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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME V-PART VI-NO. 8

GUJARAT

VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPH

8. CHICHOD

DISTRICT : RAJKOT TALUKA : DHORAJI

R. K. TRIVEDI
Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat

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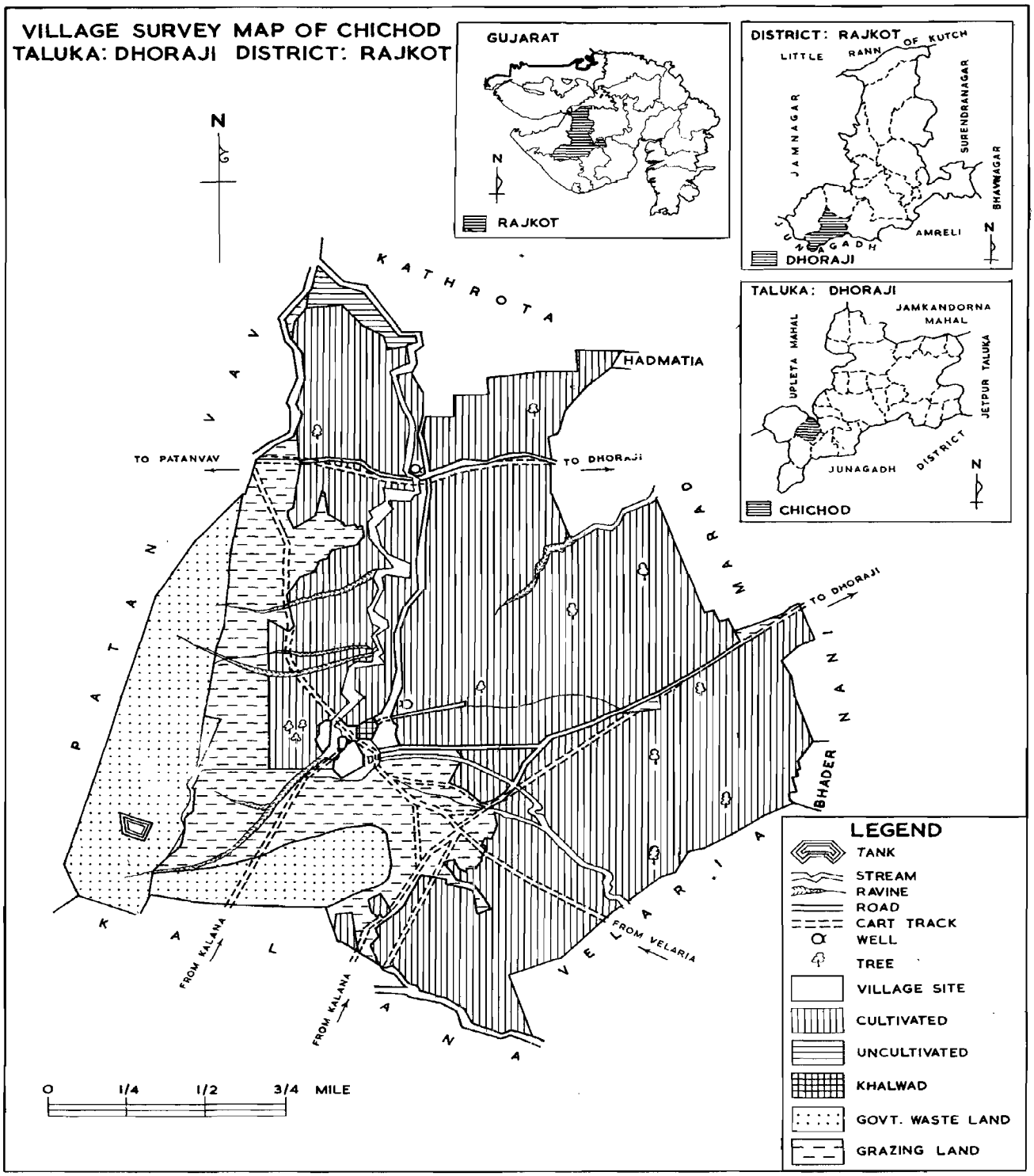
VILLAGE SURVEY MAP OF CHICHOD
TALUKA: DHORAJI DISTRICT: RAJKOT
GUJARAT
RAJKOT
DISTRICT: RAJKOT
LITTLE RANN OF KUTCH
JAMNAGAR
SURENDRANAGAR
BHAVNAGAR
AMRELI
JUNAGADH
DHORAJI
TALUKA: DHORAJI
JAMKANDORNA MAHAL
UPLETA MAHAL
JETPUR TALUKA
JUNAGADH DISTRICT
CHICHOD
N
KATHROTA
HADMATIA
TO PATANVAV
TO DHORAJI
PATANVAV
MARAD
NANI
BHADER
VELARIA
KALANA
FROM KALANA
FROM VELARIA
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 MILE
LEGEND
TANK
STREAM
RAVINE
ROAD
CART TRACK
WELL
TREE
VILLAGE SITE
CULTIVATED
UNCULTIVATED
KHALWAD
GOVT. WASTE LAND
GRAZING LAND

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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 desir 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

The Village Survey Monograph on Village Chichod of Dhoraji taluka, Rajkot district, is the eighth in the series of Socio-economic Survey of selected villages.

Chichod, a small village at the foot of Osam Hills, represents that tract of Dhoraji and Upleta talukas which is dominated by the cultivation of cash crops like groundnut and cotton. Before Independence the village was under the former State of Gondal, whose ruler Shri Bhagwatsinhji had taken various meliorative measures for the development and uplift of rural areas. Kanbis, who form the main bulk of peasantry are progressive in outlook and known for their improved methods of cultivation, popularly known as Kanbi-cultivation.

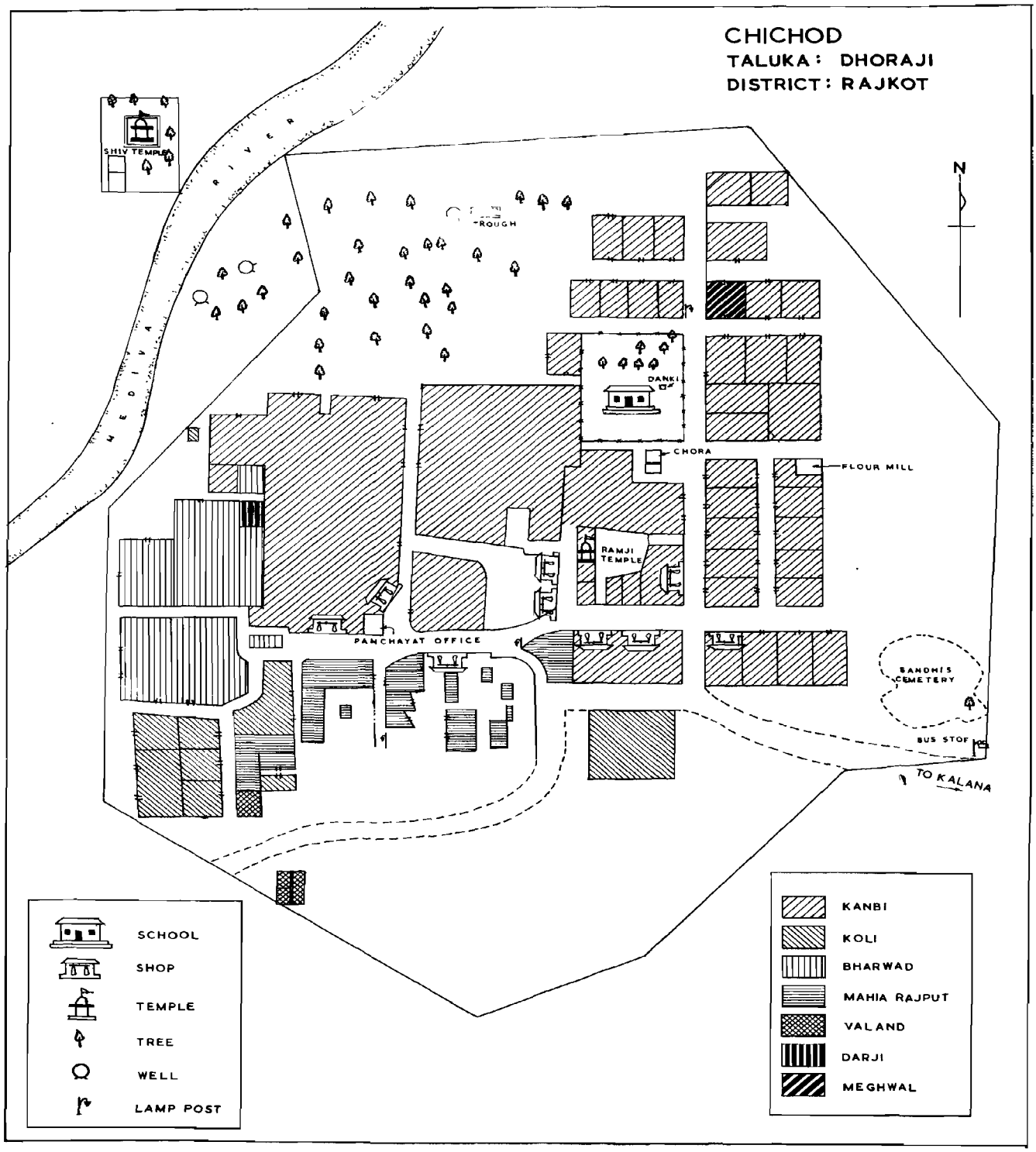
Groundnut was first introduced in the village in the year 1921. There appears to have been a noticeable shift towards groundnut cultivation in preference to *bajri* since 1929. Because of the attractive prices of groundnut ruling the market, the cultivators nowadays purchase their requirements of cereals from the open market rather than grow them in their own fields. Wholesale substitution of money crops in recent times is responsible for a change for the better in the Socio-economic condition of the village.

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

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

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

AHMEDABAD,
June 15, 1967.



Village site map

CHAPTER I

THE VILLAGE

I.1 Introduction and Basis of Selection

Chichod is a village of 141 households situated in the south-west corner of Dhoraji taluka of Rajkot district in Saurashtra peninsula. The tract covered by Dhoraji and Upleta talukas is known for groundnut and cotton cultivation. The economy of this area is thus dominated by the cultivation of cash crops. Village Chichod which forms part of this tract has been selected with a view to study and bring out the socio-economic conditions of the people mainly occupied in this type of agricultural practices. The field work on which the report is based was carried out from 17th November, 1960 to 29th December, 1960.

I.2 Location

The village is situated on the outskirts of Osam hills at a distance of 21 km. from the taluka headquarters and is connected by an all weather metal road constructed before Independence by the former Gondal State. The district headquarters, Rajkot, is situated at a distance of 110 km. and is approachable in all weathers. The nearest police *chowki* is at Patanvav at a distance of 5 km. It is bounded by villages Nani Marad in the east, Kalana in the south and Kathrota in the north and Osam hills in the west.

I.3 Origin of the Village

No written records regarding the history of the village are available. It is said that centuries ago, this area was thickly covered by the forest known as Hedambavan which finds mention in the epic Mahabharata. The local legend identifies the area as the abode of the dreaded demoness Hedamba. When Pandavas were in exile, Bhima subdued and married her. Almost every part of this vast sub-continent that India is, claims a link with one or the other incident of Ramayana or Mahabharata and the legend of the area has yet to find substantiation in history and archaeology.

The village appears to have been first established by Parmar Rajputs who are said to have stayed here between 16th and 18th century. Their main occupation was animal husbandry and sporadic raids on near-by areas for plunder. But livestock rearing was too precarious a means of livelihood and hence the village was deserted in the 18th century. The temple of Hanuman situated on the east of the village and the monumental pillar showing the name of Pingalji Parmar bear evidence to this Rajput origin.

Sumara sandhis and Rabaris next peopled this area attracted by the abundance of fodder available in the near-by forest. But the advantage of fodder was more than offset by the ravages of wild animals and it appears that the village was abandoned again leaving two cemetaries of Sumara sandhis (Muslims) and monumental pillars of Rabaris as the evidence of the second attempt at settlement in this area.

The village was re-established in the 19th century by Mahia Rajputs, who are said to have migrated from Wankaner. In tracing the history of this community, it is said that Mahias originally belonged to Marvad and were known as Mena Rajputs. They migrated from Marvad in the 17th century and the chief of the community Bhima Mahia being attracted by the greenery of Machchhu area established a

village Wankaner on the confluence of Machchhu and Patalio rivers. The green area on the Machchhu is described in local verses in the following terms.

नीला तट मच्छुतणां, नीली वांकानेर,
अेक रंगीला आदमी, पाणी वळे जो फेर,
मच्छु कांठो ने मोरबी वचमां वांकानेर,
नर पट धर नीपजे, पाणी हंदो फेर.

"Green is the coast of Machchhu,
Green is the land of Wankaner;
All people are alike and bold,
Such is the effect of these waters.
Machchhu on one side and Morvi
on the other;
In the middle is Wankaner;
All people are bold,
Such is the effect of these waters."

Thus the Mena Rajputs first established themselves in Machchhu area. It is said that one day a Rajput woman with a child came for protection to Wankaner and told Bhima Mahia that she was a wife of a neighbouring Jadeja king but was under disfavour of the king, and her child being the *tilak kunvar*, i.e., the eldest son, her *sokya* or a co-wife was trying to kill him. Bhima Mahia gave her protection. On hearing this, Jadeja king came to invade Wankaner, but he was kidnapped at night by the young Mahia. When he awoke he knew that he was in the hands of enemies. Bhima Mahia told him, "Your wife is my sister and I will not surrender her", and further told him that he would give Wankaner which was then a village to the child. The Jadeja king also agreed to give some portion of his land to the child. Thus Mahias after giving Wankaner as *kapada* migrated in search of other settlements. They ultimately settled in 12 villages namely, Shergadh, Ajab, Kaneri and other villages of the former Junagadh State.* One of these Mahias, Kala Mahia, established village Chichod as Mahias were capable and willing to tackle the menace of wild animals. Afterwards these areas were conquered by Bhakumbhaji the then ruler of Gondal State and the village was under the Gondal State till Independence.

The present name Chichod is derived from the mutations in the use of the proud name that Mahias gave to their settlement 'Sinh Chhod,' i.e., where lions were made to quit.

I.4 Physical Aspects

The village is situated on the outskirts of the picturesque hill of Osam or the hill of Matrimata. The name Osam is said to have been derived from 'uru-saman' meaning like a thigh as the plateau is thigh shaped. The geographical area of the village is 2,376.75 acres according to village papers, and the soil is rocky and mainly reddish and brown in colour without facilities of irrigation. The seasons of the area are winter from December to March, summer from April to June, monsoon from July to September and autumn from October to middle of December. Rainfall figures are recorded at a near-by village Patanvav situated at a distance of 5 km. The rains are brought by the winds blowing from the Arabian sea. The rainfall in the area varies considerably from year to year as can be seen from the statement given hereunder.

STATEMENT I

Rainfall

(in millimetres)

Year	At taluka headquarters Dhoraji	At Patanvav
1	2	3
1956	1,155.7	961.14
1957	662.9	N.A.
1958	515.8	790.70
1959	1,271.0	1,356.67
1960	579.3	422.40

N.A.=Not available

The summer is characterised by hot days but nights are cool and pleasant, while winter months are dry and cold.

The temperature in the village remains somewhat higher both in summer and winter in comparison to near-by areas. Climate is dry and

* The account of their dispute with the then Junagadh State recorded in the history of Kathiawar by Captain Bell is given in Appendix II.

healthy. There is no river near the village, but a small rivulet passes by the village which dries up after monsoon.

I.5 Flora and Fauna

The trees found in the village area are *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *banyan* (*Ficus indica*), *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *tamarind* (*Tamarindus indica*), *ran* (*Mimusops indica*), *babul* (*Acacia arabica*) and other miscellaneous trees. Stone platforms used as a place of resort are constructed round the trees near the village site. Formerly there were wild animals in the area but now there are none except a leopard residing in the Osam hills which is sometimes seen by the villagers. The other animals are hyena, foxes, rabbits and wild cats living in the hills. The domestic animals are cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep and goats besides a horse. The most common birds in the area are peacocks, doves, sparrows, crows and house myna.

I.6 Size, Number of Household and Settlement Pattern

The village contains 141 households and the main castes are Kanbi, Mahia, Bharvad and Koli. The population according to the present survey comes to 809 persons of whom 415 are males and 394 females. The average size per household is 5.7 persons. The density of population per square mile comes to 218 persons.

The total number of houses in the village is 141. The village site admeasures six acres and twenty-one gunthas. Even though the early settlers had little knowledge of village planning, the effect of the meticulous care taken by Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee the former ruler of Gondal for village development are evident in its later growth. The village has one main road and seven well-laid out streets. The residential localities of different castes are distinctly located. These clusters of localities are known as *fali* or *vas*.

I.7 Communications

The village is well-connected by an all-weather metal road with the taluka headquarters which is at a distance of 21 km. State Transport bus service is regularly plying throughout the year. The bus stand is in the village site itself. The nearest railway station Upleta is at a distance of 18 km. The shortest distance from the village to the National Highway No. 8–B from Dhoraji to Porbandar is 18 km. The nearest post office and telephone are at Patanvav at a distance of 5 km. and the nearest telegraph office is at Upleta. The village is regularly served by a postman for the clearance of post and delivery. He also brings with him envelopes and post cards for sale to the people. The villages near-by are not connected by bus service. The usual mode of conveyance to these villages is the traditional bullock-cart.

I.8 Public Places and Amenities

The village has a *pucca* school building of two medium type rooms and two small rooms and a verandah built in the year 1933 by Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee, the then ruler of Gondal State, where five vernacular standards are taught. From the sixth standard onwards, the nearest facility of schooling available is at Patanvav at a distance of 5 km. The nearest high school is at Upleta and the nearest college is at Junagadh at a distance of 46 km. There is no medical or health institution in the village, but the nearest Ayurvedic dispensary run by District Panchayat is at Patanvav and the nearest Government hospital and maternity hospital are at Dhoraji. The veterinary hospital is also situated at Dhoraji.

There are three wells in the village used for drinking purposes. Though there is only one household of Harijan, one of the wells is reserved for Harijans, who never take water from the other wells. The two other wells are for the people of castes other than Harijan. Of these two wells, the water from one is considered superior in taste. The water of the second well is, therefore, used only if the water in first well is exhausted. In monsoon people drink water from the streamlet which passes near-by, and fall back upon wells in other seasons. In summer there is much hardship of water as the subsoil water level goes deep and water is available in very limited quantity. There is a private hand pump also which does not yield water in summer. The villagers, therefore, do not install water pumps. For cattle and buffaloes there is a *pucca aveda* built on the bank of a well and shaded by a *pipal* tree which keeps the water cool in summer.

As regards the places of worship, the village has a temple of Shiva situated at the northern side of the village near the streamlet amidst beautiful natural surroundings. It is said that the temple is built by the Kala Mahia who established the village. There is a small garden watered by a well constructed by the temple priest. Two rooms are constructed by the panchayat for the visitors comming from outside. This temple is a good place of resort for the people. Other temples are Ramji Mandir in the village *chora* and a temple dedicated to Hanuman, the monkey God.

I.9 Administrative and Welfare Institutions

The village has an independent village panchayat looking after the affairs of the village. The panchayat was established in December 1951. The revenue administration is looked after by the *talati* or village accountant who maintains the village records and collects land revenue. Formerly, there was a police *chowki* in the village but now the village is attached to the nearest police *chowki* at Patanvav and two watchmen are appointed to serve the village.

I.10 Market

The nearest *mandi* or marketing centres are Upleta and Dhoraji at a distance of 18 km. and 21 km. respectively and the nearest cattle market is at Dhoraji. There is no cooperative society in the village, but it is attached to the Patanvav-Chichod Society situated at Patanvav. It is a multi-purpose society and supplies consumer's articles to the people and purchases agricultural produce of the cultivators. There are in all seven shops in the village of which three trade in cereals, pulses, tea, *gur*, soap, etc., two are teashops and two sell tobacco, *bidi*, *pan*, etc.

CHAPTER II

THE PEOPLE

A—Ethnic Composition

II.1 Caste

The village is multi-ethnic having twelve castes. Out of 141 households forming the village community, 66 households or 46.81 per cent belong to Kanbi caste. Though slightly less than half the total households, it is a majority caste in the village. The next in order are Mahia Rajputs locally known as Garasias who have 34 or 24.11 per cent of the total households. There are 17 households of Koli, 12 households of Bharvad, 3 households of Valand, 2 households of Darjee, 2 households of Bania, and 1 household each of Brahmin, Sadhu bava, Suthar, Mochi and Meghwal. Two households of Bania caste observe Jain religion and all the remaining are Hindus. There is only one household of Scheduled Caste. The village has no household belonging to Muslim or Scheduled Tribe. Statement II gives details of the households and population according to caste.

STATEMENT II

Households classified by religion, caste and sub-caste

Religion	Name of the community with caste/sub-caste	No. of households	Percentage to total	Total population			Percentage to total population
				Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Hindu	Kanbi	66	46.81	456	228	228	56.37
	Mahia Rajput	34	24.11	157	79	78	19.41
	Koli	17	12.06	82	44	38	10.14
	Bharvad	12	8.51	47	27	20	5.81
	Valand	3	2.12	19	9	10	2.34
	Darjee	2	1.42	15	10	5	1.85
	Brahmin	1	0.71	5	3	2	0.62
	Sadhu (Margi)	1	0.71	4	2	2	0.49
	Suthar	1	0.71	5	3	2	0.62
	Mochi	1	0.71	5	2	3	0.62
	Meghwal (Scheduled caste)	1	0.71	6	3	3	0.74
2 Jain	Bania	2	1.42	8	5	3	0.99
	Total	**141**	**100.00**	**809**	**415**	**394**	**100.00**

The total population of the village according to the survey comes to 809 persons, of whom 456 are Leva Kanbis who form 56.37 per cent of the total population, followed by Mahia Rajputs who account for 157 persons and form 19.41 per cent of the total population. It can be seen from these figures that though the percentage of households of Leva Kanbis is only 46.81, their population is 56.37 per cent of the total population of the village. The reverse is the case with Mahia Rajputs who claim 24.11 per cent of the households and 19.41 per-cent of the total population. This is due to the fact that the size of a Kanbi household is comparatively larger than that of Mahia Rajput.

II.2 Leva Kanbis

A caste of landlord and cultivators are found all over the State. Kanbi is a descriptive term for the big functional group of

husbandmen. Gujarat Kanbis claim to be of Kshatriya stock. There is no doubt now that they are Gujjars and came from the Punjab. Socially they are divided into Patidars or shareholders in village lands and Kanbis or cultivators. As a general rule, Kanbis allow widow remarriage, but Patidars in imitation of Brahmins and Vanias do not allow it.[1] The Leva Kanbis interdine but do not intermarry with Kadva Kanbis. The Leva Kanbis of the village have surnames as Lakhani, Shingala, Gevariya, Thummar, etc., and the marital relations in the same *kul* or *gotra* are not permitted. The usual names are Naran, Harji, Bhura, etc. However, among the youngsters the modern names like Vinod, Vijay, Vinay, Jayant, Hasmukh shows a shift from traditional names.

Kanbis form a majority caste in the village and are mainly agriculturists known for good cultivation, which has also come to be known as Kanbi-cultivation.*

II.3 Mahias

It is a Kshatriya caste found in all parts of the State. Rajputs are by birth soldiers or landholders. The Mahias of the village are locally known as Garasias, i.e., landholders or holders of service lands. Mahias are said to have migrated from Marvad where they were known as Mena Rajputs. As seen earlier Mahias first settled in Wankaner and thereafter in the 12 villages of the then Junagadh State. In the year 1882 A.D. they had a dispute with the ruler of the Junagadh State and deserted their villages by taking up position on a hill. This episode is known as 'Kanrane risamane'. The notorious outlaw Giga Mahia of Kathiawar belonged to this caste

A brief account of Mahias given in the Kathiawar Gazetteer is reproduced below.

"Mahia's, 2,000 strong,claim a Rajput origin. One account states that the name of the clan is derived from their ancestor Maya, while according to another account they came from the neighbourhood of the Mahi river, and hence were called Mahias. They are chiefly found in the district of Sorath, in certain villages of Junagad, Jetpur, and Bantva, and are generally included under the name Koli. They are a turbulent, excitable tribe, and at times have given much trouble. In 1867 they were in open revolt, and established themselves in the Gir hills. Afterwards on being recalled, certain lands were made over to them on service tenure. They were disarmed in 1873 and since then have quieted down.

The tribe has no sub-divisions, and the members intermarry. They keep images in their houses, and have priests called Mankhetria Brahmans, who are Audich Brahmans long settled in Mankhetra near Mangrol. The Brahmans are divided into two sects called Margipanthis who are Vaishnavs, and Matapanthis who worship Kali, many of them eating animal food and drinking spirits. They are poor husbandmen and have more of the soldier's instinct than of the labourer's. The men are tall and strong, with bronzed skins and aquiline noses. They dress like ordinary Rajputs, and in the main follow Rajput customs. They are very ignorant and set their faces against education or any handicraft."[2]

Mahias permit widow remarriage and let their women appear in public; they are, therefore, looked upon as degraded. Tracing the history of the community it is said that one of their ancestors Bhan Mahia married Ahir lady and since then Mahias have common blood of Ahirs and Rajputs. After this episode of marriage with Ahir woman the common system of sending *khandu*, i.e., sword as a symbol of bridegroom in Rajput community disappeared in Mahias. As it is said "गधा खांडां अने बांधा कांडां." The common surnames of Mahias are Dayatar, Babariya, Shelavada, Vaghela, Dhana and the same *kul* forms an exogamous group. They interdine with *ter tansali* or thirteen castes, namely, Sagar, Ahir, Rabari, Kumbhar, Bava,

1. Mukerjea Satya. V., *Census of India 1931*, Vol. XIX, *Baroda*, Part I—Report, pp. 447-448
2. Watson, John W., *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency*, Vol. VIII, *Kathiawar*, p. 139, 1884

* For further details, see *The Village Survey Monograph on Isanpur*, Ahmedabad district, sixth in the present series.

Atit, Vaishya-Sutar, Mer, Charan, Ghediya-Koli, Barot, etc.

II.4 KOLI

Kolis are found scattered all over the State. Some writers speak of them as aboriginals of the plain or civilised Bhils; others find them so little unlike Rajputs as to lead to conclusion that Kolis and Rajputs are of the same stock.[1] Kolis of Saurashtra and Gujarat have five divisions, namely, Talpada, Chunvalia, Ghediya, Vankiya and Khant. Khant Koli is not a sub-division of Koli but is a sub-group of Khant. However, in old records it is mentioned as one of the Koli castes. The Kolis of the village are Chunvalia Kolis. They take their name from the Chunval—a tract of country near Kadi, so called from its originally containing Chunvalis, or 44 villages. They are mostly found in Mehsana district. Chunvalia Kolis have 21 principal sub-divisions, namely, Abasania, Adhgama, Baroga, Basukia, Dabhi, Dhamodia, Dhandhukia, Gohel, Jandaria, Jhenjuwadia, Kanaja, Lilapara, Makvana, Palegia, Parmar, Pipalia, Babaria, Sadria, Solanki, Vadhlakhia and Vaghela. They intermarry among their own class, but not among the same sub-division.[2] There are 17 households of Chunvalia Kolis in the village and their main occupation is agriculture.*

II.5 BHARVADS

Bharvads or Gadarias are found all over Gujarat. According to one story the Bharvads are of the same caste as Mahers to whom Krishna's foster-father Nanda Maher belonged. According to another story, they are the descendants of a Vaishya father and Sudra mother. Their original place is stated to be Gokul Mathura. They have come into Gujarat from Marwar and settled in Kathiawar and Kutch. They are closely related to Rabaris with whom they eat, but do not intermarry.[3] There are two sub-divisions of Bharvads known as Nanabhai and Motabhai and they do not intermarry. The group which is found in the village belongs to Motabhai division.† Livestock rearing was their main occupation in the past as availability of ample fodder in a hilly tract attracted Bharvads to settle in the village.

II.6 ARTISANS

Among the artisan classes, there are three households of Valand, two of Darjee, one of Suthar and one of Mochi in the village. All the 3 families of the Valand are engaged in their traditional occupation of barber. Valands are found in every town in Gujarat. The word Hajam is derived from Arabic *Hajam* to cup, and refers to his doing cupping operation in the olden times. This word can be applied more appropriately to a Muslim barber. When applied to Hindu, it is resented. 'Valand' is an appropriate word in this caste so named. The caste is also known as *gainjo* from the barber's old operation of dressing wounds or *gha; rat* from the practice of carrying tourch at night time; and *matka* from the earthen pot on which barber boys are tought to shave. The main divisions of Valand, are namely, Limbachia, Bhatia, Maru, Masuria, Pardeshi and Dakshani. Of these divisions, Limbachia rank the highest. None of these divisions intermarry or interdine.[4]

Two households of Darjee caste have settled in the village a generation ago and follow their traditional occupation of tailoring. Darjees are also called *merai* or *sui*, a needle. They are chiefly found in towns and large villages. They have 12 divisions, none of whom either eat together or intermarry.[5]

One family of Suthar which has settled a generation ago in the village follows the traditional occupation of carpenter. The word Suthar is from the Sanskrit word *sutradhar*. Sutra means the thread with which the course of the saw is marked. They belong to six divisions,

1. MUKERJEA SATYA. V., *Census of India 1931*, Vol. XIX *Baroda*, Part I—Report, p. 445
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 446-447
3. ENTHOVEN R. E., *The Tribes and Castes of Bombay*, Vol. 1, p. 188, 1920
4. MUKERJEA SATYA. V., *op. cit.*, p. 408
5. MUKERJEA SATYA. V., *op. cit.*, p. 435

* For further details see *The Village Survey Monograph on Magdalla*, Surat district, second in the present series.

