong to Siddis who are non-vegetarians. Frequency of

meals in a day generally depends upon the occupation. Since Siddis follow agricultural occupation and field labour, they take three meals a day. Their staple food is *jowar* or *bajri* bread which they eat with *dal*, and vegetables. They occasionally bring meat from the bazaar. On auspicious and festive occasions *malido*, a sweet dish is prepared by pulverising crisp bread of wheat and mixing it with oil or *ghee* and sugar.

It is said that they very much relish meat of buffaloes. Whenever any animal strays and disappears, people do not hesitate to believe that it might have been caught and slaughtered for food by a Siddi.

Tea is in vogue as a universal drink and smoking of *bidis* is common in both the sexes. Addiction to any intoxicating drink is not noticed, though 68 households did not consider any drink to be prohibited while 18 households reported liquor to be a taboo.

C—Social Customs

II.11 Birth

In the sixth to seventh month of pregnancy, a ceremony called *khola bharnun* is performed in which the parents of the woman present her a cocoanut, rice, areca-nut, and a pair or two of garments. For this ceremony, the woman is dressed in good clothes and the articles aforementioned are put in her lap. Her parents stay at her husband's house and are served with a sumptuous meal.

The expectant mother refrains from taking sour food articles and does not perform heavy labour. The first child is generally delivered at her parent's and very rarely at her father-in-law's. No separate place is selected for confinement and the delivery takes place in the common living room. An untrained local *dai* or a midwife of any community is called to assist at the delivery, while elderly women simply sit by. The *dai* is given five and a quarter rupees as fee. In case of complications a doctor from Talala is consulted. Birth of both male or female child is greeted with equal joy since Siddis consider children as the gift of God. *Ajan* is whispered in the ear of a new-born child.

The *chhatthi* ceremony is performed on the sixth day after birth. The child is bathed with water and clad in a new frock. Relatives present the baby with new frocks. They in turn are given *patasa* and dates. On this day the child is given a name. When the child attains the age of five to seven years, *akiko* ceremony is performed when a goat is sacrificed with prayer and a dinner consisting of *lapsi*, *dal* and rice is served to the relatives.

II.12 Marriage Customs

A girl is usually married at the age of 14 to 16 and a boy at the age of 16 to 20 keeping a difference of three to four years between them. Marriages hardly take place by elopement or abduction. Widow remarriage is freely allowed and performed without any elaborate ceremony. The husband gives Rs. 40 to the former father-in-law of the woman. The second husband has no right over the children of the former marriage. If the children are quite young, the mother as stipulated takes them with her to her new house and when sufficiently old hands them over to their rightful guardians. Levirate is common but not compulsory. A man can marry four wives at a time as permitted by Islam, but polyandry is not permitted.

The caste *panch* has a good hold over Siddis and in cases of strained relations a complaint is lodged before the *panch*, the decision of which is final and binding on both the parties.

A match is generally arranged by the consent of the parents. Nowadays, however, the wishes of both the boy and the girl are considered before the engagement is finalised taking into consideration the family condition, age and status of both the parties. No importance whatever is attached to the education of either party. The children of a brother and a sister and of two sisters can intermarry. Consanguineous marriages other than those mentioned above are not allowed. Average cost of a boy's marriage varies from Rs. 400–500 and the girl's from Rs. 300–400. The system of giving dowry is prevalent among Siddis. Out of the 86 households, 53 were found to be in favour of giving something in dowry to the sister or daughter. It is handed over to the head of the groom's family. It has a sentimental aspect as the girl is leaving her father's house for ever. As many as 26 households favoured giving Rs. 500 each,

6 Rs. 1,000 each and 3 up to Rs. 100, while the remaining 18 opined that they were willing to give dowry but had no material resources.

An engagement proposal usually comes from the boy's side. At the appointed hour both the parties meet and the father of the bridegroom gives one rupee to the bride whose father also pays the same amount to the groom. A *chundadi* is given to the girl as a token of the engagement by the bridegroom's party, and those present are served with tea. Jaggery and coriander seeds are also distributed among them. The engagement becomes void at the instance of either of the party.

II.13 Marriage Ceremony

The bride and bridegroom if residing in the same village are invited to dinner by their in-laws on auspicious and festive occasions. The marriage date is fixed at the convenience of both the parties and the boy's party sends to the bride's father a string with knots equal to the number of days after which the marriage is to take place. Usually seven to fifteen knots are tied and after confirmation by the opposite side, relatives and acquaintances are informed. A *mandap* is erected at the place of both the parties where the marriage preparations are set afoot. Womenfolk sing marriage songs at night and tea is served to all those present. Formerly, dates used to be distributed. Both the bride and the bridegroom get themselves besmeared with *pithi*, a paste prepared from turmeric and oil and wear *mindhol* or emetic nut symbolizing Hindu influence over Siddis, around their wrists. This custom is disappearing gradually.

Before the bridegroom's party sets out for the marriage, relatives are served dinner consisting of sweet-balls, *ganthiya*, rice and *dal*. The bridegroom prepares himself for this occasion, bathes himself and dandily attires himself in new clothes and ornaments and holds a sword in hand. If the marriage is to be performed in the same village, the party sets out in the evening to the bride's place and takes a dinner there and returns with the bride the same day. When the marriage is to be performed at an other village the party stays there for two days. When the marriage party arrives it is received amid great rejoicings accompanied by beating of drums. The bridegroom's party is lodged in a separate house. When the party arrives at the bride's place, the bridegroom is greeted at the *mandap* specially erected where the sister of the bride receives him by waving her hands round his head called *ponkhavun* in local parlance. The *kazi* or priest at the marriage, solemnizes the marriage after receiving consent of the bride who remains indoors and conveys her consent to the marriage through some persons, and of the bridegroom in the presence of witnesses and declares the marriage as binding on the couple. The marriage takes place according to Muslim nuptial rites whereafter the boy's side pays Rs. 150 as dowry and gives Rs. 12 to *kazi*, *jamat*, and *pir*, as their perquisite. The girl's father, presents her with new clothes, *chundadi* and ornaments, household articles such as a cot, a cupboard and brass utensils, besides giving to her husband and father-in-law a turban each and a *sari* to her mother-in-law. After all this ceremony is gone through, the marriage party is given a dinner. The bride thereafter comes to her husband's place and the *mindhols* untied at the *dargah* of the *pir*. It is customary among Hindus to untie the emetic nut of the newly weds before their titular gods and goddesses. Hindu influence is clearly discernible from this custom of Siddis. Out of 86 households as many as 84 expressed their preference for marriage in the same or near-by village as against only two who showed their willingness to marry at distant places.

Siddis discountenance adultery or extra-marital relations. It is said that if they come to know that any Siddi woman has given birth to a child bearing non-Siddi features, they will stifle the child to death.

II.14 Death

The dead body is buried according to Muslim customs. Alms, charities and donations are given to *jamat* or community when a rich person dies. Religious scriptures like *fatiha* from the Quran are read throughout the funeral rites. The dead body is bathed with hot water and soap nuts, shaved and manicured. After the relatives arrive it is laid on a bier and is covered with a shroud of new cloth about twenty-two yards if a male and thirty yards if a female. Scents and fragrance

are applied and sprinkled over the dead body. Thereafter it is carried to the graveyard with recitals of *fatiha*. A grave five feet deep and three feet broad is dug according to the stature of the body. However, at some places the grave for males is dug waist deep and that for females up to the chest. *Kalma* is recited at a distance of forty steps by a *mullah* who accompanies the funeral party up to the graveyard.

Femalefolk do not join the funeral procession. There is not much wailing and crying. On the third day *fatiha* is recited, which is also called *ziarat* at the house of the deceased. In Una taluka *salvar* ceremony is performed on the third day when all the relatives are served with meals. They in their turn present the bereaved with some cash. *Fatiha* is recited on the tenth, fortieth and sixtieth day. On the fortieth day the relatives are feasted with *laddu*, *ganthiya*, rice and *dal* by the family of the deceased.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

A—Economic Activity

III.1 Workers

The population is distributed into two broad groups of workers and non-workers, the former meaning any person who has done at least an hour's work during the working season and the latter not gainfully employed. Workers number 279 comprising 59.62 per cent of the village population. Male and female workers numbering 144 males and 135 females respectively, constitute 51.61 per cent and 48.39 per cent of their total strength. Non-workers on the other hand number 189 and have predominance of females mostly doing household work. The following statement gives a comparative idea of the proportion of workers in the hamlet and the district.

STATEMENT VI

Proportion of workers, 1961

Hamlet/Mahal/District	Percentage to total population
1	2
Jambur	59.62
Talala Mahal Rural	51.66
Junagadh District Rural	47.82

The proportion of workers in the hamlet is higher in comparison to the mahal and the district. The probable reason for such a variation can be attributed to the backwardness of those people who have higher participation rate in working force which is gradually reduced, as the economy gets developed and becomes complex. For in a subsistence economy, women and children also take up the occupation of the head of the household and thereby increase the labour force.

III.2 Workers by Age Groups

The following statement presents workers distributed by four broad age groups, which represent the four main periods of life, namely, childhood, youth, middle age and old age covered by age groups 0–14, 15–34, 35–59 and 60+.

STATEMENT VII

Workers by age groups

	Population			Workers		
Age group	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**468**	**224**	**244**	**279** (100.00)	**144** (100.00)	**135** (100.00)
0–14	177	85	92	15 (5.38)	12 (8.33)	3 (2.22)
15–34	179	87	92	168 (60.21)	84 (58.33)	84 (62.22)
35–59	87	40	47	85 (30.47)	40 (27.78)	45 (33.34)
60+	25	12	13	11 (3.94)	8 (5.56)	3 (2.22)

Note:
Figures in brackets show percentages.

The distribution of workers by broad age groups shows that 168 or 60.21 per cent of the workers are in the age group 15–34, followed by the age group 35–59 which constitutes 30.47 per cent workers. Thus slightly more than 90 per cent workers are in this working age group 15–59. Child and old age employment is meagre having only 15 or 5.38 per cent workers in the age group 0–14 and 11 or 3.94 per cent in the age group 60 and above. The participation of male and female workers in the age groups 15–34 and 35–59 is very striking. In the former the female workers equal the male workers (84 each), while in the latter female workers exceed the male workers. The participation rates of male and female workers shows a fine equilibrium inasmuch as there are 144 males as against 135 females occupied in various economic activities and age groups as shown in the Statement VIII given below.

STATEMENT VIII

Workers classified by sex, broad age groups and occupations

Age group	Population			Total workers			Workers: I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural labourer			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and Allied activities		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0–14	177	85	92	15	12	3	..	..	..	8	5	3	2	2	..
15–34	179	87	92	168	84	84	25	23	2	83	26	57	48	27	21
35–59	87	40	47	85	40	45	20	18	2	44	8	36	14	9	5
60 +	25	12	13	11	8	3	2	2	..	4	2	2	1	..	1
Total	**468**	**224**	**244**	**279**	**144**	**135**	**47**	**43**	**4**	**139**	**41**	**98**	**65**	**38**	**27**

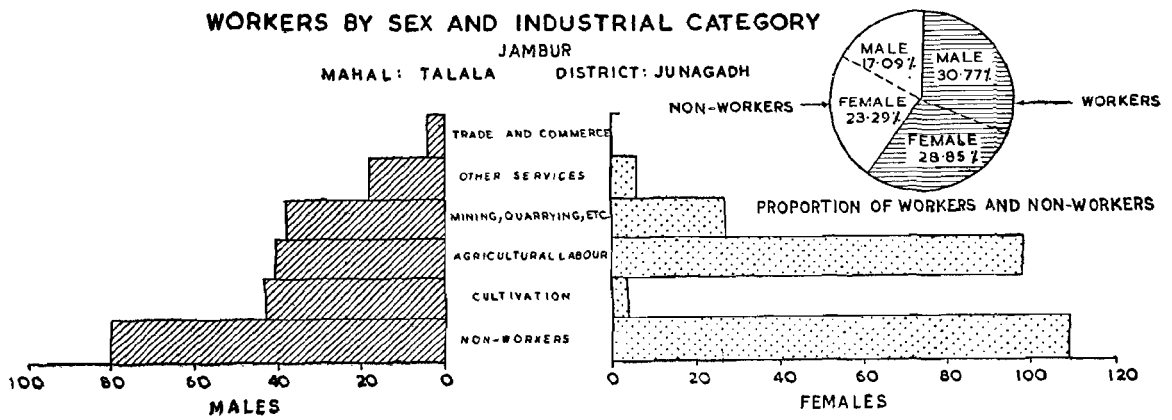
Age group	Workers: IV At Household Industry			V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage & Communications			IX In Other Services		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
15–34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	9	5	4
35–59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	2
60 +	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4**	**4**	..	..	..	..	**24**	**18**	**6**

The above classification, however, shows that there is predominance of agricultural workers over non-agricultural since 186 or 66.67 per cent are engaged in the former as against 93 or 33.33 per cent in the latter. Among agricultural labourers females predominate and contribute 98 as against males numbering 41. But the position is reversed and there are only 33 females against 60 males engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

III.3 Distribution of Workers by Industrial Categories

Analysing the proportion of workers in industrial activities, it is seen that agricultural labourers predominate and account for over 50 per cent of the total workers, the ratio of those engaged in cultivation to those engaged in agricultural labour being 1:3. The economy though agriculture-based is predominated by landless labourers as there is very little land available for cultivation in forest areas. Female labourers form about 35 per cent of total workers and about 70 per cent of female workers. The industry next in importance is forestry. It claims 65 workers, 38 males and 27 females. Absence of household industry, manufacturing,

construction and transport industries is noteworthy. Other services occupying 24 and trade and commerce 4 are other pursuits followed in this hamlet.



B—Occupation

III.4 Types of Occupations

Analysing households as engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, taking agriculture and agricultural labour, mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry and fishing under primary, household industry and manufacturing under secondary, trade and commerce, transport and communications and other services under tertiary, the primary sector enjoys predominance by accounting for 96.61 per cent of the households. Not a single household is engaged in the secondary sector. The tertiary sector claims 2 or only 2.33 per cent of the households. In the primary sector 458 persons are gainfully employed as against only 10 in the tertiary.

III.5 Occupational Mobility

The lack of mobility of occupations can be seen from the fact that only 13 households have changed their father's occupation due to reasons shown in detail in Table V in the Appendix. By the very nature of forest economy, the choice of alternative occupations is restricted and limited to labour and agriculture. In all such cases either the wages were inadequate to make both ends meet or agriculture was found to be unproductive. Only 2 households opted for agriculture and recorded a shift from their paternal occupation of labour, since they could obtain land and found it to be more productive and gainful. Two households on the other hand switched over to service as one lost land and other earned good pay in service.

Instances of a person changing his own occupation are rare. Only one householder, a railway employee, purchased land after retirement and started cultivation.

The unremunerative nature of the existing means of livelihood is disclosed by the fact that when asked whether they would like their sons to follow their own occupation or take up some other work, as many as 47 out of 86 households expressed a desire for a change. While one household favoured business and service, 28 wanted them to pursue agriculture, 2 preferred agriculture with labour, 9 agriculture coupled with service, and 7 were in favour of better service.

III.6 Occupational Combination

The various occupations followed—principal or subsidiary—present a simple and not diversified pattern. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people as out of 86 households as many as 41 follow agriculture. 22 combine agriculture with livestock which, as is often the case, is pursued only for getting bullocks and milk, because persons following agriculture have to incur no extra expenditure on cattle feed. Amongst the rest, 11 households follow agricultural labour besides doing other odd jobs or rearing livestock.

Reviewing these occupations according to the number of persons they support, it has been found that agriculture supports 188 persons, agriculture and livestock 134, agriculture and labour other than agriculture 65 and agricultural labour, livestock and other labour 75. Only one household having four persons is found to be engaged in service.

C—Agriculture

III.7 Land*

The land is fertile and formed of alluvium. The soil is medium black derived from rocks disintegrating into murram and further into black soil very rapidly. The soils in the low lying area are deeper with higher clay content. These soils are, therefore, more retentive and support *kharif* as well as *rabi* crops but do not stand well under continuous irrigation unless drainage is provided. The Gir region has radial drainage due to the hilly area in the centre.

III.8 Revenue Settlement

The land survey of Junagadh district under which this village falls was done in 1889, while the settlement of Talala mahal was made in the year 1914, and its revision settlement made in 1919. The effect of the revision settlement was given in 1919-20. The revenue settlement system followed in the district is described as follows in the 1961 Census Handbook of the district. "The method of survey used during the former Junagadh State regime was to have traverse laid down on the village boundaries with the help of the theodolite, then to have an *adhar* or base line and one or two supplementary *adhar* lines and then to do detailed survey of each field by chain and cross staff method. The areas of each survey number and its subdivisions and for each class of land comprised therein, were separately entered in the Land Records under an indicative No., i.e., survey number, the numbering of subdivisions being subordinate to the number of parent number.

The soil classification system classified land into *baret*, i.e., dry crops and *pit*, i.e., well irrigated, a minor class being *dhekudiat* lands, i.e., lands irrigated by *dhekudis* or indigenous lever system. Each of these main classes of land was again classified as *sarvotkrisht*, *aval*, *doyam*, *soyam* and *kanishth* according to the fertility of soil. Separate rates of assessment were prescribed for each of these sub-classes of land.

Settlement operations were started in 1910-11. Revision settlements were undertaken in 1918-20, and the period of settlement was then fixed at 20 years. An attempt to revise the same was made thereafter in groups where resettlement was due in 1944, but it was decided to postpone the revision on account of effects of the 2nd World War and the rates of 1918-19 were continued. As these rates were influenced by high prices of the 1st World War, they were reduced by 2 annas in a rupee in the whole Junagadh State and by 3 to 6 annas in a rupee in several villages of Talala mahal.