† Further account of the caste is given in *The Village Survey Monograph on Bamanbore*, Surendranagar district, fourth in the present series.

Pithva, Gujjar, Mevada, Pancholi, Marvadi and Vaishya. Of these Pancholi and the Vaishyas are found only in Gujarat proper, the Gujjars and Mevada in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch and the Pithvas in Kadi. The Gujjar, Mevada, Pancholi and Vaishya claim to be the descendants of Vishwakarma, the divine world builder. Both Mevadas and Pithvas claim to be the Rajputs who took to carpentry when Parshuram resolved to destroy the Kshatriyas. Except that the other five divisions eat food cooked by the Vaishyas. But none of these eat together or intermarry. The Vaishyas rank highest, because they do not eat things cooked by the other divisions, wear the sacred thread and do not allow their widows to remarry.[1] The Suthar household of this village belongs to Gujjar division.

A Mochi household has settled before one generation in the village and is also doing the traditional work of shoe making. The Mochi or leather workers are found in towns and most of the villages. According to their own account they were Rajputs living near Champaner who got their present name, because one of them made a pair of stockings or *moju* out of tiger's skin. Traces of their Rajput descent appear in their tribal surnames Maru, Parmar, Chohan, Chudasama, Dabhi, Gohel, Jhala, etc.[2]

II.7 Banias, Brahmins and Sadhu bava

Besides the above castes, there are two households of Bania Jain settled in the village between 2nd and 3rd generation and one household each of Brahmin and Sadhu bava settled in a village before a generation.

The Banias or *Vanias* claim to be Vaishyas, the third of the fourfold classification of the Manvan system. Possibly the caste in its present form was evolved from members of many castes engaged in trade, who later when they rose in social status on account of their wealth claimed the Vaishya name, as a national designation for the commercial community as a whole.[3]

The term Brahmin is derived from Brahma the Supreme Being, and in its earliest sense devoted one who attained him. The *pursha sukta* hymn of *rig veda* is an account of general cosmogony of the universe and makes the earliest mention of Brahman as a class name representing the 'Mouth of the Supreme Being.'[4] Ordinary accounts and the list in the *Mirat-i-Ahmedi* and in Dayaram's poems give 84 divisions of Gujarat Brahmans. The Gujarat population volume of Bombay Gazetteer recognises 79 divisions of Gujarat Brahmans. "*The tribes and castes of Bombay*" (Enthoven) recognises 93 sub-divisions but includes Garodas.[5]

The only household of Sadhu bava belongs to Gosai caste and is *sansari*.

II.8 Scheduled Caste

The only household of Meghwal (Schedule Caste) in the village has settled between 2nd and 3rd generation. In some areas of Saurashtra Vankars are known as Meghwals. It is not a different caste from Vankar. They are said to be the descendants of Kshatriyas, who during Parshuram's persecution passed themselves of as belonging to impure castes. Chavda, Chohan, Chudasama, Dabhi, Gohel, Parmar and other surnames which they have, show that they must have Rajput blood in them.[6]

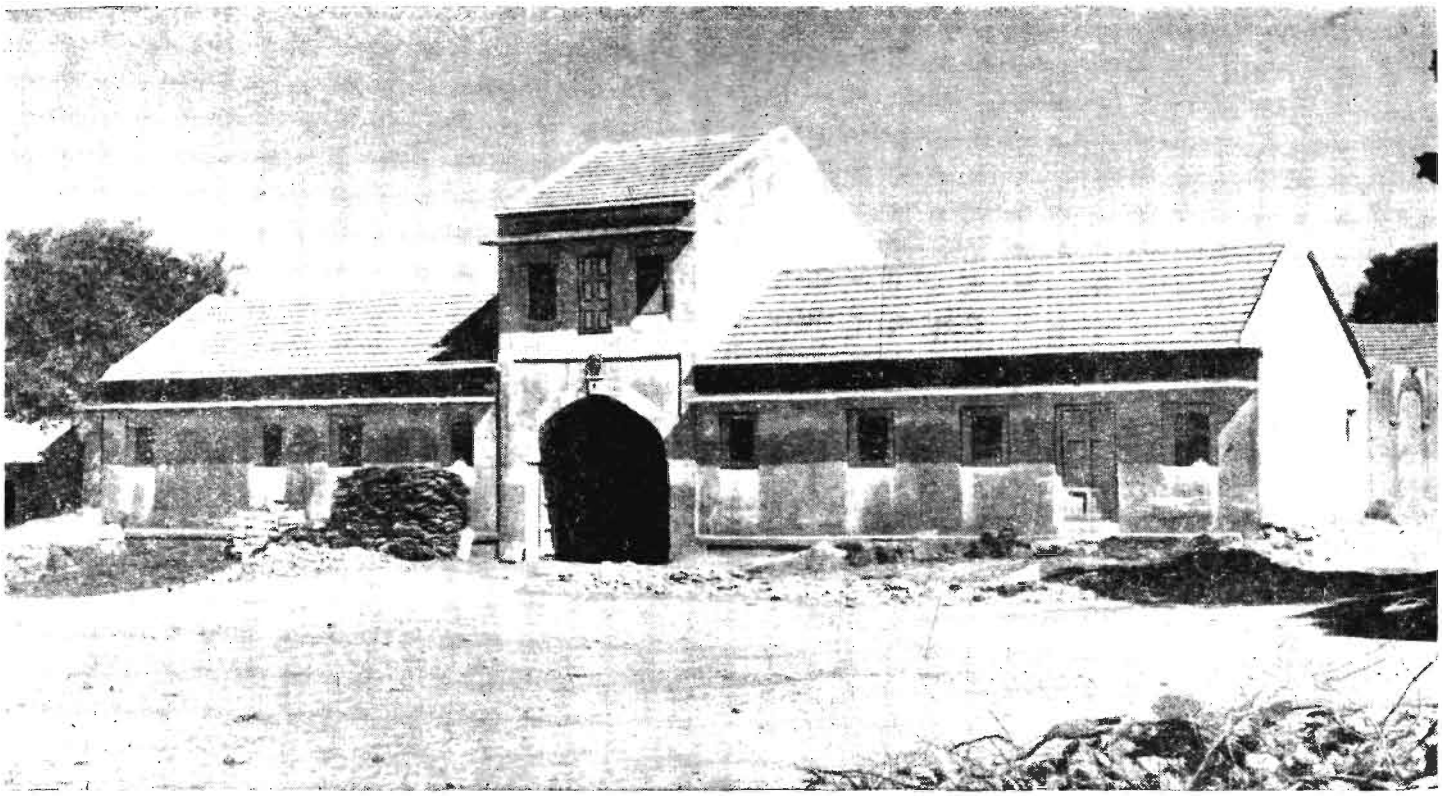
B-House Type and Material Equipment

II.9 House Type

Food, shelter and clothing are the prime requirements of man, and the levels of living of people at large can be reflected from the study of food they eat, houses they use and clothes they wear. Of the 141 households forming the village community, 128 households, i.e., 90.78 per cent live in their own houses. The value of owned houses varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 10,000 per house.

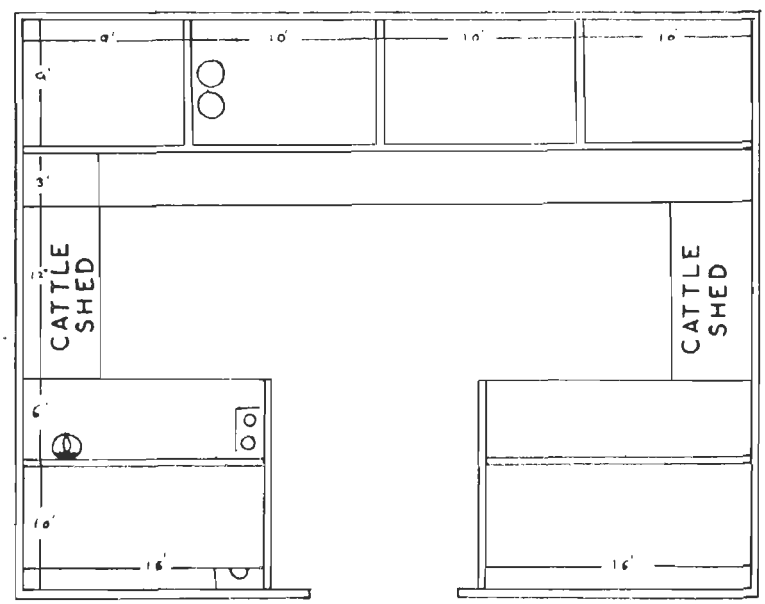
Most of the structures are *pucca* built as sand stone which is locally available is used as

1. Mukerjea Satya. V., *Census of India 1931*, Vol. XIX, *Baroda*, Part I—Report, p. 466
2. *Ibid.*, p. 451
3. *Ibid.*, p. 469
4. *Ibid.*, p. 428
5. *Ibid.*, p. 439
6. *Ibid.*, p. 439

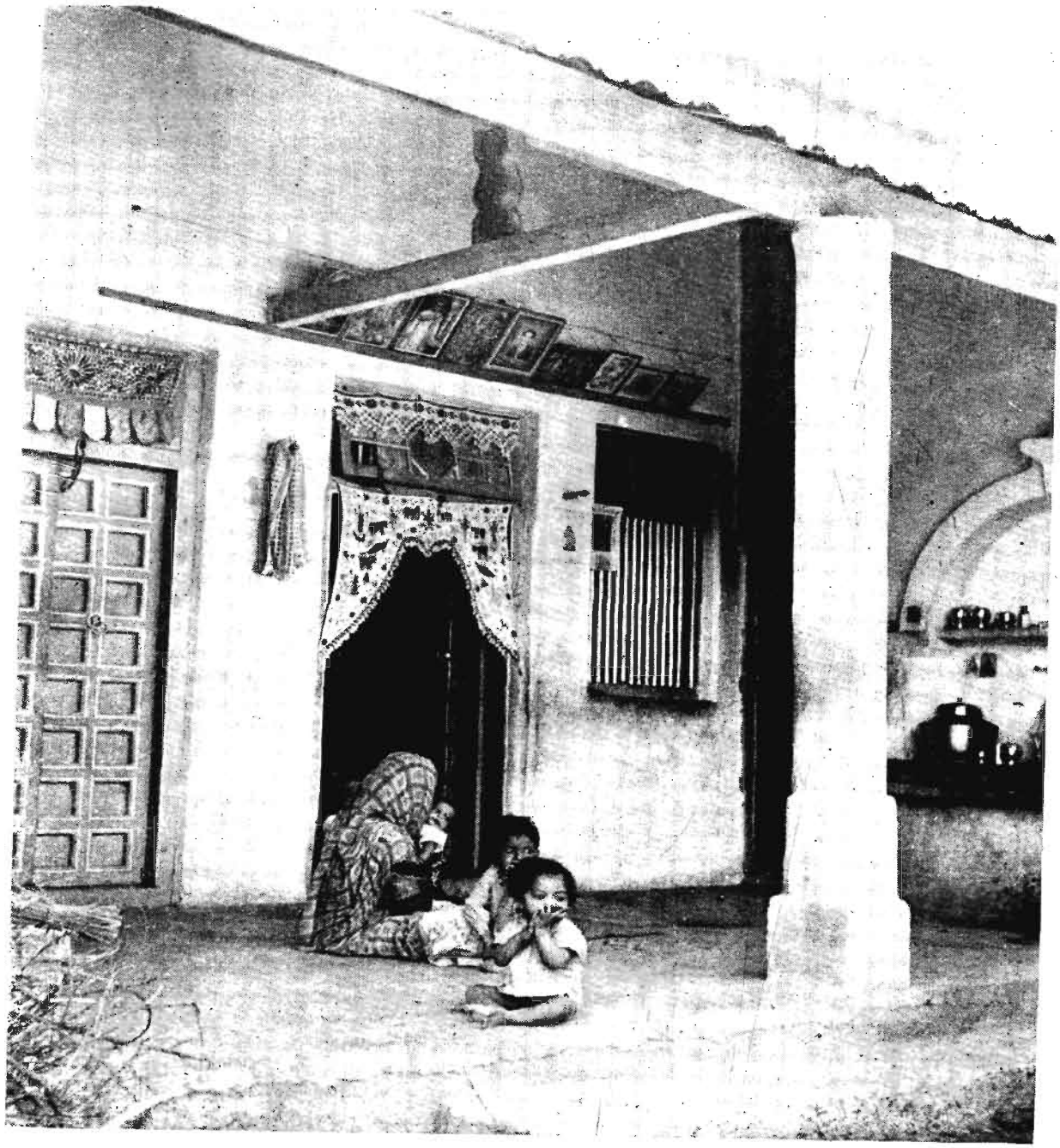


DISTRICT RAJKOT
TALUKA DHORAJI
VILLAGE CHINCHOD

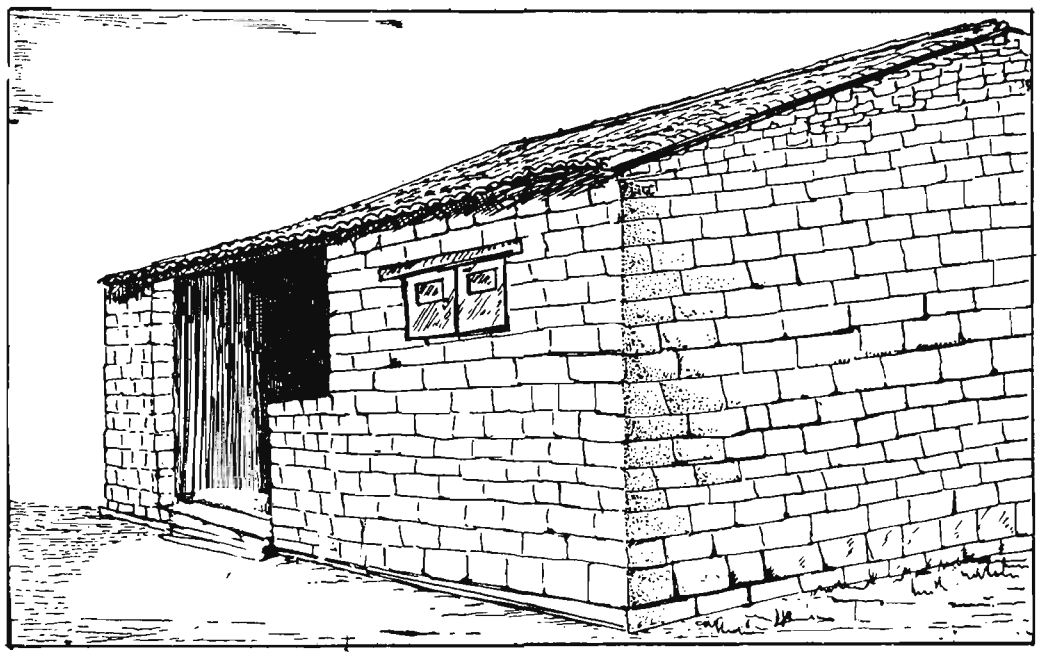
LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
WATER PLACE
KITCHEN FIRE
GRAIN STORGE



A well-built house of a Kanbi Cultivator

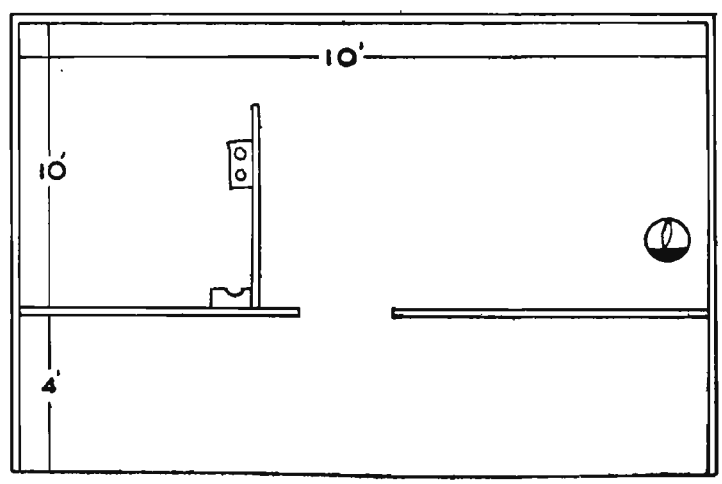


Interior of a Kanbi house

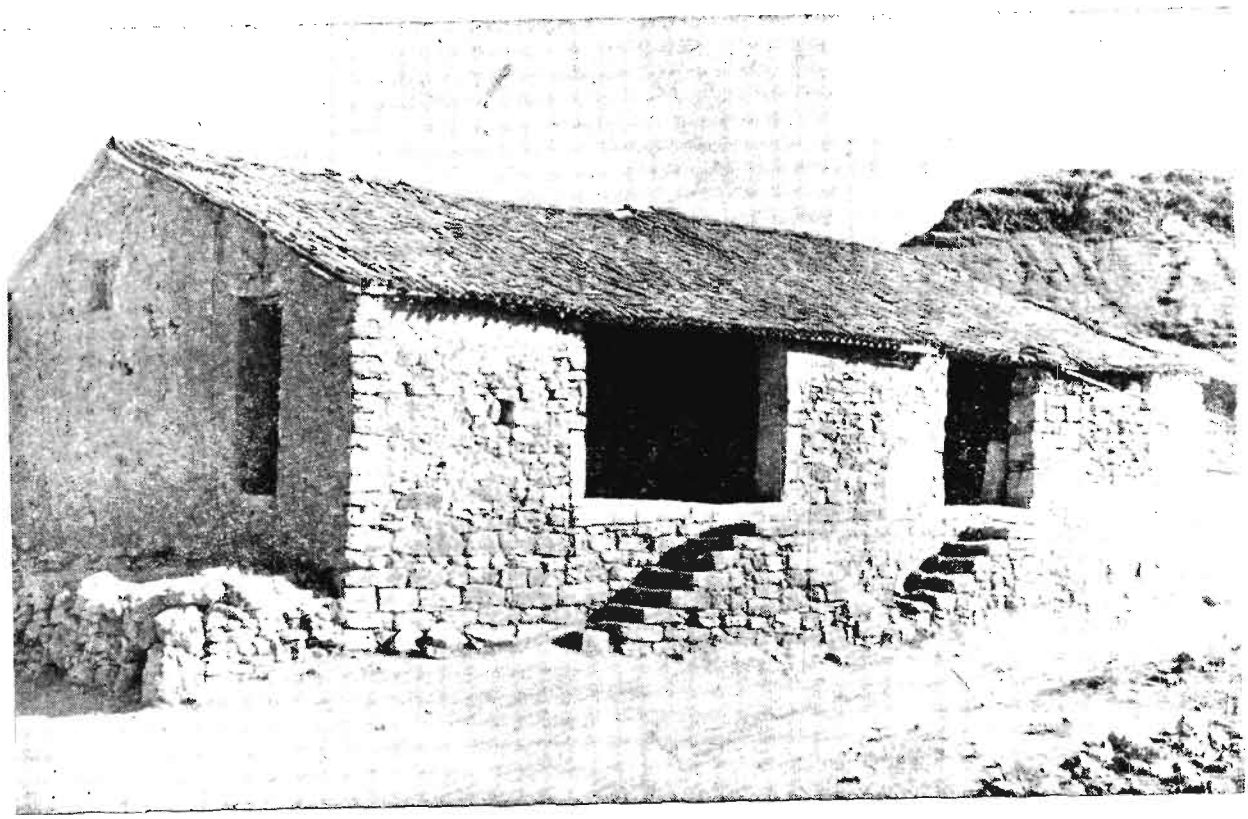


DISTRICT RAJKOT
TALUKA DHORAJI
VILLAGE CHINCHOD
OWNER GIGA LAXMAN DARBAR

LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
WATER PLACE
KITCHEN FIRE

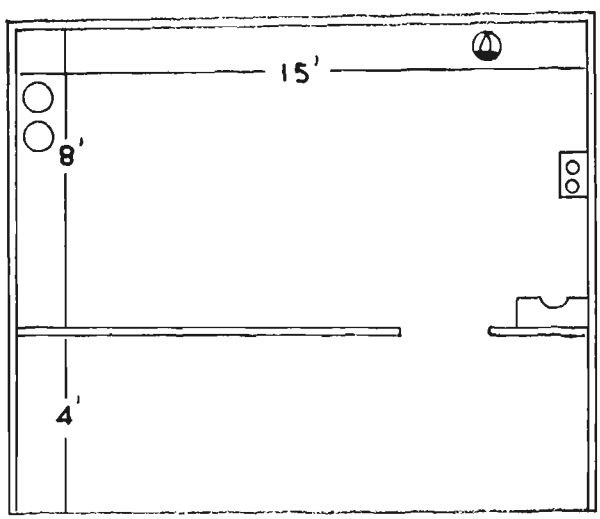


A medium house of a Mahia farmer

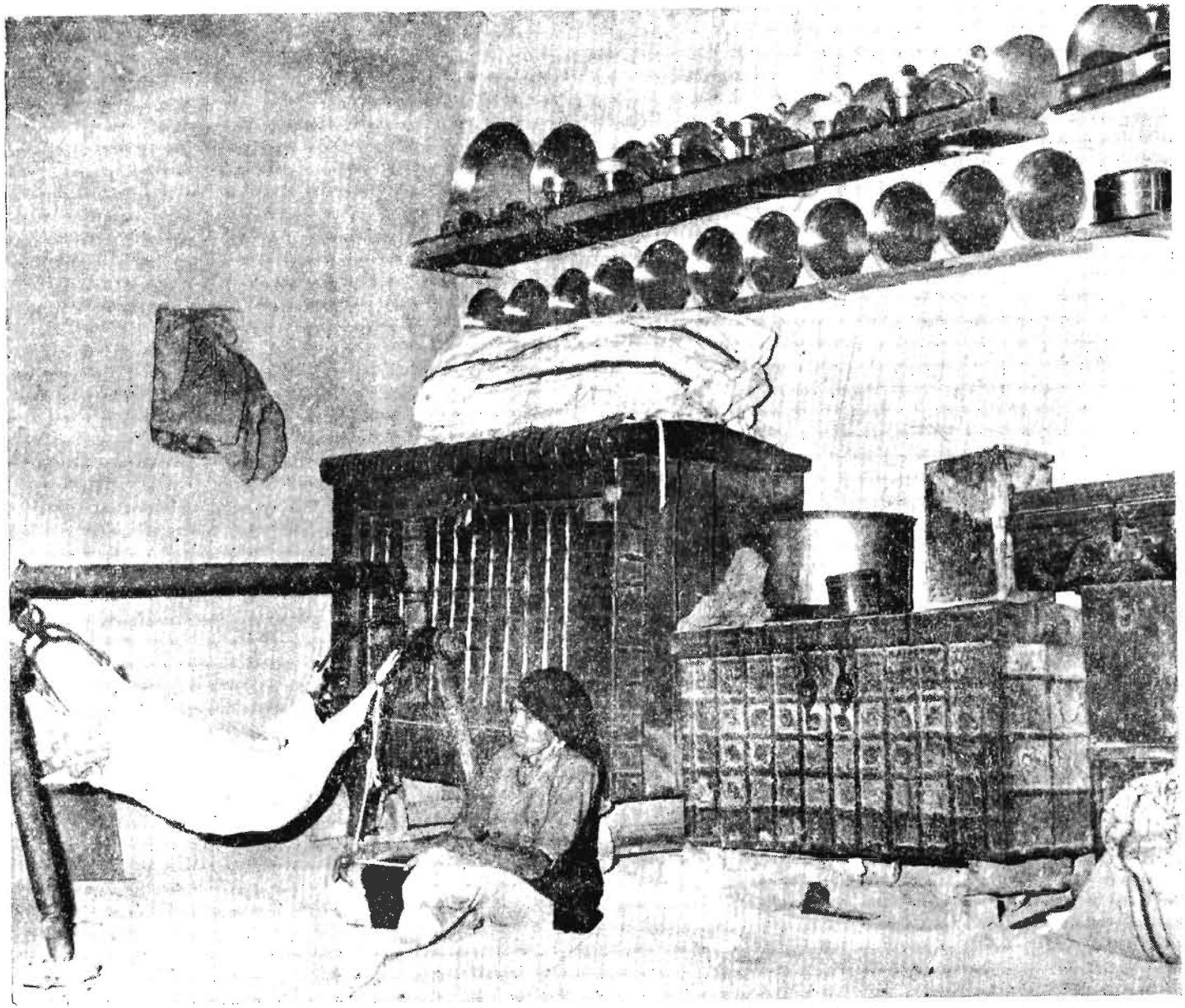


DISTRICT RAJKOT
TALUKA DHORAJI
VILLAGE CHINCHOD
OWNER KARSAN AMIR DARBAR

LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
WATER PLACE
KITCHEN FIRE
GRAIN STORAGE



An ordinary house with deshi tiles



Interior of a Koli house

BETWEEN PAGES 8-9

the plinth and wall material. The roofs are mostly covered by *deshi* or Mangalore tiles, which have come into use but during the last ten years. Statements III and IV distribute the households according to building material of the wall and the roof.

STATEMENT III

Households classified by materials of wall

Building materials used	No. of households	Percentage to total household
1	2	3
Stone & mud . . .	115	81.56
Mortar & stone . . .	16	11.35
Mud & reeds . . .	3	2.13
Stone, mortar & mud . .	2	1.42
Mud	1	0.71
Not specified . . .	4	2.83
Total	**141**	**100.00**

As regards wall material it can be seen that 81.56 per cent of houses have stone and mud as wall material, 11.35 per cent have mortar and stone, 3 houses are of mud and reeds and only one of mud. As regards the roof material 45.39 per cent of houses have *deshi* tiles, 43.26 per cent have Mangalore tiles and 6.38 per cent of houses have used both the types as roof material. Only 2 houses have roofs made of concrete.

STATEMENT IV

Households classified by roof material

Type of roof	No. of households	Percentage to total households
1	2	3
Deshi tiles	64	45.39
Mangalore tiles . . .	61	43.26
Flat concrete roof . .	2	1.42
Mangalore & Deshi tiles .	9	6.38
Not specified . . .	5	3.55
Total	**141**	**100.00**

Fourteen houses have more than one storey. The total number of rooms in all the houses combined are 232, accommodating 809 souls, having an average of 3.5 persons per room. The distribution of households according to the number of rooms they use is given in Statement V.

STATEMENT V

House type

No. of rooms	No. of households	Percentage to total households	Population			Percentage to total population
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No regular room	..	..	..	..	..	..
One room	75	53.19	352	183	169	43.51
Two rooms	41	29.08	260	129	131	32.14
Three rooms	11	7.80	88	40	48	10.88
Four rooms	8	5.67	70	40	30	8.65
Five rooms	2	1.42	25	16	9	3.09
More than five rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified	4	2.84	14	7	7	1.73
Total	**141**	**100.00**	**809**	**415**	**394**	**100.00**

53.19 per cent of households live in single room tenements, 29.08 per cent have two rooms and 14.89 per cent three to five rooms. There is no house without a regular room. Of the total of 141 households, 30 or 21.28 per cent have a separate room for kitchen. Studying kitchen accommodation according to caste, it can be seen that out of 66 households of Kanbi, 21 households or 31.82 per cent have a separate kitchen; out of 34 households of Mahias only 3 households have a separate kitchen; and among others, one household of Koli, 2 of Bharvad and one each

of Darjee, Bania and Brahmin enjoy this facility. As regards storage, none of the households has a separate room for storage.

There is no drainage in the village. Only 7 households have *khal* or outlets for draining out the water, and there are no latrines or bath-rooms in any of the dwellings. 22 households have windows for ventilation. Only recently constructed houses have adequate arrangement for light and air, as they have windows of modern type and space between two structures. In old houses, arrangement for light and air is inadequate, as small ventilators are found only in the gables just below the roof. 34 households have good, 84 households have moderate and 20 households have bad accessibility of sunlight.

Most of the households have a separate arrangement for cattle sheds constructed of stone and clay and only clay with roof of country tiles or galvanised tin sheets or thatch. Out of 141 households, 113 households possess animals. Only 6 of them keep animals at a distance from residential area, 102 households near the residential area and 5 households in the house itself.

The present housing condition of 22 households can be considered good, that of 105 households moderate and of 10 households bad. The remaining 4 are unspecified.

Houses are constructed in a compact area known as *gamthal* or village site, distributed in different clusters according to caste. But those which are recently constructed do not observe this traditional practice. Most of the structures are adjacent to each other having common walls. The rectangular common verandah in the front and two rooms of equal size in interior are commonly found in most of the structures. This is the usual construction pattern of houses in the area. The open courtyard or the *fali* is commonly used by the household for keeping agricultural implements and carts. People often sleep on *charpai* in this open courtyard during summer. The use of verandah is multi-purpose. It is used as a dining place, as living room during day time and as bed room at night. Guests or visitors usually sit in verandah on a wooden *charpai* with a quilt spread over it.

The houses are neat and clean and regularly swept everyday. Floors are plastered at regular intervals with mud and dung mixture. The inside walls of the verandah are usually decorated with pictures of different gods. *Toran*, *chakla*, curtains of beads, embroidered clothes and glass reeds are hung on walls and doors for decoration.

II.10 Household Articles

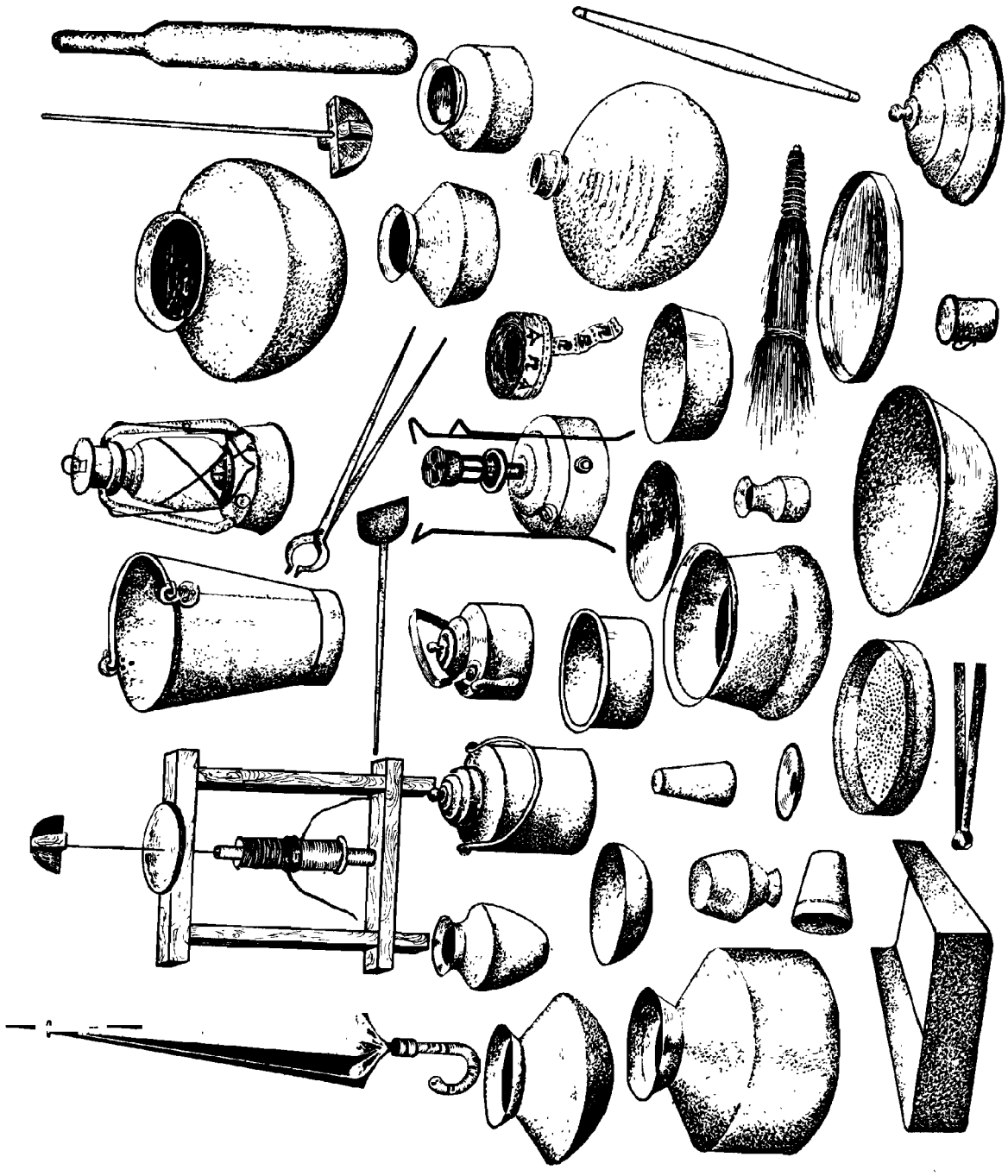
Most of the households possess simple household articles of daily use. However, in recent years some of the households have acquired modern domestic articles like petromax, radio, bicycle, etc. Statement VI lists the furniture articles possessed by the village.

STATEMENT VI

Furniture

Article	Number of households	
	Possessing	Using for the first time in last 5 years
1	2	3
Khatla	139	2
Mirror	104	13
Chair	19	2
Bench	4	2
Table	7	1
Carpet	29	5
Stool	2	..
Pat	44	2
Palang	23	2
Wall-clock	5	1
Shelf	16	..

As regards furniture, wooden *charpais* or *khatlas*, i.e., bedsteads made locally and with coir matting are found in almost all houses. Of the 139 households possessing *khatla* only 2 households have been using *khatla* for the first time in the last 5 years and all the remaining households are using *khatla* long before that. 23 households possess palangs or *dholiya*, of which 2 are using it for the first time in the last five years. 19 households possess chairs; 7 households possess tables; 44 households have *pats* and 16 households have shelves. Five households of which two are Kanbi, one each, Rajput, Bania and Brahmin have wall-clocks. For keeping ornaments, clothes and other valuables, *pataras* or



Household articles

FACING PAGE 10

Office of the Registrar General India
(Social Statistics & Handicrafts Unit)
Class A



Engrossed in bead work

wooden chests are usually used in most of the households.

Domestic articles like hurricane lamp, torch-light, petromax, radio, gramophone owned by the households are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT VII

Modern domestic articles

Article	Number of households	
	Possessing	Using for the first time in last 5 years
1	2	3
Hurricane lantern .	114	36
Torch-light . .	109	55
Bicycle . . .	27	23
Primus stove . .	44	30
Petromax . . .	11	7
Radio-set . . .	4	4
Gramophone . .	4	3

The possession of modern domestic articles like petromax, gramophone, radio, stove, etc., shows a definite tendency of change over to modern amenities by villagers. Out of 141 households, 114 households have lantern while 27 households are without it. Of the 114 households possessing lantern, 36 households or 31.58 per cent have acquired it for the first time in last five years; of 11 households having petromax, 7 have purchased it for the first time in last five years; of 44 households possessing stove, 30 households have gone in for it for the first time in last five years. Similarly out of 4 households possessing gramophone 3 households have acquired this luxury for the first time in last five years, while all the four households have radio-sets for the first time in last five years. Also out of 27 households possessing bicycle, 23 families have acquired it for the first time in last five years. Torch-lights are now considered a necessity in the village and is used by 109 households of which 55 households have acquired it for the first time in last five years.

As seen earlier no household has separate room as storage, for storing the agricultural produce or other domestic requirements like cereals, pulses, etc. For storing purposes jute bags are commonly used, as groundnut is the main agriculture produce in the village. As many as 103 households have reported its use as against 21 households having *kothi* (of mud) and 12 households receptacles made of tin, i.e., *kothi*. One household uses both jute bags and *kothi* and another jute bags and tin *kothi* for storing.

Brass and clay utensils are used for cooking purpose; *khichadi, kari* and *dal* are usually prepared in clay utensils known as *patiya*. Wooden tray known as *katharot* is usually used for preparing dough. Butter-milk and curd are kept in clay vessels known as *donaka* or in tin utensils. Cups and saucers are mostly of German silver. The use of *thali* is nominal, as most of the households put bread on wooden *patlas* instead. For fetching water *goli, gagar, handa*, made of brass or copper are widely used.

The usual and most common means of cooking is *chula* or hearth. Dung cakes are widely and mainly used as fuel. Except one Darjee household, which uses kerosene and firewood as fuel, all the rest are using dung cakes exclusively or with reeds and fire wood.

II.11 Dress

As dressing habits differ from caste to caste, from the traditional attire of different castes one can easily make out the caste to which a person belongs. Among Leva Kanbis, males wear *chorni*—a local variation of *chudidar pyjama*—for more loose in the britch and pleated at the ankle, a full sleeved short jacket reaching just to the waist known as *kediya*, over the coloured sleeveless under vest and a white cap or a turban. The garments are usually made of coarse cloth and are white in colour. As footwear they put on country made shoes known as *okhai*. This traditional dress is being gradually discarded by the youngsters, who prefer shirt to *kediya, pyjama* or trousers in place of *chorni*, and shoes or chappals in place of *okhai*.

The females of Kanbi caste of the village wear a petticoat—*chania*, a blouse known as *kapda* and a printed coloured *sari* or *odhani*. The *chania* is usually gaily decorated with traditional embroidery and auspicious geometric designs. The designs are enriched by embedding small pieces of mirrors known as *abhla*. The *chania* cloth is usually red with designs embroidered in bright yellow. Embroidery in *jari* thread and tinsel decorates

the *chanias* prepared for ceremonial and festive occasion. The *kapda* too has similar embroidery. Here also one finds a tendency to shift from the traditional wear amongst the youngsters. They wear modern Gujarati *sari* of five yards and simple blouse and *chania*. The traditional foot-wear of females is *okhai* shoes like males but with an additional hook at the top. In footwear also *okhai* shoes are being replaced by chappals.

Older women wear instead of *chania*, an ordinary piece of cloth known as *parana*, a simple *kapda* or blouse and *odhani*. All the three are of the same colour usually brown or black.

The males of Mahia caste generally wear *chorni* to cover the lower portion of body and *paheran* or shirt to cover chest and *safa* on head. Their females wear *ghaghari*, *polaka* or blouse and *sari*. Aged women wear the same dress usually of black colour.

Bharvad males wear *chorni*, *kediya* of white coarse cloth, *melkhayun* and a loosely tied turban known as *dhotiyun* to cover the head. Bharvad females wear *odhani*, *dhushi* and *kapda* of wool in black colour.

The garments of Koli male consist mainly of *chorni*, *kediya*, *bandi* and turban or a cap. The females wear *chania*, *ghaghara*, *kapda* and *sari*.

The males of other castes wear *pyjama*, *dhoti* or trousers, shirts and coats with white cotton cap and the females wear five yards *sari*, blouse and *chania*.

II.12 Ornaments

Ornaments made of gold and silver are used to decorate the body since ages. In the village most of the females as well as a few of the males wear ornaments. Ornaments are generally possessed by most of the households according to their economic condition. Of the total of 141 households in the village, 133 households possess one or the other type of ornaments. The total worth of the ornaments possessed by these households amounts to Rs. 97,950 having an average value of Rs. 736 per household.

Ordinary ornaments like bangles, earrings, *chunk*, *sankla* are put on daily by females while more valuable ornaments are worn on festive occasions and marriage ceremonies. Ornaments worn by females consist of *chunk*, *dano*, *vali*, *nath* in the nose, *valia*, *totiyu*, *kamp*, *buti*, *kadi*, *vedhalo* and other earrings in the ear and *doro*, *mala*, *kanthi*, *kolar*, *katesari*, *har* and other necklaces on the neck. They wear bangles on hands, *vinti* and *karda* on fingers and lockets, *kadu*, *pato*, etc., on the elbow; *sankla*, *jhanjhari*, *kadla* and *bedia* made of silver are worn on the feet.

Males wear fewer ornaments than females and the common varieties worn by them are rings on the finger, *buti*, *tholiya* and *ful* in the ear, *kadu* on arms and sets of button for shirt or *bandi*.

II.13 Body Decorations

Chhundana or tattoo marks are usually noticed on the face, arms, hands and feet of females. Some males also have such marks on their arms and shoulders. It is supposed to beautify the body. Usually the tattoo marks are done in young age preferably at the age of 8 to 10 years.*

II.14 Diet and Food Habits

No household in the village has reported taking non-vegetarian food. All the castes are vegetarians and usually take three principal meals in a day. Of the 141 households in the village, 127 households or 90.07 per cent take three meals, 4 take more than three meals and only 10 take two meals. The three principal meals are known as *shiraman*, *bapora*, and *valu*. *Shiraman* or the morning breakfast is taken in the early morning before starting for work. *Bapora* or the lunch is taken in the noon between 12 and 2 and taken on the farm if the males are working in the fields. Females of the household carry cooked food to the field which is known as *bhat*. *Valu* is taken in the evening.

In the morning they eat bread made of *bajri* flour with curd or *gur*. In the noon, they usually take *bajri* bread with *gur*, onion, butter-milk and pickles. Sometimes vegetables, curry and pulse are also taken. In the evening they invariably take hotch-potch (*khichadi*) and *bajri* bread, milk, curd and sometimes butter-milk.

Bajri is the most common staple food taken by the villagers. Most of the households possess

* For detailed account regarding tattoo marks see *The Village Survey Monograph on Bamanbore*, Surendranagar district, fourth in the present series.



A Kanbi couple in traditional dress



A Bharwad youth



A Kanbi woman in modern attire

cattle and milk and milk produce like curd, butter-milk, *ghee* is consumed by the households.

The only drink taken by the villagers is tea. Formerly it was not so widely used but now it has become a common item in all the households and the morning tea is taken immediately after breakfast. *Bidi* smoking is usually common among the males of the village. It can be seen from the figures of expenditure pattern that 6.53 per cent of the total expenditure is on tobacco, *pan* and drinks.

C—Social Customs and Ceremonies

II.15 Birth

Ladies, when in menses abide by the usual restrictions and for three days, they are not permitted to cook food, fetch water and visit religious places. In the seventh month of first pregnancy *simant* or *kholo bharvo* ceremony is performed. The *muhurt* of the ceremony is decided in consultation with the Brahmin. The occasion is celebrated at husband's place.* No special belief attaches to the ceremony but the occasion is celebrated as it is customary to do so. Heavy manual work is not permitted to the expectant lady from the health point of view. Also after the fifth month the expectant woman is usually prohibited to take food with excessive spices or fried and heavy food which may affect her health. The first delivery is usually performed at her father's place, and the rest at her husband's place. Delivery is usually carried out at home. If possible, a separate room is provided for the purpose, but in the absence of space a cloth curtain may be put for privacy and isolation. A local village *dai* usually of Valand community attends her. Only in complicated cases either a doctor is called or she is taken to the hospital or maternity home. At the time of delivery the mother or mother-in-law usually remains present. The local *dai* is paid cash payment of Rs. 1.25 to 5.25 and kind payments of foodgrains, coconut, etc. Placenta is buried near the house, where salt, betel-nut and paisa is put alongwith it.

Male birth is generally an occasion for greater rejoicing than the female birth. Sweets are distributed in the case of male birth and the *dai* is also given *bakshish*. In Bharvad caste female birth is welcome due to paucity of females in this caste.

Chhatthi ceremony is performed on the sixth day after birth. It is believed that *vidhata* traces the future of the baby on this day.

On the twelfth day, boiled wheat, gram, etc., known as *bal baria* is distributed to the children under the belief that its distribution gives strength to the child.

The naming ceremony is performed at convenience. The Brahmin is consulted for the signs of the zodiac on which generally names are selected. The *foi*, i.e., father's sister does the naming of the baby. She is given a *sari* and blouse or cash on the occasion according to the economic condition of the brother.

When the child attains the age of one and a quarter years the *bal movala* or removing the first hair of the child is performed.

II.16 Marriage Customs

Customs regulating marital relations varies from caste to caste. Intercaste marriages are absent and marital relations are socially restricted within the same caste. The endogamous caste community is not the same wider group of community to which a person belongs but is the sub-division of the main caste known as sub-caste.

In the Kanbi caste the sub-castes are Leva Kanbis and Kadva Kanbis and marriage between these sub-caste does not take place. Similarly in Bharvad caste Motabhai and Nanabhai are the sub-castes amongst which marital relations are not permitted. The same is the case with Koli caste. It can thus be seen that the sub-castes of the main caste are socially accepted endogamous groups. Though marital relations within the sub-caste are permitted there are further stratifications within the same sub-caste leading to the formation of minor endogamous groups, known as *gol* or circle to which most of the marital relations are restricted.

* For detailed account of ceremony, refer to *The Village Survey Monograph on Bamanbore*, Surendranagar district, fourth in the present series.

Among all the castes in the village the unit of exogamy is *gotra*. Marital relations in the same *kul* or *gotra* are prohibited. Usually the villagers do not marry their sons and daughters in the same village but in near-by villages.

Formerly child marriage was prevalent among Kanbi and Bharvad castes. Though marriage took place in childhood, the girl used to go to stay at her husband's place only after she attained the marriageable age. But now due to the Sarda Act and changes in the views of the people child marriages have stopped, and the age at marriage risen to 16 to 18 for girls and 18 to 20 for boys. Difference between the age of a boy and girl is usually of 2 to 3 years. Younger people are not in favour of child marriage.

Marriage is considered to be a responsibility of the parents and the selection of a boy or girl is usually made by the parents with the help of relatives taking into consideration caste, sub-caste, prestige and status of the family and such other criteria. The boy or girl has little say in it. Usually the proposal comes from the boy's side. The engagement is declared when betrothal takes place which is known as *sagai* or *chandlo*. At the time a simple ceremony takes place at girl's parents' house. In Kanbi caste a coconut, a rupee, three clothes, namely *sari*, blouse and *chania*, bangles and one ornament are given to the girl on the occasion. In Bharvad caste boy's father gives eight annas as a token of acceptance to the girl's father. In Mahias one and a quarter rupees and coconut are given to the girl's father. While in Koli caste a coconut and two rupees are given.

There was a custom of taking bride's price but it is on the decline nowadays. Only when the bride's parents are not capable of meeting the marriage expenses some amount is taken.

The relatives in the village are invited to attend the occasion. Ladies attending sing folk-songs. Sugar or *gur* is distributed to neighbours and relatives.

Betrothals take place in young age. Instances of cancellation of betrothals or of *savelu* which means the marriage of a girl with a person other than one with whom she is engaged are rare. Love marriages are not prevalent. Both polygamy and polyandry are absent. Formerly when a woman had no child, bigamy was permitted; but now due to the enactment of law prohibiting bigamy it has vanished.

A ceremony called *samurta* was performed in the past. When costly presents of clothes and ornaments were brought for the girl from the boy's parents. This ceremony is not observed nowadays.

Instances of separation are rare. In Kanbi, Mahia, Bharvad and Koli widow remarriage is allowed and it is not compulsory for a woman to remain widow. However, if the widow does not desire to marry again she is not forced to remarry and she is maintained by her husband's relations. Even in widow marriage, widow is not permitted to select a husband. Only parents decide the match. Custom of *der vatu* or levirate does not prevail in Kanbi caste. It is voluntary in Bharvad, Mahias and Koli castes.

II.17 Marriage Ceremony

As seen already marital engagement is determined by 'Betrothal' and when the boy and girl reach the marriageable age, the marriage date is fixed at each other's convenience, in consultation with a Brahmin. The girl's father then writes *lagnotri* before ten days or a week in advance inviting the boy's party to come on the date fixed for marriage. The *lagnotri* written on an auspicious day, is sent by a special messenger—either the brother of the girl, the Brahmin or a Valand (barber). Since then the ceremonial folk-songs are sung at night. The *kankotri* or invitation cards are then sent to the relatives and friends by both the parties. Before a day or two of the marriage day, *mandva* ceremony is performed. *Mandap* is put up and *gur* or sugar is distributed to relatives and neighbours. The house is decorated with *torans* or festoons, *chakla* and other embroidered articles. On the evening of *mandva* day dinner is arranged for relatives and friends.

A day before the wedding or on the wedding day the *jan* party usually of 25 to 30 persons consisting of bridegroom and his relatives and friends starts for the girl's place. If the village is near-by, carts are usually used for transport, but if the place is at a distance the journey is performed by bus or train. But since most of the engagements are in near-by villages, the usual mode of conveyance is the bullock-cart. When

the *jan* party reaches the bride's village, *samaiya* or reception takes palce at *padar* or at the village outskirts. Parents and relatives of bride led by the musicians playing drums and *sahnai* welcome the *jan* party. The younger unmarried sister-in-law or other unmarried girl carries on her head a water-pot and coconut. The bridegroom's party puts a 4 anna piece in the water-pot and members of both the sides cordially meet each other and the procession enters the village. The *jan* party is given a temporary residence or *utara* at the place decided for the same. Usually the best available accommodation is given.

The *jan* party is given sweet water of sugar or *gur*. The *kalavo* is then brought by the bride's party in which sweets, *puri*, *gur*, etc., are brought and *ghee* is added to it. All this is mixed up and given to all the *janaiyas*. The persons of the *jan* party then go for lunch at bride's house.

Usually the wedding time is in the late evening at 9 p.m. or so. Half an hour before the wedding, the procession of the bridegroom starts from *utara*. The bridegroom puts on valuable clothes. Females and children also wear new and costly garments. The party of musicians playing on drums and *sahnai* leads the procession. When they reach the bride's place, the bridegroom is welcomed by his mother-in-law or married sister-in-law at the gate. They ward off evil in the traditional manner. The bridegroom then enters the wedding booth after breaking *samput* of earthen *kodiyan* containing mustard, charcoal, etc. This ceremony to welcome the bridegroom at gate is known as *ponkhavu*. The marriage ceremony is divided into three parts—*hastamelap*, *chori* and *paheramni*. A Brahmin priest officiates at the ceremony. The bridegroom takes the seat in *mandap*. Sanskrit verses are recited by the priest and the bride dressed in *panetar* is requested to take her seat opposite to the bridegroom with her face veiled. All the persons take their seats near the *mandap*. Ladies of both the parties sing marriage songs. The *hastamelap* takes place in which the right hands of bride and bridegroom are joined, covered by a piece of cloth and *gotrachchar* is made by the priest. *Gotrachchar* is an announcement of names of father and forefathers of both the parties.

Chori ceremony is performed after *hastamelap*. The bride and bridegroom take four rounds of *Agni Dev*, i.e., Fire God. Verses in Sanskrit are recited by the Brahmin priest who officiates. After completion of *chori* ceremony *paheramani* takes place. Gifts are given by the parents of bride according to custom and his economic condition. The relatives and friends also give gifts to bride and bridegroom at this time. The entire wedding ceremony is completed in one night. On the next day, *jan* party is given a farewell after *Ganesh puja*. The *jan* party, when it reaches home is welcomed at the village by relatives and friends. The bridegroom and bride move in procession in the village headed by a party of musicians. They are welcomed at the gate of the house by the mother of bridegroom, whereafter *Ganesh puja* is performed. Dinner is given to relatives and friends. This completes the ceremony.

When the marriage used to take place in childhood the bride was allowed to stay at the bridegroom's house for a week and was taken back by her parents. Only when she reached the marriageable age, she was sent to her father-in-law's. This ceremony is known as *ana* ceremony. At this time the parents of the girl give her ornaments, clothes, etc., as per custom. Now as the marriage takes place at mature age, the bride remains at her father's place for nearly a year and then the *ana* ceremony takes place. This *ana* is known as second *ana*. The third *ana* ceremony takes place after the birth of the first child when she goes back to her husband's house after first delivery. At this time also she and new born babe are given ornaments, clothes, etc., according to custom.

Formerly the marriage customs of the Bharvads were peculiar. Bharvads used to celebrate their marriages only once in twelve, fifteen or twenty years on a day in *Vaishakh* (May) when all the Bharvads of the neighbourhood used to hold their marriages at the same place*. Now the marriage ceremony is performed at the house of the bride's father as in other castes.

* For detailed account of the ceremony refer to ENTHOVEN, R. E., *The Tribes and Castes of Bombay*, Vol. I, pp. 120-121, 1920

II.18 Attitude and Opinion

The marriage customs and ceremonies, etc., are discussed in the earlier paras. A brief account of the attitude and opinion of the households regarding some of the aspects of marriage are narrated below. All the 141 households of the village have shown preference for marriage in the same caste. No household prefers marriage in other castes. It is also reported by 140 households that they usually prefer marriage of their sons or daughters in the near-by villages. Only one household of Kanbi caste has shown a preference for marriage at a distant place. All the households prefer conventional or rather customary marriages. Only one household has reported an incident of unusual manner in his family, and the attitude of the relatives is reported to be favourable. Regarding objection to marriage outside caste, only one household of Suthar has shown that he has no such objection. Orthodoxy still has its sway, though influence of time is revealed in changes which are imperceptibly taking place in the social structure.

132 households or 93.62 per cent of the households have reported having the knowledge of law prohibiting bigamy, while only three households have reported the knowledge of Hindu Marriage Act.

II.19 Dowry

Only 22 households out of 141 in the village favour giving bride's price and only seven households have reported themselves in favour of giving dowry to the son-in-law. Of the 22 households in favour of bride's price, 19 households are of the opinion that it should be limited to Rs. 500 and three households are of the opinion that it should be to Rs. 1,000. Of these 22 households, 12 households are of Kanbi, 7 of Mahia and 3 of Bharvad caste. Of the seven households reporting in favour of dowry, 6 have stated that it should be limited to Rs. 500 and one household has stated that it should be limited to Rs. 1,500. Of these seven households, 5 are of Kanbi and 2 of Mahia castes.

II.20 Marriage Expenses

49 households have reported expenses incurred on the last marriage ceremony performed in their households. Of these, 27 were marriages of boys and 22 of girls. The total expenditure incurred by them amounting to Rs. 69,300 giving an average of Rs. 1,414 per marriage, the details of which are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT VIII

Marriage expenses

(In Rs.)

Item	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4
No. of marriage	49	27	22
Total expenses	**69,300 (100.00)**	**34,900 (100.00)**	**34,400 (100.00)**
Dowry (cash)	7,125 (10.28)	4,075 (11.68)	3,050 (8.87)
Ornaments	23,795 (34.34)	11,570 (33.15)	12,225 (35.54)
Clothes	15,225 (21.97)	7,875 (22.56)	7,350 (21.36)
Miscellaneous	23,155 (33.41)	11,380 (32.61)	11,775 (34.23)
Average per marriage	1,414	1,292	1,564

Note :
Figures in brackets show percentage.

It can be seen from the above statement that the average expenditure per marriage in the case of a boy comes to Rs. 1,292, while in the case of a girl it comes to Rs. 1,564. Distributing the total expenditure on different items, about 34 per cent is incurred on ornaments, 21.97 per cent on clothes, 10.28 per cent as cash payment and 33.41 per cent as miscellaneous expenses on dinners, decorations, etc.

The marriage expenses vary widely between castes according to their traditional customs. In the following statement the average expenses are given according to caste.

STATEMENT IX

Average expense per marriage by caste

Caste	Expense (in Rs.)		
	Boy	Girl	Total
1	2	3	4
Kanbi . . .	1,592	1,864	1,738
Mahia . . .	1,236	1,350	1,277
Koli	850	500	763
Bharvad . . .	1,200	..	1,200
Suthar . . .	..	700	700
Darjee . . .	750	..	750
Bania (Jain) . .	..	1,000	1,000
Mochi . . .	..	700	700
Meghwal . . .	250	..	250

The average expense per marriage both in the case of a boy or a girl is highest in Kanbi caste. It comes to Rs. 1,592 in the case of a boy and Rs. 1,864 in the case of a girl. Next in order of expense are Mahias among whom the average for a boy comes to Rs. 1,236, and for a girl Rs. 1,350. In rest of the castes it varies from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,200 per marriage.

II.21 Death

When a person is breathing last, *gangajal*, *tulsi pan* and a silver coin are put in the mouth, and toe of right foot is washed with water. The dead body is placed on the floor plastered with cowdung and holy water with the head of deceased towards the north. A *ghee* lamp is lighted near-by. No religious verses are recited. If the deceased is a young lady, her body is dressed with new clothes, hair is carefully combed and knitted, *pir* is made on forehead with yellow powder of turmeric and *kajal* or *soyarun* is put in the eyes. If the death is after sunset the dead body is kept in the house during night and taken out for cremation in early morning.

The relatives are informed immediately after death. A bier of bamboo is prepared and the dead body is carried on it. The dead body is covered with a white cloth in the case of aged persons and coloured cloth in the case of young. In the village all are Hindus and they cremate the dead. Only children below five years and those who die of smallpox are buried. On the cremation ground, dead body is placed on *chita* constructed of logs of firewood. The eldest son and in the absence of son, brother or some other relative puts the fire. People wait at cremation ground till the body is completely burnt. Females do not go to cremation ground, but move out behind the males carrying the dead body, weeping, beating the breast up to the corner of the street and then take bath in the river near-by or on the bank of a well. If the deceased is a married male then his wife will break the *chudi* or bangles. On the next day the ashes are collected and usually thrown in Damodar Kund near Junagadh, which is considered a holy place.

On the second or third day after death the relatives are informed by writing postcards. On the 10th, 11th and 12th day the customary ceremony is performed known as *saravanu*. It is performed by the eldest son and the Brahmin priest officiates at it. On the 12th day relatives are given dinner. The *varshi* ceremony is performed within a year after death and till that period *shok* or mourning is observed by the family members who do not take sweets, and do not take part in marriages and festivals.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

A—Economic Activity

III.1 General

The village economy is predominently agricultural and the means of livelihood of the people at large are cultivation having a subsidiary occupation of livestock rearing. The economic resources consist of land, livestock and man-power. The employment of human resources and the distribution and utilisation of land and livestock which principally determine the economic structure of the village are narrated in the subsequent paragraphs.

III.2 Man-power

The village has a population of 835 persons according to 1961 Census count of which 313 are workers. Thus a little over one-third of population is actively engaged in one or the other type of economic activities, while two-thirds of the population are dependents. The distribution of population and workers according to sex and broad age groups is given in Statement X.