Because the former Junagadh State is recognised as a 'deemed settled' area for the purposes of Land Revenue Rules 17 and 18, the settlement groups of villages are compared with the settlement groups of the Union Areas† on a consideration of permanent and semi-permanent factors of physical configuration, climate and rainfall, markets and communications and standard of husbandry and by comparing of the rates obtaining in the merged areas with those in the comparable Union Areas, the excess of the former over the latter has been remitted, the former being continued if lower than the latter. In respect of the villages which did not form part of the scientifically settled areas, groups of villages have been formed on a consideration of the factors mentioned above, under Land Revenue Rule 17 and standard rates of the comparable Union Areas are applied to the lands in these groups. Where the lands are not scientifically classified, they are classified as good, medium and inferior and two-thirds of the rate for good lands is applied to the medium lands and one-third to the inferior lands. Lands irrigated by

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* *Report of the Fact Finding Committee for the evaluation of Famine and Scarcity Areas, Bombay*, 1960, Vol. I, p. 5

† Union areas denote areas forming part of the Pre-Independence districts of the Bombay Presidency.

wells are considered as *bagayat* and assessed at double the rate of dry crop land in the group. Assessments have been worked out on this basis for all the survey numbers and subdivisions and are recovered accordingly".

III.9 Land Utilisation

Since separate area figures of Jambur are not available, details of land utilisation are not given.

III.10 Land Revenue

The details regarding land revenue, total area of land and the area assessed for the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 are shown in the statement given below for Madhupur (as separate figures for Jambur are not available) for better understanding of the land revenue position existing during the period.

STATEMENT IX

Land revenue (Madhupur) 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61

Year	Nature of tenure	Land revenue (in Rs.)	Total area according to the survey (in acres)	Total area assessed (in acres)
1	2	3	4	5
1950–51	Occupancy rights	13,809.67	4,111–26	2,757–32
1955–56	,,	13,831.75	4,111–26	2,758–00
1960–61	,,	6,934.14	4,111–26	2,764–11

In 1960-61 the amount of land revenue suffered a setback on account of standardisation of rates of land revenue in the State in consonance with those prevailing in the districts of the former Bombay State. As a result, the land revenue of Madhupur was reduced to Rs. 6,934.14 in 1960-61 from Rs. 13,831.75 in 1955-56. The variation in the area of the village seems to be negligible as it rose slightly from 2,757-32 A.G. in 1950-51 to 2,764-11 A.G. in 1960-61. Land available for cultivation, area of assessed and unassessed land along with the amount of assessment are shown in the following statement. The figures pertain to Madhupur as those for Jambur are not separately available.

STATEMENT X

Area of cultivable land and assessment, 1960-61

(Madhupur)

	Area A.G.	Assessment Rs.
1	2	3
Grand Total of Village	**4,111-26**	**8,310.58**
A—Land Available for Cultivation		
1 Assessed		
(a) Occupied Khalsa		
(i) Ordinary tenure	2,698–10	8,181.28
(ii) Restricted tenure	..	..
(b) Unoccupied Khalsa	55–21	85.36
(c) Land free or reduced by special agreement	..	..
(d) Inam (alienated)	10–20	43.94
Total assessed	*2,764–11*	*8,310.58*
2 Unassessed . . .	*190–15*	..
Total	*2,954–26*	
B—Land not Available for Cultivation		
1 Uncultivable	*148– 7*	—
(a) Pot kharab (except road)	41– 1	..
(b) Rivers and nalas	90–38	..
Total	*280– 6*	
2 Assigned for public and special uses		
(a) Free pastures	854– 1	—
(b) Village site	19–33	..
(c) Tanks	—	—
(d) Pot kharab assigned for roads	..	..
(e) Roads and paths	2–16	..
(f) School	0–24	..
Total	*876–34*	
3 Leased out or granted for non-agricultural use	..	..
Total	*1,157–00*	*8,310.58*

The total area of Madhupur village is A. 4,111-26 G. of which A. 2,954-26 G. are arable land. Of the remaining 1,157 acres, A. 280-6 G. comprise pot kharab (except road), rivers, *nalas* and the land assigned for public purposes and non-agricultural uses. A. 876-34 G. are earmarked for public purposes including free pastures, roads and paths, school, and village

site. Most of the cultivable land is assessed and utilised for cultivation. The unoccupied *khalsa* or Government land measures A. 55-21 G. Land under Inam or alienation is A. 10-20 G. The cultivable land which is not assessed comes to only A. 190-15 G.

III.11 Interest on Land

The statement that follows offers information regarding ownership of land in Jambur.

STATEMENT XI

Households owning land, Jambur

Size of land-holding (in acres)	No. of households	
	Owning land	Taking on lease
1	2	3
Total	**38**	**1**
0 to 0.9	..	..
1 to 1.9	4	..
2 to 2.9	2	..
to 3.9	3	1
4 to 4.9	2	..
5 to 9.9	11	..
10 to 14.9	12	..
15 to 24.9	3	..
25 to 49.9	1	..
50 and over	..	..

Out of 86 households of Jambur as many as 38 or 44.19 per cent own land and one cultivates land taken on lease. The pattern of land holdings as revealed in the above statement shows that 22 have small holdings below 10 acres, 11 are in the range of 5 to 9.9 and the rest are distributed evenly between the various ranges from 1 to 4.9 acres. Of the remaining households, 12 are in the holding range of 10 to 14.9 acres, 3 in the range of 15 to 24.9 and only 1 in 25 to 49.9. Thus excepting only 4 households all the holdings are below 15 acres.

The total acreage of owned land mounted up to 344.21 acres and only 3 acres are taken on lease. These 39 households cultivating a total area of A. 347-21 G., support as many as 261 persons or at a rate of A. 1-13 G. *per capita* and A. 8-36 G. per household. Inheritance and ownership pattern of land during one generation has not changed substantially.

Of the 39 households cultivating land, only one household has lost land after the death of the father or the head of the household, area of land thus lost being 17 acres. By way of sales *jirayat* land admeasuring 37 acres and 29 gunthas has been sold by three households and 4 acres of *bagayat* land disposed of by one household. As many as 406 acres of land were acquired during the decade of which about 304 acres were acquired by way of inheritance, and 99 acres by purchase.

Seven households had lost land during the former Princely regime, owing to default, in payment of land revenue. One household switched from agriculture to service as service in railway was deemed to be more secure than land. And one fell back on some prospective job from doing miscellaneous labour. Similarly one left service in railway for one reason or the other and had to pull on by doing some farming and sometimes by doing odd jobs and labour. Thus the shift was either towards better service or cultivation.

III.12 Crop Pattern

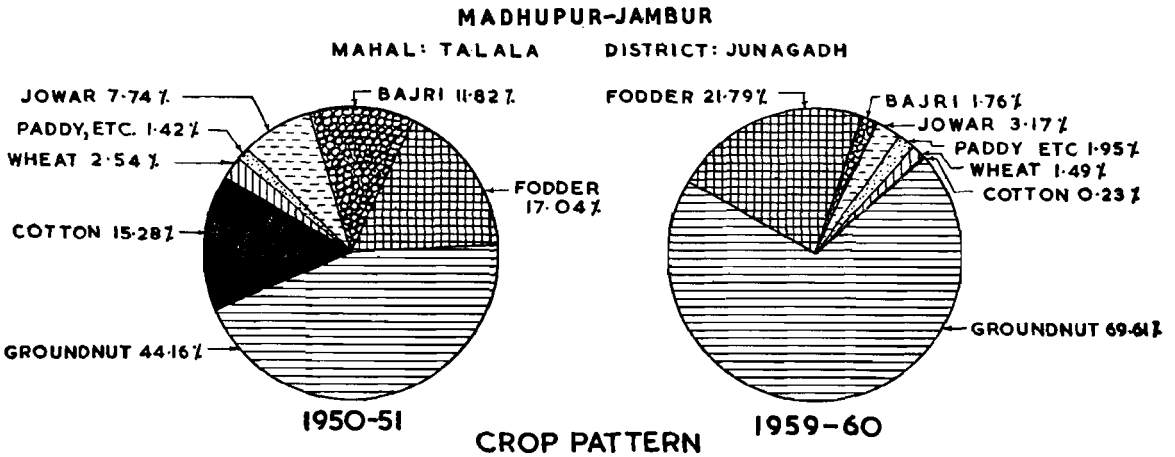
The statistics of crop pattern in Madhupur-Jambur compared below for the years 1950–51 and 1959–60 bring out that more and more area is brought under groundnut cultivation as important cash crop and fodder.

STATEMENT XII

Crop pattern, 1950-51 and 1959-60

Name of crop	1950–51		1959–60	
	Area in A.G.	Yield per acre in Bmd. Sr.	Area in A.G.	Yield per acre in Bmd. Sr.
1	2	3	4	5
Kharif bajri	290–17	12–20	44–39	10–00
Kharif jowar	97–30	..	20–37	..
Rabi jowar	92–18	7–20	60–00	12–20
Paddy	29–03	10–00	23–20	15–00
Rabi wheat	62–20	13–00	38–04	20–00
Udid	..	..	0–12	..
Cotton	375–20	7–20	6–00	5–00
Groundnut	1,085–17	8–20	1,779–30	13–20
Sugar-cane	6–00	30–00	15–23	35–00
Fodder	418–35	..	557–09	..
Garden	..	..	10–19	..
Total	**2,458–00**		**2,556–33**	

The decade shows a declining trend in the cultivation of food crops and cotton and in favour of cash crops like groundnut the acreage under which has shot up from A. 1,085–17 G. to A. 1,779–30 G. Sugar-cane has also risen from A. 6 to A. 15–23 G. during this period. Similarly fodder has risen to A. 557–09 G. in 1959–60 from A. 418–35 G. in 1950–51.



III.13 Irrigation

Jambur has fair opportunities for irrigation on account of its favourable position between two rivers. The net area irrigated in 1951 was A. 317–03 G. or 11.49 per cent of the net area cropped, and increased by 5 per cent in 1960. The crops irrigated are wheat and *jowar* as *rabi* crops, paddy as *kharif*, *jowar* as a summer crop and sugar-cane as a perennial crop.

Distribution of irrigated area according to various sources of irrigation shows that in 1950–51 most of the irrigated land (75 acres out of 134) was irrigated by means of *kutcha* wells and only 15 acres by *pucca*. Canal irrigation was available to 44 acres or 4.30 per cent of the total cultivated area. The sources of irrigation during 1960–61 are marked by increased irrigation through *pucca* wells, 132 acres as against only 15 during 1950–51, while that under *bhad kuva* or wells in the river bed, undertaken for the first time in 1960–61, claims as many as 63 acres out of 336 acres of total area irrigated.

III.14 Farming Practices and Yield

The farming methods adopted in Madhupur-Jambur do not differ from those prevailing in the district.

Bajri

Bajri is exclusively sown as a single crop in *kharif* or monsoon season. It is the staple food of the cultivators and most of the labouring classes. It is sown in A. 91–38 G. On an average it yields 2.12 B.mds. per acre.

Jowar

It is raised both as a *kharif* or monsoon and *rabi* or winter crop. Looking to the total area under this crop it seems that it is consumed by poorer classes as a substitute for *bajri*. The average yield of *kharif jowar* is B.mds. 4–24 sr. as against B.mds. 3–20 sr. of *rabi* crop. *Jowar* leaves and stocks are also used as cattle fodder by drying and preserving them for the whole year round. It is said that *jowar* fodder is relished very much by the cattle.

Groundnut

It is the principal *kharif* crop of this village accounting for A. 90–20 G. of area sown and yielding a total of B.mds. 447–20 sr. or B.mds. 4–38 sr. per acre. Groundnut is an important cash crop yielding good returns. However, it affects the quality of land by using up much of its nitrogenous compounds. If they are not replenished by means of manures and chemical

fertilisers the land gradually becomes poorer and poorer and finally unfit for cultivation. The Agricultural Department has given to farmers improved quality of groundnut seed called *samrala* which gives more yield and offers resistence against insects and pests.

Cotton

Cotton is being raised only in *kharif* season. The yield of cotton lint is only B.mds. 1–13 sr. per acre. This is the reason why the villagers do not favour cotton as compared to groundnut on account of the insignificant returns derived therefrom.

Paddy

Paddy requires abundant rain water. Before sowing, the land is required to be well cultivated and manured. After rains, it is tilled again and rain water is allowed to accumulate in the field, making the land soft. Two varieties of paddy, viz., (1) fine, locally called *kamod* and (2) the other coarse called *dangar* are sown.

Wheat

Wheat is generally sown as a *rabi* crop and its average yield is B.mds. 8–23 sr. per acre. Another variety of wheat sown as *kharif* crop brings 10 B.mds. per acre. Attempts are being made by the Agricultural Department for improving the methods of farming and impressing upon the farmers the benefits accruing from improved seeds. The other varieties of wheat grown in this area are Canfard and NP. 710.

III.15 Agricultural Implements

Various implements made by local carpenters and blacksmiths are used in agricultural operations. They are :

Name of the implement	*Local name*
Plough	*Hal*
Sugar-cane crusher	*Chichodo*
Cart	*Gadun*
Shovel	*Pavdo*
Hoe	*Kodali*
Toothed harrow	*Dantali*
Levelling board	*Samar*
Seed-drill	*Orni, Kaliyun*
Weeder	*Karab*
Other types of weeding implements	*Beli, Rapto*

A comparative idea about the progress made in the adoption of improved farming practices can be had from the number of implements like plough-wooden and iron, pumping sets, sugar-cane crushers, carts, etc., in use in the village of Madhupur-Jambur. The number of wooden ploughs has decreased from 94 in 1951 to 88 or by 6.38 per cent in 1961, whereas iron ploughs have found favour with the villagers and their number has gone up from 11 in 1951 to 25 in 1961 showing an increase of 127.27 per cent. The advantages of improved agricultural practices were seen when one Rehman Ramjan experimented with success and introduced for the first time an iron plough in the hamlet. The increasing trend to use iron plough in Madhupur-Jambur is indicated by the overall increase of 127 per cent over the decade. In 1951 sugar-cane crushers did not find their place in the village and in 1961, 2 are recorded. Similarly a rising trend is noticed in case of pumping sets, which were introduced as late as 1956 with 14 sets to begin with. 8 more were installed in 1961. Old fashioned carts without rubber wheels, are still in use and its number has mounted up from 67 in 1951 to 82 in 1961, registering an increase of about 22 per cent.

The hamlet of Jambur had 38 ploughs and only 10 carts. Distributing households of Jambur according to number of ploughs, it is seen that 36 have one plough each. The remaining 4 cultivating families have no plough of their own.

The number of draught cattle, ploughs and households possessing them distributed over various sizes of land-holdings, as shown in Statement XIII throws light on the agrarian economy of Jambur.

There are 36 ploughs in the hamlet. Draught cattle in the hamlet number 85 and are possessed by 39 households cultivating land. Households without any land whatsoever have 5 bullocks given on hire to others for cultivation. The index of agricultural prosperity as assessed from the average area cultivated per plough or per pair of bullocks shows a very large average. The land-plough ratio is also disconcerting as the maximum of one plough against 40 acres of land shows sub-normal condition of cultivation. As is to be expected, the ratio of land cultivated per pair of bullocks is relatively larger

STATEMENT XIII

Relationship of draught cattle and plough according to size of land-holding, 1960

Size of land-holding (in acres)	No. of households	Total draught cattle	Average households per pair of bullocks	Average cultivated land per pair of bullocks	No. of ploughs	Area cultivated	Area cultivated per plough
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 to 0.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 1.99	4	6	0.8	2- 6	2	6-18	3-00
2 to 2.99	2	2	0.5	4-00	1	4-00	4-00
3 to 3.99	4	8	1.0	3- 7	4	12-27	3-10
4 to 4.99	2	4	1.0	4-19	2	8-38	4-20
5 to 9.99	11	23	1.0	5-34	10	70- 7	7-00
10 to 14.99	12	27	1.0	10-27	12	149-11	12-17
15 to 24.99	3	8	1.3	14-00	3	56-00	18-27
25 to 49.99	1	7	3.5	10-00	1	40-00	40-00
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No land	47	5	..	..	1	..	..
Total	**86**	**90**	**1.15**	**7-29**	**36**	**347-21**	**9-27**

and comes to 10 to 14 acres for the holding varying in sizes between 10 and 49.9 acres. The ratio in the other ranges is less than 5 acres while in 5-9.9 it is a little more (5-34). This lends support to the belief that agricultural implements and draft power in the hamlet are not commensurate with the area of land.

III.16 Agricultural Production

Agricultural commodities produced as shown in Statement XIV opposite are generally found to be for home consumption excepting groundnut and cotton which are the only produce exclusively available for sale. More than 93 per cent of *bajri* and 97 per cent of wheat along with 81 per cent of *jowar* and 80 per cent of paddy are produced for home-consumption. *Til* and *udid* are similarly raised for their own use.

STATEMENT XIV

Annual production and sale of agricultural products

Products	Annual quantity produced in B.mds.	Quantity sold in B.mds.	Percentage of quantity sold to that produced
1	2	3	4
Wheat	346-00	10-00	2.89
Jowar	75-00	2-00	2.67
Bajri	213-20	..	..
Groundnut	447-20	447-20	100.00
Cotton	8-00	8-00	100.00
Kamod and Dangar	49-00	7-00	14.29
Til	20-20	..	..
Udid	0-20	..	..
Total	**1,160-00**	**474-20**	**40.88**

Net quantity of foodgrains and other agricultural produce available for sale after making allowance for home-consumption comes to B.mds

474-20 sr. The general pattern of surplus agricultural produce is very disappointing as except cash crops like groundnut and cotton no other agricultural produce is sold in sizable quantity.

III.17 Agricultural Expenditure

Agricultural expenditure includes the expenses incurred in sowing and cost of inputs during the year of survey as shown in the statement that follows.

STATEMENT XV

Cost of inputs

(in Rs.)