STATEMENT X

Distribution of population and workers according to sex and broad age groups (1961 Census)

Age group	Population			Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–14	373 (44.67)	200 (45.98)	173 (43.25)	19 (6.07)	18 (7.50)	1 (1.37)
15–34	266 (31.86)	140 (32.18)	126 (31.50)	192 (61.34)	137 (57.08)	55 (75.34)
35–59	145 (17.36)	68 (15.63)	77 (19.25)	82 (26.20)	66 (27.50)	16 (21.92)
Sub-Total 15–59	*411* (*49.22*)	*208* (*47.81*)	*203* (*50.75*)	*274* (*87.54*)	*203* (*84.58*)	*71* (*97.26*)
60 and above	51 (6.11)	27 (6.21)	24 (6.00)	20 (6.39)	19 (7.92)	1 (1.37)
Total	**835 (100.00)**	**435 (100.00)**	**400 (100.00)**	**313 (100.00)**	**240 (100.00)**	**73 (100.00)**

Note :
Figures in brackets show percentage.

It can be seen from the above statement that the population in the age group 15–59 is 49.22 per cent or a little less than half of the total population, while population in the age group 0–14 is 44.67 per cent and in the age group of 60 and above it is 6.11 per cent of the village population. The distribution of workers shows that 87.54 per cent of workers are in

the age group 15–59, 6.07 per cent are in the age group of 0–14, and 6.39 per cent in the age group 60 and above. Out of 313 workers, 240 or 76.68 per cent of the workers are males while only 73 or 23.32 per cent of the workers are females. Of the 73 female workers, 71 females are in the age group of 15–59 and only one each in the age group of 0–14 and 60 and above.

The availability of man-power and its utilisation is one of the indicators to measure the economic progress and hence if we define the population in the age group 15–59 as potential labour force and relate it with the workers in that age group, it can be seen that the potential man-power in the village consists of 411 persons of whom 208 are males and 203 females, while the actual persons engaged in different occupations are 274 having 203 males and 71 females. Thus the percentage of actual workers to potential man-power in the village is 66.67 per cent. This percentage for males comes to 97.60, while in females it is 34.98. Though the sexwise availability of labour force shows a negligible difference, the actual workers among females are significantly lower than the male workers as seen from Statement XI that follows. The very fact, however, that a little over one-third of the working females are economically active illustrates a very important feature of rural economy wherein women also participate in the production of goods, i.e., cultivation and field labour.

STATEMENT XI

Potential man-power and workers (15-59)

1	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
Man-power . . .	411 (100)	208 (50.61)	203 (49.39)
Workers . . .	274 (100)	203 (74.09)	71 (25.91)
Percentage of workers to man-power . . .	66.67	97.60	34.98

III.3 Workers

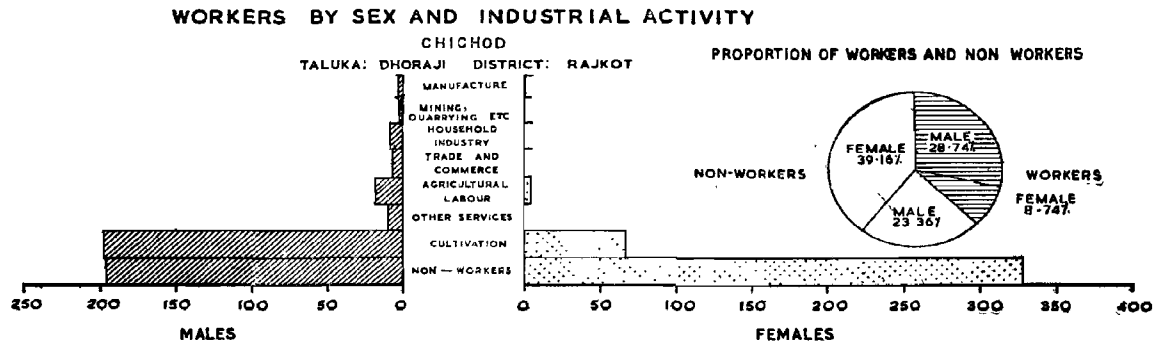
The classification of workers according to different industrial categories serves as a yard-stick to measure the economic progress. In an economically backward region the people are mainly engaged in the primary sector, i.e., (i) As Cultivators, (ii) As Agricultural labourer, and (iii) In Livestock, Mining, Quarrying, etc. But in the economically advanced region it is the secondary sector, i.e., (iv) Household Industry, (v) Manufacturing other than Household Industry and (vi) Construction, along with the tertiary sector, i.e., (vii) In Construction, (viii) Transport, Storage and Communication and (ix) Other services, which provides means of livelihood to the people. In the following statement the classification of workers according to nine industrial categories is given.

STATEMENT XII

Classification of workers according to industrial categories (1961 Census)

	Industrial category	Workers			Percentage		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	As Cultivator	266	198	68	84.98	82.50	93.15
II	As Agricultural labourer	23	18	5	7.35	7.50	6.85
III	In Livestock, Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	1	1	..	0.32	0.42	..
IV	In Household Industries	7	7	..	2.24	2.91	..
V	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	1	1	..	0.32	0.42	..
VI	In Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	In Trade and Commerce	6	6	..	1.92	2.50	..
VIII	In Transport, Storage and Communications .	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	In Other Services	9	9	..	2.87	3.75	..
	Total	**313**	**240**	**73**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

It can be seen from Statement XII that little over 92 per cent of the total population is engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. 84.98 per cent of the total workers are cultivating their own land, while only 7.35 per cent are working as agricultural labourers. Only 24 persons in the village out of 313 workers are engaged in non-agricultural activities like household industries, manufacturing, business and other services. All the female workers in the village are engaged in agricultural activities and there is none pursuing non-agricultural activities. Of the total females returned as economically active, 93.15 per cent are working in their own fields while only 6.85 per cent as agricultural labourers.



III.4 Non-workers

As seen above only one-third of the population is gainfully engaged in one or the other types of economic activity and nearly two-thirds are non-workers. Out of 835 persons, 522 are non-workers. The proportion of non-workers in males is only 37.36 per cent while in females it is 62.64 per cent. The distribution of non-workers according to age and nature of activities is given in Statement XIII.

STATEMENT XIII

Non-workers classified by sex, broad age groups and nature of activity (1961 Census)

Age group	Total non-workers			Full-time students or children attending school		Persons engaged only in household duties		Dependents, infants and children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Retired persons not employed again, rentiers, persons living on agricultural of non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or of other particular independent means	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All ages	**522**	**195**	**327**	**61**	**22**	..	**175**	**129**	130	5	..
0–14	353	182	172	58	22	...	27	124	123	..	..
15–34	76	3	71	3	..	..	71	..	..	..	..
35–59	61	2	61	...	..	..	59	1	2	1	..
60 and above	32	8	23	..	..	..	18	4	5	4	..

Note :

No persons are returned as 1. Beggars, vagrants, independent women without indication of source of income, others of unspecified source of existence; 2. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions; 3. Persons seeking employment for the first time and 4. Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

It will be seen from Statement XIII that 259 or 49.62 per cent of the non-workers are dependents, i.e., infants, children not attending school, aged persons, or those solely dependent on others. 175 or 33.52 per cent of the non-workers all of whom are females are engaged in household duties and 83 or 15.90 per cent of the total non-workers are students. Out of 83 students, 61 are males and 22 are females. The distribution of non-workers according to age group shows that 67.62 per cent of the non-workers are in the age group of 0–14, 26.25 per cent are in the age group 15 to 59 and 6.13 per cent are in the age group of 60 and above. The total non-workers in the age group of 0–14 are 353 out of whom 80 are students, 247 are infants, children, etc., not attending school and only 27 all of whom are females engaged in household duties.

B—Occupational Pattern

III.5 Occupational Combination

Traditional occupations followed by different castes in the village still play an important role in the economic structure in rural areas. As seen earlier the village has twelve different castes of which majority of Kanbi, Mahia, Bharvad and Koli own land and follow the occupation of cultivation. There is a family of Brahmin caste which owns land but also follows the traditional occupation of priesthood. There are three families of Valand, one of Suthar, one of Mochi following their traditional occupations. It can thus be seen that different castes play definite roles earmarked traditionally. In such an economy, there is some sort of inter-dependence between different occupations. The cultivators requires the services of Suthar for repairs and manufacture of agricultural implements, of Mochi for footwear and water bag, of Valand as barber and miscellaneous work. The present process of economic development is affecting these traditional functions and, therefore, the study of occupational pattern of households and trends of change in recent years become more vital.

Out of 141 households in the village, 102 households have agriculture as the principal means of livelihood and 15 households have it as a subsidiary occupation. Twelve households follow agricultural labour as the principal occupation and three households follow it as a subsidiary occupation. Out of 141 households in the village, 116 households own land while 25 households have no land of their own. Mainly the households of Kanbi, Mahia, Koli and Bharvad possess land while among the rest of the castes only one household of a Brahmin has it. Livestock rearing is followed by most of the households as a subsidiary occupation. The details of the households according to principal and subsidiary occupation is given in Statement XIV.

STATEMENT XIV

Households according to principal and subsidiary occupations

Occupation	As principal	1st subsidiary	2nd subsidiary
1	2	3	4
Agriculture . . .	102	15	..
Agricultural labour .	12	2	1
Livestock . . .	6	84	12
Trade	5	3	..
Household Industry .	5	..	..
Non-agricultural labour	3	7	..
Services and others .	8	1	3
Total . . .	**141**	**112**	**16**

Out of 141 households, 112 or 79.43 per cent have a subsidiary occupation. 16 households have more than one such occupation. Thus quite a large number of households have a subsidiary occupation. Livestock rearing is the principal subsidiary occupation pursued along with the cultivation of land. The castewise distribution of households according to occupation shows that out of 114 households having agriculture or agricultural labour as the principal occupation, most of the households belong to Kanbi, Mahia, Koli and Bharvad castes which are also engaged in agriculture and agricultural labour as subsidiary occupations. Out of the 6 households having livestock as principal occupation and 96 households as subsidiary occupation, most of the households belong to these four castes, and only 3 households one each of Valand, Bania and Brahmin has livestock rearing as a subsidiary

occupation. 21 households have occupation other than agriculture and livestock as principal means of livelihood and 14 households have it as a subsidiary means for livelihood.

STATEMENT XV

Occupational pattern of households by caste

Caste	No. of households	Agriculture and agricultural labour		Livestock		Other than Agriculture and livestock	
		As principal	As subsidiary	As principal	As subsidiary	As principal	As subsidiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kanbi	66	61	5	1	60	4	2
Mahia	34	29	5	2	17	3	5
Koli	17	15	5	..	8	2	3
Bharvad	12	8	3	3	8	1	3
Valand	3	..	..	..	1	3	..
Darjee	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bania	2	..	..	..	1	2	..
Brahmin	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Sadhu	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Suthar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Meghwal	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mochi	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	**141**	**114**	**18**	**6**	**96**	**21**	**14**

III.6 Changes in Occupational Pattern

Twenty households out of 141 have reported to have shifted from their father's occupation or have taken up other additional occupation. Those who have changed father's occupation belong to Kanbi, Mahia, Koli, Bharvad, Bania and Suthar castes.

Three households of Kanbi caste have taken up business over and above their occupation of agriculture. Two are grocery merchants and the third one is a *pan-bidi* merchant. The reason for change stated by them is insufficiency of income from agriculture. Three households of Mahia caste have changed their father's occupation. One household has shifted it from agriculture to casual labour, as the land owned by the family was sold out by his father, and there is no other means of livelihood except casual labour. Another household in the same caste has shifted from agriculture to the present occupation of teacher because he preferred this job to agriculture as he was educated. The third household has shifted from the father's occupation of labour in quarry to agricultural labour as the work in quarry was risky and having no land of his own, the only resort was agricultural labour. Three households belonging to Koli caste have reported a shift from father's occupation. Of these, one has taken up *bidi* making in addition to agriculture followed by his father as the income from agriculture was insufficient to maintain his family. Another has shifted from labour to agriculture, as the Government had given land for agriculture. He prefers agriculture to casual labour, as his economic condition has improved by the income he derives from land. The remaining household has stated that a shift from service to labour was the only alternative, as the service of *pasaita* or village servant his father was engaged in, was not hereditary and the only alternative for him was to resort to labour.

Out of 12 households of Bharvad caste, nine households or 75 per cent have shifted from the father's more or less traditional occupation of cattle grazing to agriculture, as under Maldhari Settlement Scheme the Government has given them land for settlement. Adoption of agriculture, they state, has brought them greater income than from cattle grazing.

A widow, daughter-in-law of a Bania Jain family, has taken to cooking. Her deceased father-in-law who was engaged in business died without leaving a male heir in the family. She,

therefore, goes out for cooking on certain occasions and festivals. One household of Suthar caste has taken up tailoring in addition to his traditional vocation of carpentry as he knows tailoring and found it interesting.

Though the occupational mobility is not much, it is not that the people are all completely satisfied with their present occupations. The feelings of some are projected in their preferences for the occupations that their sons should take up. And here we find that 61 out of 141 households of the village (43.26 per cent) wish that their sons should take up occupations other than their own. 23 have preferred business, some of them as supplementary to their own occupation. Of the remaining, 9 wished that their sons should take up agriculture, 7 desired good jobs and 2 opined for better avenues to supplement the income from agriculture. While 12 households wished their sons to take up occupations of their own choice, 8 did not indicate any preference.

The majority of the households in the village, i.e., 80 out of 141 or 56.74 per cent wish that their sons should pursue their own occupation. Among them 72 families are engaged in agriculture and one in grazing cattle. Of the rest, 2 are barbers, 2 tailors, one grain merchant, one labourer and one cobbler.

C—Agriculture

III.7 Land

The total area of the village according to village papers is 2,376 acres and 29 gunthas, assessed at Rs. 4,505.89. The summary of classification of land for the year 1959–60 is given in Statement XVI.

STATEMENT XVI

Area and assessment of land

		A. G.	Assessment (Rs.)
1	Cultivable land		
	A—Assessed	1,599–12	4,505.89
	B—Non-assessed	..	..
2	Uncultivable land		
	A—Barren and unculti-vable	56–17	..
	B—Land for public use	721–00	..
	Total	**2,376-29**	**4,505.89**

Before Independence, the village was included in the former Gondal State and the ruler Shri Bhagwat Sinhjee had taken keen interest in rural development. The peasants in the State were considered as 'gold yielding trees' and various steps were taken by him for their welfare. In the year 1887 a settlement department was established to do away with Bhagbatai or crop-share system and other dues and replace it by cash assessment or *vighoti*. The plots comprised in each holding were broadly divided into three classes of *jirayat*, namely, (i) *Aval* (first class), (ii) *Doyam* (second class), (iii) *Soyam* (third class) according to fertility of soil. Each class was assessed separately. In ascertaining the extent of *bagayat* (irrigated) land only the area that could be watered from the existing sources of irrigation was taken into account, and not the entire field in which the facility existed as that was considered unjust.

The classification of the village land according to Land Records Department is given hereunder in Statement XVII.

STATEMENT XVII

Classification of land

Classification of land	Area (in A. G.)	Percentage to total area	Assessment (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Jirayat			
1 Aval (first class)	635–24	40.41	2,860-3-2
2 Doyam (second class)	315–24	20.06	1,025–11–2
3 Soyam (third class)	582–16	37.02	1,164–12–10
Bagayat			
1 Aval (first class)	5–00	0.32	45–0–0
2 Doyam (second class)	4–30	0.30	33–4–0
3 Soyam (third class)	5–00	0.32	25–0–0
Kharabo	24–29	1.57	0–0–0
Total	**1,573–3**	**100.00**	**5,153–15–2**

III.8 Land Tenure

The system of cash assessment or *vighoti* was introduced in all the *khalsa* villages of the former Gondal State from the beginning of the fiscal year 1893–94. Concurrent with the introduction of *vighoti* certain rights and privileges were conferred upon the occupants, namely,

1. They were made the sole owners of houses and cattle-sheds and the yards in which the houses and sheds stood.

2. They were given the right to dispose of their produce from the fields when and to whom soever they pleased.

3. Benefit of any improvements they might make were theirs. They would not have to share the benefits with any one, not even the State.

4. They were empowered to transfer or to mortgage their holdings without obtaining prior or subsequent permission.

5. Their occupancy rights were exempt from sale in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts and the implements of agriculture or their seed grains or certain goods and chattels were not liable to attachment.

The grants of these rights gave security of tenure to the occupants of Government land who until then had been tenants-at-will.[1]

The Grasias and Jivaidars who were alienees of the State land enjoyed feudal lordship over the tenants who were tenants-at-will. They could levy cesses, *haks*, taxes and *veth* or forced labour. They were, therefore, bitterly opposed to the proposed settlement as they feared that it would free the tenants from their grip. They, therefore, insisted upon retaining the old system so far as their estates were concerned. Under the circumstances, the ruler could not compel the landlords to give their tenants the benefit of the new system. They were, however, induced to adopt the new system which they gradually did and brought the system of assessment in line with that introduced by the State Government. The revenue collection in the Gondal State was thus regularised and obnoxious taxes and levies prevailing in the past were ended.[2]

On the merger and integration of 222 Princely States of Kathiawar, the State of Saurashtra came into existence from 15th April, 1948 as a Part 'B' State.

After merger, the problem of bringing about all the land tenure systems—Girasdari as well as Barkhali—on a uniform basis came to the forefront. This was tackled by the Saurashtra Government by conferment of full occupancy rights on tenants of *khalsa* lands previously under the direct jurisdiction of the convenanting States. However, the existence of intermediary tenures of Barkhalidars and Girasdars created an anomalous situation in as much as their tenants did not acquire the occupancy rights conferred on their counterparts in *khalsa* lands who enjoyed the benefits of paying direct assessment to Government, security of tenure, fixity of rent and the right to transfer the lands cultivated by them. The Saurashtra Agrarian Reforms Commission appointed for the purpose recommended the abolition of certain tenures as a result of which the following enactments were passed.

(i) The Saurashtra Land Reforms Act of 1951,

(ii) The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act of 1951,

(iii) The Saurashtra Estates Acquisition Act of 1952,

(iv) The Saurashtra Prohibition of Leases of Agricultural Lands Act of 1953.

The Saurashtra Land Reforms Act of 1951

"This Act was passed 'for improvement of the land revenue administration and for ultimately putting an end to the Girasdari system', as it was found 'necessary to regulate the relationship between the Girasdars and their tenants to enable the latter to become occupants of the land held by them and to provide for the payment of compensation to the Girasdars for the extinguishment of their rights.' The main provisions of the Act were as under:

(1) All lands held by the Girasdars were declared liable to pay land revenue.

(2) All cesses, haks, taxes and services imposed by the Girasdars were declared illegal.

(3) Land was to be allotted to the Girasdars for personal cultivation. For this purpose the Girasdars were divided into three categories, viz., A, B and C.

1. ST. NIHAL SINGH, *Shri Bhagwat Sinhjee, The Maker of Modern Gondal*, pp. 181-182, 1934

2. *Ibid.*, p. 183

A class Girasdars were those whose holdings exceeded 800 acres. B class Girasdars were those whose holdings were between 120 acres and 800 acres, while all those Girasdars whose holdings were less than 120 acres each were placed in C class. The scheme for allotting land for self-cultivation to them was as under:

(i) In the case of A class Girasdars the allotment was not to exceed 3 economic holdings.

(ii) In the case of B class Girasdars the allotment was to be between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 economic holdings, depending on the amount of total land held.

(iii) In the case of C class Girasdars the land to be allotted was not to exceed one-half of the total land held by the tenants of the Girasdars, provided that the total holding of the Girasdar did not exceed one economic holding in the case of one whose estate did not originally exceed 80 acres and $1\frac{1}{2}$ economic holdings in those cases where the original estate was between 80 and 120 acres.

(4) A tenant could obtain occupancy rights in his holding on the payment of an amount which was to be equal to six times the land assessment. The payment was not to be made to the Girasdar direct but to the Mamlatdar, who was required to credit the amount to the Girasdar concerned. The payment by the tenant to the Mamlatdar terminated the entire relationship between the tenant and the Girasdar and the tenant became full owner of the land he cultivated. Payment of six times the assessment was not considered necessary for those tenants who had already acquired *chav* or *buta* haks.

(5) The Act also provided for a scheme for payment of compensation to the Girasdars and additional rehabilitation grants to be paid to B and C class Girasdars.

(6) With a view to enable the cultivators to pay to the Girasdars a sum equal to six times the assessment, a provision was made in the Act for the establishment of a Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank, which advanced loans to the cultivators at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest up to a maximum of 4 times the assessmcnt."[1]

The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act:

The Barkhalidars, like the Girasdars, were the alienees of the land with the exception that they did not have any proprietory interest in the land they held. The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act of 1951 abolished the Barkhali tenure. The main provisions of the Act were as under:

1 "All rights, titles, or interests of all the Barkhalidars in agricultural lands were brought to an end and occupancy rights were conferred on all the tenants of such Barkhalidars.

2 Land was to be allotted to the Barkhalidars for personal cultivation but such an allotment was not to exceed one economic holding (including the gharkhed or khalsa land in the possession of the Barkhalidar).

3 Tenants were to get occupancy rights for the lands they held without the payment of any compensation to the Barkhalidars. In this respect they enjoyed an advantage over the Girasdari tenants who were required to pay compensation to the Girasdars.

4 Provision was made for the payment of rehabilitation grant to the Barkhalidars by the Government. Cash annuity equal to the annual assessment of land revenue was to be paid in the following manner:

(a) Barkhalidars owning one or more villages were to be paid the annuity for 15 years.

(b) Barkhalidars owning less than one village were to be paid for 18 years.

5 In the case of widows and hathgarana grantees, the payment was to be for lifetime,

1. Trivedi R. K., Census of India 1961, Gujarat, Vol. [illegible]

(i) *General Report on the Census*, p. 134

and in the case of minors the payment was to be made either for the specified period or till the attainment of majority, whichever was later.

6 In the case of religious and charitable institution the payment was to be in perpetuity.[1]"

With the enactment of Saurashtra Land Reforms Act and Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act in 1951 Girasdari tenure and all kinds of *Barkhali* tenures ended with effect from September 1951. In the village Chichod there was no Girasdari land but an area of 392 acres and 3 gunthas assessed at Rs. 100.56 was under *Barkhali* tenure and the rest of 1,291 acres and 28 gunthas assessed at Rs. 3,667 and 27 p. was occupied by the cultivators directly from the Government. The Barkhali Abolition Act was applied to the village and the proprietory rights were settled. *Barkhalidars* were the holders of lands alienated mostly for maintenance of religious and charitable institutions and service to the village. Literally the word *Barkhalidar* means a landlord whose produce of the land remains outside (*bahar*) the threshing ground (*khala*). On application of this act one cultivator, Mulji Hardas of Kanbi caste acquired 7 acres and 6 gunthas of land.

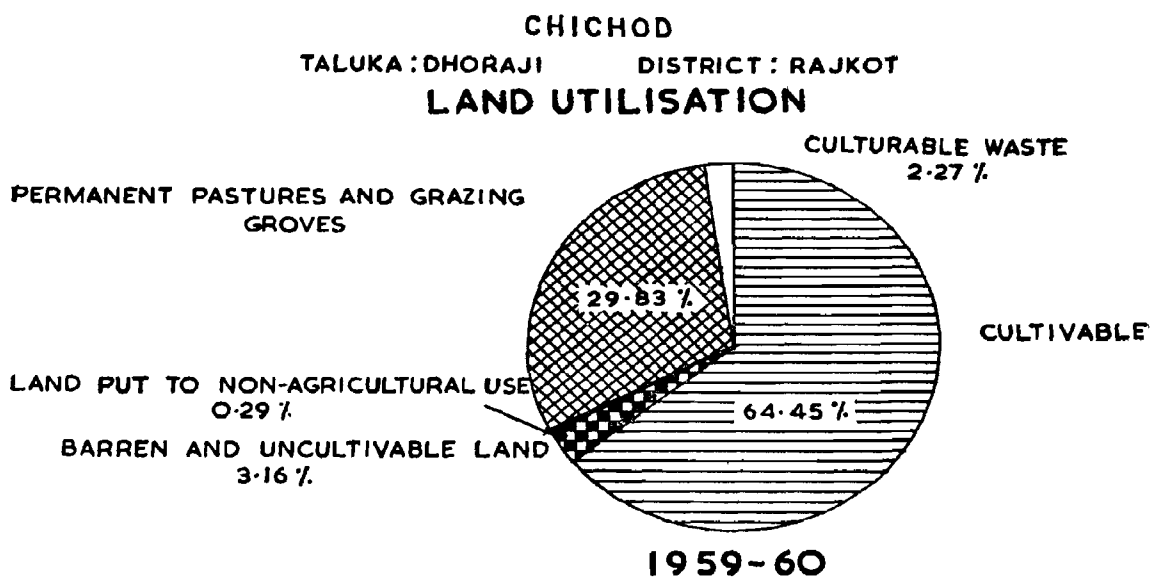
III.9 Land Utilisation

The land utilisation of the village area in 1959–60 shows that out of the total area of 2,376 acres 29 gunthas, 1,531 acres 38 gunthas are reported as cultivated area which constitutes 64.45 per cent of the total. Permanent pastures and grazing groves are sufficiently extensive and account for 709 acres 16 gunthas or 29.83 per cent of the total. Situated at the foot of a hilly tract, large tracts of land on the hill side are utilised for grazing purposes. Details of land utilisation are given in the statement following.

STATEMENT XVIII
Land utilisation, 1959-60

		A. G.	Percentage
	Total Geographical area	**2,376–29**	**100.00**
1	Cultivated . . .	1,531–38	64.45
2	Barren and uncultivable .	74–34	3.16
3	Land put to non-agricultural use . . .	6–21	0.29
4	Permanent pastures and grazing groves . .	709–16	29.83
5	Cultivable waste . .	54–00	2.27

Cultivable waste is confined to 54 acres or 2.27 per cent only of the total area, whereas barren and unculturable land is 74A. 34G. or 3.16 per cent. As shown above two-thirds of the land is



1. Trivedi R. K., Census of India 1961, Gujarat, Vol. V, Part I-A (i)—*General Report on the Census*, pp. 134–135

cultivable; double cropping or the area sown more than once is nil. The soil is mainly rocky on account of the situation of the village near a hilly tract. Irrigation facilities, other than well irrigation, do not exist. Even the latter is very little as wells dry up in summer. The cultivation of land is thus entirely dependent in the monsoon.

III.10 Size of Holdings

The land is the principal economic asset of the village and out of 141 households, 116 or 82.27 per cent own land admeasuring 1,417A. 12G. The frequency distribution of households according to size of holdings is given in Statement XIX opposite.

The distribution pattern of this principal economic resource between the 116 households shows that 20 households or 17.24 per cent have less than 5 acres, 39 households or 33.62 per cent have 5 acres or more but less than 10 acres, 18 households or 15.52 per cent have 10 or more than 10 acres but below 15 acres, and the remaining 39 households or 33.62 per cent own more than 15 acres of land. This distribution shows that 61.38 per cent of the total area is owned by 39 or 33.62 per cent of the households having more than 15 acres of land.

STATEMENT XIX

Pattern of land-holdings

Size of holding (in acres)	No. of households	Percentage to total households	Total area (in acres)	Percentage to total area
1	2	3	4	5
0 to 0.99	..	..	..	..
1 to 1.99	2	1.72	3-08	0.22
2 to 2.99	4	3.45	10-08	0.72
3 to 3.99	2	1.72	6-24	0.47
4 to 4.99	12	10.35	52-16	3.70
5 to 9.99	39	33.62	261-36	18.48
10 to 14.99	18	15.52	213-00	15.03
15 to 24.99	30	25.86	593-32	41.90
25 to 49.99	9	7.76	276-08	19.48
50 and over	..	..	..	..
Total	**116**	**100.00**	**1,417-12**	**100.00**

Whereas only 38.62 per cent of the land is owned by the remaining 66.39 per cent households holding less than 15 acres. Households holding land less than 5 acres number 20 and affect only 5.11 per cent of the land. In Statement XX the castewise distribution according to size of the land-holding is given.

STATEMENT XX

Castewise distribution of households according to size of land-holding, 1960

Name of the community	Nature of interest on land	Total No. of households	No. of households according to size of land-holding (in acres)									
			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	50 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kanbi	Land Owned	63	..	..	..	1	4	14	11	27	6	..
Mahia	,,	27	..	..	1	..	6	12	5	1	2	..
Koli	,,	15	..	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	..	..
Bharvad	,,	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Valand	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjee	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sadhu	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochi	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bania	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghwal	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	,,	**116**	..	**2**	**4**	**2**	**12**	**39**	**18**	**30**	**9**	..

The distribution of land according to caste shows that 67.11 per cent of the total is possessed by Kanbi families having an average of 15 acres 4 gunthas per household. 16.99 per cent of the land is occupied by 27 households of Mahia and the average land per household is 8 acres and 36 gunthas. 8.03 per cent of the land is possessed by 15 households of Koli giving an average of 7 acres and 23 gunthas per household and 4.40 per cent of land is possessed by 10 households of Bharvad family with an average of 6 acres and 9 gunthas per household. A Brahmin household also owns 49 acres and 8 gunthas of land which forms 3.47 per cent of the total.

III.11 Agricultural Implements

Ploughs, bullocks and carts are the essential implements for the cultivation of land. Thet otal number of ploughs according to the survey are 91 giving an average of 15 acres and 23 gunthas of cultivated land per plough. The total number of bullocks possessed by cultivating households being 193, the average area cultivated per pair of bullocks comes to 16 acres and 27 gunthas. There are 77 carts having an average cultivated area per cart of 18 acres and 16 gunthas. Statement XXI lists agricultural implements in the village according to size of holdings.

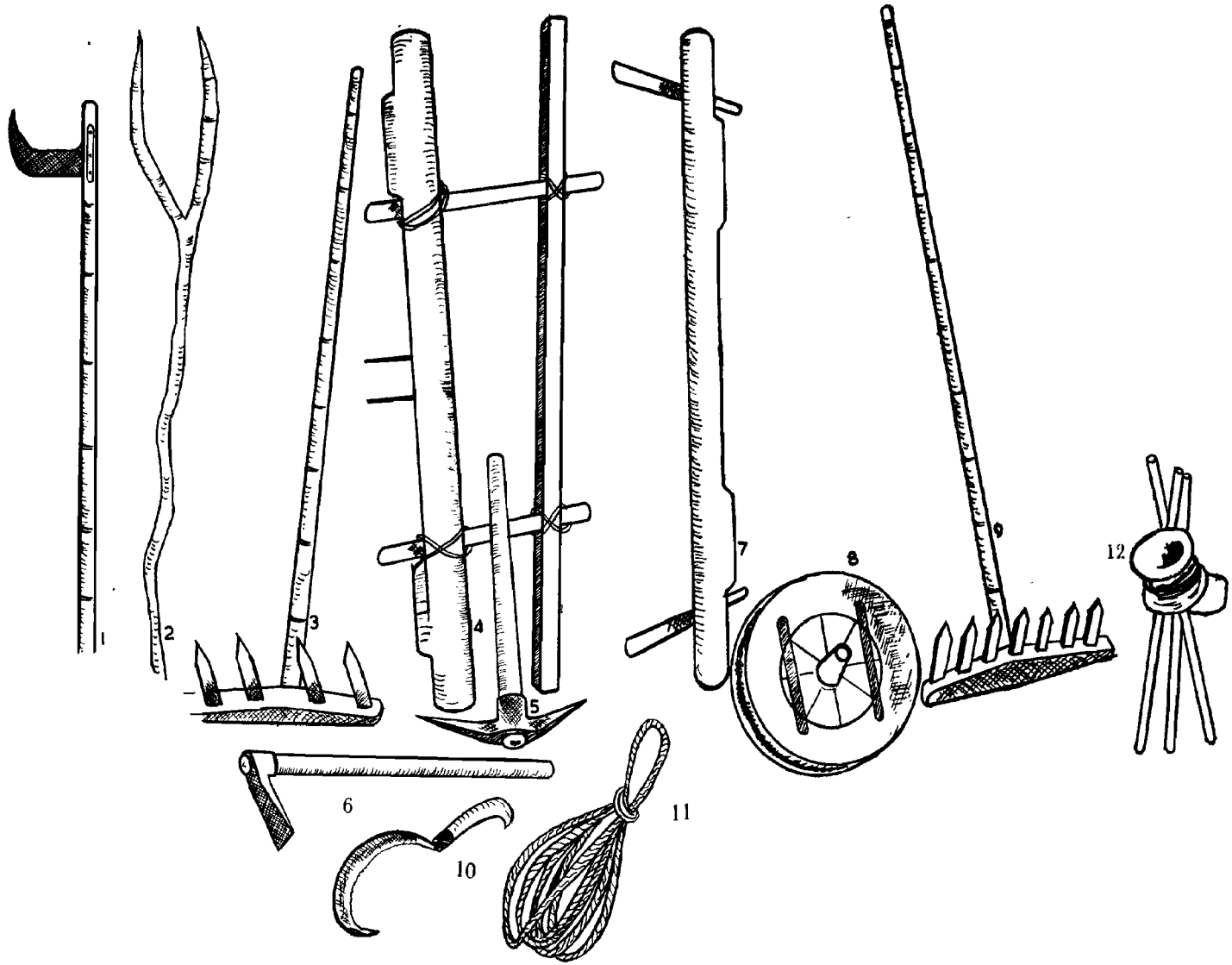
STATEMENT XXI

Agricultural implements according to size of holdings

Items	Size of holding (in acres)					
	0 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 14.99	15 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 No. of households	20	39	18	30	9	116
2 Total area held (in A.G.)	72–16	231–36	213–00	592–32	276–08	1,417–12
3 No. of households having no plough	17	9	1	...	..	27
4 No. of households having no bullock	16	13	1	..	..	30
5 No. of households having one bullock	..	2	..	..	..	2
6 No. of households having no cart	17	17	1	3	1	39
7 Total ploughs	3	30	17	30	11	91
8 Average area per plough (in A.G.)	24–05	8–29	12–21	19–30	25–04	15–23
9 No. of bullocks	8	54	38	66	27	193
10 Average area per pair of bullocks (in A.G.)	18–04	9–28	11–08	17–38	20–18	16–27
11 No. of carts	3	22	17	27	8	77
12 Average area per cart (in A.G.)	24–05	11–36	12–21	21–38	34–21	18–16

The agricultural implements usually used are traditional plough, cart, *dantal*, *beli*, *orani*, *kariyun and datardu.*

A study of agricultural implements according to the size of holdings reveals that the condition of the farmer with small holdings is far from satisfactory. Of the agricultural households having no plough, cart or bullock, the majority are obviously those holding less than 10 acres. From the above statement it can be seen that 27 or 23.28 per cent of the households have no plough, 30 or 25.86 per cent of the households have no bullock and 39 or 33.62 per cent of the households have no cart. Households without these implements are concentrated in the holding group of less than 10 acres. Out of 59



Implements of Agriculture

1. Kharpiyu; 2. Sanetho; 3. Khampali; 4. Taretu;
5. Trikam; 6. Hoe; 7. Dhunsari; 8. Mhot wheel
9. Khampali; 10. Sickle; 11. Rope; 12. Seed-drill

FACING PAGE 28

such households only 55.93 per cent have plough, 50.65 per cent have bullocks and 42.37 per cent have a cart. As it is to be expected the position is worse in the case of households with less than 5 acres of land. Out of 20 such households, only 3 households have a plough, 4 households have bullocks and 3 households have a cart. It is interesting to note that very few of the small holders, i.e., holding less than 5 acres of land each, possess ploughs.

The Kanbis who are the largest land holders of the village maintain 128 bullocks for 951.4 acres of land. Next come Mahias with 38 bullocks for 240.32 acres of land. The number of ploughs held by these two castes are 58 and 20 respectively.

The land possessed by the 77 households holding less than 15 acres totals 547.12 acres. The bullocks and ploughs possessed by them numbers 100 and 50 respectively and the average area of land per pair of bullocks and per plough comes to 10.94 acres each. The rest of the 39 large holders with more than 15 acres possess 870 acres of land, and maintain 93 bullocks and 41 ploughs giving an average of 21.19 acres per plough and 18.69 acres per pair of bullocks. Only 48 out of 77 or 62.34 per cent families having less than 15 acres of land each possess bullocks, whereas all the 39 larger holders (holding more than 15 acres) possess them.

The implements possessed by the cultivating households are indigenous. Improved implements are not yet adopted by any cultivator in the village. No cultivator possesses iron plough which the farmers feel to be not suitable as the soil is rocky and deep ploughing is not possible. However, the change in the wooden plough has been noticed since last ten years and iron plates are attached to the wooden ploughs so that the plough can last longer and may not break. The agricultural implements largely used are named below.

Name	*Use*
1 *Hal* (plough)	Ploughing
2 *Orani* (seed-drill)	Container for the seeds to be sown
3 *Dantal* (comb typed plough)	To dig the furrow for sowing of seeds
4 *Datardu* (sickle)	Harvesting
5 *Pavdo* (shovel)	Shoveling
6 *Kodali* (hoe)	Digging
7 *Kuhadi* (axe)	Wood-cutting
8 *Kosh* (leather bucket)	Drawing water

No well in the village is fitted with electric motor or pump. Formerly leather buckets were used for drawing water but since more than 25 years they are replaced by buckets of iron sheets which are now commonly used. The households having no implements of their own borrow from others by mutual cooperation and do not hire them.

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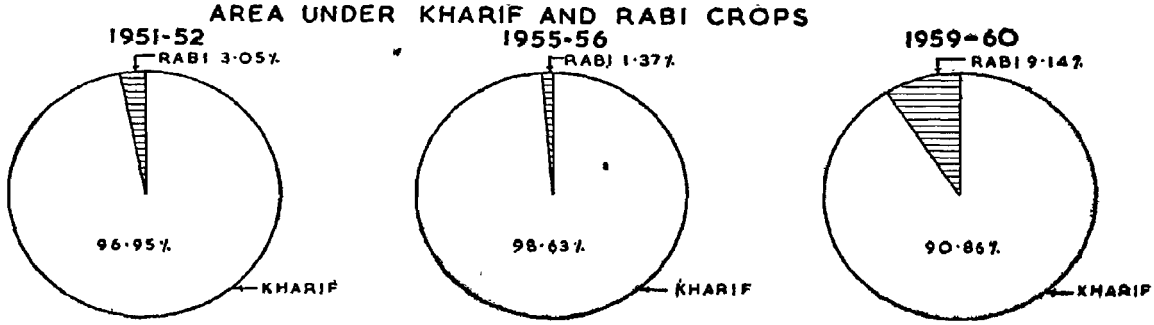
TALUKA:DHORAJI DISTRICT:RAJKOT

AREA UNDER KHARIF AND RABI CROPS



III.12 Crop Pattern

As seen earlier the village is situated on a hilly tract and the sub-soil waters are deep. The crops are mainly *kharif* crops. Only a few pieces of land are cultivated and sown during the *rabi* season by households having irrigation facilities. The only source of irrigation is wells as there are no canals or tube wells, etc. The main *kharif* crops are groundnut, *bajri*, *jowar* and cotton. Statement XXII compares the crop pattern for the years 1951-52 and 1959-60.

STATEMENT XXII

Crop pattern

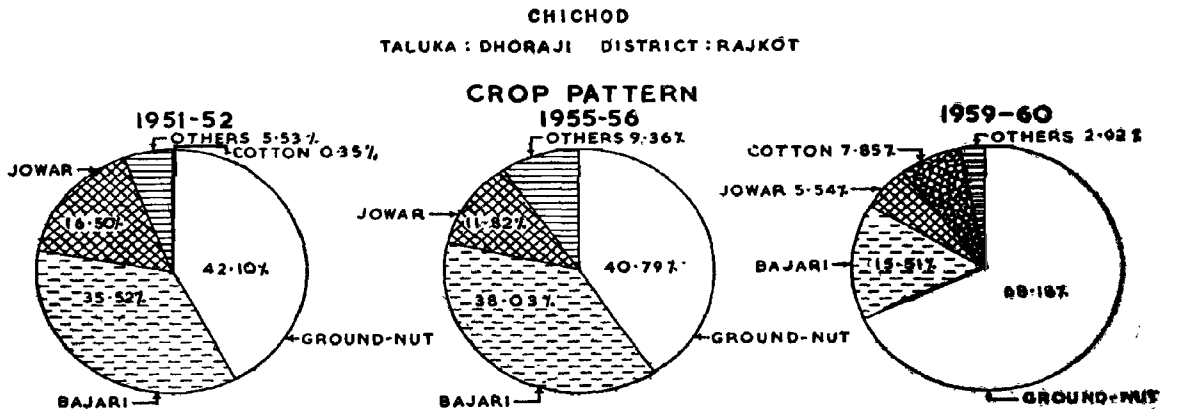
Name of crop	1951–52 Area (A.G.)	1951–52 Percentage to gross cropped area	1959–60 Area (A.G.)	1959–60 Percentage to gross cropped area
1	2	3	4	5
Bajri	523–17	35.52	245–38	15.51
Jowar	243–07	16.50	87–32	5.54
Wheat	..	..	10–26	0.67
Paddy	17–00	1.15	5–28	0.36
Cereals and Pulses	24–16	1.66	5–08	0.33
Maize	..	..	4–24	0.29
Vegetables	40–00	2.72	0–10	0.01
Groundnut	620–13	42.10	1,081–14	68.18
Cotton	5–07	0.35	124–19	7.85
Fodder	..	..	19–38	1.26
Total	**1,473–20**	**100.00**	**1,585–37**	**100.00**

Of the total cultivated area of 1,585 acres and 37 gunthas, 1,081 acres and 14 gunthas or 68.18 per cent of the gross cropped area was under groundnut in 1959-60. The area under *bajri*, *jowar*, cotton claimed 15.51, 5.54 and 7.85 per cent respectively. Cultivation of other crops like paddy, maize and wheat is insignificant and confined to 5 acres and 28 gunthas, 4 acres and 24 gunthas and 10 acres and 26 gunthas respectively.

It is interesting to note that the area under food crops has considerably decreased between 1951 and 1960 and most of the area is diverted to non-food crops, viz., groundnut, cotton and fodder in 1959-60. The area under these crops in 1959–60 works out to 77.29 per cent of the gross cropped area as against 42.45 per cent in 1951-52. Wheat, maize, and fodder which were not sown in 1951-52 occupy 0.67 per cent, 0.29 per cent and 1.26 per cent respectively of the gross cropped area in 1959-60. The area of land under the two main food crops *bajri* and *jowar* has fallen down from 766 acres and 24 gunthas in 1951-52 to 333 acres and 30 gunthas in 1959-60. In other words, the percentage of land under these two crops has fallen from 52.02 to 21.05, i. e., by 30.97 per cent during the decade.

The two main non-food crops of the village are groundnut and cotton. The largest portion of the land of the village is devoted to groundnut which rose from 620 acres and 13 gunthas to 1,081 acres and 14 gunthas during the decade and registered a percentage increase of 26.08 per cent. Similarly the area under cotton rose from 0.35 to 7.85 per cent during the same period.

It can be seen from the above that quite a large portion of land is taken up by groundnut cultivation which holds the most important place in the income from agriculture. Formerly the main crops in the village were *jowar* and *bajri*, but since 1929 a shift has taken place towards groundnut as the prices of that commodity are attractive and bring greater returns to the farmer.



III.13 Irrigation

As seen above there is poor facility of irrigation in the village, which accounts for only 72 acres or 4.66 per cent of the net area sown in 1960, as against only 31 acres or 2.10 per cent in 1951, giving an increase of 43 acres under irrigation between 1951 and 1960. The only source of irrigation is *pucca* and *kutcha* wells. No well is fitted with electric motor or oil engine. The main crops irrigated in 1960 were wheat, maize, gram, cotton and paddy.

III.14 Crop Calendar

The main crops in the village being *kharif*, they solely depend on the timely and adequate rainfall. The cultivator starts ploughing the land from *Paush* and *Maha*, i.e., from February and March and continues till June. Ploughing is done twice, thrice or even more in the same piece of land during this period. The cultivators believe that this sort of repeated ploughing enriches the soil in fertility due to sun rays. Manure mixing is done before monsoon. On the advent of monsoon, *bajri*, *jowar* and groundnut, are sown usually in the latter half of June or in the first fortnight of July. When the seedlings are out weeding and interculturing are carried out in August and September. *Bajri* and *jowar* crops are harvested in October while groundnut in November. As regards cotton the first picking starts from the second fortnight of February, followed by two more which end by the month of April. As regards *rabi* crops, sowing of wheat generally takes place in November. The crop becomes ready by March and is harvested in the second fortnight of March. Similarly gram is also sown in December and harvested towards the end of March.

III.15 Agricultural Practices

Agricultural practices followed by the cultivators are traditional. All the operations of ploughing, sowing, weeding, harvesting and threshing are carried out by manual labour and animal power. Improved implements or mechanised methods of agricultural practices have not yet touched the community. The village land has no irrigation facility except wells where also due to rocky soil, waters are deep and scanty. No well has been fitted with mechanised methods of drawing water. Thus there is a complete dependence on rains. Pesticides are not used. Recently improved seeds and chemical fertilisers are introduced by some progressive cultivators. According to the progress report of the village level worker, 16 B.mds. of improved seeds of wheat, and 9 B.mds. of improved seeds of cotton were distributed

to the cultivators during 1960-61. Similarly 6 B.mds. of ammonium sulphate, 22 B.mds. of super phosphate were distributed in the same year.

Even though the agricultural practices followed by cultivators are traditional, the changing crop pattern shows a definite tendency of preference towards cash crops. Food crops like *bajri* and *jowar* are being replaced by groundnut. Details of agricultural practices followed in each of the important crops are related below.

(a) *Groundnut*

As seen earlier, since 1929 there is a shift towards groundnut cultivation. According to local enquiry in Vikram Samvat 1977, i.e., in 1921 A. D., a Kanbi cultivator of the village had first brought the seed of groundnut from the near-by village Pipalia. Thus, groundnut cultivation came to this village about 45 years ago.

The sowing of groundnut takes place after the first rainfall. The manure generally used to enrich the soil is cowdung. Approximately 25 to 35 *deshi* maunds are applied per acre of land. Organic manure of oil-cakes is also used by some of the cultivators. In the year 1960-61, 85 B.mds. of oil-cake were used by the cultivators. Improved seeds are not used. Only local *deshi* variety of seeds which is preserved by the cultivators is used for sowing. Approximately 2.5 *deshi* maunds of groundnut seeds are required per acre. Sowing is done in rows. Formerly the distance between two rows was kept 15 inches. But since twenty-five years this distance has been increased to 36 inches. The first weeding starts after the seedlings are out. Usually two or three weeding operations are carried out till the crop is harvested in month of November. During the harvest time the shortage of agricultural labour is usually felt by the cultivators. After harvest the bunches are tied up and dried on the farm. Threshing is done after a fortnight when the crop is dried. Transportation of crop from field to home is done in the bullock carts, and crops are stored in gunny bags.

(*b*) *Bajri*

Bajri is an unirrigated *kharif* crop. It was the principal crop in the village which is being replaced by groundnut. The sowing of *bajri* takes place after the first rains. The seeds used for sowing are of *deshi* variety, usually preserved by the cultivators in the previous season. Sowing is done in rows. The distance between two rows is usually of 36 inches. Five pounds of *bajri* seed are usually required in one acre of land. For manuring only dung manure is used. No other organic or inorganic manures are used in this crop. Weeding operations start after seedlings sprout and mostly two weedings are carried out. When the crop is ready for harvest, the plants are cut out with the help of sickles, and bunches are tied up. The ears of the corn are cut with sickle within a fortnight and the grains are separated with the help of oxen made to walk over them. The grains are then separated by winnowing.

(*c*) *Jowar*

Like *bajri*, *jowar* is also an unirrigated *kharif* crop. The sowing of *jowar* is done after the first rains. *Jowar* is mainly grown as a fodder crop. It is sown in rows. When grown for fodder the distance between two rows is kept at 18 inches and raised to 36 inches when it is grown as a food crop. One *deshi* maund of seed is required per acre when it is grown for fodder, but only 5 *deshi* seers otherwise. No manure or fertilisers are used. The seeds used are of local *deshi* variety. Harvesting is done in October and the operations of harvesting, threshing, etc., are the same as in case of *bajri* crop.

(*d*) *Cotton*

Sowing of cotton is usually done in the month of July after the first rains. Crop is both irrigated and non-irrigated. The seed commonly used is an improved variety called Kalyan (Co_2). The sowing is done in parallel rows, at a distance of 36 inches. The requirement of seeds per acre is about 10 to 12 *deshi* seers. For manuring, dung manure is mainly used. The picking of cotton starts from the second fortnight of February.

(*e*) *Wheat*

Wheat is an irrigated *rabi* crop. Sowing of

wheat is done in the latter fortnight of November. The variety of seed used is N.P. 710. The sowing of wheat is done in rows at a distance of 18 inches. 2.5 *deshi* mds. of seed is usually required per acre of land. Improved seed (N.P. 710) of 16 B.mds. was distributed in the year 1960-61. The harvesting is done in the second fortnight of March. Threshing and winnowing operations are the same as those in case of *bajri* and *jowar*.

III.16 Agricultural Production

Irrigation facilities in the village being meagre, the agricultural produce mainly depends on rainfall. If the rains are timely and adequate the produce is good otherwise adversely affected. The average yield per acre of the principal crops is given in Statement XXIII for the years 1951, 1955–56 and 1960.

STATEMENT XXIII

Yield per acre of principal crops

(B.mds.)

Name of crop	1951	1955–56	1960
1	2	3	4
1 Groundnut	20.00	24.30	19.19
2 Bajri . .	12.00	12.01	11.99
3 Jowar . .	10.08	10.54	10.54
4 Cotton . .	17.79	13.71	14.94
5 Wheat . .	..	19.78	19.83
6 Paddy . .	20.00	..	19.65

Source: Village Schedule

In the above statement the yield per acre is given for three years. Comparative study shows that there is no increase in the yield per acre which seems to have varied slightly according to the nature of monsoon.

The yield per acre also varies widely from cultivator to cultivator. With a view to relate the above average, the cultivating households have been distributed according to per acre yield range and given in the following statement.

STATEMENT XXIV

Distribution of cultivating households according to yield per acre

Name of crop	Yield range (in B.mds.)								
	Up to 5	5.1 to 10	10.1 to 15	15.1 to 20	20.1 to 25	25.1 to 30	30.1 to 35	35.1 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Groundnut . . .	1	4	14	54	35	7	1	..	116
Bajri	31	29	5	..	1	1	..	...	67
Jowar	2	1	2	..	..	...	...	...	5
Cotton	3	5	2	..	..	1	..	...	11
Paddy	..	2	1	..	..	...	..	...	3

It can be seen from the above statement that the yield per acre varies widely from cultivator to cultivator. Out of 116 cultivating households who have grown groundnut, 43 or 37.07 per cent have more than 20 B.mds. of yield per acre. 19 households have a produce of less than 15 B.mds. and form 16.38 per cent of the total. Similarly out of 67 cultivators who have grown *bajri*, 60 cultivators or 89.55 per cent have yield per acre below 10 B.mds. In *jowar* crop 3 households out of 5 households have less than 10 B.mds. per acre. In paddy and cotton 2 and 8 households respectively have less than 10 B.mds. of yield per acre.

The total agricultural produce of the cultivating householder in the village is given hereunder along with the details of household consumption and quantity available for sale.

STATEMENT XXV

Agricultural produce, 1960

Name of the produce	Quantity produced (in B.mds)	Quantity received from others	Quantity given to others (in B.mds.)	Total produce (2+3—4) (in B.mds.)	Value (in Rs.)	Quantity sold (in B.mds.)	Value of quantity sold (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Groundnut	20,313-00	..	547-00	19,766-00	212,887	17,692-00	197,786
Bajri	945-20	..	19-00	926-20	9,256	50-00	500
Cotton	165-00	..	..	165-00	2,752	165-00	2,752
Jowar	31-00	..	..	31-00	550	25-00	475
Paddy	12-20	..	..	12-20	132	2-00	32
Vegetables	40-00	..	..	40-00	200	22-00	110
Grass	140-00	..	..	140-00	480	..	..

The total value of agricultural produce comes to Rs. 226,266 of which groundnut claims to Rs. 212,887, i.e., 94.09 per cent. Out of the total produce of 20,313 B.mds. of groundnut by the cultivating households, 547 B.mds. are given to others, mainly artisans as a customary payment towards services rendered by them. And the quantity sold in the market comes to 17,692 B.mds. which is 87.10 per cent of the produce. The rest is retained by the cultivators for consumption and seed purposes. Groundnut and cotton are the crops which are mainly marketed. Out of the total produce of 945.20 B.mds. of *bajri*, 19 B.mds. are given to others, 50 B.mds. are marketed, and the rest retained by the cultivators for consumption and seeds. Paddy is mainly sown for home consumption.

Most of the cultivators are not growing food crops even for their own consumption but purchase them from the market. This fact can be seen from the following statistics collected in the Household Schedules during the year of survey. Out of 116 cultivating households, 51 or 43.22 per cent did not produce food crops for consumption. Only 2 cultivating households or 1.69 per cent did not make any purchases from the market. But the rest were partly or wholly dependent for their requirement of foodgrains. The total quantity of cereals consumed by these 116 cultivating households comes to 5,217 B.mds. of which 4,308.5 B.mds. or 82.60 per cent had to be purchased by the cultivators. In case of pulses the entire quantity required for consumption was met through purchase.

There are 23 households without land and the quantity of cereals consumed by them during the year under survey was 598 B.mds. of which 81.10 per cent was purchased while the remaining was received by artisans and others by way of customary payment in kind. The details are given in Statement XXVI.

STATEMENT XXVI

Purchases and consumption of cereals and pulses

A—Households with Land		
1	No. of households with land	116
2	Total quantity of cereals consumed in B.mds.	5,217-00
3	Total quantity of cereals purchased in B.mds.	4,308-20
4	Percentage of cereals purchased to total consumed	82.60%
5	No. of households which did not make any purchase	2
6	No. of households having no home produce of cereals for consumption	51
B—Households without Land		
1	No. of households without land	25
2	Total quantity of cereals consumed in B.mds.	598
3	Total quantity of cereals purchased in B.mds.	485
4	Percentage of purchases to total consumed	81.10%
5	Total quantity of pulses consumed in B.mds.	71
6	Total quantity of pulses purchased in B.mds.	71

It can be seen from the above that cultivators favour cash crops in preference to foodgrains required for domestic consumption which, they prefer to purchase rather than grow in their fields.

III.17 Expenditure on Agriculture

Agriculture is a complex enterprise and the details of expenditure on all the input factors can be obtained with complete precision only if the cultivators maintain detailed accounts. Farmers being illiterate and not habituated to do so as one finds in industry, we can obtain only the broad pattern of expenditure on important items like seeds, manures, fertilisers and the labour. Other expenses they incur are on implements, land revenue and water charges.

The statement given below shows the proportion of expenditure incurred on various types of operations during the year under survey.

STATEMENT XXVII

Cost of inputs

Items of inputs	Expenditure in Cash (in Rs.)	Kind (in Rs.)	Total (in Rs.)	Percentage to total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
Seeds	1,420	15,560	16,980	28.20
Manures	1,650	18,990	20,640	34.29
Farm implements	1,515	75	1,590	2.64
Chemical fertilizers	2,604	..	2,604	4.33
Labour (Casual)	7,090	250	7,340	12.19
Labour (Permanent)	5,100	1,650	6,750	11.21
Land revenue	4,300	..	4,300	7.14
Total	**23,679**	**36,525**	**60,204**	**100.00**

Manure is a major item of current farm expenses. Seeds come next. The third comes labour forming 23.40 per cent of the total agricultural expenditure.

The total expenses on the above input factors come to Rs. 60,204. The total area sown by the households for the year is 1,417–12 acres and hence the expense per acre is Rs. 42.48, of which 39.33 per cent is paid in cash.

Though manures and seeds are the principal items of expenditure, the cash expenditure for the purchase of seeds and manures is only 8.36 and 7.99 per cent of the total. These inputs are mainly met from their own sources. Expenditure on chemical fertilisers is meagre and comes to only 4.33 per cent. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 4,300 which comes to 7.14 per cent of the total. The payment to labour is made both in cash and kind. For casual labour payment in kind comes to 3.41 per cent while for permanent labour the amount paid in kind is as high as 24.44 per cent.

As groundnut is the principal crop of the village the study of cost of input factors and the yield per acre can throw a good light on the agricultural economy of the village. This aspect can be studied by tabulating the data from 41 households given in the statement that follows.

STATEMENT XXVIII

Average cost and yield per acre in cultivation of groundnut (1959–60)

Gross income per acre	Expenditure per acre (in Rs.) Total	Seeds	Manure	Chemical fertilisers	Labour charges	Land revenue	Net income per acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
450	58	17	23	2	13	3	392

Note :

1. Gross income per acre has been worked out by multiplying average yield per acre of 41 households by harvest price.
2. These expenses do not include amount required for maintenance of bullocks, repairs to implements and other expenses not shown in this statement.

Seed, manure and labour charges are the principal items of expenditure.

III.18 Agricultural Labour

Agricultural labour employed by the cultivators is both casual and permanent. The expenditure made by the cultivating households on casual labour was Rs. 7,340 and Rs. 6,750 on permanent labour in the year 1959–60. Thus there was a slightly higher expenditure on casual labour. It can broadly be said that the use of casual as well as permanent labour is more or less equal. The payments to agricultural labourers are both in cash and kind.

The payment in kind is usual and common, when a permanent labourer, i.e., *sathi* is employed, as the employer has to give him meals, cloths, shoes, etc. About one-fourth of this payments is in kind. But payment in kind to the casual labourer being nominal forms only 3.4 per cent of the total wages paid to him.

There is a shortage of labour in the village during the harvesting period. The usual rates of labour charges prevailing now and a decade ago are shown below.

STATEMENT XXIX

Labour charges, 1951 and 1960

(in Rs.)

Operation	In 1951		In 1960	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Ploughing	2.50	..	4.00	..
Sowing	3 50	..	5.00	..
Weeding	1.50	1.00	2.50	2.00
Picking	1.50	1.00	2.50	2.00

There is a considerable increase in labour charges during the decade. The charges of male labour has increased by 60 per cent in ploughing operation, 66.67 per cent in weeding, 42.86 per cent in sowing and 66.67 per cent in picking of cotton. The labour charges of female workers have doubled for weeding and picking operations.