Items of inputs	Expenditure in cash	In kind	Total expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
Seeds	2,705	498	3,203	28.07
Manures	924	848	1,772	15.53
Chemical fertilisers	..	..	..	..
Farm implements	363	..	363	3.18
Water charges	208	..	208	1.82
Cost of labour				
Casual	2,930	300	3,230	28.31
Permanent	300	..	300	2.63
Land revenue	2,184	..	2,184	19.14
Others	150	..	150	1.32
Total	**9,764**	**1,646**	**11,410**	**100.00**

Labour, seeds and land revenue formed major items of expenditure consuming large proportion of income. During the period under report, about Rs. 3,230 were spent after labour engaged casually during the year. Of this amount Rs. 2,930 were spent in cash and Rs. 300 were given in kind or as perquisites. This formed 28.31 per cent of the total expenditure. Next in importance are seeds, forming a little more than one-fourth or 28.07 per cent of the expenditure. Of this amount, Rs. 2,705 were spent in cash as against only Rs. 498 in kind. Cost of permanent labour constituted only 2.63 per cent as owing to the nature of cultivation the possibility of engaging such labour is meagre.

Land revenue is another major item of expenditure which consumed about 19.14 per cent of money spent on agriculture. It is noteworthy that not a single paisa was spent on chemical fertilisers. From the total amount of Rs. 11,410 paid in cash and kind for meeting with the agricultural expenditure, only Rs. 1,646 were spent in kind.

STATEMENT XVI

Credit for agriculture and investment

Purpose of borrowing	Agricultural credit				Investment during the last 10 years (in Rs.)
	No. of households	Amount borrowed (in Rs.)	Source	Rate of interest	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purchase of land	5	..	..	..	13,300
Farm house	4	1,925	Cooperative society	6	..
Construction of well	5	3,950	Bank, Cooperative society and traders	12, 6 and 3	1,750
Irrigation equipments	6	..	..	..	3,875
Implements, bullocks, etc.	35	1,300	Money-lender	..	17,200
Bullocks	35	2,700	Trader and money-lender	..	18,400
Fencing, bunding, levelling, etc.	2	3,000	Land Mortgage Bank	..	100
Seeds, wages, etc.	20	9,899	Cooperative Society and Land Mortgage Bank	6	..
Total		**22,774**			**54,625**

III.18 Wages of Agricultural Labourers

A male labourer in the year 1951 used to earn only Rs. 1.50 per day while a female labourer got only Re. 1. This rate in 1960 increased to Rs. 3 for a male and Rs. 2.50 for a female. Herdsmen tending cattle got Rs. 1.50 in 1951 as against Rs. 2 in 1960. No shortage of labourers was felt in this village.

III.19 Credit for Agriculture and Investmemt

Credit facilities and timely investment constitute major factors in making agricultural operations progressive and paying. Where agriculture depends on vagaries of the monsoon, the farmer cannot reap profitable returns and is usually burdened with debts and financial stringency. Since Independence the Government has liberally advanced loans and tagavi recoverable in suitable easy instalments. Various Government and semi-Government agencies came into existence for providing agricultural credit. In Jambur itself an amount of Rs. 22,774 was borrowed as detailed in the Statement XVI for various agricultural operations. Rs. 1,925 were given on loans by the Cooperative Society for building farm houses, Rs. 3,950 for digging wells and Rs. 9,899 for seeds and wages. The Land Mortgage Bank provided cheap credit for the above works. It had advanced Rs. 3,000 for fencing, bunding, levelling and other operations. Implements and bullocks were taken on credit from the traders. Sometimes money was borrowed from local money-lenders for purchasing bullocks and agricultural implements. The rate of interest for Government finance generally ranged from 3 to 5 per cent. On the investment side, the major part of money invested came from own sources. Rs. 22,774 were borrowed either from traders and money-lenders or from institutions like cooperative societies and the Land Mortgage Bank. The last two sources advanced Rs. 18,774 for construction of wells, farm house and for fencing, bunding and levelling operations. On the investment side Rs. 54,625 are invested during last decade which gives an yearly average of Rs. 5,462. The major portion was invested for the purchase of bullocks, and implements and formed 65.17 per cent of the total. A sizable amount of Rs. 13,300 was spent on purchase of land. A sum of Rs. 5,625 was invested for construction of well and irrigation equipment.

III.20 Reciprocal Aid in Agricultural Practices

In Jambur, cooperation and unity among Siddis are obvious from the fact that they mutually help their neighbours in agricultural operations like sowing, harvesting, etc. It is found that of the 39 households following agricultural pursuits, as many 14 assist their neighbours on reciprocal basis, while 3 who were economically less better off borrowed agricultural implements from others during the season.

D—Livestock

III.21 Distribution by Categories

Livestock statistics as obtained through the livestock censuses of 1951, 1955-56 and 1961 are for the whole village including this hamlet. The figures as obtained from house survey are, therefore, given in the following Statement XVII. Domestic animals like cows, buffaloes, bullocks and young stock are reared in this hamlet for milk and draft power. Pigs are not bred by the villagers, who keep poultry for meat and eggs.

STATEMENT XVII

Livestock and their value

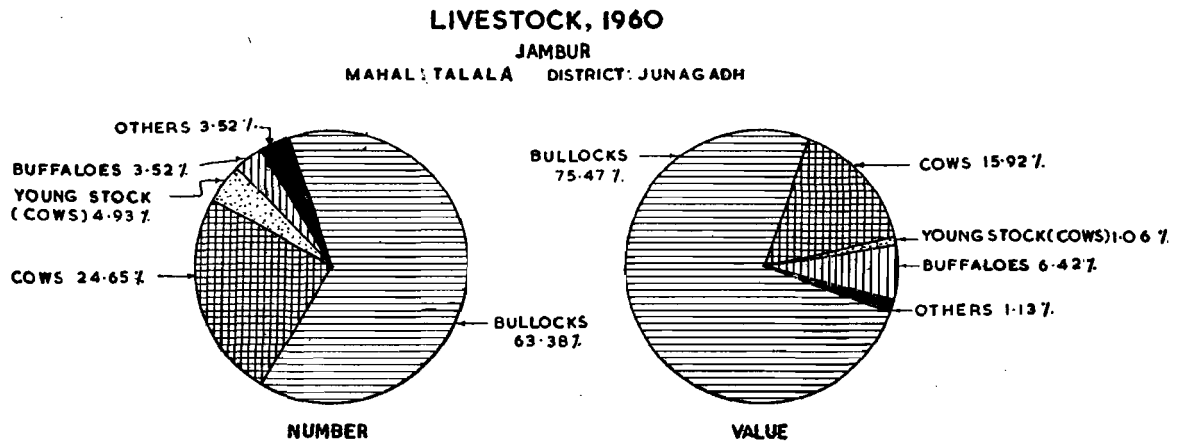
(Jambur)

Livestock	No. of households	No. of livestock	Value in Rs.
1	2	3	4
Total	**72**	**142**	**26,502**
A—Cows and Bullocks			
Bullocks	39	90	20,000
Cows	24	35	4,220
Young stock	3	7	282
B—Buffaloes			
He-buffaloes	2	5	1,700
She-buffaloes	..	..	..
Young stock	2	3	..
C—Other Livestock			
Sheep	..	..	..
Goats	..	..	..
Horses and ponies	2	2	300
Mules	..	..	..
Donkeys	..	..	..
Camels	..	..	..
Pigs	..	..	..

Animals like goats, sheep, donkeys, pigs, mules, camels, etc., are not found in this hamlet. Cows, bullocks, buffaloes and horses number 142. Numerically predominant are bullocks (90) and cows (35), young stock of cows being 7 as against 3 of buffaloes. He buffaloes number 5 and are reared not for draft power but for meat. The total absence of the she-buffaloes is very striking and can be taken to explain financial stringency of Siddis who cannot afford to buy and maintain them. Siddis are known for their weakness for buffalo meat which they relish very much.

Poultry is to be found with only 20 or about 23.25 per cent of households who possess 110 birds including small poults. No modern equipments or methods are used or followed in raising poultry which is generally maintained for meat and eggs. The birds feed themselves in the filth lying about the streets so that no expenditure is required to be incurred on their upkeep.

Livestock have been divided into three categories, namely, cows and bullocks, buffaloes and other livestock. Cows and bullocks of Gir breed are well-known in this region. Gir cows are said to be good milk yielders and Gir bullocks good for draft power.



III.22 Livestock Products

It will be quite pertinent to study in this context how much income the sale of livestock products yield and to what extent the livestock rearing is supplementary to the family income. Milk and *ghee* are the main livestock products which can be marketed if produced commercially. All the milk and *ghee* produced is consumed by the producers themselves. The following statement gives details of value of production, consumption and sale of livestock products.

STATEMENT XVIII

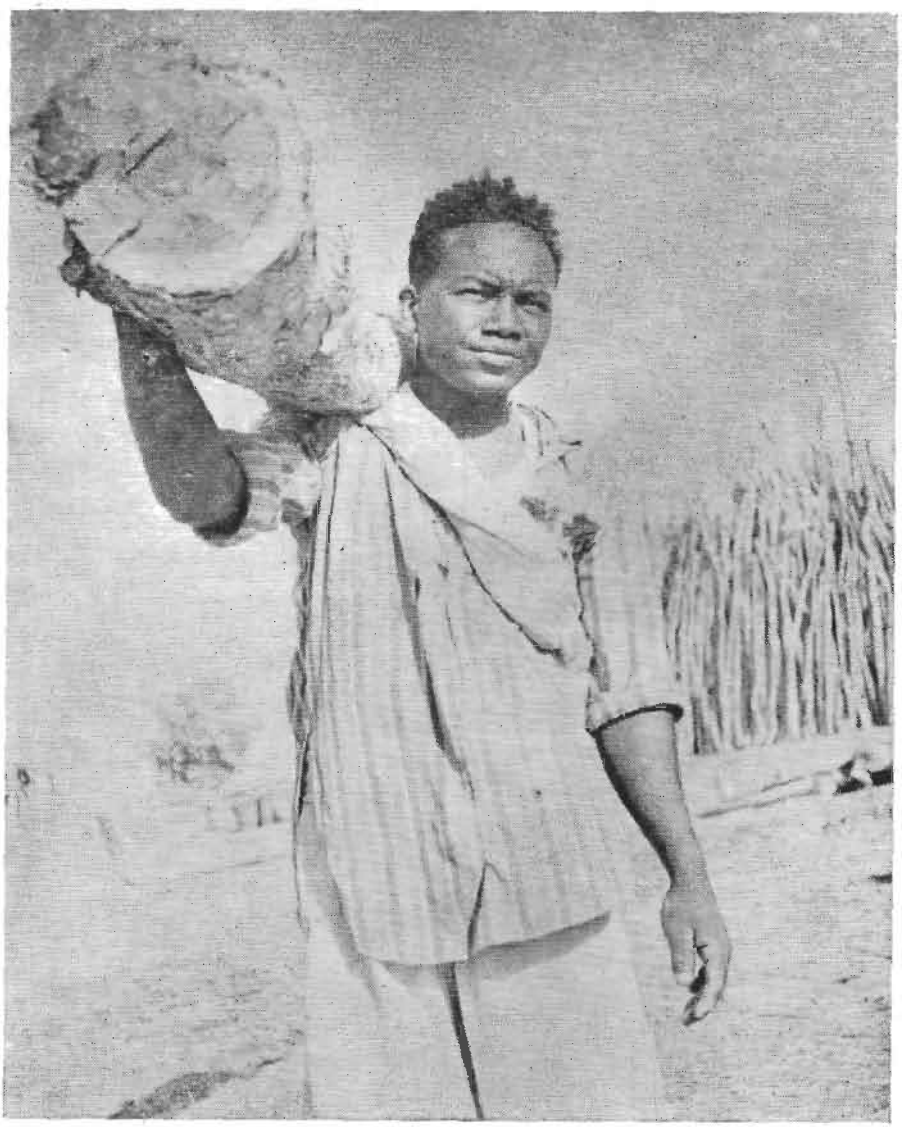
Annual production and sale of livestock and poultry products

	Milk B.mds.	Ghee B.mds.	Eggs No.
1	2	3	4
Quantity produced	66	3	1,200
Quantity sold	..	..	..
Quantity consumed	66	3	1,200
Value of quantity produced (in Rs.)	1,320	1,000	300
Value of quantity sold (in Rs.)	..	..	..

Milk and *ghee* are the only livestock products produced, the annual production of milk being 66 B.mds. and that of *ghee* only 3 B.mds. Their market value amounted to Rs. 1,320 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. About 1,200 eggs produced would fetch Rs. 300, if marketed. All these articles are consumed by the producers themselves as they are produced in small quantities and there is no marketable surplus.

III.23 Value of Livestock

39 households out of a total of 86 possess 90 bullocks worth Rs. 20,000. Cows reared for milk and for getting bullocks are the property of 24 households who have 35 animals valued at Rs. 4,220. Only 5 he-buffaloes were worth Rs. 1,700. Buffalo meat is considered a treat on festive occasions by the Siddis. As regards young stock only 3 households possess 7 calves (value Rs. 282) of cow and 2 have 3 calves of buffalo. Poultry numbering 110 birds worth Rs. 339 are kept by 20 households.



A Siddi logman

III.24 EXPENDITURE ON LIVESTOCK

Cultivators in general do not have to incur any expense in maintaining livestock, since grass, fodder and other animal feed are obtained free from their fields. In Jambur it is otherwise, as quite a number of them owning livestock are landless labourers. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 11,705 spent during the year on livestock, an amount of Rs. 5,585 has been spent in cash for purchase of grass and other feed and Rs. 6,120 in kind. The value in kind of grass bundles fed from their own fields is Rs. 5,150 and that of other feed Rs. 970.

III.25 VETERINARY FACILITIES

Veterinary facilities, are available at the mahal headquarters where a stockman is posted. Only one veterinary first aid box is kept at Madhupur two furlongs away. In this context, it will not be out of place to study the figures of cases treated, number of key village centres working and vaccinations and castrations performed at the veterinary dispensary, Talala. According to the veterinary surgeon, Talala, this dispensary treated only three animals in the year 1954-55, 53 in 1957-58 and only 8 in the year 1958-59. It was more or less dormant in the years 1951-52 to 1960-61 save in the years mentioned above. Thus veterinary aid is practically ineffective as far as Jambur is concerned.

E—Other Occupations

III.26 FOREST PRODUCE

As many as 25 households out of 86 in the village were engaged in gathering forest produce. About 22 households collected 360 bundles of firewood during a month in monsoon season and realised Rs. 1,094 by selling them within the village. 2 households were found to have collected honey worth about Rs. 55. All of these products except 30 B.mds. of firewood used for home-consumption were sold.

III.27 FOREST LABOUR

Forest labour employs 49 households, of whom 7 get work for 9–12 months, 2 for 5–8 months and 40 for 1–4 months. Government has, therefore, advised them to start a forest labour cooperative society so that they are enabled to reap the benefits of assured employment and maximum income. As a result, such a society was formed on 25th February, 1955. The main activity of this cooperative society is to provide labour in forest areas. The activity of the society is very tardy, as only 6 households get work through it. On an average one household gets employment for 120 days through this society.

III.28 HUNTING, TRAPPING, ETC.

Siddis being forest dwellers also take meat of animals hunted by them in the forest near-by. While only 4 households were found engaged in the activity of hunting and trapping of wild animals like blue bull, deer, *sambar*, etc., 3 households bag any wild animal found in the vicinity.

III.29 COMMERCE

The day-to-day requirement like grocery articles, spices and condiments, sweet oil, kerosene, pulses, grains, etc., are sold in three shops having a very limited business since the annual transactions in the entire hamlet hardly go beyond Rs. 15,000. Looking to the small volume of transaction the terms of business are strictly cash. They find the earnings just enough to maintain their individual families. Since there are no other industries and resources, they do not carry any subsidiary occupation. The shopkeepers live at Madhupur where they return after the day's business is over.

III.30 INDEBTEDNESS

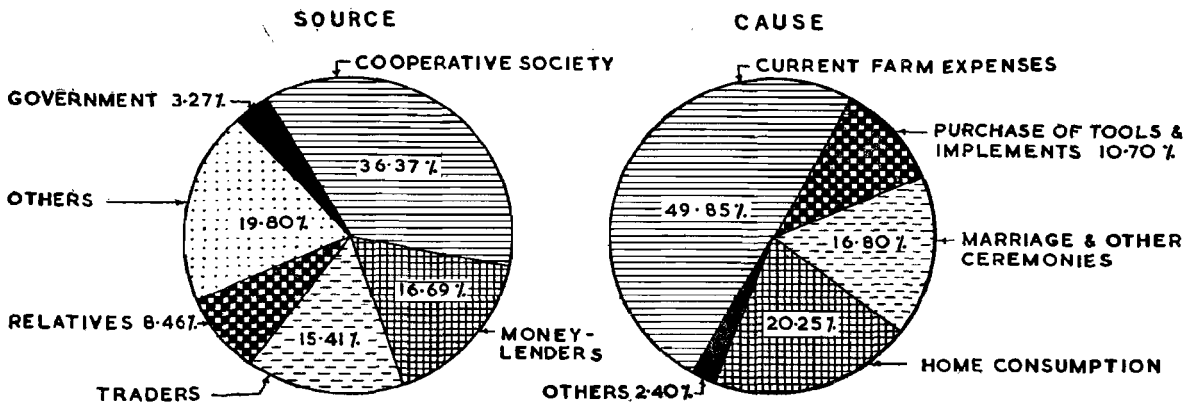
Half the total borrowing of an average family went towards meeting current farm expenses. Distribution of households in debt according to various causes and the extent of indebtedness is shown in Table XII in the Appendix. Statement XIX, however, gives distribution of households into various income groups, and the amount of total and average debt and brings out the financial position of Siddis. Of the 86 households, about 54 per cent are indebted. The highest number of indebted households is in the income range Rs. 1,501–2,500 appropriating 19.77 per cent of total households or 36.96 per cent of total indebted households, the amount of debt incurred by them being Rs. 14,739 or Rs. 567 per household in debt. All the 3 households in

the income range below Rs. 5,000, but above Rs. 3,500, are indebted to the tune of Rs. 3,225 or Rs. 1,075 per household on an average. Similarly all the 9 households in the income range Rs. 2,501–3,500 are in debt to the extent of Rs. 7,667 or Rs. 851.89 per household. The lowest number of households in debt is found to be in the income range Rs. 721–960 wherein out of 8 households only 2 are debtors, the amount of debt being Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 800 per household in debt. Total indebtedness in the hamlet is found to be Rs. 31,312 averaging at Rs. 680.70 per household in debt or Rs.364.09 per household.

INDEBTEDNESS BY SOURCE AND CAUSE

JAMBUR

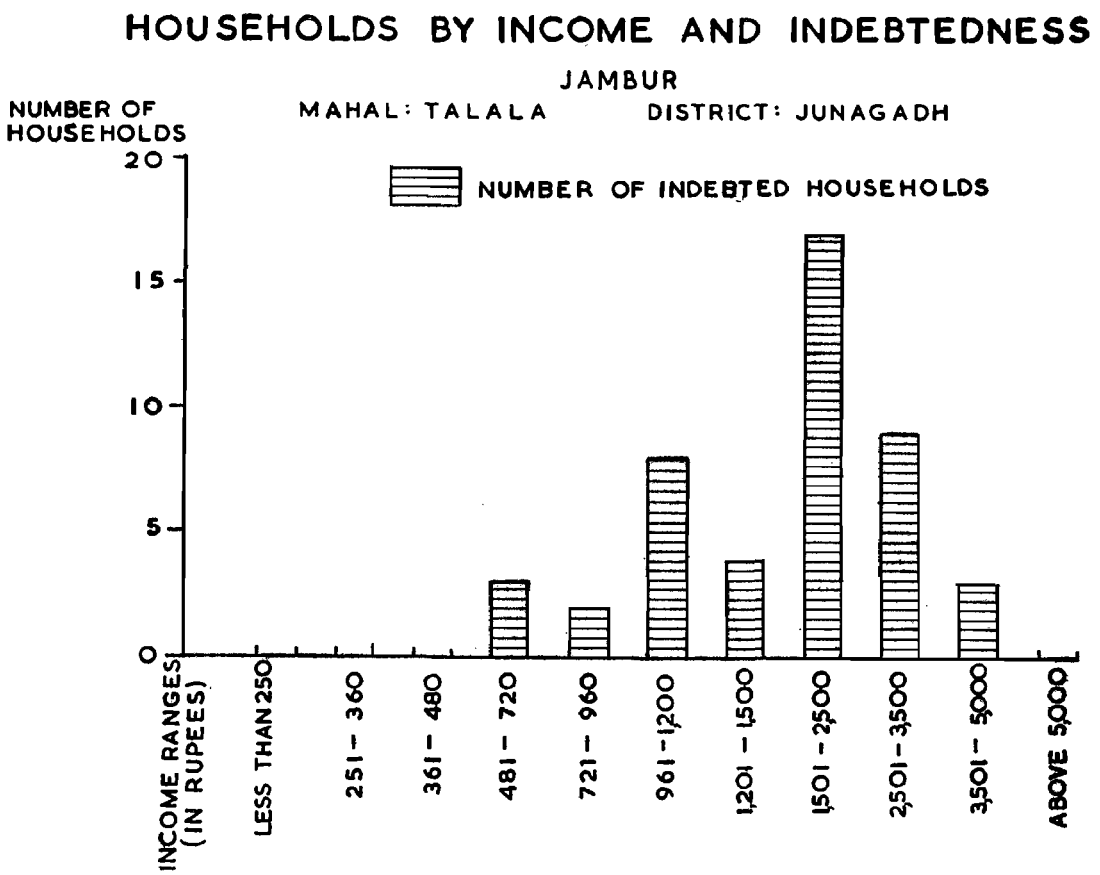
MAHAL: TALALA DISTRICT: JUNAGADH



STATEMENT XIX

Indebtedness by income group

Income range (in Rs.)	Total No. of households	No. of house-holds in debt	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage of indebted to total households	Percentage of indebted to total indebted households	Average indebtedness per household in debt (in Rs.)	Average indebtedness per house-hold (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
251 to 360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
361 to 480	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
481 to 720	7	3	190	3.49	6.52	63.33	27.14
721 to 960	8	2	1,600	2.33	4.35	800.00	200.00
961 to 1,200	11	8	2,830	9.30	17.39	353.75	257.27
1,201 to 1,500	13	4	1,061	4.65	8.70	265.25	81.62
1,501 to 2,500	32	17	14,739	19.77	36.96	567.00	460.59
2,501 to 3,500	9	9	7,667	10.47	19.56	851.89	851.89
3,501 to 5,000	3	3	3,225	3.49	6.52	1,075.00	1,075.00
Above 5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**86**	**46**	**31,312**	**53.49**	**100.00**	**680.70**	**364.09**



III.31 Household Budget

The income and expenditure pattern of households depicting the economic picture of the hamlet during the year 1959–60 shows an overall deficit of Rs. 26,088, the total annual income being Rs. 140,993 and the expenditure Rs. 167,081.

III.32 Income

The annual income from various sources earned by the people during the year comes to Rs. 140,993. Relating income to the number of households, the average income per household comes to Rs. 1,639.45 and that *per capita* Rs. 301.27. Various occupations yielding income are (i) agriculture (Rs. 52,448), (ii) agriculture and livestock raising (Rs. 46,097), and (iii) agriculture and miscellaneous labour (Rs. 18,530) and other sources (Rs. 23,918). These figures show that agriculture has to be supplemented with other sources like raising of livestock and miscellaneous labour. The following statement distributes households in different income groups.

STATEMENT XX

Households by income

Income range	No. of households	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Total	**86**	**100.00**
Less than to 250	..	..
251 to 360	..	..
361 to 480	3	3.49
481 to 720	7	8.14
721 to 960	8	9.30
961 to 1,200	11	12.79
1,201 to 1,500	13	15.12
1,501 to 2,500	32	37.21
2,501 to 3,500	9	10.46
3,501 to 5,000	3	3.49
Above 5,000	..	..

The average income per household is Rs. 1,639. As many as 42 households or 48.84 per cent fall in the range below the average. Not a single household has an annual income less than Rs. 360 or in other words every household is earning at least Rs. 30 per month. The highest number of households (32) is found in the income range Rs. 1,501–2,500, constituting 37.21 per cent of the total. The next in order are the households falling within the income range Rs. 1,201–1,500 claiming 15.12 per cent of the total households. The lower income range Rs. 961–1,200 claims 11 households or 12.79 per cent of the total. In the higher income group Rs. 2,501–5,000, 12 families appropriate 13.95 per cent. Categorising income into that derived from agricultural and non-agricultural sources, as shown in the following statement, major portion of income is earned through agricultural operations, either on owned land or by way of wages on another person's land, the former yielding Rs. 11,839 and the latter Rs. 118,648.

STATEMENT XXI

Income from different sources

Total No. of households	Income from land					Income from sources other than land					
	Owned but leased	Owned but cultivated	Taken on rent	Wages earned by field workers	Total	Salary and wages earned inside the village	Salary and wages earned outside the village	From property inside the village	From property outside the village	Total Cols. 7–10	Total annual income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
86	..	11,839	..	118,648	130,487	7,806	2,700	..	..	10,506	140,993

This statement shows that majority of agricultural income is derived from agricultural labour which claims predominance in the village economy. As for other sources Rs. 7,806 were earned as salary and wages inside the village, while Rs. 2,700 were received from outside the village. Income from non-agricultural sources seems to be meagre as compared to agricultural.

Table XVI and XV in the Appendix give the distribution of households according to the primary, secondary and tertiary occupations, different income ranges and the amount of income there under. Out of 86 households, a large majority of them are engaged in the primary sector, i.e., following agricultural pursuits, forestry, and hunting. Thirty-two of them are earning an annual income of Rs. 1,501–2,500. In the next range, 9 households are found to earn an income of Rs. 2,501–3,500. Only 2 households in the tertiary sector earn an income ranging from Rs. 961 to 1,500.

III.33 Expenditure Pattern

The detailed break-up of the annual expenditure during the year 1960–61 which amounted to Rs. 167,081 is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT XXII

Expenditure pattern

Items	*Amount*	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Food	127,283	76.18
Clothing and footwear .	13,444	8.05
Fuel and lighting . .	1,308	0.78
Housing	2,312	1.38
Ceremonies and functions .	17,310	10.37
Services	1,426	0.85
Miscellaneous . . .	3,998	2.39
Total	**167,081**	**100.00**

The expenditure on food, as is usually the case, formed the main bulk constituting 76.18 per cent of total expenditure. Among the food items, cereals, as revealed from Table XVII in the Appendix, appropriated 39.75 per cent followed by sugar and *gur* 11.61 per cent, and 7.57 per cent spent after meat, fish, etc. The rest of the items like pulses, spices and vegetables were not of much importance in view of the expenditure incurred on them. Milk and milk products claimed Rs. 10,360 or 6.20 per cent and Rs. 2,312 were spent after housing which formed only 1.38 per cent of the total expenditure. Similarly on fuel and lighting the expenditure was the least, as it accounted for Rs. 1,308 or 0.78 per cent. Expenditure on services likewise formed only 0.85 per cent of the total and included utilisation of services of washermen, barber, *kazi*, etc. Miscellaneous items required Rs. 3,998 or 2.39 per cent. Next to food, ceremonies and functions are an important item of expenditure (10.37 per cent) for the Siddis consider ceremonies and festivities an integral part of their daily life. Distribution of households according to occupations, income ranges and items on which expenditure is generally incurred as given in Table XVIII in the Appendix throws light on the general trend of the people in various economic statuses.

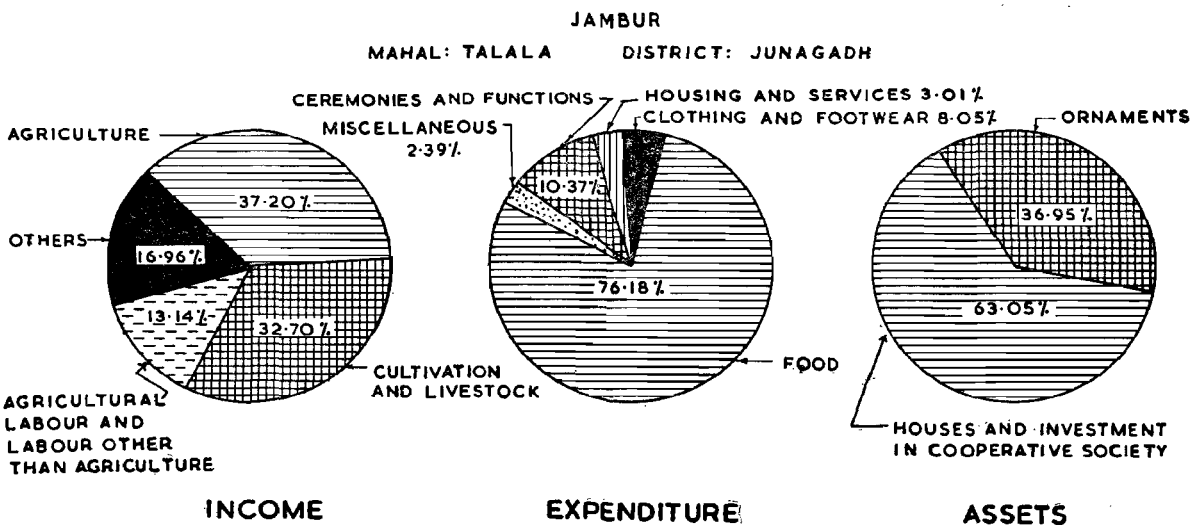
III.34 Financial Assets

Various types of assets in the form of valuables including gold and silver ornaments, movable and immovable property, are shown in the statement given below. It may be noted that these details do not include value of land.

STATEMENT XXIII

Financial assets

Number of households having different types of assets	Loans in money, grains, etc.		Valuables (Gold, silver)		No. of households owning houses	No. and value of houses owned		Investmens in co-operative societies		Bank deposits and other investment		Total value (in Rs.)
	No. of households	Value (in Rs.)	No. of households	Value (in Rs.)		No. of households	Value (in Rs.)	No. of households	Value (in Rs.)	No. of households	Value (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
84	..	..	83	29,225	84	87	49,300	18	571	..	..	79,096



The assets when viewed in relation to income, expenditure and indebtedness indicate state of village economy. The average ratios of these items per household and *per capita* are shown below.

	Income	Expenditure	Indebtedness	Assets
Per household	1,639.45	1,860.94	680.70	1,261.15
Per capita	301.27	341.97	107.23	229.30

The proportion of assets to income is 56.10 per cent and to expenditure 49.42 per cent. Indebtedness, on the other hand, is 40 per cent of the assets but if this position is allowed to continue it cannot but jeopardise the economy. Slender as they are, their assets, cannot make them withstand the stress of expenditure and mounting debts. Besides, they have little exchange value and do not offer them much financial bearing. They, therefore, remain bankrupt and go on incurring more and more debts.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

A—Demographic Data

IV.1 Population

According to the present survey the population of Jambur is 468 of whom 224 are males and 244 females. Being a hamlet, separate figures are not available for it for the years 1951 and 1961, as hamlets were included in the main villages for purposes of tabulation of census data for rural areas. A comparative idea of the population growth at the end of the decade for Jambur cannot, therefore, be had. However, the figures of the main village are furnished below for a general idea of the trends of population growth.

STATEMENT XXIV

Variation in population, Madhupur

	1961	1951	Percentage increase over 1951
1	2	3	4
Persons	2,024	1,570	28.92
Males	1,044	770	35.58
Females	980	800	22.50

The population of the village Madhupur shows a decennial growth of 28.92 per cent in 1961 over 1951. The decadal rate of increase of population of Talala mahal between 1951 and 1961 is 26.75 per cent and that of the district on the basis of its present position comes to 26.13 per cent. Thus the rate of increase of Madhupur exceeds the mahal and district averages. The village has also a higher percentage increase of males (35.58) and the lowest of females (22.50) as compared to corresponding rates of increase in the mahal and the district. Inquiry has shown that this variation is due to the influx of male labourers working during the 1961 Census period on the Prachi-Ghantia road near Madhupur and seasonal migration of agricultural labour.

IV.2 Age Distribution

Study according to broad age groups is of special value, as it denotes four important stages of life, viz., children represented by ages 0–14, adolescent and young by the working ages 15–59 and old persons by 60+.

STATEMENT XXV

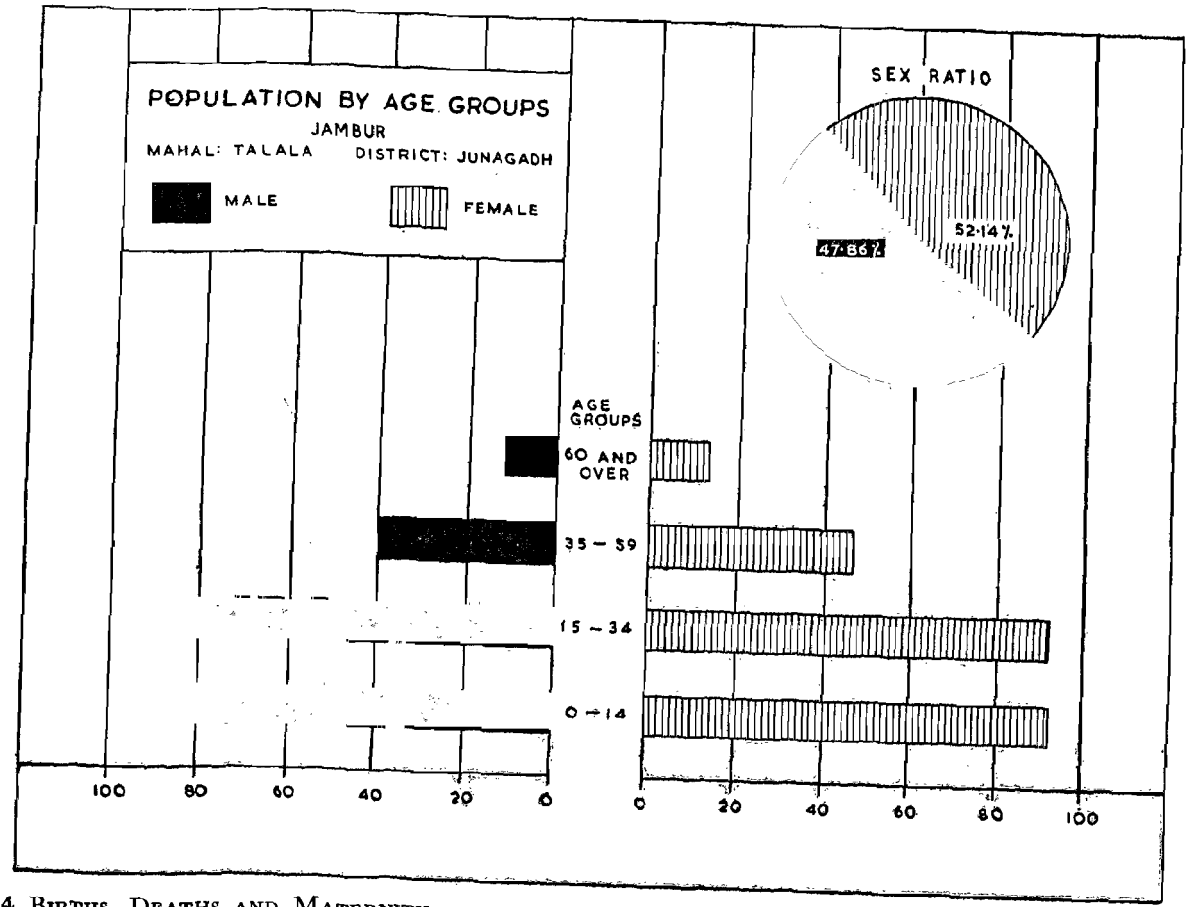
Age groups, 1960

Age groups	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**468**	**224**	**244**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
0–14	177	85	92	37.82	37.94	37.71
15–34	179	87	92	38.25	38.84	37.70
35–59	87	40	47	18.59	17.86	19.26
60+	25	12	13	5.34	5.36	5.33

Population in the age group 15–34 enjoys precedence in numbers over other age groups, older persons aged 60 and over being the least numerous.