III.19 Agricultural Credit and Investment

Cultivators require short term as well as middle term and long term finances to meet the expenses of agricultural operations. Finances required by cultivators are borrowed from cooperative society, Government, Land Mortgage Bank, relatives and traders. Investment made by the cultivating households in agriculture during the last decade and during the year preceding the year of survey both by borrowed money and own resources is given in Statement XXX.

STATEMENT XXX

Investment

Purpose of borrowing	Investment				
	Investment during the last ten years	Investment during the borrowing year	If by borrowed money		If by own resources (Rs.)
			Amount (in Rs.)	Source	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purchase of land	60,600 (77.55)	4,500	1,500	Money-lender	3,000
Construction of well	1,220 (1.56)	1,220	1,220	Land development Bank	..
Repairing of well	900 (1.15)	..	..	..	..
Irrigation equipments	1,300 (1.66)	..	..	..	..
Implements	4,150 (5.31)	100	..	..	100
Bullocks	4,950 (6.34)	800	600	Cooperative society	200
Fencing/bunding/levelling/any other	5,025 (6.43)	1,800	1,000	Relative	800
Total	**78,145 (100.00)**	**8,420**	**4,320**	..	**4,100**

NOTE:

Figures in brackets show percentage to total.

During the decade the amount invested in the purchase of land stands the highest. An amount of Rs. 60,600 or 77.55 per cent of the invested funds was on this item. These transactions have taken place between *bona fide* agriculturists only. Money invested in the purchase of bullocks and implements was Rs. 4,950 and Rs. 4,050 respectively, that on construction of well Rs. 1,220 and Rs. 900 for repairs to well. Amount invested for irrigation equipments came to Rs. 1,300.

Amount invested during the year preceding the survey was Rs. 8,420. Of the invested amount 51.31 per cent of the finance was obtained by borrowing while 48.69 per cent was from own sources. The sources from which the money was borrowed were (1) moneylenders, (2) Land Mortgage Bank, (3) cooperative society and (4) relatives. More than 50 per cent of the amount invested in the year was for purchase of land.

It can be seen from the above statistics that investment on the improvement of agriculture by way of irrigation facilities, purchase of better implements, etc., is very meagre both during the decade as well as in the year preceding the survey.

III.20 Cooperation

The village is served by Chichod–Patanvav Group Multi-purpose Cooperative Society. The office of the society is at Patanvav at a distance of 5 km. from the village. The society was established in the year 1948, and had completed 13 years of its working by the end of 1960–61. The society had commenced its activities with the dealings of rationed articles as fair price shop, and other articles of day to day use. The membership of the society was of 509 members by the end of 1960–61. Of these, 402 were cultivators and 107 were non-cultivators. The society was awarded the prize for being the best cooperative society in the year 1958 by the Madhya Saurashtra District Cooperative Board.

The society has been expanding its activities from time to time. It deals in supply of seeds and fertilisers, provision of credit to the members, purchase of agricultural produce, over and above supply of necessities like cereals, pulses, clothing, etc. The society also owns a manure mixing machine, an expeller and a flour mill.

Out of 509 members of the cooperative society, 50 members are of Chichod village and the rest are of Patanvav. Out of 141 households in the village, 50 are covered under cooperative fold. All the 50 members of Chichod village are cultivators. No non-cultivator of the village is a member of cooperative society.

The details of the members regarding their caste, occupation, etc., is given in Statement XXXI.

STATEMENT XXXI

Cooperative credit, 1960–61

Caste	Total No. of members	Occupation	No. of members who received loans	Total amount of loan (in Rs.)	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kanbi	40	Agriculture	36	21,300	Seeds, Manure and Labour
Mahia	7	„	6	3,600	„
Koli	2	„	2	600	„
Brahmin	1	„	1	1,200	„
Total	**50**		**45**	**26,700**	

Taking one member as representing one household, it can be seen from the above statement that out of 63 cultivating households of Kanbi caste, 40 or 63.49 per cent are members of the cooperative society. While out of 27 cultivating households of Mahia, only 7 or 25.93 per cent have joined the society. Out of 15 such households of Koli caste only 2 have taken advantage of this facility. There are 10 cultivating households of Bharvad caste in the village but none has done so. Thus the coverage of Mahias, Koli and Bharvad households under the cooperative fold is much lower than that of Kanbi.

Out of 50 members, 45 had taken loan from the society in the year 1960–61. Thus 90 per cent of the members had utilised society for credit facility. The loan was taken for the purpose of seeds, manures and meeting labour charges. The total amount loaned was Rs. 26,700, an average of Rs. 593 per member.

D—Livestock

III.21 Number and Value of Livestock

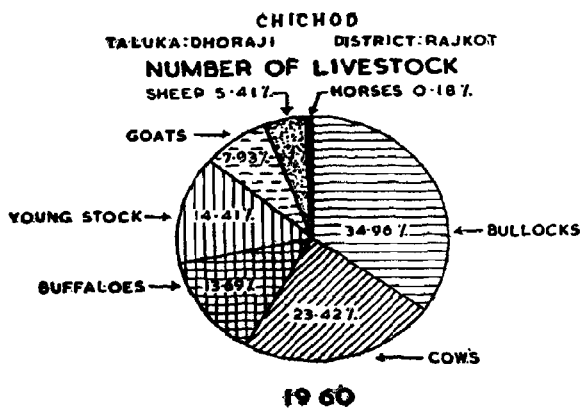
113 households out of 141 in the village own livestock. The total number of livestock owned by them is 555. There is no poultry in the village. The details of the livestock possessed by the households are given hereunder.

STATEMENT XXXII

Livestock

Livestock	No. of households	Total number of livestock
1	2	3
Bullocks	87	194
Cows	87	130
Buffaloes	53	76
Others		
Young stock	51	80
Goats	9	44
Sheep	1	30
Horses	1	1
Total		**555**

Animal husbandry goes hand in hand with agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. Most of the cultivating households possess bullocks which supply the animal power required for agriculture. Cows are more numerous than buffaloes. Households owning cows exceed those owning buffaloes. Nine households own 44 goats. Only one household owns sheep.



Livestock has shown a declining trend during the last decade. The variation in its population is given in Statement XXXIII.

STATEMENT XXXIII

Livestock, 1951 and 1960

Livestock	1951	1960	Percentage (+) or (—) over 1951
1	2	3	4
A. Cows and Bullocks	*477*	*403*	(—) *15.51*
1 Bullocks	169	194	(+) 14.79
2 Cows	171	130	(—) 23.98
3 Young stock	137	79	(—) 42.34
B. Buffaloes	*115*	*77*	(—) *33.04*
C. Other Livestock	*380*	*75*	(—) *80.26*
1 Sheep	205	30	(—) 85.37
2 Goats	169	44	(—) 73.96
3 Horses and ponies	6	1	(—) 83.33
Total	**972**	**555**	(—) **42.90**

The population of livestock has declined by 42.90 per cent from 1951 to 1960. The decline in cattle population is 15.51 per cent. While the reduction in the number of cows comes to 23.98 per cent that of young stock 42.34 per cent. It is gratifying to note that bullocks have increased by 14.71 per cent to meet the growing demands of farming. Buffaloes have declined by 33.04 per cent and sheep and goats by 85.37 and 73.96 per cent respectively.

The total value of livestock possessed by households in the village comes to Rs. 1.31 lakhs of which bullocks alone claim Rs. 0.89 lakh, the highest amongst all these categories. The total value of livestock and the value per head is given below.

STATEMENT XXXIV

Livestock and their value, 1960

Livestock	Total No. of livestock	Value of livestock (in Rs.)	Value per head of livestock (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Total	**555**	**131,046**	**236**
Bullocks	194	89,195	460
Cows	130	13,785	106
Buffaloes	76	23,585	310
Young stock	80	2,956	37
Goats	44	730	17
Sheep	30	595	20
Horses	1	200	200

It can be seen from Statement XXXIV that the average value of Rs. 460 is the highest for bullocks. Next in order comes buffaloes with an average value of Rs. 310, followed by cow Rs. 106, goat Rs. 17 and sheep Rs. 20.

The cattle as well as buffaloes are of *deshi* or local breed.

III.22 Livestock Products

The quantity and value of milk and *ghee* produced and sold are given in Statement XXXV.

STATEMENT XXXV

Annual production and sale of livestock products

Name of the live-stock pro-ducts	Quantity produced (in B.mds.)	Value of quantity produced (in Rs.)	Quantity sold (in B.mds)	Value of quantity sold (in Rs.)	Value per B.md. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Milk	1,537.75	30,326	86.50	1,430	16.53
Ghee	90.37	21,665	36.62	8,715	238.00

The total annual production of milk and *ghee* is 1,537.75 and 90.37 B.mds. respectively. 1,451.25 B.mds. of milk produced is consumed by the households and the remaining 86.50 B.mds. which forms only 5.63 per cent of the total quantity produced, is sold out. The proportion of *ghee* consumed is 59.47 per cent of the total quantity produced as against 36.62 B.mds. or 40.53 per cent sold. The value of milk and *ghee* produced is respectively estimated at Rs. 30,326 and Rs. 21,665, whereas, the quantities sold out bring an estimated income of Rs. 1,430 and Rs. 8,715 respectively. The contribution made by the income derived from the cattle wealth, though not much, is noteworthy. The dung is used as manure and also in preparing dung cakes which are used as fuel.

III.23 Expenditure on Livestock

The total cost for the maintenance of livestock is Rs. 19,700, as shown below.

STATEMENT XXXVI

Expenditure on livestock

	Type	Expenditure (in Rs.) Cash	Kind	Total	Percentage to total
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Grass bundle	925	1,232	2,157	10.95
2	Other feed	17,433	110	17,543	89.05
	Total	**18,358**	**1,342**	**19,700**	**100.00**

The village has an ample pasture land in the vast area in the near-by hilly tract. *Jowar* which is mainly grown as fodder is also used as green fodder. The other items commonly used as cattle feed are *kapasia*, i.e., cotton-seed, oil cakes and *palo*, i.e., groundnut leaves.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 19,700, Rs. 18,358 or 93.19 per cent is incurred in cash, while only 6.81 per cent in kind. The expenditure on grass is only 10.95 per cent of the total, but it is 89.05 per cent on other feed. The cash expenditure on grass is Rs. 925 or 42.88 per cent of the expenditure on this item. Other feed claim 6.27 per cent in kind and the rest in cash.

Expenditure on livestock includes that on unproductive animals as well as bullocks for agricultural purposes also.

E—Other Occupations

III.24 Agricultural Labour

Agriculture being the main pursuit of the village people, 17 households derive their livelihood by working as agricultural labourer either as a main or as a subsidiary occupation. Agricultural labour contributes 4.13 per cent to the village income.

7 households of Mahias, 5 households of Koli, 3 of Kanbi and one each of Bharvad and Valand work on fields either as principal or subsidiary occupation. Of these 17 households, only 7 households are exclusively employed in farm labour while others follow it in combination with the other occupations, i.e., agriculture and livestock rearing. Thus the households having no land as well as households having insufficient land are compelled to undertake agricultural labour as an additional occupation.

III.25 Industry

Except the traditional occupation of tailoring, carpentry and leather work followed by the artisan class, the village has no industry. Only one Koli household is engaged in *bidi* making. The Suthar household over and above the traditional occupation of carpentry also works on tailoring. He is also skilled in manufacturing harmonium.

III.26 Others

The village has three retail shops, 2 teashops and 2 shops dealing in tobacco and *pan*. Seven households are engaged in trading of which 4 have it as a principal source of income and 3 have it as a subsidiary source of income.

As regards other occupations, 3 households work in their traditional occupation as barber, one household as teacher and one household is engaged in cooking on festive occasions.

F—Economic Condition

III.27 Indebtedness

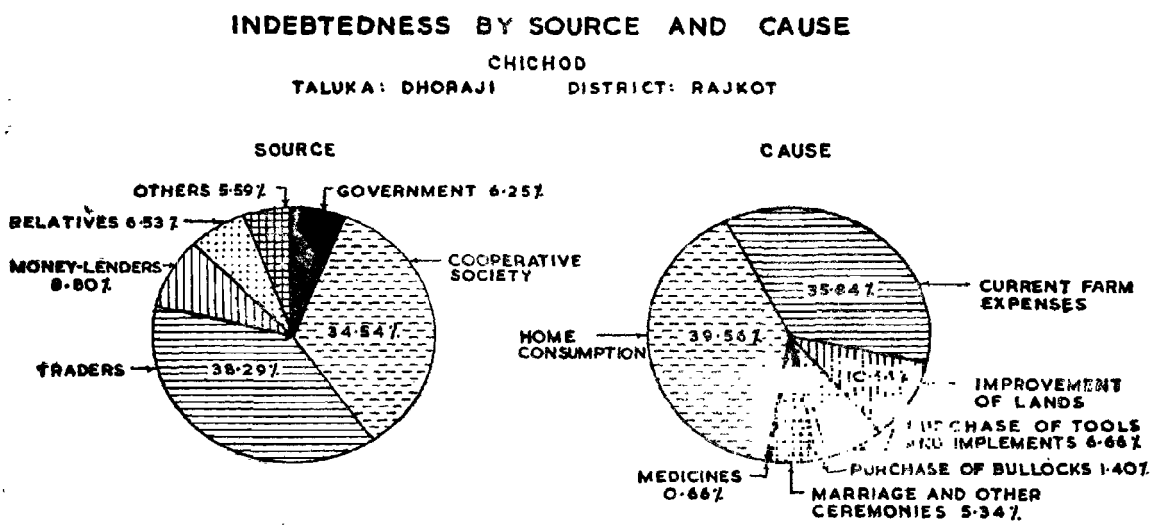
Indebtedness is the major cause of backwardness of the village when the borrowing is for non-productive purposes. 97 or 68.79 per cent of the households are in debt. The total outstanding debt on the date of survey was Rs. 60,819. 45.56 per cent of it is for non-productive purposes, while the rest for productive purposes. The following statement shows indebtedness by cause of borrowing.

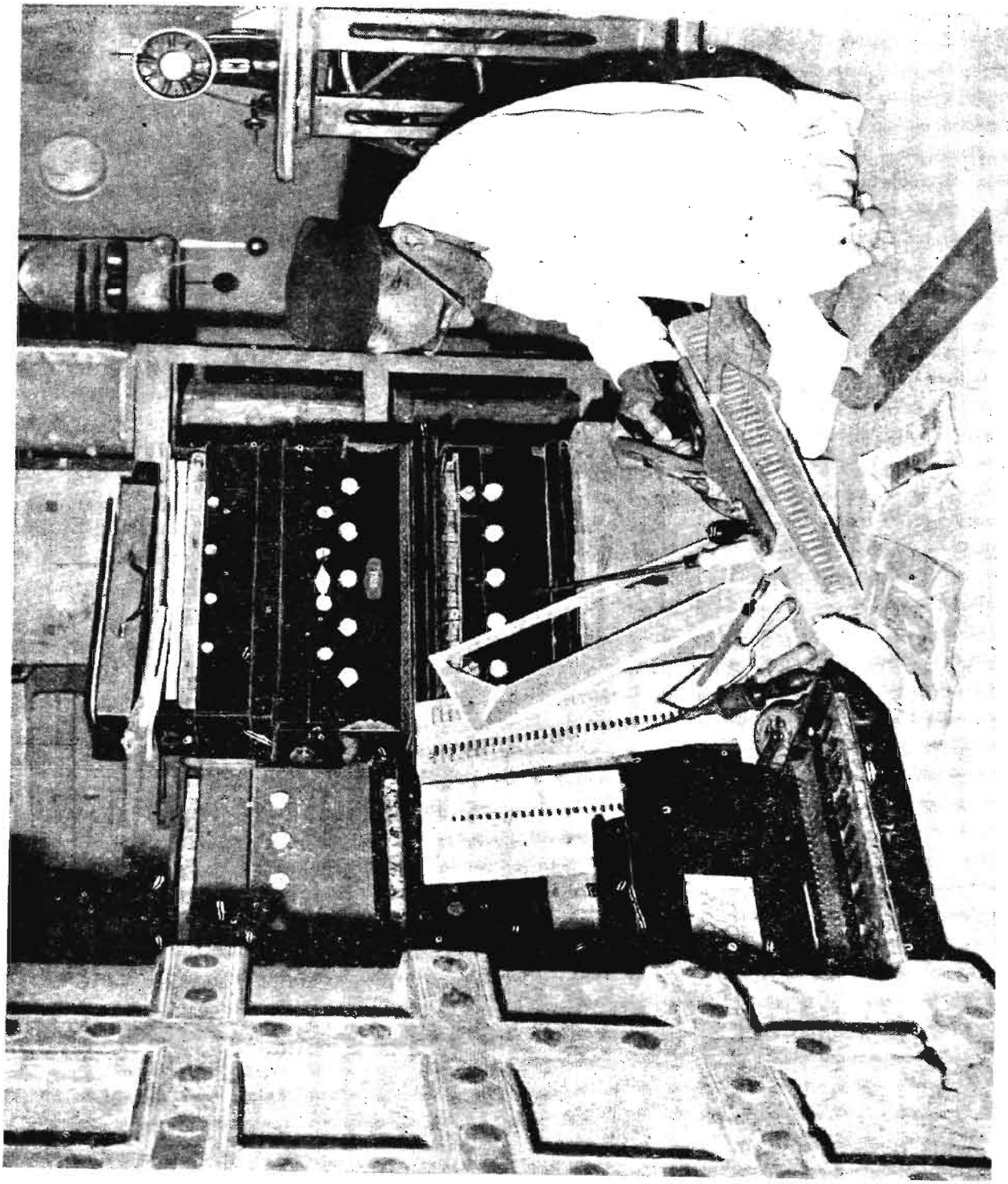
STATEMENT XXXVII

Indebtedness by cause of borrowing

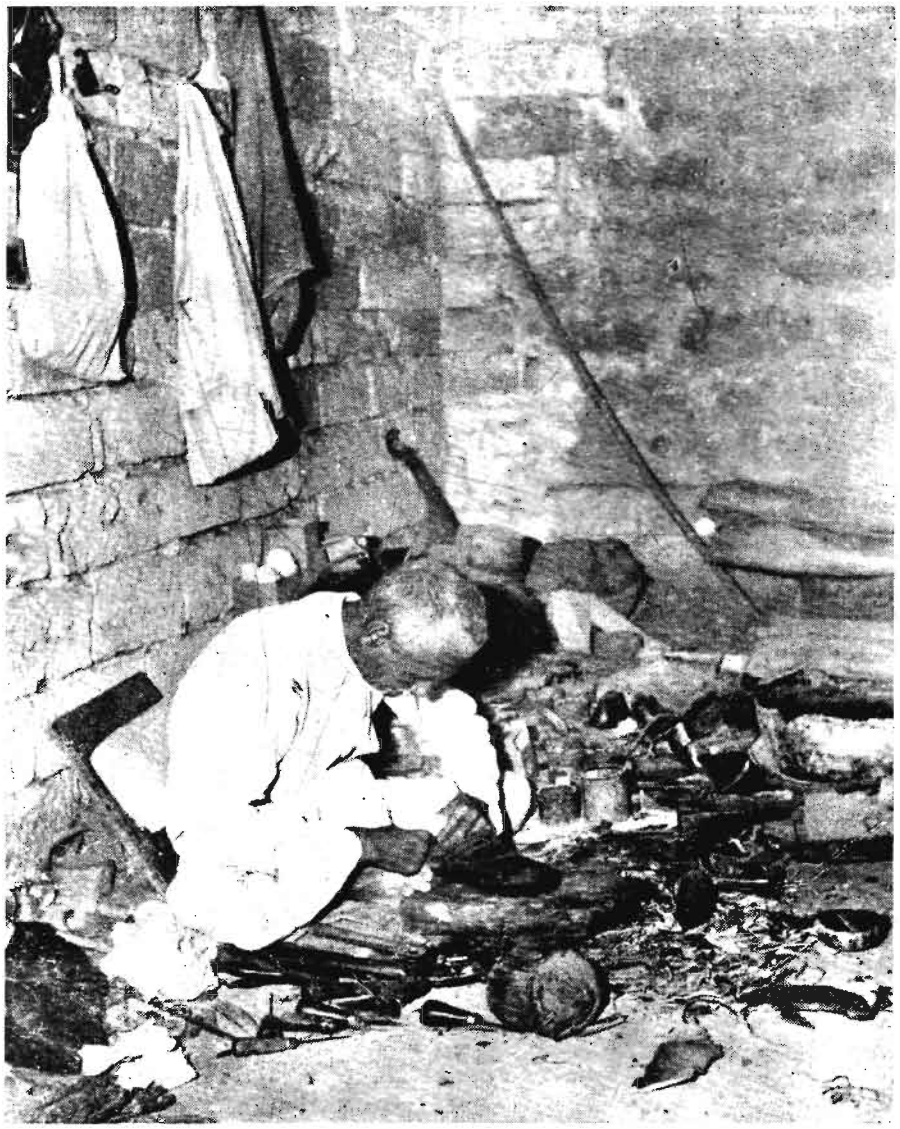
Cause	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	No. of households in debt	Percentage of debt due to this cause to total amount of debt
1	2	3	4
Current farm expenses	21,798	41	35.84
Improvement of land	6,410	7	10.54
Purchase of tools and implements	4,050	3	6.66
Purchase of bullocks	850	2	1.40
Marriage and other ceremonies	3,250	3	5.34
Medicines	400	1	0.66
Home consumption	24,061	72	39.56
Others	..	..	..
Total	**60,819**	**97**	**100.00**

Amount borrowed for home consumption is the highest (39.56 per cent) and the number of households who borrowed money for this purpose was 72. Current farm expenses rank second and account for 35.84 per cent of the funds borrowed by 41 households. 10.54 per cent of the debt was incurred for improvement of land and 6.66 per cent for purchase of tools and implements. Debt incurred on account of marriage and other ceremonies was 5.34 per cent of the total; 3 households had borrowed money for this purpose. Two households had borrowed money for purchase of bullocks (1.40 per cent).

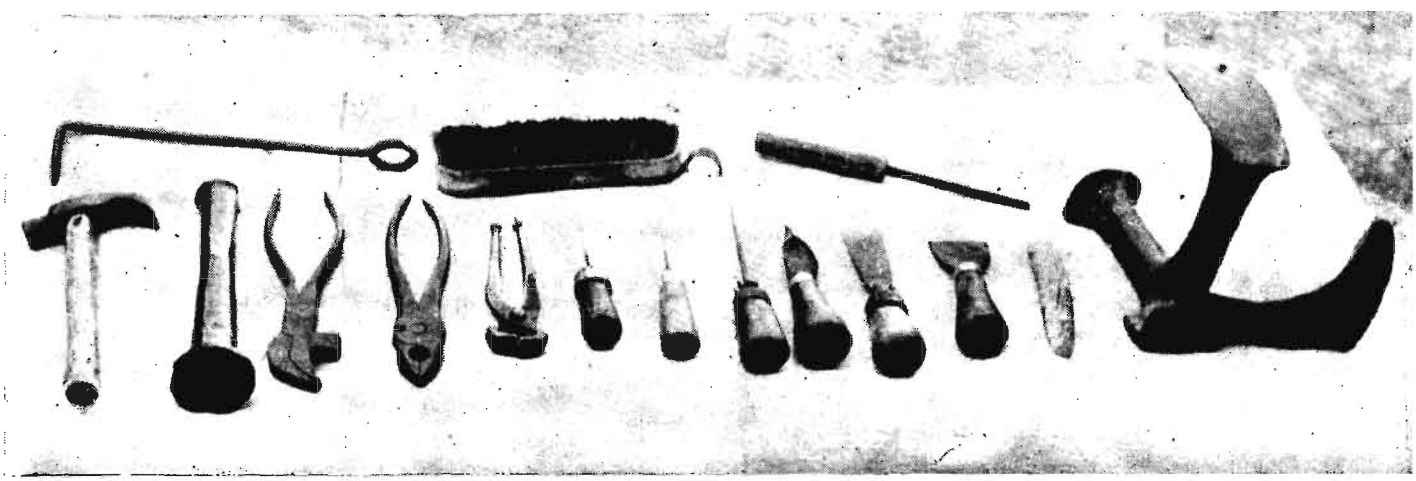




Carpenter manufacturing harmonium



A cobbler at work



A shoe maker's tools

The sources from which the funds were borrowed were (i) Government, (ii) cooperative society, (iii) money-lenders, (iv) traders and (v) relatives. The amount of funds borrowed from various sources is given below.

STATEMENT XXXVIII

Source of borrowing

Source	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	No. of households in debt	Percentage of debt to total
1	2	3	4
Government	3,800	2	6.25
Cooperative society	21,008	39	34.54
Money-lender	5,350	7	8.80
Trader	23,286	74	38.29
Relative	3,975	6	6.53
Others	3,400	5	5.59
Total	**60,819**	**97**	**100.00**

The maximum amount seems to have been borrowed from the traders who supply their day to day requirements of household consumption. 74 households borrowed from the traders and the percentage of amount borrowed was 38.29 of the total. Cooperative society is the next important source of finance with 34.54 per cent. The borrowings from Government, money-lenders and relatives are comparatively low as can be seen from their respective percentages which work out to 6.25, 8.80 and 6.53.

Out of 97 households in debt, 71 had borrowed for single purpose, 20 had borrowed for two causes and 6 for three causes. Regarding source, out of 97 households indebted, 68 had borrowed from a single source, 23 from two sources, 5 from three sources and one from four sources.

III.28 Income and Indebtedness

As seen earlier 68.79 per cent of the households in the village are in debt. The distribution of households in debt according to different income ranges shows that no income group is free from indebtedness. The households in debt in different income ranges varies between the minimum 42.86 per cent in the income range of Rs. 361 to 480 to the maximum 85.71 per cent in the income range of Rs. 1,201 to 1,500. The details of indebtedness by income groups are given in Statement XXXIX.

STATEMENT XXXIX

Indebtedness by income group

Income range (in Rs.)	Total No. of households	No. of households in debt	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage of indebted households to total households	Percentage of households to total indebted households	Average indebtedness per household in debt (in Rs.)	Average indebtedness per household (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 250	3	2	325	2.07	66.66	162	108
251 to 360	4	3	945	3.09	73.00	315	238
361 to 480	7	3	1,899	3.09	42.86	633	271
481 to 720	19	10	2,342	10.31	52.63	234	123
721 to 960	17	14	4,575	14.43	82.35	327	269
961 to 1,200	16	10	3,150	10.31	62.50	315	197
1,201 to 1,500	14	12	5,900	12.37	85.71	492	421
1,501 to 2,500	29	21	16,533	21.65	72.41	787	570
2,501 to 3,500	20	14	17,550	14.43	70.00	1,254	877
3,501 to 5,000	12	8	7,600	8.25	66.67	950	633
Total	**141**	**97**	**60,819**	**100.00**	**68.79**	**627**	**431**

It can be seen from the above statement that the indebtedness per household is Rs. 627. It is lower than this average in the income range of less than Rs. 250 to 360, Rs. 481 to 960 and Rs. 961 to 1,500. But it is higher than the average in other income ranges, viz., Rs. 361 to 480, 1,501 to 2,500 and 2,501 to 5,000. The indebtedness *per capita* for the households in debt is Rs. 102. The total number of households in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are 122, 5, 12 respectively and the households in debt in these sectors are 89, 3 and 5 respectively, i.e., the 72.95 per cent of households in primary sector are in debt, 60 per cent in secondary are in debt and 41.67 per cent in tertiary are in debt. The average indebtedness per household in debt in primary sector is Rs. 657, but in secondary and tertiary it is only Rs. 333 and 262 respectively.

III.29 Financial Assets

Financial assets comprising of immovable and movable properties excepting land are given below.

STATEMENT XL

Assets

Type	Value (in Rs.)	Percentage
1	2	3
1 Livestock . . .	131,046	35.16
2 Houses	140,230	37.62
3 Valuables . . .	97,950	26.28
4 Loans in money . .	3,490	0.94
Total . . .	**372,716**	**100.00**

The total assets of the households excluding land is Rs. 3.73 lakhs, and consists mainly of houses 37.62 per cent, livestock 35 per cent and valuables 26.28 per cent. The average value of the assets per household is Rs. 2,643, and Rs. 461 *per capita*. Livestock which accounts for 35.16 per cent of the total assets is possessed by 113 households and the average value per household possessing them is Rs. 1,160 and Rs. 185 *per capita*. The other important assets of the village are houses; their value comes to Rs. 1.40 lakhs. 128 households in the village possess 156 houses. The average value per household is Rs. 1,096 and the average value *per capita* is Rs. 184. The distribution of houses shows that 16 households have 2 houses each, 4 households have 3 houses each and one has five houses. As regards the households having 3 houses each 2 are of Kanbi caste, one of Koli caste and one is Brahmin. Next in importance are the valuables mainly gold and silver ornaments. It forms 26.28 per cent of the total assets. Valuables are possessed by 133 or 94.32 per cent of the households having an average value of Rs. 736 per household and Rs. 124 *per capita*. Only 15 households have advanced loans in money of Rs. 3,490. Investments in the form of Bank deposits are non-existent.

III.30 Income

Income from different sources is as shown below.