IV.3 Sex Ratio

The ratio of females per 1,000 males comes to 1,089 for Jambur. Analysing these ratios in light of various age groups, the highest ratio of 1,175 females is found in the age group 35–59. In the rest of the age groups, it is below the general average of the hamlet.



IV.4 BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MATERNITY

The following statement furnishes data regarding vital statistics which are of special importance for studying demographic aspects of population.

STATEMENT XXVI

Births, deaths and maternity

No. of still married women	No. of households having still married women	Births during last twelve months to still married women: Male child	Female child	Total cols. 3+4	Alive	Dead	Total cols. 6+7	*Births before last twelve months* to all still married women: Alive	Dead	Total cols. 9+10	Total cols. 8+11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
118	80	8	4	12	11	1	12	233	60	293	305

Though the data are said to be defective and cannot be relied upon, they do illustrate the population trends over a particular period of time. Looking to the births during the last 12 months to still married women of the village, it is found that of the 12 births recorded, 8 were males and 4 females. All except one, were live births. In this context, it would be interesting to give the number of still married women, who in as many as 80 households numbered 118, the ratio per household being 1.48. Out of 293 births that took place before 12 months, 233 children survived.

The higher survival rate is caused by increase in the health and medical facilities and improved vitality of mothers. Siddis in general are of robust physique and possess remarkable fortitude against the noxious climate of forest area.

Vaidyas and other doctors are away from the village while the first aid is readily available at the Sanskar Kendra. Thanks to the development activities of block agencies for maintaining a medicinal chest at the centre.

IV.5 Fertility

The distribution of total births according to mother's age at birth is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT XXVII

Births according to mother's age, 1960

Birth order	Mother's age								
	15–17	18–20	21–24	25–27	28–30	31–35	36–40	41–50	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
First child	19	42	17	7	3	1	..	..	89
Second ,,	1	19	39	10	5	1	..	..	75
Third ,,	..	1	24	22	6	5	1	..	59
Fourth ,,	..	..	6	14	8	10	2	..	40
Fifth ,,	..	..	..	5	6	9	1	..	21
Sixth ,,	..	..	..	1	2	7	1	..	11
Seventh ,,	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	7
Eighth ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	**20**	**62**	**86**	**59**	**31**	**36**	**11**	..	**305**

Of 305 births recorded during the year, 86 were born to mothers aged 21–24. The next largest number of 62 was recorded in case of mothers aged 18–20. Another group which follows at a close range with 59 births relates to ages 25–27. No birth was, however, recorded by mothers in the age group 41–50. Examining the number of children born to still married women, it is seen that some had them at a very young age of 15–17 years, which tells adversely on their health and ultimately on the health of the child. One woman in this age group had two children born to her. The birth order of children advances till the age of 24. The highest number of children, viz., eight is returned by three women. The mothers aged 25 to 40 years have children ranging from 4–8.

IV.6 Marital Status

The following statement shows classification of population according to age and marital status.

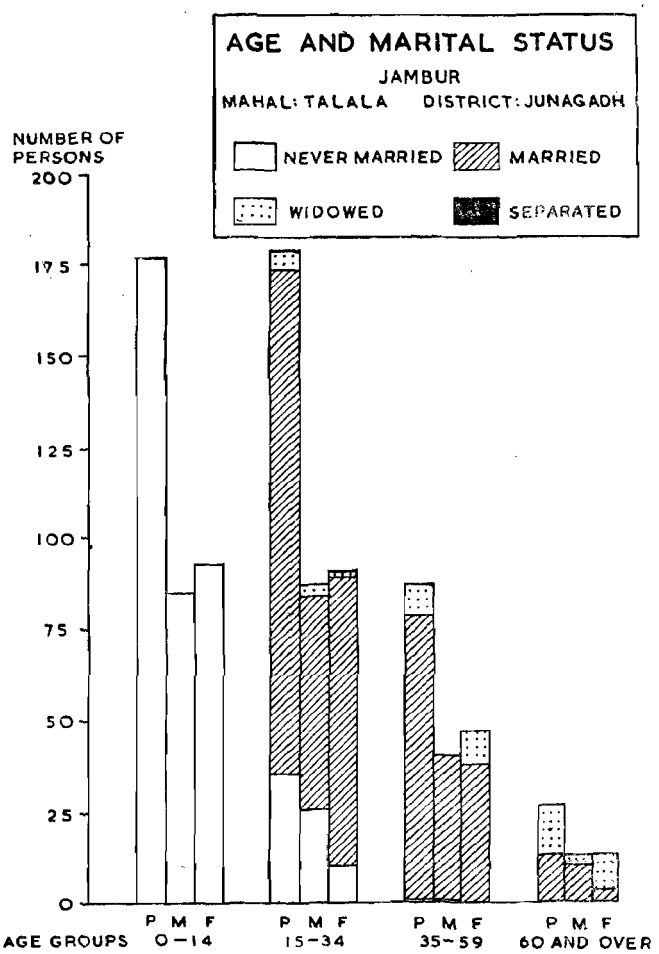
STATEMENT XXVIII

Age and marital status

Age group	Total			Married			Never married			Widowed			Divorced and separated		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	**468**	**224**	**244**	**227**	**107**	**120**	**213**	**111**	**102**	**27**	**6**	**21**	**1**	..	**1**
0–14	177	85	92	..	..	..	177	85	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–34	179	87	92	138	59	79	35	25	10	5	3	2	1	..	1
35–59	87	40	47	77	39	38	1	1	..	9	..	9	..	..	..
60+	25	12	13	12	9	3	..	..	..	13	3	10	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The statistics disclose a happy equilibrium of population in the two stages of marital status, namely, married and never married, which account for 227 and 213 persons respectively. Widowed persons number only 27 while only one female is found to be separated. An analysis of this status by age brings out that all the 177 persons, 85 males and 92 females, in the age group 0-14 are never married. It is also significant to note that as many as 35 persons

(25 males and 10 females) or 19.55 per cent in the age group 15-34 are never married. These statistics show the postponement of the age at marriage of both the sexes and absence of child marriages among the Siddis of Jambur. In the rest of the age groups almost all the persons are married, barring 22 widowed and one never married.



B—Literacy and Education

IV.7 Literacy and Education

The extreme backwardness of Siddis is reflected in the statement below giving the distribution of literates in the different age groups.

STATEMENT XXIX

Literacy by age groups

Age groups	Total population			Literate			Illiterate			Percentage of literate to total population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**468**	**224**	**244**	**3**	**3**	..	**465**	**221**	**244**	**0.64**	**1.34**	..
0-14	177	85	92	1	1	..	176	84	92	0.56	1.18	..
15-34	179	87	92	1	1	..	178	86	92	0.56	1.15	..
35-59	87	40	47	1	1	..	86	39	47	1.15	2.50	..
60+	25	12	13	..	..	..	25	12	13	..	..	..

Out of 468 persons, only 3 males or a minute 0.64 per cent of the total population are literate. An examination of literates with reference to age groups reveals that there is only one literate in the age group 0-14 and one each in the working age groups 15-34 and 35-59.

The almost complete absence of literacy in Jambur is in sharp contrast with 342 or 16.90 per cent literates out of a population of 2,024 for the whole village of Madhupur-Jambur. It is evident that the backwardness of Jambur is not due to isolation of the habitat nor to any geographic reason but must be ascribed to the apathy of Siddis themselves. It is obviously not enough in their case to offer facilities of primary education but it is also necessary to prepare a suitable background and create a desire to educate their children. An attempt has of late been made by the Development Block authorities which started a pre-primary school in this hamlet in the year 1959 to veer the Siddis towards schooling their children. The efforts of this institution, however, may require some more time to be effective. When this is the position regarding primary education, secondary and higher education for which students may have to resort to institutions at Veraval 20 miles away is bound to remain well beyond the capacity of the people for many years to come.

C—Settlement of Households and Migrants

IV.8 Settlement and Migration

As stated earlier, Siddis have migrated to this place some 30 years ago. Almost all the Siddis have settled at this village from the neighbouring village of Malzinzava in the same mahal. As to households emigrating to places outside, 9 families whose details are given in Table XIX in the Appendix have migrated to different parts of the district. Seven of those have settled in the neighbourhood, one in the village of Moruka, three at Sasan, three at Talala about five miles away and one at Veraval twenty miles away. Of the two that remain one has settled at Galiawada and the other at Mangrol in the same district. The cause of migration was their search for livelihood. Of these emigrants, six have gone as labourers, one for service in railway, one as a conductor in bus transport and one as a truck driver. As to their interest in the village after migration, it is gathered that as many as 7 families have no interest in returning to this village while two of them still remain attached to it as they have undivided property, viz., land and houses at this hamlet and, therefore, pay occasional visits.

D—Family Structure and Inheritance of Property

IV.9 Size of Households

Size of households is examined in detail in the following statement.

STATEMENT XXX

Size and composition of households

Size of the households	No. of house-holds	Percentage to total number of house-holds	Population			Percentage to total population
			P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Single Member	2	2.33	2	..	2	0.43
2–3 Members	18	20.93	48	20	28	10.26
4–6 Members	46	53.49	242	117	125	51.71
7–9 Members	15	17.44	122	60	62	26.07
10 & over	5	5.81	54	27	27	11.53
Total	**86**	**100.00**	**468**	**224**	**244**	**100.00**

The statement given above illustrates that there is a predominance of households of medium size, namely, 4–6 members, accounting for 46 or 53.49 per cent of the total households in this hamlet. Small households comprising 2–3 members claim 20.93 per cent, whereas those having 7–9 members 17.44 per cent of the total households. The rest of the households in the extreme ranges have smaller proportions. From the point of numbers the medium size households account for the highest proportion of population (51.71 per cent) in the hamlet. The position of large size households, namely, 7–9 members and 10 and over, is reversed as they occupy the second and third rank in terms of population. While the small size households with 2–3 members appropriate 10.26 per cent of population, the percentage in single member households is negligible.

IV.10 Family Structure

All the families in the hamlet are divided into 3 types, namely, (1) simple, (2) intermediate and (3) 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 an intermediate family. A joint family denotes a married couple living with married sons, daughters, brothers or sisters.

STATEMENT XXXI

Households according to nature of family

Total	Simple	Intermediate	Joint	Others
1	2	3	4	5
86	48	11	25	2

Of the 86 households, as many as 48 are simple, 25 are joint, 11 are intermediate and 2 others. Thus Siddis are seen to live mostly in simple or joint families rather than in intermediate ones.

IV.11 INHERITANCE OF PROPERTY

On the death of a person his property generally devolves on his sons and in case of persons dying childless the property is inherited by the widow. Distribution of households dividing the property amongst various heirs would be of special interest in this context.

STATEMENT XXXII

Inheritance of property

	No. of households who normally divide their property among					No. of persons indicating the inheritance of property by daughters equally with sons				
Total No. of households	Sons	Unmarried daughters	Married daughters	Widows	Others	Age above 50	Age of 41–50	Age of 31–40	Age of 21–30	Age of 20 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
86	85	13	13	5	..	8	7	8	16	..

According to the present survey, in 85 households the property devolved upon their sons, the number of households normally dividing their property among their married and unmarried daughters being 13 each. In only five households inheritance of property by widows was also allowed.

A liberal attitude in favour of dividing property equally between sons and daughters was noticed among 39 families out of 86. Analysing households by age groups, it is seen that majority of the heads of the households was in the age group 21–30. The rest of the households had seven to eight in the age groups 31–40, 41–50 and 51 and above.

E—Religious Institutions and Festivals

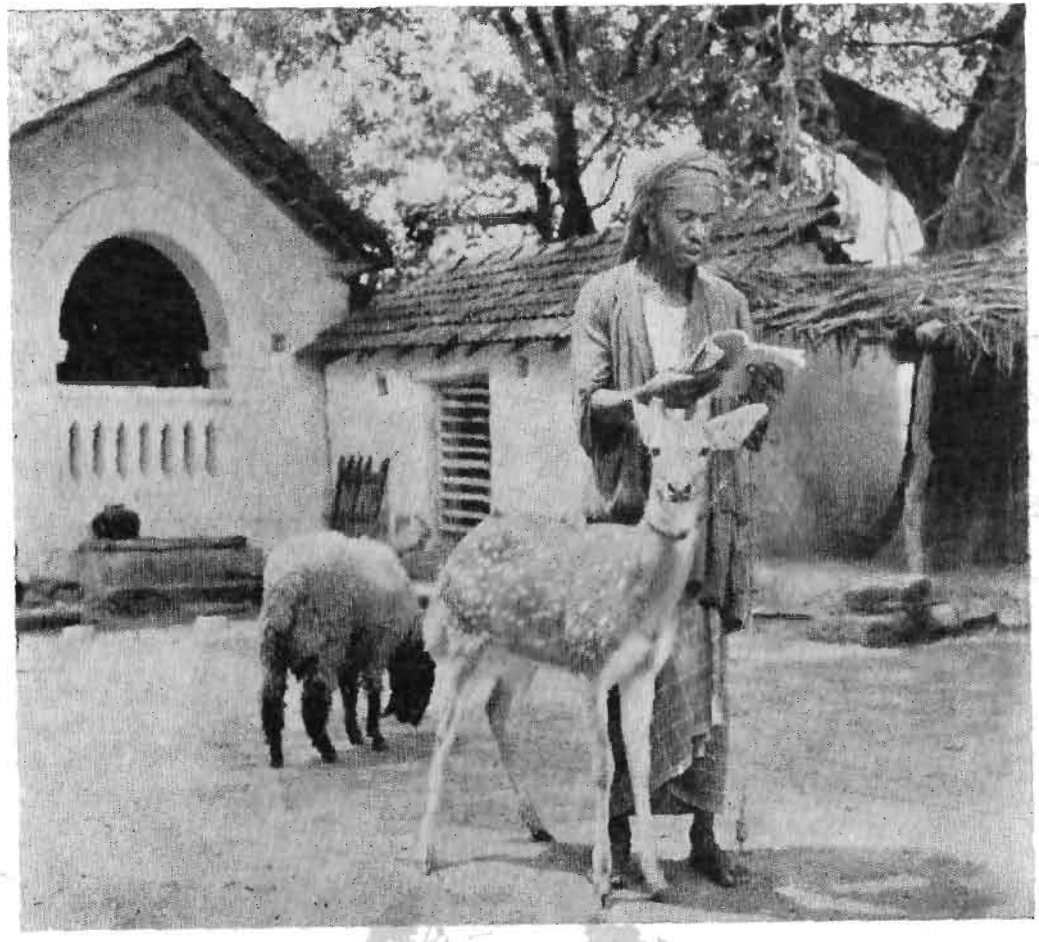
IV.12 PLACE OF WORSHIP

The *dargah* of Nagarsha Pir, on the bank of the Karkari river in the east of the settlement is held in high esteem by the Siddis. Nagarsha Pir, a younger brother of Bava Ghor according to legend, is believed to have stayed at this place. His *dargah* is said to exist on this place since the time of Mahomed of Gaznavi. It is believed that the shrine has got miraculous powers and persons under evil effects of ghosts and malevolent spirits get themselves exorcised by paying a visit to this place. Even some Hindus worship this place with devotion. For the fulfilment of a vow or accomplishment of a desire people sacrifice goats, sheep and fowls to the Pir. Daily prayers are offered here. It is incumbent upon a newly wed Siddi couple to receive benediction of the *Pir*, by offering a cocoanut before untying the *mindhol* or emetic nut tied to their wrists on the wedding day. The *dargah* is a structure of sandstone, with a well and a *hauz* to the north in the compound. The well is the only source of drinking water for the whole village. According to the villagers, Bava Ghor whose *dargah* is in Ratanpor in Jhagadia taluka of Broach district had eleven brothers, of whom only eight are known in Jambur; Bava Habs, Nagarchi or Nagarsha Pir, Siddi Makbul, Siddi Rahim, Siddi Pyara, Siddi Mulu, Siddi Zamzam, and Darya Dula. Of the four sisters Mai Parshan is said to be killed in a fight with some unruly elements



The tomb of Nagarsha Pir, Jambur

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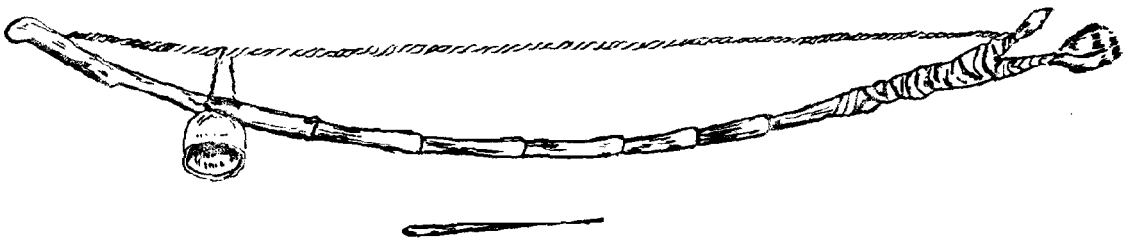


The Mujavar with his pets





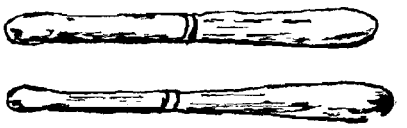
Dhamal dance



SHELANI

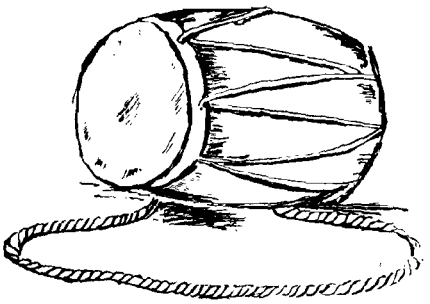


MAI MISHRA

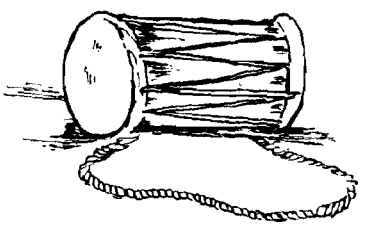


SIR MUKTA-KA-SOTA

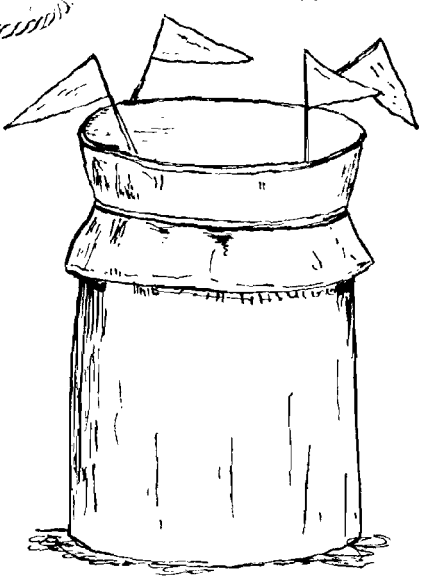
MASHIDO



DHAMAMA



MUGARMAN





NAFIR



NAFIR

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS USED IN DHAMAL DANCE

near Jambur, where her tomb is situated a little south to the *dargah* of Nagarsha Pir. On the left flank of the *dargah* is a *dhuno* or fire sacred to the premises. A rest house without any facility for staying is built opposite the *dargah*. A grave yard is located southwards between the *dargah* of Nagarsha Pir and that of Mai Parshan. Tall neem trees, other flower bushes and a pet gazelle gracefully striding in the compound adorn the premises. The priest called *mujavar* is in charge of prayers and manages the *dargah*. Serene, cool and placid waters of the river, pleasing verdure, the graceful gazelle munching grass, and the emerging fragrance of incense and benzoin, lend a unique charm to the place. The *dargah* is painted with green distemper colour while the tomb is ornamented with decorative designs and covered with silken sheets and flower offerings. A lamp fed with oil is lighted near the tomb.

IV.13 Festivals

On the 16th day of the Muslim month of Rajab, Siddis observe a fast or *roza* and celebrate the annual *urs* at the *dargah* where about 6,000 persons assemble.

Visitors from far off places like Bombay, Agra, etc., participate in this function. Programmes of music and *qawwalis* in praise of the Pir are sung whole day and night. Females and children participate in the festivity dressed in new clothes. Other amusements, games, dance and *garbas* follow incessantly. The guests and outside visitors are provided with lodging and meals by the organising committee of local leaders, the expenses being defrayed from the contributions of the local people, presents offered by the visitors, and by the income from 20–25 *bighas* of cultivable land donated in the past by the former ruler of Junagadh for the maintenance of the *dargah*.

On the *urs* day, Siddi devotees are given an enchanted glass of water, which is said to possess superhuman powers, by their religious priest, whereafter they walk merrily over embers filled in a pit 40′ × 10′ without any harm. This sight holds everybody witnessing this performance spellbound.

Siddis also revere a Hindu deity. At the entrance of the hamlet is the stone image of Hanumanji, the monkey God of Ramayana, over which red lead is besmeared and a cocoanut is offered. Effect of long association with their Hindu neighbours is discernible in this practice.

All the Muslim festivals in vogue in the region are celebrated in Jambur.

In the month of Ramzan Siddis move from village to village begging alms besides keeping fasts in common with other Muslims.

IV.14 Dhamal Dance

The most popular item of amusement and entertainment among the Siddis is their Dhamal dance generally held every week wherein all the members of the community, young and old participate. This dance more or less resembles the tribal dance of African negroes. The days selected for its performance are Thursday, and the first or eleventh day of every Muslim month besides certain religious and auspicious occasions. In olden times many a Princely State used to invite Siddis for a special performance of Dhamal dance which can be arranged even now by contributing a small sum of about Rs. 10 to their religious fund. The sentimental value of Dhamal for Siddis lies in the fact that it links them with the distant past in their native land of Africa. This performance has won many plaudits and even prizes. When performed at the Republic Day Celebrations in Delhi, Dhamal dance earned high appreciation. Instruments used in this dance are also peculiar. Bava Ghor, their patron saint gave them musical instruments like *muggaram*, the big drum standing 3½ ft. high and *mushiro* slung from shoulder. Another fiddle-like instrument called *selani* is made of dried gourd with a stiff cat-gut string adorned by a bunch of peacock feathers at the end and glass beads and shells all over it. It is played by striking the string with a small stick held in the other hand. The *jhunjhuna* is made of a cocoanut shell in which pebbles rattle. It is generally covered with a green silken cloth. It is also called *Mai Misra* after their goddess whom they revere very much. According to religious behest it is generally played by females only. The bigger drums are usually played by males. These instruments are held in great veneration, as they are associated with their *Pirs* and goddesses. They do not touch them while they themselves are not clean or

pure. *Pirs* and saints are invoked whenever these instruments are taken out from the *dargah* wherein they are usually stored. Dhamal dance is accompanied by playing of *selani* and beats of drums amidst hissing shouts of children and grown-up male and female participants. The pace of the dance is vigorous and exciting, demanding considerable stamina. It is more marked by rhythm than tunes. While dancing is in progress exciting guttural shouts of words 'Ide Molah' and 'Alla mila' reverberate the air.

F—Village Organisation

IV.15 Caste Panch

The caste *panch* is the more effective organisation for the Siddis. It has a good hold over the social, religious and economic activities of this community, dealing as it does with all the matters arising out of the day-to-day life of these people. The caste *panch* is a socio-religious institution consisting of four persons from the community or Jamat with a caste Patel at the head and *kotwal* or an errand runner. The tenure of office for these office holders is not fixed for a definite period, and extends for about 20–25 years at a stretch. No election or selection is made for installing them in office. They hold the post as a matter of custom or by way of tacit approval. The complainant before the *panch* has to pay an amount of Rs. 2½ for meeting the expenses incurred after *bidi-bakas* or *bidis* and match boxes. All types of quarrels are settled by mediation by the *panch* or Jamat. The headmen even at times flog the culprits as a punitive measure. In case of thefts the victim is given compensation. Cases are decided unanimously and difference ironed out after hot discussion. Judgment of the *panch* is final and binding to the parties. In 1959–60 four cases of disputes about betrothal and marriage had come before the *panch* which mediated by bringing compromise between the parties, who seldom resorted to litigation.

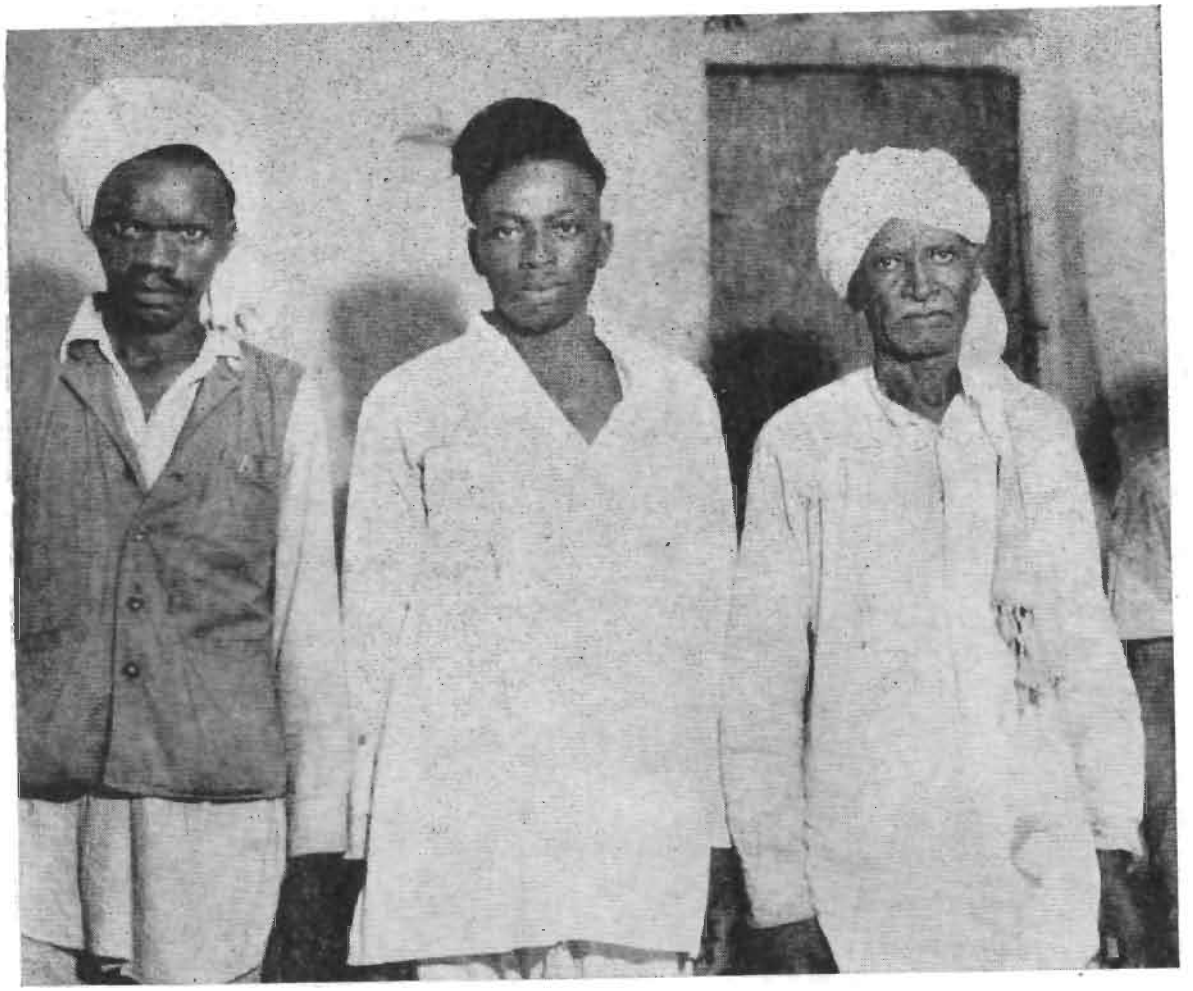
IV.16 Village Panchayat

Jambur being a hamlet has no separate panchayat. It is under the village panchayat at Madhupur which was established on 29th December, 1954. The membership of the panchayat comprises 15 persons with one seat reserved for women and one for Scheduled Castes. It is dominated by Kanbis who occupy 10 seats while Lohana, Suthar and Ahir castes having one each. The total absence of Siddis on the panchayat committee displays their lack of interest in panchayat activities. It is a single village panchayat. The amount of grant received from the Government varied from Rs. 2,040.25 in the year 1955–56 to Rs. 2,868 in the year 1959–60. No income is derived from taxes. The income from other sources was the lowest Rs. 3.31 in the year 1955–56 and the highest in the year 1960–61 (Rs. 1,497.97). The panchayat looks after lighting of the village and incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 58.27 in the year 1956–57, Rs. 85.70 in 1957–58, Rs. 45.59 in 1959–60 and Rs. 97.92 in 1960–61. On sanitary arrangements an amount of Rs. 552.50 and on other items Rs. 5,293.43 were spent in 1960–61. Seven meetings were held at which important resolutions concerning maintenance of village library, medical chest, street lights and village sanitation were passed. The attendance of 8 persons on an average (more than 50 per cent) shows growing interest and enthusiasm of the people in the matters of self-Government.

It is reported that the people of Madhupur discriminate against Siddis in matters of self-Government activities. Not a single Siddi is on the panchayat even though they comprise one-fifth of the total population of the village. The relations between the people of the main village and those of this hamlet are not happy. This subordinate position of the hamlet in matter civic is much disliked by the Siddis, who think that the population of Jambur which was 468 in 1960 is enough to justify a separate panchayat for themselves. They complain that even in the past, the former State regime accorded a favourable treatment to Madhupur. They feel that the status of Jambur should now be raised to that of an independent village by stationing all the administrative agencies there.

IV.17 Sanskar Kendra

This institution, run by the Social Welfare Department, was established on 17th August, 1954. It is housed in a building built by the Government at Jambur. The Kendra runs a



Village leaders

Bal Mandir attended by about 25 children aged 4 to 13. It has engaged two teachers of whom one is a member of a Scheduled Caste and the other a Caste Hindu. Government has equipped the *Bal Mandir* with toys, musical instruments and articles required for playing sports and games. A library containing 460 books supplied by the Social Welfare Department is also housed in the Kendra building. The daily routine of the Kendra is from 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. with a break for the noon meal, followed by the afternoon session from 2-30 till 6-00 p.m. At 10-30 a.m. all the children present are served with light breakfast. The activities include telling of interesting stories, prayers and elementary teaching of simple arithmetic. The afternoon hours are spent in games, gardening and spinning on *rentia*, the indigenous spinning wheel. Attendance of children averages about 50 per cent of the children enrolled. The instructor or the teacher has to take great pains and keep considerable patience, since parents are not much interested in this activity. The children are taught the following song to sing.

This is neither mine nor yours, this is the kingdom of Allah. Water, fruit and grains are the creation of Allah and to enjoy them without rendering any service in return unto Him is sheer theft. This is the unequivocal preaching of the Holy Quran.

IV.18 Village Leaders

This place being a hamlet of the main village Jambur has no separate village functionaries, but only officials appointed by the caste *panch* for its own purposes. They include a *kotwal*, a *jamat patel* and a *mujavar*, the last being the religious head of the community.

IV.19 Community Development

Jambur is covered by the development block of pre-extension type. *Siddichora* or an assembly place for Siddis has been erected in Jambur at its instance. Siddis evince keen interest at the time of election, though their attendance at the meeting was poor. This may be due to their lack of education and apathy towards any change. Their response and active participation in the fulfilment of development work in this hamlet is poor. Siddis are very orthodox and indifferent to new methods in cultivation and improved modes of living, which they are encouraged to adopt. They are gradually taking loans for oil engines and poultry from the Land Mortgage Bank. Three oil engines and some poultry cages have been acquired with the help of the bank and Social Welfare Department.

IV.20 Cooperation

The cooperative society operating for this hamlet is named as 'Shri Pachhat Janjati Jambur (Madhupur) Multi-purpose Socitety'. It is situated at a distance of only one furlong from the village. The society was registered in February 1955. It has 43 members all belonging to the Scheduled Tribe of Siddis. However, in the years 1957 and 1958, three members of other castes, one Kanbi and two Ahirs from Madhupur were enrolled as members. The qualifications for membership of this society are the minimum age of 18 years, residence or land in Jambur, good conduct and absence of any kind of Government debt. The fluctuation in membership from Jambur as shown in the following statement would be interesting.

Year	Members	
	Total	From Jambur
1	2	3
1955	25	25
1956	37	37
1957	46	43*
1958	46	43*
1959	40	40
1960	40	40
1961	40	40

* One Kanbi and two Ahirs from Madhupur

As to the class of society, it enjoyed the status of class C and according to its last audit report dated 10th February 1961, it was working at a loss. The Multi-purpose Cooperative Society, Jambur distributes fertilisers, seeds and pesticides to the farmers of Jambur and advances short term loans for agricultural operations. It has advanced loans amounting to Rs. 20,162 out of which Rs. 11,694 have been recovered up to 1961-62. The society has not developed and loans advanced are not recovered regularly. Regarding their views on cooperative activity, 6 households have been found cooperating with their neighbours in agricultural

operations. They feel that such cooperation results in harmonious relations and increased products. Eight households were generally in favour of pooling land for cooperative farming, while the remaining households were of the view that it would mean bickerings as one cannot reap the labour of one's own toil. Moreover, there was shortage of land against its demand. Some also had the bitterness of their experiences with the cooperative society in mind.

IV.21 AWARENESS

By and large ignorant and self-complacent, the Siddis of Jambur have exhibited a total lack of awareness even about matters which concern their daily lives like the various self-governing institutions and administrative units having a jurisdiction over their village. While 69 out of 86 households know the name of the village panchayat, only 2 are aware about the district local board, 39 about the taluka and 29 about the district in which Jambur is situated. Curiously enough only 18 households knew the name of the river flowing by their hamlet.

IV.22 PASTIME

The people of Jambur, as seen earlier, are of a happy-go-lucky disposition. They do not care for the morrow. They generally spend their spare time in gossiping and smoking *bidis* or relaxing at the *dargah* of Nagarsha Pir. Of sports and games, there is nothing to be found here.