STATEMENT XLI

Income from different sources

Total No. of households	Income from land (in Rs.)					Income from sources other than land (in Rs.)					
	Owned but leased	Owned but cultivated	Taken on rent	Wages earned by workers on field	Total (Cols. 2+3+4+5)	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+8+9+10)	Total annual income (Cols. 6+11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
141	..	166,019	..	9,605	175,624	16,805	2,950	37,044	440	57,239	232,863

The total net income from all sources earned by the villagers comes to Rs. 232,863—out of which Rs. 175,624 or 75.42 per cent is derived from land and Rs. 57,239 or 24.58 per cent from sources other than land, which include salary and wages earned, as well as property inside and outside the village. 94.08 per cent of the latter is from sources inside the village, while that from sources outside the village accounts for 5.92 per cent only of the total income from sources other than land. These figures show that agriculture plays a predominant role in the material prosperity of the village.

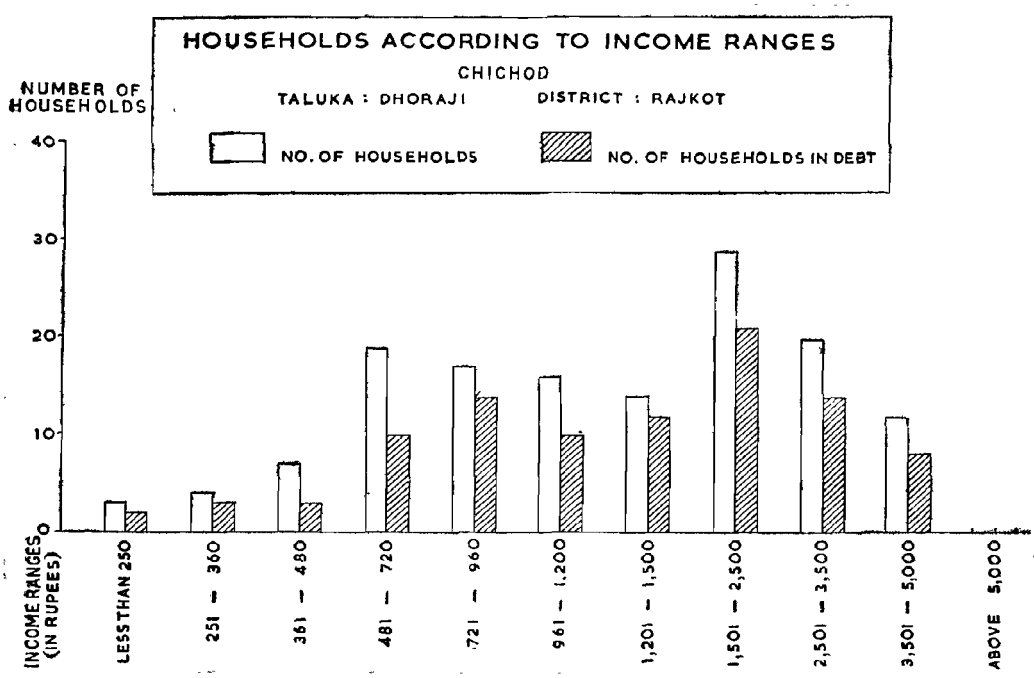
Statement XLII opposite examines the distribution of households in 11 income ranges.

STATEMENT XLII

Distribution of households according to income with percentage

Annual income range (in Rs.)	No. of households	Percentage to total	Total income (in Rs.)	Percentage to total income
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 250	3	2.13	496	0.21
251 to 360	4	2.84	1,301	0.56
361 to 480	7	4.96	2,872	1.23
481 to 720	19	13.47	11,301	4.85
721 to 960	17	12.06	14,597	6.27
961 to 1,200	16	11.35	17,397	7.47
1,201 to 1,500	14	9.93	19,271	8.28
1,501 to 2,500	29	20.57	55,510	23.84
2,501 to 3,500	20	14.18	59,693	25.63
3,501 to 5,000	12	8.51	50,425	21.66
Total	**141**	**100.00**	**232,863**	**100.00**

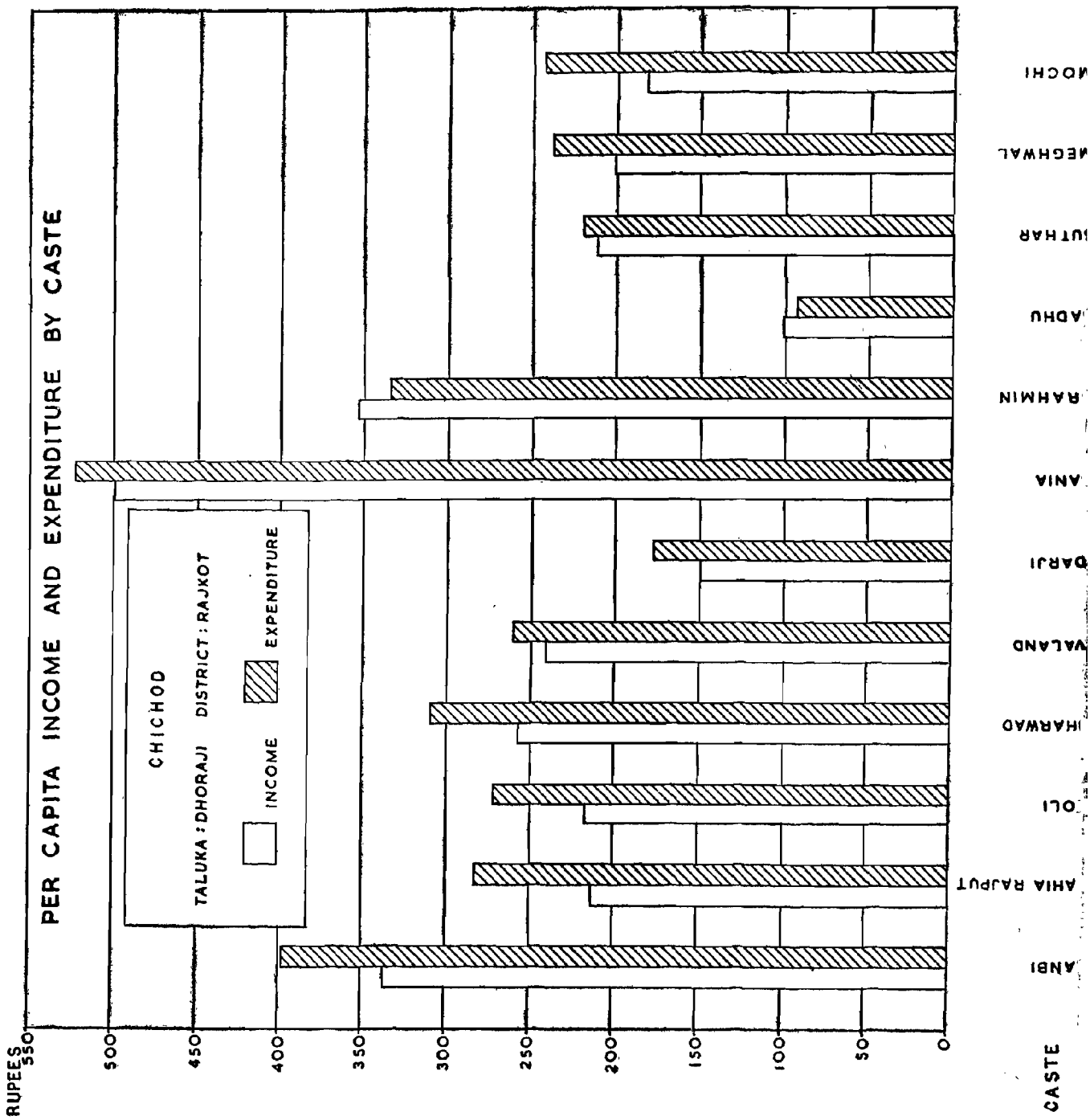
The average income per household is Rs. 1,652. More than one-third, i.e., 54 or 38.30 per cent fall above this average, while 87 or 61.70 per cent fall below this average. A further examination of economic pattern of the village according to income ranges shows that the most important group where the income ranges from Rs. 1,501 to Rs. 2,500 accounts for 29 or 20.57 per cent of the total households. Those that fall below this group number 80 and accounts for 56.74 per cent and those that exceed are 32 and account for 22.69 per cent. The families whose income is more than Rs. 100 per month are 75 or 53.19 per cent of the total, whereas those whose income falls below Rs. 100 constitute 46.81 per cent of the total number of households in the village.



These are net earnings, arrived at after deducting the expenditure incurred on inputs in the case of agriculture and livestock. The gross income was Rs. 312,767 or Rs. 386.61 *per capita* and Rs. 2,218.21 per household.

The highest earner in the village is a Kanbi family with an income of Rs. 4,931 during the year. This family owns 20 acres of land in the village. Its main income is from agriculture and a little from livestock also. There are 12 families in the income range Rs. 3,501 to 5,000. Of these 11 are Kanbi families engaged in primary occupations and one is a Jain family deriving its income from business and livestock, as it does not possess any land. Thus we see that in the highest income group the main source of income is agriculture.

There are only 3 families in the village in the lowest income group who earn less than Rs. 250 per year. One is an old couple of Koli caste. It holds land 1 acre 24 gunthas, the second consists of a Mahia widow and her nephew holding 4 acres 32 gunthas of land, and the third a Jain widow who maintains herself by cooking on festive and other occasions.


PER CAPITA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY CASTE
CHICHOD
TALUKA : DHORAJI DISTRICT : RAJKOT
INCOME
EXPENDITURE
RUPEES
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
CASTE
ANBI
AHIA RAJPUT
OLI
HARWAD
VALAND
DARJI
ANIA
RAHMIN
ADHU
UTHAR
EGHWAL
OCHI

III.31 Expenditure

The total annual expenditure on various heads in the village as given by the survey is found to be Rs. 279,398.

STATEMENT XLIII
Expenditure pattern

Item	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1 Food	162,659	58.22
2 Clothing and footwear	29,405	10.52
3 Fuel and lighting	5,054	1.80
4 Housing	4,299	1.54
5 Ceremonies and functions	24,624	8.82
6 Services	8,800	3.15
7 Miscellaneous	44,557	15.95
Total	**279,398**	**100.00**

The bulk of expenditure is incurred on food, which claims 58.22 per cent of the total, 23.87 per cent on cereals and pulses and 16.73 per cent on milk and milk products. Expenditure on housing is 1.54 per cent and is comparatively small. Of the rest, 15.95 per cent is incurred on miscellaneous items like tobacco, *pan*, *bidi*, drinks, travelling, medicine, etc.

The figures of income and expenditure show that Chichod has a deficit of Rs. 46,535, the total expenditure in the year being Rs. 279,398 as against a net income of Rs. 232,863.

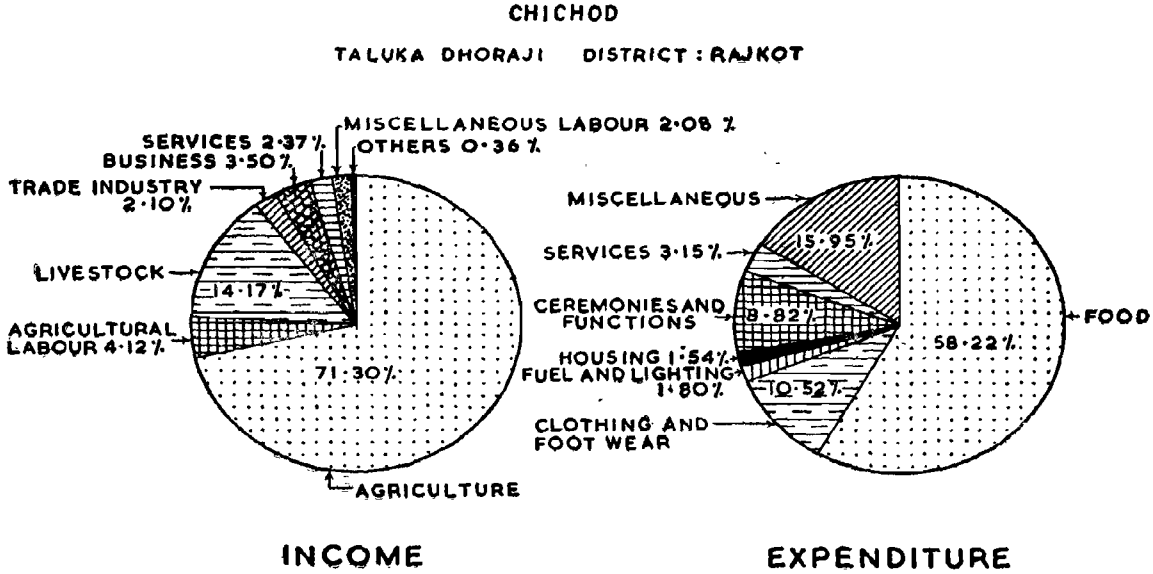
The distribution of expenditure on different items according to income range is given in Statement XLIV.

STATEMENT XLIV
Annual expenditure according to income range

Item	Income range (in Rs.)								
	Up to Rs. 480			Rs. 481 to 960			Rs. 961 to 1,500		
	No. of households	Total expenditure	Percentage to total	No. of households	Total expenditure	Percentage to total	No. of households	Total expenditure	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Food	14	5,165	65.45	36	22,587	64.48	30	30,243	64.81
Clothing and footwear	13	830	10.52	36	3,810	10.88	30	5,080	10.89
Fuel and lighting	9	138	1.75	31	698	1.99	26	804	1.72
Housing	—	..	..	19	375	1.07	22	669	1.43
Ceremonies and functions	11	480	6.08	33	1,588	4.53	24	1,896	4.06
Services	10	298	3.77	33	1,139	3.25	30	1,361	2.92
Miscellaneous	13	981	12.43	36	4,835	13.80	30	6,610	14.17
Total	**14**	**7,892**	**100.00**	**36**	**35,032**	**100.00**	**30**	**46,663**	**100.00**

Item	Income range (in Rs.)-*contd.*								
	Rs. 1,501 to 2,500			Rs. 2,501 to 3,500			Total		
	No. of households	Total expenditure	Percentage to total	No. of households	Total expenditure	Percentage to total	No. of households	Total expenditure	Percentage to total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Food	29	40,267	57.06	32	64,397	54.01	141	162,659	58.22
Clothing and footwear	29	6,615	9.37	32	13,070	10.96	140	29,405	10.52
Fuel and lighting	29	1,300	1.84	32	2,114	1.77	127	5,054	1.80
Housing	21	1,120	1.59	29	2,135	1.79	91	4,299	1.54
Ceremonies and functions	27	8,415	11.92	30	12,245	10.27	125	24,624	8.82
Services	27	2,361	3.35	32	3,641	3.05	132	8,800	3.15
Miscellaneous	29	10,490	14.87	32	21,641	18.15	140	44,557	15.95
Total	**29**	**70,568**	**100.00**	**32**	**119,243**	**100.00**	**141**	**279,398**	**100.00**

As seen earlier the expenditure on food is the highest 58.22 per cent of the total expenditure. Study of expenditure on food according to income ranges shows that the percentage expenditure on food is as high as 65 per cent of the total expenditure up to the income groups below Rs. 1,500, but it is reduced to 57.06 per cent in the income group of Rs. 1,501 to 2,500 and 54.01 per cent in the income group of Rs. 2,501 to 5,000. The expenditure on clothing is roundabout 11 per cent in all the income groups. The expenses on fuel slightly vary between 1.72 per cent and 1.89 per cent and on housing between 1.07 per cent and 1.79 per cent. The expense on ceremonies and functions is as high as 11.92 per cent in the income group of Rs. 1,501 to 2,500. It is 10.27 per cent in the income group of Rs. 2,501 to 5,000. While it varies from 4.06 per cent to 6.08 per cent in the remaining income groups. Percentage expenditure on services varies from 2.92 per cent to 3.77 per cent without any significant difference in various income groups. The percentage expenditure on miscellaneous items like tobacco, *pan*, drinks, travelling and medicine increases gradually with income and goes as high as 18.15 per cent in the income group of Rs.. 2,501 to 5,000.



III.32 Income, Expenditure, Indebtedness and Assets

In the foregoing paragraphs the details regarding income, expenditure, indebtedness and assets are given. All these items are closely related and the integrated picture of economic condition of the people cannot be obtained unless all these items are studied in relation to one another.

76.60 per cent of the households had a deficit budget, while 21.98 per cent had a surplus budget and only 2 households which had an expenditure equal to income. The total deficit of Rs. 51,800 in budget of 108 households was met by creating new debt of Rs. 26,621, remittance of Rs. 6,750 and rest by other ways.

STATEMENT XLV

Income, expenditure, debt and assets by income range

Income range (in Rs.)	No. of households	Total annual income (in Rs.)	Total annual expenditure (in Rs.)	Debt			Total assets (in Rs.)
				Total debt (in Rs.)	Productive debt (in Rs.)	Un productive debt (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Up to 480	14	4,669	7,892	3,169	1,570	1,599	9,330
		(333.50)	(563.71)	(226.36)	(112.14)	(114.21)	(666.43)
481 to 960	36	25,898	35,032	6,917	2,905	4,012	32,487
		(719.39)	(973.11)	(192.14)	(80.69)	(111.44)	(902.42)
961 to 1,500	30	36,668	46,663	9,050	2,500	6,550	62,653
		(1,222.26)	(1,555.43)	(301.67)	(83.33)	(218.33)	(2,088.43)
1,501 to 2,500	29	55,510	70,568	16,533	10,733	5,800	101,541
		(1,914.13)	(2,433.37)	(570.10)	(370.10)	(200.00)	(3,501.41)
2,501 to 5,000	32	110,118	119,243	25,150	15,400	9,750	166,705
		(3,441.19)	(3,726.34)	(785.93)	(481.25)	(304.69)	(5,209.53)
Total	**141**	**232,863**	**279,398**	**60,819**	**33,108**	**27,711**	**372,716**
		(1,651.51)	**(1,981.54)**	**(431.34)**	**(234.81)**	**(196.53)**	**(2,643.37)**

NOTE:
Figures in brackets indicate average per household.

It can be seen from the above statement that the average expenditure per household in all the income ranges is higher than the average income of the households in respective income ranges. Assets do not include land while livestock is included. It can be seen that assets per household increases with the increase in income. It is only Rs. 666 per household for the households having income of less than Rs. 480 per annum. While it is Rs. 5,210 in the income group of Rs. 2,501 to Rs. 5,000. Debt per household also increases in the higher income groups, except in the income group of Rs. 481 to 960 where debt per household is less than that of household with income less than Rs. 480. The proportion of unproductive debt is higher in the low income ranges up to an annual income of Rs. 1500, while in the higher income groups above Rs. 1,500 per annum the productive debt is proportionately higher than unproductive debt.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

A—Population Statistics

IV.1 Population

The total population of the village according to the survey is 809 persons, 415 males and 394 females. According to 1961 Census count the population of the village is 835 persons. The population figures of the censuses of 1951 and 1961 are compared below.

STATEMENT XLVI

Increase in population

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1951	647	345	302
1961	835	435	400
Percentage increase	(+)29.06	(+)26.09	(+)32.45

From the above figures it is seen that the percentage of increase of population of the village during the decade 1951–1961 is 29.06 as against 30.05 per cent for the rural areas of Rajkot district. The rate of population growth in the village is faster than in the rural areas of Gujarat which is 24.90 per cent.

IV.2 Age Distribution

Statement XLVII gives the age distribution of the population of the village according to survey.

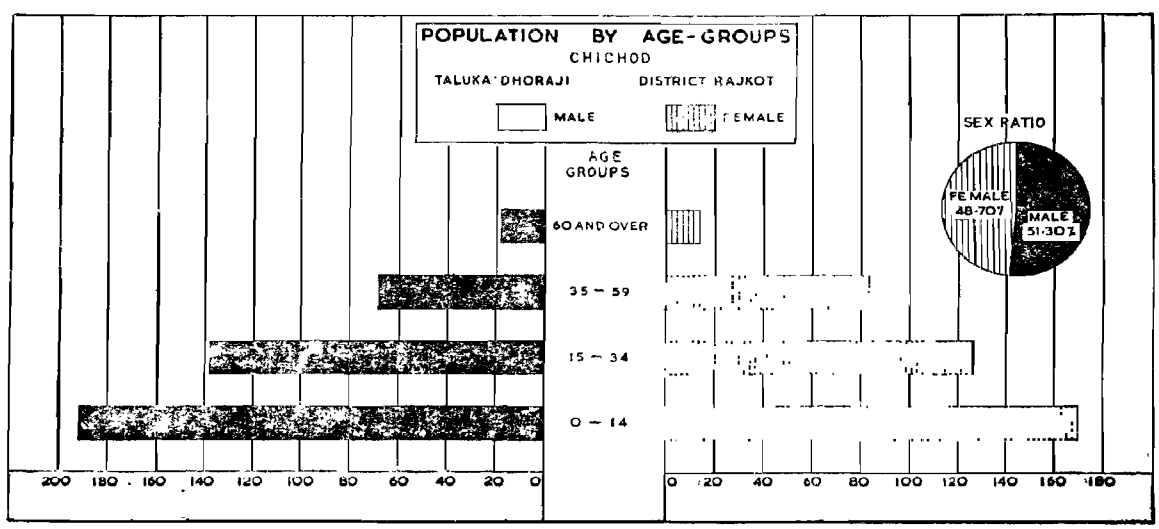
STATEMENT XLVII

Population by age groups

Age group	Total Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0–14	361 (44.62)	191 (46.02)	170 (43.15)
15–34	265 (32.76)	138 (33.25)	127 (32.23)
35–59	151 (18.66)	68 (16.39)	83 (21.07)
60 and over	32 (3.96)	18 (4.34)	14 (3.55)
Total	**809** (100.00)	**415** (100.00)	**394** (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets show percentage to total.

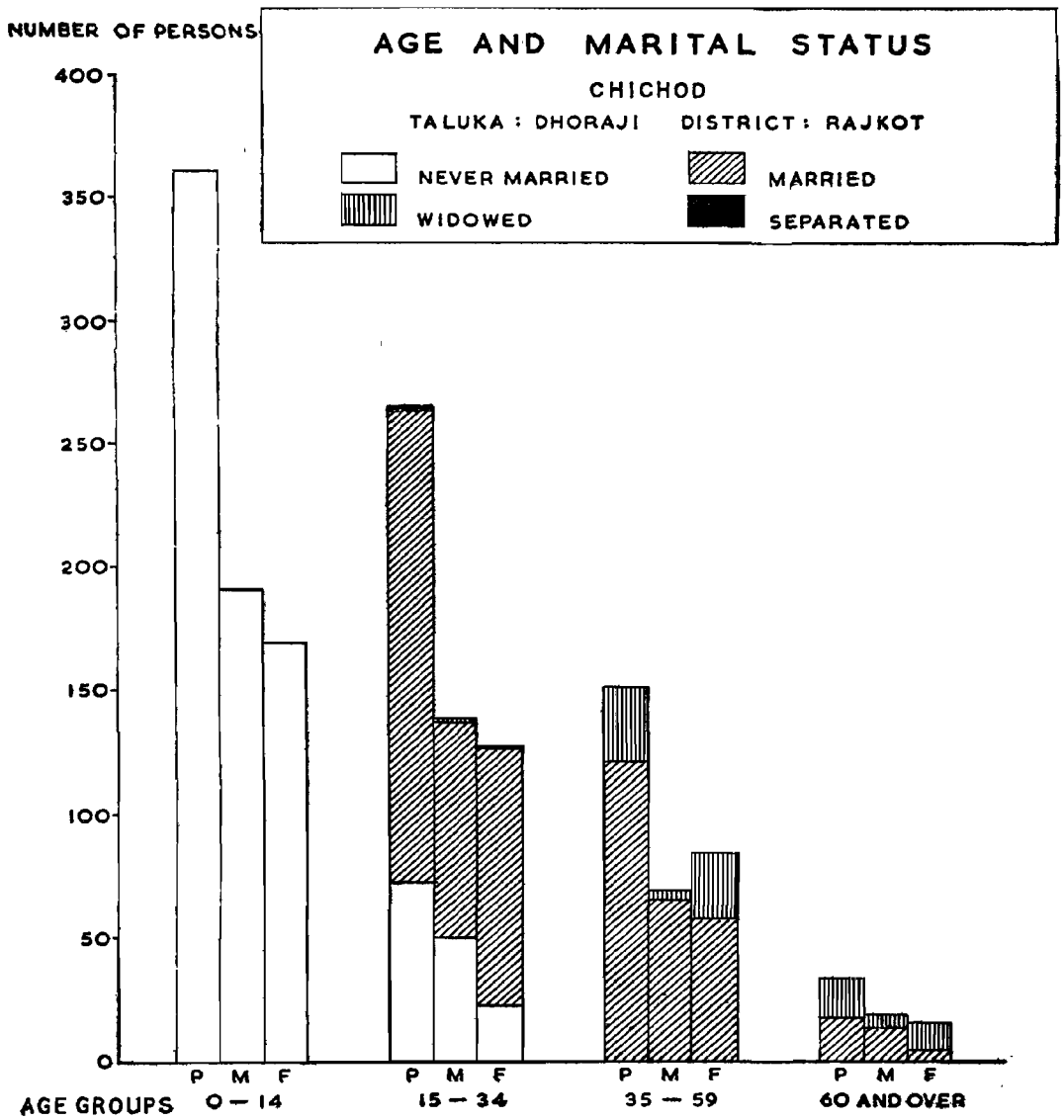
It would be seen from the above statement that females outnumber males in the age group 35–59. A little more than half of the population (51.42 per cent) is comprised in the working age group 15 to 59. The males in this age



group are 49.64 per cent and females are 53.30 per cent of their respective population. The population in the age group 0–14 accounts for 44.62 per cent of the total population whereas those aged 60 and over account for 3.96 per cent.

IV.3 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio or the number of females per 1,000 males for Chichod works out to 949 according to 1960 survey and 920 according to 1961 Census as against 964 for the rural areas of Rajkot district and 956 for the rural areas of the State according to 1961 Census. In Chichod it rose from 875 in 1951 to 949 in 1960.



C–7

IV.4 MARITAL STATUS

The statement below shows the distribution of population by age and marital status according to the present survey.

STATEMENT XLVIII

Marital status

Age group	Total		Never married		Married		Widowed		Separated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0–14	191	170	191	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–34	138	127	48	25	89	101	1	..	..	1
35–59	68	83	..	..	64	58	4	25	..	..
60+	18	14	..	..	12	5	6	9	..	..
Total	**415**	**394**	**239**	**195**	**165**	**164**	**11**	**34**	**..**	**1**

Out of a total population of 809 persons, 434 or 53.65 per cent are never married, 329 or 40.67 per cent are married, 45 or 5.56 per cent are widowed and one is separated. It is significant to note that not a single person below 15 years is married. The abandonment of child marriages and the postponement of the age of marriage are apparent from these statistics. It is also interesting to note that there is not a single person unmarried after 34. Out of the 45 widowed persons, 11 are males and 34 are females. This is due to the fact that males usually remarry after attaining widowhood whereas females generally do not.

B—Health

IV.5 FERTILITY

The number of births during and before the last twelve months of the survey to still married women are given below.

STATEMENT XLIX

Births to still married women

Households with still married women	No. of still married women	Births during last twelve months to still married women					Births before last twelve months to still married women			
		Male child	Female child	Total	Alive	Dead	Alive	Dead	Total (8+9)	Total (5+10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
120	165	26	19	45	42	3	438	173	611	656

Out of the 45 children born during the last twelve months, 42 are alive and 3 are dead. Out of the 45 total births during that year male births formed 57.78 per cent. Further, out of 611 babies born earlier to still married mothers, 438 or 71.69 per cent were alive at the time of survey and 28.31 per cent were dead.

Out of the total births of 656 children to still married women, 480 were alive at the time of survey and 176 were dead. In terms of percentage 73.17 per cent were alive while 26.83 per cent were dead.

The following statement distributes the still married women according to age group and shows the number of children born to them.

STATEMENT L

Still married women with children

Age group	Still married women: Having no child	Still married women: Having child	Still married women: Total	No. of children
1	2	3	4	5
10–14	..	..	..	..
15–17	3	..	3	..
18–20	9	7	16	9
21–24	5	21	26	41
25–27	1	23	24	69
28–30	1	23	24	94
31–35	..	17	17	97
36–40	1	14	15	99
41–45	1	13	14	99
46–50	1	12	13	87
51 and over	1	12	13	61
Total	**23**	**142**	**165**	**656**

The number of still married women having no child is 23 which forms 13.94 per cent of the still married women. Out of 23 such females, 17 or 73.91 per cent are in the age groups below 25 years, while in the age groups 25 and above such females number only 6. The still married women having child/children number 142 or 86.06 per cent of the total still married women.

The following statement gives the age distribution of mothers at the time of birth.

Out of 656 births to the still married women, 483 births or 73.63 per cent of the total births took place before the mothers crossed the age of 31 years. Only 26.37 per cent of the births took place thereafter. Further analysis shows that 385 or 59 per cent of the total births took place when mothers were aged 18 to 27.