G—Medical and Health Facilities

IV.23 HEALTH

About sanitary and hygienic practices, of the 86 households, members of only 15 take their bath regularly, while the rest did not, the reasons advanced being lack of habit, and occupations not permitting them to do so. Only 3 households were found using soap in bath. The only medical facility available locally is in the form of a medical chest kept at the Sanskar Kendra which also is not adequate to meet the requirement of the entire village. They have, therefore, to go to doctors at Talala in case of serious illness. There is a fair amount of consciousness about the necessity of smallpox vaccination, since all the children of as many as 66 households and some children in 5 are vaccinated. No child was vaccinated in 15 families, of whom 7 reported that no doctor was available in the vicinity. While the remaining 8 households said that they would go in for vaccination in near future. There is no physician practising any branch of medicine. All the households have recourse to religious beliefs and vows for cure of ailments which are not healed naturally. However, 57 families also take medical advice of Vaidyas administering Ayurvedic medicine. A review of households affected by serious diseases in the past 10 years brings out that 10 persons were afflicted with cholera and one each with T.B. and heart attack.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

V.I General

The social and economic life of the Siddis, the only community inhabiting the hamlet of Jambur has been reviewed in some detail in the preceding chapters. The study portrays the backward economy of this Scheduled Tribe and highlights the backward forest economy of this area. It also illustrates the ecological influence of forest areas over their day-to-day life. Socially Siddis are more or less static as their social relationships are confined to this village or areas in its vicinity. During the Junagadh State regime they were found to be intransigent. The main village of Madhupur was established with the sole objective of keeping these people in check and making them pay all the Government dues regularly.

V.2 Social Life

By and large the social life the Siddis lead is similar to that of any other Muslim in this region.

Organised games and sports are conspicuous by their absence. Though they are possessed of untiring energy and used to strain and stress of hard forest life, they while away their time in idle gossip. Their undaunted spirit and stamina for hard work is displayed in their vigorous Dhamal dance, which represents their tribal culture and recreation. It has earned them high applauses in the Republic Day Celebrations at Delhi. In contrast with Siddis living at other places, those of Jambur have preserved this cultural legacy intact in their steps and musical instruments. Siddis have not realised the virtues of cleanliness. Their habits verging on filthiness invoke pity and repulsion. Most of the households are not in the habit of bathing regularly.

Siddis have a remarkable sense of fidelity and remain faithful to their masters up to their last breath. In the time of former Junagadh State their warlike spirits were exploited by giving them employment as personal servants of the Nawab and in the army. However, their native traits made them unpopular as neighbours. They harassed and tormented the local population. The Nawab had, therefore, to settle a new village near-by Jambur by bringing in Kanbis to keep them under control.

After Independence efforts are being made to improve their condition by various ameliorative measures but their self-complacency and resignation with their present lot have made them static and come in the way of their progress. Special efforts to uplift them are, therefore, necessary.

V.3 Economic Conditions

Siddis are very poor and live from hand to mouth. Their main occupation, moreover, is agricultural labour since the income from forest previously derived is now denied to them. The forest proper has been now denuded and has receded ten miles away. The income derived from forest labour is very meagre (Rs. 1,149) and is restricted to the sale of firewood, honey and *timru* (*diospyros montana*) fruits. Their income, expenditure and assets per household are found to be Rs. 301.27, Rs. 341.97, and Rs. 229.30 respectively. The resources at their disposal being extremely meagre they remain constantly steeped in debt.

Agricultural labour, their principal occupation, has to be supplemented by livestock rearing, forestry and miscellaneous labour to make both ends meet. The total absence of any alternative means of livelihood in the form of village industries and other crafts is striking. Lack of enterprise and initiative seem to be the main impediment to their economic progress.

V.4 Education

Stark illiteracy in Jambur is reflected by the fact that there are only 3 persons literate out of a population of 468. There is only a *Bal Mandir* run by the Sanskar Kendra under the Social Welfare Department which is not functioning regularly as the post of *sanchalak* remains generally vacant and nobody is ready to stay there for long.

The Siddis are extremely backward both socially as well as economically. The isolation from which they have been suffering is gradually breaking up and their condition has been gradually improving as a result of a number of ameliorative measures taken by the Government. They are becoming increasingly conscious of the changes which have been taking place around them as reflected in a growing desire to better their material condition and raising their social status by having a separate panchayat of their own. The main efforts to improve their lot should be directed towards removal of illiteracy and provision of such alternative means of livelihood as will make them economically self-reliant. Their vicinity to the forest areas should not make this task difficult.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TABLE I

Furniture and ornaments

Total No. of households	Furniture		No. of households using new kind of furniture for the first time in last 5 years	No. of households possessing	No. of households possessing items which have been acquired for the first time in the last 5 years	Ornaments (with local names) used by		Main material used in ornaments
	No. of households possessing	Furniture				Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
86	84 84 70 21 3 2 2 1 1	Khatla Mirror Shelf Palang Stool Chair Table Pat Carpet	..	84 Hurricane-Lantern 37 Battery Torchlight 1 Kerosene Stove	..	Ring, Tholiya, Morkhalia	Vali, Kada, Chudi, Kalliyu, Sankali, Kadiyo, Pandadi, Bedi, Bulakh, Jhuda, Panali, Chunk, Zumkha, Doro, Mathiyu, Kandoro, Kap, Ponchi, Madu, Zumani	Gold and Silver

TABLE II

Expenses on marriage

No. of households having no marriage	No. of households having marriage of				Expenses incurred on different items (in Rs.)								
	Self	Son	Daughter	Others	Cash payment	Percentage to total	Ornaments	Percentage to total	Clothes	Percentage to total	Miscellaneous	Percentage to total	Total (Cols. 6+8+10+12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19	18	13	7	19 Sisters 10 Brothers	800	2.07	11,970	30.94	11,245	20.06	14,675	37.97	38,690

TABLE III

Expenditure on livestock

Type	Expenditure (in Rs.)		
	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4
Grass bundles	2,575	5,150	7,725
Other feed	3,010	970	3,980
Total	**5,585**	**6,120**	**11,705**

TABLE IV

Households owning or possessing land or have given out land to others for cultivation

Name of the community	Nature of interest on land	Total No. of households	No. of households with size of land-holding (in acres)									
			No land	0 to 0.99	1 to 1.99	2 to 2.99	3 to 3.99	4 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 14.99	15 to 24.99	25 to 49.99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Siddis	1 Land owned	38	..	..	4	2	3	2	11	12	3	1
	2 Land taken on lease	1	..	..	..	..	1	--	..	--	..	--
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 No land	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**86**	**47**	..	**4**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**11**	**12**	**3**	**1**

TABLE V

Changes in occupational pattern

(In B.mds.)

Total No. of households	No. of households who have changed father's occupation			Reasons for changing father's occupation	No. of persons who have changed own earlier occupation			Reasons for changing own earlier occupation	No. of households showing preference for their sons	
	Voluntarily	Forced	Others		Voluntarily	Forced by circumstances	Others		Father's occupation	Other occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
86	4	8	1	1 Preference for agriculture 2 Good pay in service 3 Lost land	..	1	..	--	34	28 Agriculture 2 Agriculture and labour 9 Agriculture and service 7 Service 1 Business and service

TABLE VI

Agricultural produce of cultivation run by the households and their disposal

(In B.mds.)

Name of the products	Annual quantity produced	Total annual quantity consumed by the producing households	Given to others	Total annual quantity available for sale
1	2	3	3(a)	4
Wheat	346-00	336-00	--	10-00
Jowar	75-00	61-20	11-20	2-00
Bajri	213-20	198-00	15-20	..
Ground-nut (Mandvi)	447-20	..	..	447-20
Cotton	8-00	..	..	8-00
Kamod and dangar	49-00	39-20	2-20	7-00
Til	20-20	20-20	--	..
Udid	0-20	0-20	..	..
Total	**1,160-00**	**656-00**	**29-20**	**474-20**

TABLE VII

Area under kharif and rabi crops with percentage increase and variation (Madhupur)

(Area in Acres & Gunthas)

Name of the crop	1951–52 Area irrigated	Area unirrigated	Total area	Percentage to total	1960–61 Area irrigated	Area unirrigated	Total area	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A—Rabi								
1 Wheat	147–10	..	147–10	7.77	86–36	..	86–36	5.15
2 Onion	4– 8	..	4– 8	0.21	..	..	..	..
3 Jowar	100–00	..	100–00	5.28	73– 3	..	73– 3	4.32
Sub-Total	*251–18*	..	*251–18*	*13.26*	*159–39*	..	*159–39*	*9.47*
B—Kharif								
1 Bajri	..	749–30	749–30	39.62	..	202–26	202–26	12.02
2 Jowar	..	129–15	129–15	6.82	..	160–00	160–00	9.47
3 Paddy	170– 5	..	170– 5	8.98	100–00	..	100–00	5.92
4 Gram	..	10– 8	10– 8	0.53	..	..	..	..
5 Sesame	..	7–32	7–32	0.42	..	..	..	..
6 Linseed	..	4–34	4–34	0.27	..	..	..	..
7 Ground-nut	..	454–10	454–10	23.98	..	1,050–00	1,050–00	62.17
8 Mung, Udid and Bajri combined	..	18–23	18–23	1.00	..	..	..	..
9 Mung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total	*170– 5*	*1,374–32*	*1,544–37*	*81.62*	*100.00*	*1,412–26*	*1,512–26*	*89.58*
C—Summer Crops								
1 Jowar	91–28	..	91–28	4.86	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total	*91–28*	..	*91–28*	*4.86*	..	..	..	..
D—Perennial Crops								
1 Sugar cane	5–10	..	5–10	0.26	16– 8	..	16– 8	0.95
Sub-Total	*5–10*	..	*5–10*	*0.26*	*16– 8*	..	*16– 8*	*0.95*
Gross cropped area	**518–21**	**1,374–32**	**1,893–13**	**100.00**	**276– 7**	**1,412–26**	**1,688–33**	**100.00**

TABLE VIII

Cropping pattern–1960—kharif/rabi

Name of the crop		Area sown (in acres)		Average yield per acre (in B.mds.)		Total yield (in B.mds.)	
		Single crop	Mixed crop	Single crop	Mixed crop	Single crop	Mixed crop
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
KHARIF	Bajri	91–38	..	2–12	..	213–20	..
	Jowar	10–00	..	4–24	..	47–00	..
	Cotton	6–00	..	1–13	..	8–00	..
	Ground-nut (Mandvi)	90–20	..	4–38	..	447–20	..
	Kamod	15–00	..	2– 5	..	32–00	..
	Paddy (Dangar)	5–00	..	3–16	..	17–00	..
	Wheat	2–00	..	10–00	..	20–00	..
	Til	10–00	..	1–12	..	13–00	..
	Udid	1–00	..	0–20	..	0–20	..
Sub-Total		*231–18*	..	*3–18*	..	*798–20*	..
RABI	Jowar	7–20	..	3–20	..	28–00	..
	Til	5–00	..	1–24	..	7–20	..
	Wheat	38–18	..	8–23	..	326–00	..
Sub-Total		*50–38*	..	*7– 4*	..	*361–20*	..
Grand Total		**282–16**	..	**4– 4**	..	**1,160–00**	..

TABLE IX

Agricultural implements

Agricultural implements	1951*	1956*	1960	1961*	Percentage increase or decrease with 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6
Plough					
(a) Wooden	94	68	36	88	6.38 (—)
(b) Iron	11	68	..	25	127.27 (+)
Sugar-cane crushers worked by bullocks	..	..	..	2	100.00 (+)
Ghanies	..	..	..	..	..
Pump sets (for irrigation purposes only)	..	14	..	22	100.00 (+)
Others–Carts without rubber tyres	67	94	10	82	22.39 (+)

* Livestock census

TABLE X

Wages of agricultural labourers

Type of operations	Wages per day, 1951						Wages per day, 1960						If any shortage of labourers yes/no	If yes, period of shortage of agricultural labour
	In cash		In kind		Total		In cash		In kind		Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Harvesting	1-50	1-00	..	..	1-50	1-00	3-00	2-50	..	..	3-00	2-50	No	..
Other field labour	1-50	1-00	..	..	1-50	1-00	3-00	2-50	...	..	3-00	2-50	„	..
Herdsmen	1-50	..	..	..	1-50	..	2-00	...	...	...	2-00	..	„	...

TABLE XI

Non-workers classified by sex, broad age groups and nature of activity

(Madhupur-Jambur)

Age group	Total non-workers			Full-time students		Persons engaged in household duties		Dependents, infants and children not attending school	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**1,067**	**419**	**648**	**107**	**35**	...	**246**	**300**	**365**
0–14	753	388	365	97	32	...	32	291	301
15–34	158	13	145	10	2	..	138	..	5
35–59	9	6	92	..	1	..	68	3	21
60+	58	12	46	..	..	...	8	6	38

Age group	Retired persons		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	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
All Ages	**5**	**2**	**5**	..	..	...	**1**	...	**1**	..
0–14	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
15–34	...	..	2	..	..	..	1	...	...	..
35–59	..	2	2	...	..	..	..	...	1	..
60+	5	..	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	..

TABLE XII

Indebtedness by cause and source of borrowing

Cause	Amount of debt	No. of house-holds in debt	Percentage of debt due to this cause to total amount of debt
1	2	3	4
a—Current farm expenses	15,611	26	49.85
b—Improvement of land	500	1	1.60
c—Purchase of tools & implements	3,350	1	10.70
d—Purchase of bullocks	..	..	..
e—Marriage and other ceremonies	5,261	12	16.80
f—Medicines	50	1	0.16
g—Home consumption	6,340	22	20.25
h—Others	200	1	0.64
Total	**31,312**	**64**	**100.00**

Source	Amount of debt	No. of house-holds in debt	Percentage of debt due to this source to total amount of debt
1	2	3	4
a—Government	1,022	5	3.27
b—Cooperative society	11,389	24	36.37
c—Money-lenders	5,225	15	16.69
d—Traders	4,826	21	15.41
e—Relatives	2,650	6	8.46
f—Others	6,200	2	19.80
Total	**31,312**	**73**	**100.00**

TABLE XIII

Gross and net income from various economic activities

	Occupation	No. of households	No. of persons	Gross income Total	Gross income Per household	Gross income Per capita	Net income (in Rs.) Total	Net income (in Rs.) Per household	Net income (in Rs.) Per capita
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture	41	188	53,142	1,296.14	282.67	52,448	1,279.22	278.98
2	Livestock only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Cultivation and livestock	22	134	57,549	2,615.86	429.47	46,097	2,095.32	344.01
4	Industry and craft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Commerce, trade and business	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Agricultural labour and labour other than agriculture	11	65	19,090	1,735.46	293.69	18,530	1,684.55	285.08
7	Service	1	4	1,400	1,400.00	350.00	1,400	1,400.00	350.00
8	Agricultural labour, livestock and labour	11	77	25,461	2,314.64	330.66	22,518	2,047.10	292.44
	Total	**86**	**468**	**156,642**	**1,821.42**	**334.71**	**140,993**	**1,639.45**	**314.72**

TABLE XIV

Distribution of households by occupation, income and number of members

Occupation	No. of households	No. of households in the income range (in Rs.) Less than 250	251 to 360	361 to 480	481 to 720	721 to 960	961 to 1,200	1201 to 1,500	1,501 to 2,500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary	84	..	..	3	7	8	10	12	32
Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total	**86**	..	..	**3**	**7**	**8**	**11**	**13**	**32**

Occupation	No. of households in the income range (in Rs.) 2,501 to 3,500	3,501 to 5,000	Above 5,000	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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Primary	9	3	..	140	152	80	86	..	..
Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	..	..	..	3	4	1	2	..	..
Total	**9**	**3**	..	**143**	**156**	**81**	**88**	..	..

TABLE XV

Annual income of households by occupation

Occupation	Total No. of households	Annual income of households in the range (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 2500	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	84	..	..	1,250	4,790	6,861	10,823	16,604	60,778	26,044	11,387	..
Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,056	1,400	..	..	..	..
Total	**86**	..	..	**1,250**	**4,790**	**6,861**	**11,879**	**18,004**	**60,778**	**26,044**	**11,387**	..