STATEMENT LI

Age distribution of mothers at the time of birth

Birth order	Age-groups: 15 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 27	28 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 and over	Total births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
First child	12	83	33	9	4	1	..	..	..	142
Second „	..	27	72	10	7	3	..	..	..	119
Third „	..	1	48	35	11	2	1	..	..	98
Fourth „	..	..	10	39	21	10	2	..	..	82
Fifth „	..	..	..	15	24	24	3	1	..	67
Sixth „	..	..	..	3	15	23	7	3	1	52
Seventh „	..	..	..	..	4	17	17	2	1	41
Eighth „	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	3	..	28
Ninth „	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	2	..	17
Tenth „	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	8
Eleventh „	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total	**12**	**111**	**163**	**111**	**86**	**98**	**57**	**16**	**2**	**656**

Out of 656 births to still married women 21.65 per cent are first births, 18.14 per cent second births, 14.94 per cent third births and 12.50 per cent fourth births. The distribution of first births according to mother's age at birth shows that there is no first birth after the age of 36 years. Maximum number of first births took place when mothers attained the age of 18 to 20 years. The first births between the mother's ages 25 to 35 are only 14 or 9.86 per cent of first births. Second births are 119 or 18.14 per cent of the total births. Maximum number of second birth took place when the mother's age was between 21 to 24 years. The number of second births shows a sudden decline after the mothers attained the age of 25 years, and no second birth is reported after 36 years. 98 are third births which forms 14.94 per cent of the total births. Only one mother reported third birth when she was aged 18 to 20 years. But the majority of third birth took place when the mother's age was 21 to 27 years.

Out of 82 fourth births, only 12 or 14.63 per cent are after the mothers attained the age of 31, while the rest are aged 30 and less.

IV.6 Health and Medical Treatment

People of the village are not in the habit of taking bath regularly. Only 6 households out of 141 have reported that they take bath daily. Of these 6 households, 2 are of Bania and one each Kanbi, Bharvad, Brahmin and Sadhu. The rest of the 135 households bathe irregularly. Majority of them have reported that they take bath once a week, as they say that they have no time for taking bath regularly. But at the root of this appears ignorance about hygiene.

Soap, *aritha* (*Sapindus trifoliatus*) and gram flour are used for bath. Ladies generally use *aritha* to cleanse their hair. Three households, one each of Bharvad, Brahmin, and Sadhu have reported that they use soap regularly. 73 households use soap for bath once a week and 2 twice a week and one thrice a week. 14 households use soap once in a month, 17 twice in a month and 9 thrice in a month. 20 households have reported that they rarely use soap for bath, and 2 households do not use soap at all. Generally the same type of soap is used both for washing and bath.

People are conscious about vaccinations. All the children in 87.94 per cent of families are vaccinated and some in 15 families. Two households have no children in the family. Of the 15 families where some children are yet to be vaccinated, 9 households were awaiting the vaccinator's visit to the village and in 6 families, they were recently born.

No epidemic broke out in the village during the last decade. 10 cases of serious diseases reported by the households are as under:—

(1) Lunacy	2	(5) Epilepsy	1
(2) Asthma	2	(6) Moluscums	1
(3) Stomach disease	2	(7) Other eye disease	1
(4) Paralysis	1		

No medical facility is available in the village. People when ill go to Patanvav, Dhoraji and Upleta for medical aid. 140 households have reported that they consult doctor and one resorts to *vaidya* for normal medical aid.

Though people are in the habit of consulting doctor during illness, superstitious belief is not totally absent. People sometimes resort to the old practice of *bhuva-dhunavava, najar-bandhvi, dana-jovadavava, badha-rakhvi,* and *manta-rakhvi.* However, all such practices are fast declining.

IV.7 Family Planning

Only 38 households or 26.95 per cent of the total are aware of preventing conception by deliberate means. Whereas 28 are in favour of such practices, no household in the village has any knowledge about the existence of a family planning centre in the area. The reasons for approbation of family planning are that it gives economic relief to family, stops sub-division of holdings, and preserves the health of women. Those who are not in favour believe that the child is a gift of God and prevention of conception by deliberate means is against nature. Some people also believed that every child comes with its own fortune.

C—Literacy and Education

IV.8 Literacy

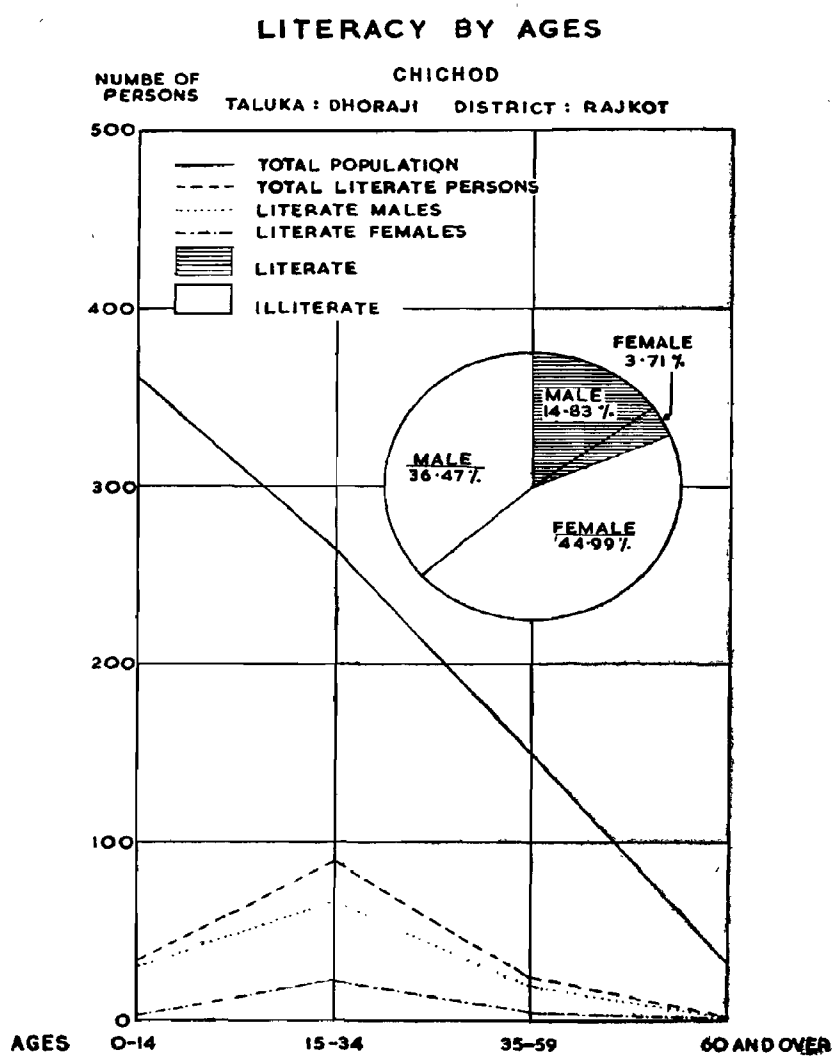
The following statement gives the number and percentages of literate persons in the village by age group and by sex.

STATEMENT LII

Literacy by age group

Age group	Total Population			Literate			Percentage of literates to total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0– 4	155	77	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
5– 9	127	71	56	11	10	1	8.66	14.08	1.78
10–14	79	43	36	23	21	2	29.11	48.84	5.56
15–34	265	138	127	89	67	22	33.58	48.55	17.32
35–59	151	68	83	25	20	5	16.56	29.41	6.02
60 and over	32	18	14	2	2	..	6.25	11.11	..
Total	**809**	**415**	**394**	**150**	**120**	**30**	**18.54**	**28.92**	**7.61**

At the time of the Socio-economic Survey, as can be seen from the statement the literate persons of the village formed only 18.54 per cent of the total population. The percentages of literate males and females are 28.92 and 7.61 respectively. The highest percentage of literates 33.58 is found in the age group 15-34. 11.11 per cent of males in the age group 60 and above are literate, but among females, this percentage is practically nil.



The percentage of literacy both amongst males and females is considerably low as compared to that of rural areas of Dhoraji taluka. The percentages of literacy for males and females for the rural areas of Dhoraji taluka are 43.35 and 22.19 respectively, which is considerably high as compared to those of rural areas of Rajkot district where it is 31.96

per cent for males and 10.77 per cent for females. The literacy figures of the village thus compare favourably with the rural areas of Rajkot district, though they are significantly lower than those of the rural areas of Dhoraji taluka.

Statement LIII given below gives the figures of literacy in 1951, 1960 and 1961.

STATEMENT LIII

Literacy—1951, 1960 and 1961

Year	Population			Literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951 Census	647	345	302	206 (31.84)	123 (35.65)	83 (27.48)
1960 Socio-economic Survey	809	415	394	150 (18.54)	120 (28.92)	30 (7.61)
1961 Census	835	435	400	177 (21.20)	136 (31.26)	41 (10.25)

NOTE :

Figures in brackets show percentage of literates to total.

It is interesting to note from the above figures that the percentage of literacy has depreciated appreciably during the decade, from 206 to 177. The literate among females have fallen considerably from 83 in 1951 to 30 in 1960, that is to say from 27.48 per cent in 1951, to 7.61 in 1960.

The fall in the percentage of literates among females, during the decade seems to be a common feature even in the villages around Chichod, namely, Kalana, Katharota and Nani Marad, as will be seen from the figures given below. The percentage of female literacy for all the three villages is to be found smaller in 1961, than that in 1951, but Nani Marad follows the pattern of Chichod in that the percentage of literate males also fell down during the decade.

STATEMENT LIV

Literacy—Kalana, Katharota, and Nani Marad

Year	Village	Total			Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951	Kalana	1,811	885	926	404 (22.31)	291 (32.88)	113 (12.20)
	Katharota	919	462	457	162 (17.63)	90 (19.48)	72 (15.75)
	Nani Marad	383	182	201	103 (26.89)	57 (31.32)	46 (22.89)
1961	Kalana	2,437	1,240	1,197	598 (24.54)	482 (38.87)	116 (9.69)
	Katharota	1,210	623	587	258 (21.32)	179 (28.73)	79 (13.46)
	Nani Marad	492	247	245	108 (21.95)	76 (30.77)	32 (13.06)

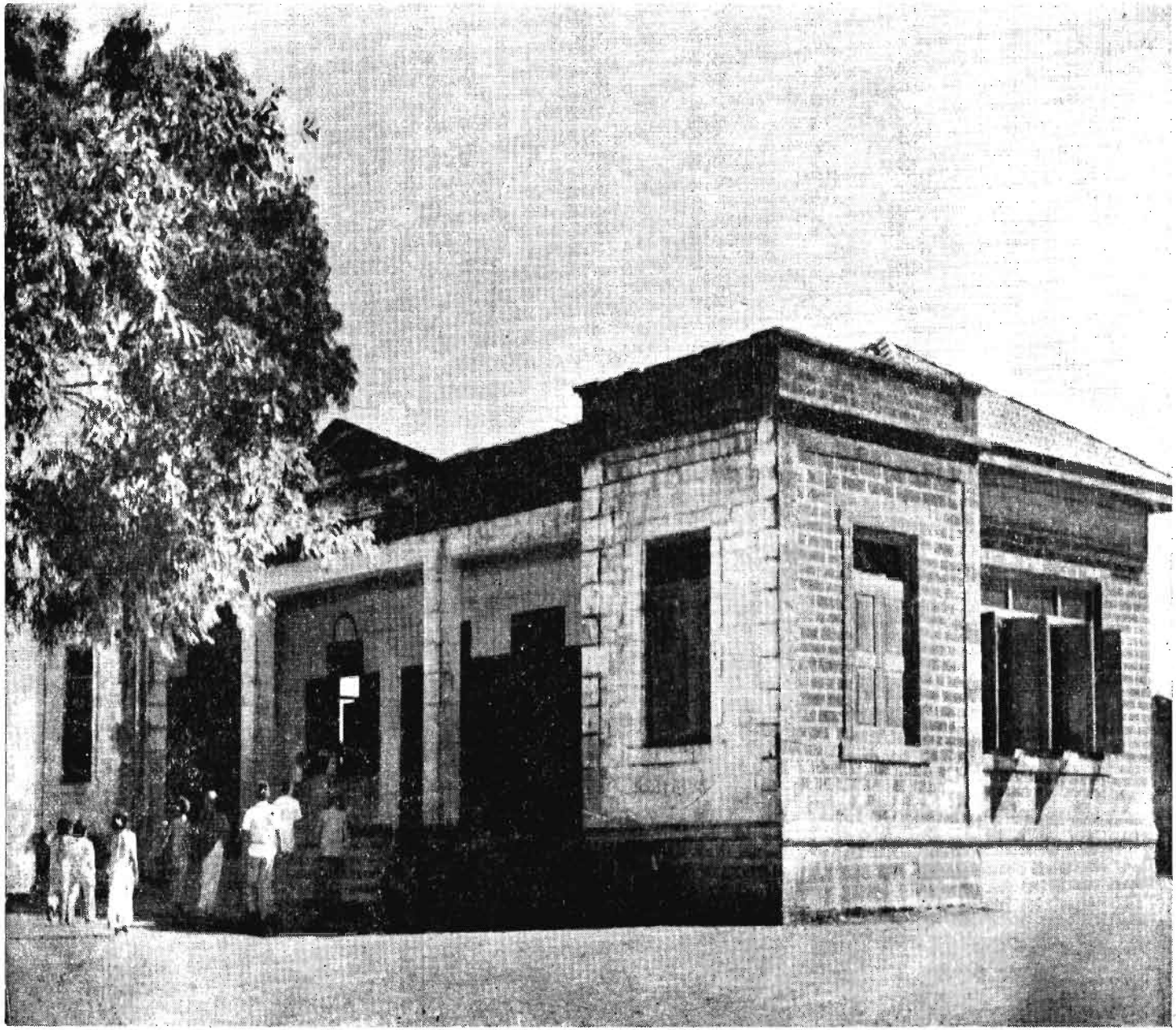
NOTE :

Figures in brackets show percentage of literates to total.

IV.9 LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Of the total literates,—136 males and 41 females—6 males and 2 females are literates without any educational standard, 92 males and 13 females have passed "primary or junior basic" and one male is a matriculate classified as a non-worker.

There is a primary school with one teacher and 80 pupils. From 28 students in 1951 the



Village school

FACING PAGE 54

number rose to 80 in 1960. The level of instruction given was up to 4th standard in 1951, but it is up to 5th standard in 1960.

IV.10 LITERACY BY CASTE

Study of literacy by caste shows that the percentage of literates in Bharvad caste is the lowest in comparison to other caste. Out of 47 persons of Bharvad caste only one male is literate. No female of this caste is literate. The percentage of literacy in the Koli caste is 7.32. Out of 82 persons of this caste, 6 are literate of whom 5 are males and one female.

STATEMENT LV

Literacy by caste

Caste	Total Population			Literates			Percentage of literates to total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanbi	456	228	228	82	63	19	17.98	27.63	8.53
Mahia	157	79	78	33	31	2	21.02	39.24	2.56
Koli	82	44	38	6	5	1	7.32	11.37	2.63
Bharvad	47	27	20	1	1	..	2.13	3.17	..
Valand	19	9	10	3	2	1	15.79	22.22	10.00
Darjee	15	10	5	8	7	1	53.33	70.00	20.00
Bania	8	5	3	5	3	2	62.50	60.00	66.67
Brahmin	5	3	2	4	2	2	80.00	66.67	100.00
Sadhu	4	2	2	1	1	..	25.00	50.00	..
Suthar	5	3	2	5	3	2	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mochi	5	2	3	1	1	..	20.00	50.00	..
Meghwal	6	3	3	1	1	..	16.67	33.33	..
Total	**809**	**415**	**394**	**150**	**120**	**30**	**18.54**	**28.92**	**7.61**

The percentage of literacy among the Kanbis who are a majority caste in the village, is 17.98, which goes up to 21.02 per cent among Mahias. The percentage of literacy according to caste is given in Statement LV.

Suthar, Brahmin, Bania and Darjee castes show a fairly high percentage of literacy. Among Valand, Sadhu bava, Meghwal and Mochi castes it varies from 15.79 to 25.00 per cent.

D—Settlement of Households and Family Structure

IV.11 SETTLEMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

An attempt was made to ascertain the period from which the families now settled in Chichod have been staying in the village. The results of this inquiry are given below.

STATEMENT LVI

Settlement history of households

Caste	Total No. of households	No. of households settled					
		Before 5 generations	Between 4–5 generations	Between 2–3 generations	One generation ago	Present generation	Period unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kanbi	66	9	26	28	3	..	..
Mahia	34	27	5	1	1	..	..
Koli	17	9	2	5	1	..	..
Bharvad	12	4	6	1	1	..	..
Valand	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
Darjee	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Bania	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Brahmin	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sadhu	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Suthar	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Meghwal	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mochi	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	**141**	**49**	**40**	**41**	**11**	..	..

It is interesting to note that no household has settled at Chichod during the present generation. 11 households settled one generation ago, 41 households settled between two and three generations ago and the rest still earlier.

A majority of households of Mahias who established the village has settled before the 5th generation. While the Kanbi households have mostly settled between the 2nd and 5th generation. About 50 per cent of Koli households have settled five generations ago. A majority of households of Bharvad has settled prior to 3rd generation. Regarding other castes only one household of Valand has settled between the 4th and 5th generation and all the remaining households have settled thereafter.

IV.12 Size of Households

The average family of Chichod consists of 5.7 persons. The following statement distributes the households in the village into various sizes.

STATEMENT LVII

Size of households

Size	No. of households	Percentage to total households	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Single Member	4	2.84	4	0.49
2–3 Members	27	19.15	65	8.03
4–6 Members	59	41.84	293	36.22
7–9 Members	37	26.24	285	35.23
10 and over	14	9.93	162	20.03
Total	**141**	**100.00**	**809**	**100.00**

The largest number of families is of medium size having 4 to 6 members. They are 59 in number and form 41.84 per cent of the total households of the village and 36.22 per cent of the total population. 51 families (36.17 per cent) are large size families having 7 or more members and consist of 55.26 per cent of the total population. Among the latter 14 (9.93 per cent) are very large, each with 10 members and above. 4 families (2.84 per cent) are single member families, 27 (19.15 per cent) are small size families having 2–3 members each. Taken as a whole, large size families having 7 members and more account for more than one-third of the households and more than half of the population (55.26 per cent) in the village. 36.22 per cent of the total population live in medium-sized families, and only 8.52 per cent are very small in size.

IV.13 Family Structure

Families have been classified as 'simple,' 'intermediate' or '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 finds a married couple living together with married sons, daughters, brothers and sisters.

The following statement shows the distribution of households by caste and nature of families.

STATEMENT LVIII

Castewise distribution of households according to nature of family

Caste	Total No. of households	Type of families living in the households			
		Simple	Intermediate	Joint	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kanbi	66	36	14	16	..
Mahia	34	20	7	4	3
Koli	17	14	1	2	..
Bharvad	12	8	..	3	1
Valand	3	1	1	1	..
Darjee	2	..	..	2	..
Bania	2	1	..	..	1
Brahmin	1	..	1	..	..
Sadhu	1	..	1	..	..
Suthar	1	1	..	..	..
Meghwal	1	..	1	..	..
Mochi	1	1	..	..	..
Total	**141**	**82**	**26**	**28**	**5**

82 households or 58.18 per cent of the total households are simple families; 28 or 19.86 per cent are joint families; and 26 or 18.44 per cent are intermediate families. The highest number of joint families is found among Kanbis numbering 16 or 24.24 per cent.

Among Bharvads 25 per cent are joint whereas among Mahias and Kolis 11.76 per cent each are so.

Out of the 3 Valand families, one is joint, whereas both the Darjee families in the village are joint. There is no joint family in the rest of the castes. On the whole the joint family system cannot be said to be the usual pattern of family structure as a vast majority of them are simple families.

IV.14 Inheritance of Property

People generally follow the traditional Hindu law in respect of inheritance of property. 136 households or 96.45 per cent normally divide property among their sons, only one household divides it among unmarried daughters and one among married daughters. 121 households have reported that they include widows among heirs to the family property. 48 households indicated themselves in favour of inheritance of property by daughters equally with sons. Of the 48 householders in favour, 10 are aged more than 50, 9 in the age group of 41 to 50, 12 in the age group of 31 to 40, 16 in the age group of 21 to 30, and 1 younger than 20.

E—Religious Beliefs and Festivals

IV.15 Religious Beliefs

139 households follow Hindu religion and two are Jain. 133 households or 94.33 per cent keep deities or object of worship or sacred plant *tulsi* in the household. Idol of Ganpati is commonly noticed in most of the households. Most of the Hindu families belong to 'Shaiva' and 'Vaishnav' sects, while few belong to 'Swaminarayan' sect. One Shiv temple and one Ramji Mandir are the main places of worship. There is no Jain temple in the village. Kanbis who form the majority caste among the Hindus worship Ram, Krishna, Ganesh and Hanuman. Mahias also worship these deities, besides Ramdev Pir. Similarly Bharvad worship Machhavai Mata and Kolis worship Meladi Mata in addition to the Hindu deities aforementioned.

Families observing some regular fasts number 126 or 89.36 per cent of the total. All of them observe fasts on religious grounds. Households observing fast on the several occasions are shown below.

STATEMENT LIX

Occasions for fasts

Occasions	No. of households	Occasions	No. of households
1	2	1	2
Monday	19	Ramanavmi	70
Saturday	5	Bhim Agiaras	48
Mondays of Shravan month	32	Rushi Panchami	27
Shravan month	6	Ashadhi Bij	45
Agiarash	9	Shitla Satam	3
Makarsankranti	4	Gokul Astami	90
Maha Bij	1	Navratri	2
Shivratri	39	Amas	1
Hutasani	1	Paryushana	2

Regular fasting is done on week days like Monday and Saturday and Bij, Astami, Agiaras and Amas or new moon day by some of the families. Religious occasions on which fasts are observed by the most of the families are Ramnavmi, Gokul Astami, Bhim Agiaras, Shivratri, etc.

IV.16 Festivals and Fairs

Festivals celebrated by the majority of the village people are the common Hindu festivals associated with religious beliefs, spread over evenly throughout the year. The festivals observed by the villagers are listed below.

STATEMENT LX

Festivals

Name	Hindu month	Corresponding English month
1	2	3
Divali	Ashvin	October–November
Dev Divali	Kartik	November–December
Makarsankranti	Paush	January
Shivratri	Magh	February–March
Hutasani	Phalgun	March–April
Ramanavmi	Chaitra	April–May
Bhim Agiarash	Jyeshtha	June–July
Ashadhi Bij	Ashadh	July–August
Nag Pancham	Shravan	August–September
Shitla Satam	Shravan	August–September
Gokul Astami	Shravan	August–September
Paryushana	Shravan–Bhadrapad	August–September
Navratri	Ashvin	September–October
Dassera	Ashvin	September–October

People also visit fairs on festive occasions. Fairs commonly visited are the fair of Matri Mata, organised at Osam hills on the new-moon day of Shravan and Mahashivratri Fair organised at the foot of Girnar near Junagadh.

26th January and 15th August are celebrated in the village with the flag hoisting ceremony in the morning. Schoolboys go round the village in procession. Sweets are also distributed to children.

F—Panchayat and Community Development

IV.17 Cooperation

As stated earlier, the village is covered by Chichod-Patanvav Multi-purpose Cooperative Society. The office of the society and its shops are at Patanvav which is situated at a distance of 5 km. The society has a membership of 509 persons, out of whom 50 members are from Chichod, and the rest from Patanvav. There is no member from Chichod in the executive committee of the society. The advantages of society as stated by the members are the availability of cheap credit and goods at fair prices.

The society is progressive and was given, as seen earlier, in 1956 an award as the best society by the District Cooperative Board. The society runs a fair price shop of controlled articles, deals in other necessary articles like cereals, pulses, cloth, etc., and supplies manures and fertilisers. It also owns a manure mixing machine, an oil mill and a flour mill. Marketing of agricultural produce is also undertaken by the society. The share capital of the society on 30th June, 1961 was Rs. 79,570. The total purchases made by its members and others during 1960-61 came to Rs. 10.8 lakhs. The society had purchased agricultural produce worth about Rs. 7 lakhs from the members during the year. It earned a net profit of about Rs. 1.3 lakh during the last 13 years.

No household in the village undertakes farming activities by mutual cooperation. 38 families are in favour of pooling land for cooperative farming as it would be economical. The remaining 78 agriculturist households are not in favour of cooperative farming, as they believe that it is not likely to succeed.

IV.18 Block Development Activities

The village is covered by a Pre-National Extension Service Block established in October 1956, and converted into stage I block from 2nd October, 1959.

During the last 10 years, 22 households received advice in adopting improved agricultural practices, improved seeds, improved implements and chemical fertilisers. The sources of advice were the Government agency, radio programmes, newspapers and magazines and village panchayat. Out of 22 households, 12 implemented the advice given and results were favourable.

The physical achievements under some of the items since the inauguration of the block are given below.

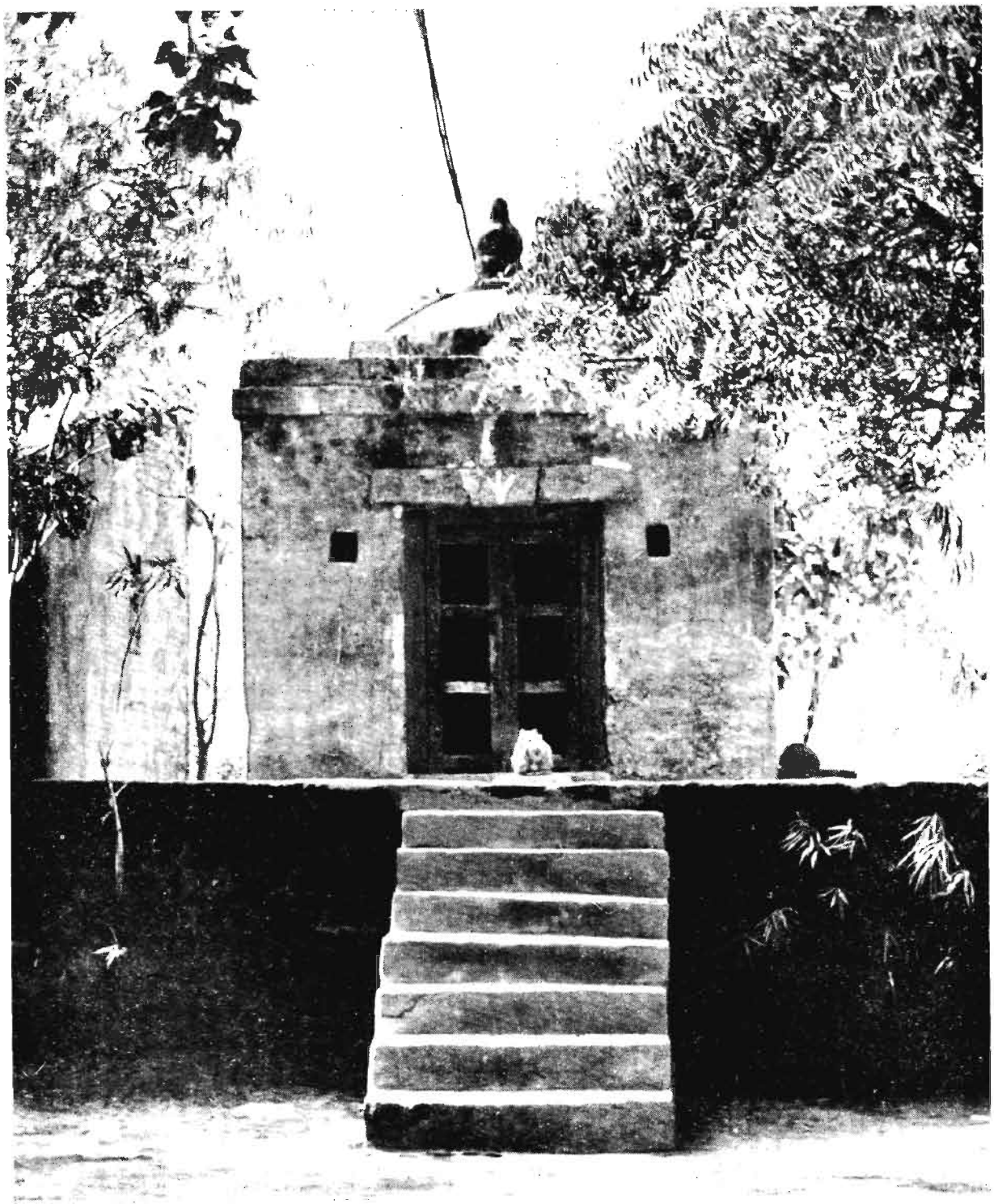
STATEMENT LXI
Physical achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Year 55–56	56–57	57–58	58–59	59–60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Compost pits dug	No.	..	2	8	4	6
2	Fertilisers distribution	B.mds.	..	..	80	112	96
3	Improved seeds distribution	B.mds.	..	..	8	23	30
4	Cattle inoculated and vaccinated	No.	..	..	457	..	..
5	Area reclaimed (including bunding)	Acres	..	..	3	..	..
6	Additional area brought under irrigation	Acres	..	..	..	..	..

It can be seen from the above statement that the progress of the extension activities during the first two years of National Extension Service was slow and the coverage of the programme was poor, but from the third year the extension programme made quite a good impact on the existing farming practices which were changed for the better.

IV.19 Village Panchayat

The gram panchayat was established in December 1951. Its jurisdiction is confined to the village only. The panchayat has seven seats, of which one is reserved for Scheduled Caste and one for female. The *sarpanch* is elected



Nilkanth Mahadev

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