TABLE XVI

Expenditure pattern of households

Occupation	No. of households	Total No. of members in the households	Expenditure on food		Expenditure on clothing and footwear		Expenditure on fuel and lighting		Expenditure on housing	
			Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary .	84	458	124,753	1,485	13,324	159	1,298	15	2,287	27
Secondary .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary .	2	10	2,530	1,265	120	60	10	5	25	12
Total .	**86**	**468**	**127,283**	**1,480**	**13,444**	**156**	**1,308**	**15**	**2,312**	**63**

Occupation	Expenditure on ceremonies and functions		Expenditure on services		Miscellaneous annual expenditure		Total annual expenditure (in Rs.)	Percentage of expenditure on food to total expenditure	Percentage of expenditure on miscellaneous items (Col.16) to total expenditure
	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure per household			
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Primary . .	17,110	204	1,404	17	3,923	47	164,099	76.02	2.39
Secondary . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary . .	200	100	22	11	75	37	2,982	84.84	2.52
Total . .	**17,310**	**204**	**1,426**	**17**	**3,998**	**47**	**167,081**	**76.18**	**2.39**

Occupation	Total annual income (in Rs.)	No. of households		If surplus, how it is disposed	If deficit, ways to meet deficit			
		With surplus budget	With deficit budget		New debts	Remittance	Sale of assets	Other ways
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Primary . .	138,537	22	60	Surplus utilised in improvement of land and for paying previous debt	17,127	200	..	12,609
Secondary .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary . .	2,456	..	2	..	300	..	..	226
Total .	**140,993**	**22**	**62**	..	**17,427**	**200**	..	**12,835**

NOTE :

To households with balanced budget

TABLE XVII

Expenditure pattern according to different items of expenditure

Items	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage to the total
1	2	3
1 EXPENDITURE ON FOOD		
(a) Cereals	66,420	39.75
(b) Pulses	6,595	3.95
(c) Spices and salt	4,130	2.47
(d) Vegetables	7,730	4.63
(e) Milk and milk products	10,360	6.20
(f) Sugar, gur, etc.	19,395	11.61
(g) Meat, fish, etc.	12,653	7.57
Total expenditure on food	*127,283*	*76.18*
2 EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		
Total expenditure on clothing and footwear	*13,444*	*8.05*
3 EXPENDITURE ON FUEL AND LIGHTING		
(a) Fuel	292	0.17
(b) Kerosene	1,016	0.61
(c) Electricity	..	..
Total expenditure on fuel and lighting	*1,308*	*0.78*
4 EXPENDITURE ON HOUSING		
(a) House rent	..	..
(b) House repairing	2,312	1.38
Total expenditure on housing	*2,312*	*1.38*
5 EXPENDITURE ON CEREMONIES AND FUNCTIONS		
Total expenditure on ceremonies and functions	*17,310*	*10.37*
6 EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES		
(a) Washerman	20	0.01
(b) Barber	658	0.39
(c) Brahmin	155	0.09
(d) Others	593	0.36
Total expenditure on services	*1,426*	*0.85*
7 MISCELLANEOUS ANNUAL EXPENDITURE		
(a) Travelling	1,350	0.81
(b) Tobacco, pan, drinks, etc.	1,478	0.89
(c) Medicines	40	0.02
(d) Education	3	..
(e) Litigation	..	..
(f) Others	1,127	0.67
Total miscellaneous expenditure	*3,998*	*2.39*
Total annual expenditure	**167,081**	**100.00**

TABLE XVIII

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 Rs. 360 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 361 to Rs. 480 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary	Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	870	290
	Clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	140	47
	Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	4
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	100	33
	Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	10
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	60	20
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	**3**	**1,194**	**398**
Secondary		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Tertiary		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVIII-*contd.*

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range-*contd.* Rs. 481 to Rs. 720 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 721 to Rs. 960 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 961 to Rs. 1,200 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 1,201 to Rs. 1,500 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Primary	Food	7	3,855	551	8	6,115	764	10	11,015	1,102	12	14,870	1,239
	Clothing and footwear	7	470	67	8	660	83	10	1,035	104	12	1,624	135
	Fuel and lighting	7	37	5	8	54	7	10	76	8	12	364	30
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	95	32	5	305	61
	Ceremonies and functions	7	505	72	8	685	86	10	1,787	179	12	1,905	159
	Services	7	42	6	8	87	11	10	109	11	12	208	17
	Miscellaneous	7	110	16	8	165	21	10	356	36	12	401	33
	Total	**7**	**5,019**	**717**	**8**	**7,766**	**971**	**10**	**14,473**	**,447**	**12**	**19,677**	**1,640**
Secondary		..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,310	1,310	1	1,220	1,220
	Clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	50	1	70	70
	Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	1	5	5
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	25	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	100	1	100	100
	Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	10	1	12	12
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	55	1	20	20
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	**1,555**	**1,555**	**1**	**1,427**	**1.427**

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range-*concld.* Rs. 1,501 to Rs. 2,500 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 2,501 to Rs. 3,500 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 3,501 to Rs. 5,000 No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Primary	Food	32	54,173	1,693	9	24,634	2,737	3	9,221	3,074
	Clothing and footwear	32	5,320	162	9	2,825	314	3	1,250	417
	Fuel and lighting	32	459	14	9	178	20	3	118	36
	Housing	16	880	55	7	745	106	3	260	87
	Ceremonies and functions	32	7,853	245	8	3,250	406	3	1,025	342
	Services	32	584	18	9	277	31	3	87	29
	Miscellaneous	31	1,679	54	9	894	99	3	258	86
	Total	**32**	**70,948**	**2,217**	**9**	**32,803**	**3,645**	**3**	**12,219**	**4,073**
Secondary		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Tertiary		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIX

Particulars regarding emigration from the village

Name of the caste	No. of families emigrated				place where migrated	Purpose of migration	General note including whether the families concened still have economic interest in the village and whether they occasionally visit the village
	Before 30 years	During 20–30 years	During 10–20 years	During last 10 years			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Siddis . .	..	..	..	1	Moruka	6 Labour	2 Undivided property
				2	Surva	1 Rly. Service	7 No own property in the village
				3	Talala	1 Service as a Conductor	
				1	Veraval	1 Servi asce a Driver	
				1	Mangrol		
				1	Galia Vada		

TABLE XX

Particulars about the fairs and festivals commonly visited by the villagers

Name of the fair	Distance from the village (In miles)	When held	Main attraction	How old	Size of gathering	Commodities transacted	Recreational activities	Religious activities	Cultural & social activities	General note including trend of changes in size of gathering, main attraction; nature of commodities and different activities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fair of Urs Sharif	..	6th date of the month Rajab of Muslim calendar	Holy place of Nagarsha Pir	..	About 6,000 persons	..	Qawwalis, songs, dances, gazals, etc.	During this month Siddis keep roza	..	..
Festival of Dhamal	..	Every Thursday	Dhamal dance	..	..	..	Group dance, playing the musical instruments like dhol khanjari, zanz, etc.	At the time of dancing they utter words like, 'Ide Molah, Alla mila' etc.	..	

GLOSSARY

A

Adhar . . Base line
Ajan . . A call to prayer among Muslims
Akik . . Agate
Akiko . . A ceremony performed by Siddis when a child attains the age of five to seven years
Ambo . . *Mangifera indica* tree
Amla . . *Phyllanthus emblica* tree
Aval . . Of the first order

B

Babul . . *Acacia arabica* tree
Bal Mandir . A kindergarten
Bagayat . . Irrigated land
Bajri . . Millet
Baret . . Dry crop lands
Bedi . . A type of anklet
Belar . . Pair of lions
Beli . . Weeding implement
Bhadkuva . A well in river-bed
Bidi-bakas . *Bidis* and match sticks
Bidis . . Country cigarettes rolled in leaves
Bulakh . . Nose ring worn by Muslim lady between nostrils

C

Chappals . Loose sandals
Chhathi . . The sixth day after birth
Chichodo . . Sugarcane crusher
Chittah . . Leopard
Chora . . Village *chavdi* or building used as *Talati's* office as well as rest-house; meeting place of the villagers or village rest-house
Chorni . . Narrow pyjamas
Chudi . . Bangle
Chundadi . Tied and dyed *sari*; given to the bride by the bridegroom, worn at the time of marriage
Chunk . . A nose-pin

D

Dai . . A midwife
Dal . . Pulse
Damachia . A stool for placing water-pots
Dangar . . Coarse paddy
Dantali . . Toothed harrow
Dargah . . A tomb of a Muslim saint
Deshi . . Indigenous, country-made
Dharmashala . A public rest-house
Dhekudiat . Lands irrigated by indigenous lever system
Dhekudi . . An indigenous lever system
Dhuno . . A fire place
Dipdo . . Panther (*Fellis pardus*)
Doro . . A chain worn around the neck
Doyam . . Of the second order

F

Fakir . . A mendicant
Fatiha . . The first chapter of the Quran

G

Gadun . . Cart
Ganthiya . A fried preparation of gram flour
Garba . . Singing with dance in a circle, a well-known folk-dance of Gujarat
Gauchar . . Pasture or grazing area reserved for the cattle of a village
Ghaghra . . A petticoat
Ghee . . Clarified butter
Ghorkhodia . A corpse-digger animal
Gorad . . *Acacia senigal* tree
Gur . . Jaggery

H

Hal . . A plough
Haldu . . *Adina cordifolia* tree
Hauz . . Water-pool

J

Jamat . . A caste panch
Jambu . . *Euginia jambolena* tree
Jhabha . . A loose upper garment like a shirt
Jhuda . . A type of ear ornament
Jhunjhuna . A cocoanut shell covered with red or green silken cloth in which pebbles rattle
Jirayat . . Dry land
Jowar . . A millet, *Sorghum vulgare*

K

Kada . . An armlet
Kadaya . . *Sterculia urens* tree
Kadiyo . . Finger ring usually of silver
Kalliyu . . Anklets worn by small girls
Kalma . . Principal tenet of Islam
Kamod . . A type of rice
Kandoro . . Chain usually of silver worn on the waist; girdle
Kanishth . Inferior variety or of the last order
Kap . . Earring
Kapdun . . Buttonless blouse
Karab . . Weeder
Kazi . . A judge in Muslim religious hierarchy
Kediyun . . A pleated jacket worn by men
Khakhro . . *Butea frondosa* tree
Khalawad . Threshing floor
Khalsa . . Government land
Kharif . . The monsoon crop; crops sown in the rainy season and reaped in autumn
Khatedar . Land-holder; occupant of land
Khatla . . Cot
Khola bharnun Ceremony performed after the first conception
Kirana . . Grocery; provisions

Glossary

K-*contd.*

Kodali . . Hoe
Kotwal . . An inferior village servant
Kutcha . . Raw; of dried mud; make-shift

L

Laddu . . A sweet ball
Lapsi . . Sweet preparation of wheat flour
Lengha . . Pyjama
Lonkdi . . Fox

M

Madu . . Ornament worn round neck
Mai Misra . Another name of *jhunjhuna*
Malido . . A sweet preparation of pulverised wheat bread, *ghee* and sugar or *gur*
Mandap . Pandal
Mathiyu . Ornament worn round neck
Mindhol . Emetic nut
Mindla . . Style of hair-dressing
Mojadis . A type of shoes
Moong . . Pulse
Morkhali . A type of earring worn by males
Muggaram . A big drum
Mujavar . Care-taker of a mosque
Mullah . . A Muslim priest
Mushiro . A small drum

N

Nala . . A small water course
Nar . . Wolf, *Canis pallipes*
Neem . . *Azadirachta indica* tree
Nes . . Settlement or temporary hamlets in forest area where cattle breeders live or camp
Nilgai . . Blue bull

O

Odhani . . A short *sari*
Okhai joda . Country shoes
Orni or *Kaliyun* Seed-drill

P

Pali . . A type of weed
Panali . . A type of ear ornament
Panch . . Executive body of the village panchayat or caste
Pandadi . Type of nose-ring
Pat . . A wooden bench
Patasa . . A candy made of sugar
Patel . . Headman or caste leader
Pavdo . . Shovel
Pipal . . *Ficus religiosa* tree
Pir . . A Muslim saint
Pit . . Irrigated land
Pithi . . A paste prepared from turmeric powder

P

Ponchi . . A bracelet
Ponkhavun . A ceremony of receiving the bridegroom
Pucca . . Ripe; solidly built; durable

Q

Qawwali . A sort of choral devotional singing

R

Rabi . . The winter crop
Rapto . . Weeding implements
Ratad . . *Jowar* stocks
Rentia . . A spinning wheel
Roza . . A fast observed by Muslims in the month of Ramzan

S

Sag . . *Tectona grandis* tree, teak
Sajad . . *Terminalia tomentosa* tree
Salvar . . Dinner served to relatives after death of a person among Siddis
Samar . . Levelling board
Samrala . An imporved variety of groundnut
Sambar . . A kind of deer
Sandho . . *Mains Crassicaudata*
Sankali . . Anklets
Sarasdo . . *Albizzia lebbeck* tree
Sari . . Hindu woman's chief garment draped round the body
Sarvotkrisht . The best of all; of the first order
Selani . . A fiddle like instrument of dried gourd with a stiff cat-gut string
Shikar . . Hunting
Shiyal . . Jackal; (*Canis aurens*)
Siahgosh . . Lynx
Sinhan . . Lioness
Soyam . . Of the third order

T

Talati . . A village official
Tholiya . . Earrings
Til . . Sesamum
Timru . . *Diospyros* or *melanoxylon* tree or its fruit

U

Udid . . Black gram
Urs . . The celebration of death anniversary of a Muslim saint at his shrine

V

Vad . . *Ficus indica* tree
Vali . . Nose-ring
Vilayati tiles . Mangalore tiles

Z

Zamani . . An ear ornament
Zumkha . . A type of ear ornament
Ziarat . . Ceremony performed on the third day after death

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Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road (R)
Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road (R)
Dowamadeo & Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (R)
Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505 (R)

CALCUTTA—

Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane
Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street
Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street
M. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street
W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street
Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street
R. Chambray & Co., Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension
S. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., I.C. College Square
Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East
Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane
K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 (R)
Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street (R)
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street (R)
Modern Book Depot, Chowringhee Centre (R)
Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street (R)
Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (R)
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road (R)
Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah (R)
Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road (R)

CALICUT—

Touring Book Stall (R)

CHANDIGARH—

Superintendent, Government Printing & Stationery, Punjab
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D (R)
Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B (R)
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 (R)
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B (R)

CHHINDWARA—

The Verma Book Depot (R)

COCHIN—

Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road

CUTTACK—

Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
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
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318 Chukhuwala
Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (R)

DELHI—

J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road
Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj
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)
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market (R)
University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar (R)
Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (R)
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (R)
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (R)
Rajkamal Prakashan Private Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (R)
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market (R)
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate (R)
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar (R)
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate

List of Agents-*contd.*

DELHI-*contd.*
- Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) Private Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar
- Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (R)
- Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (R)
- K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (R)
- Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road (R)

DHANBAD—
- Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines
- New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 (R)

DHARWAR—
- The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society (R)
- Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (R)
- Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—
- Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road (R)
- South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal

FEROZEPUR—
- English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road

GAUHATI—
- Mokshada Pustakalaya

GAYA—
- Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

GHAZIABAD—
- Jayana Book Agency (R)

GORAKHPUR—
- Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road

GUDUR—
- The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (R)

GUNTUR—
- Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta

GWALIOR—
- Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, M.B.
- Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar
- M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (R)

HUBLI—
- Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road

HYDERABAD—
- Director, Government Press
- The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul
- Book Lovers Private Ltd. (R)
- Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (R)

IMPHAL—
- Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers (R)

INDORE—
- Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road
- Swarup Brother's, Khajuri Bazar (R)
- Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (R)
- Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (R)
- Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar (R)

JABALPUR—
- Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj
- National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R)

JAIPUR—
- Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
- Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp., Prem Prakash Cinema
- Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar
- Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway
- Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (R)
- Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta
- Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (R)
- Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 (R)

JAMNAGAR—
- Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—
- Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78
- Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih
- Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (R)

JAWALAPUR—
- Sahyog Book Depot (R)

JHUNJHUNU—
- Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (R)
- Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg (R)

JODHPUR—
- Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents
- Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate
- Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar

JULLUNDUR—
- Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (R)
- Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala
- University Publishers, Railway Road (R)

KANPUR—
- Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall
- Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park
- The Universal Book Stall, The Mall
- Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk (R)

KARUR—
- Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (R)

KODARMA—
- The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt.Hazaribagh

KOLHAPUR—
- Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (R)

KOTA—
- Kota Book Depot (R)

KUMTA—
- S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara)

LUCKNOW—
- Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
- Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj
- British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj

LUCKNOW-*contd.*
- Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154
- Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj
- Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road
- Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar (R)
- Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (R)
- Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (R)

LUDHIANA—
- Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar
- Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (R)
- Nanda Stationcry Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (R)
- The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (R)

MADRAS—
- Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
- Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore
- C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane
- K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384
- Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycroft Road, Triplicanes
- P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street
- Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
- NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (R)
- V. Sadanand, The personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Buildings, 111, Mount Road (R)

MADURAI—
- Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street
- Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—
- K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (R)

MANGALORE—
- U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128

MANJESHWAR—
- Mukenda Krishna Nayak (R)

MATHURA—
- Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat (R)

MEERUT—
- Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar
- Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road
- Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank
- Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (R)
- Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (R)

MONGHYR—
- Anusandhan, Minerva Press Buildings (R)

MUSSOORIE—
- Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall (R)
- Hind Traders (R)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
- Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi (R)
- B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (R)

MUZAFFARPUR—
- Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate
- Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (R)
- Tirhut Book Depot (R)

MYSORE—
- H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle
- Peoples Book House, Opp., Jagan Mohan Palace
- Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (R)
- News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (R)
- Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas(R)

NADIAD—
- R. S. Desay Station Road (R)

NAGPUR—
- Superintendent, Government Press & Book Depot
- Western Book Depot, Residency Road
- The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (R)

NAINITAL—
- Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (R)

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)

NEW DELHI—
- 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
- Jayana 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, S.y. & 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 (P)
- H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 (R)
- The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (R)
- Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (R)
- Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (R)
- Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony (R)

PANJIM—
- Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church (R)
- Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria (R)

PATHANKOT—
- The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (R)

List of Agents-*contd.*

PATIALA—
Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar

PATNA—
Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar)
J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (R)

PITHORAGARH—
Maniram Punetha & Sons (R)

PONDICHERRY—
M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R)

POONA—
Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
Raka Book Agency, Opp., Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (R)

PUDUKOTTAI—
Shri P. N. Swâminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road (R)

RAJKOT—
Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents

RANCHI—
Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (R)

REWA—
Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—
The Rourkela Review (R)

SAHARANPUR—
Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (R)

SECUNDERABAD—
Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street

SILCHAR—
Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (R)

SIMLA—
Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall
The New Book Depot 79, The Mall

SINNAR—
Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) (R)

Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp., India Coffee House, New Delhi
Government of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
} For local sales

SHILLONG—
The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government, B. D. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 (R)

SONEPAT—
United Book Agency

SRINAGAR—
The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road

SURAT—
Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road

TIRUCHIRPALLI—
Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road
Palamiappa Bros. (R)

TRIVANDRUM—
International Book Depot, Main Road
Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 (R)

TUTICORIN—
Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (R)

UDAIPUR—
Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (R)
Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (R)

UJJAIN—
Manek Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (R)

VARANASI—
Students Friends & Co., Lanka (R)
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8
Glob Book Centre (R)
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka
B.H.U. Book Depot (R)

VELLORE—
A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers

VIJAYAWADA—
The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (R)

VISAKHAPATNAM—
Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road
The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (R)

VIZIANAGRAM—
Sarda & Co. (R)

WARDHA—
Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2

List of Agents-*concld.*

Railway Book-stall holders

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad

Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner

Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras

M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

Foreign

S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)

S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16, (Sweden)

Reise–und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenberg-stra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)

Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 N W Y

The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

(On S & R Basis)

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar

The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur

The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)

The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona

Government Printing & Stationery, Rajkot

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam

The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad

Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City

Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jammal Road, Patna-1

Registrar of Companies, Raj, & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur

The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur

The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay

The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Candhi, Cuttack

The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi

The Officer I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

Officer I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)

Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua

Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim

The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia

The Officer I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad

The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore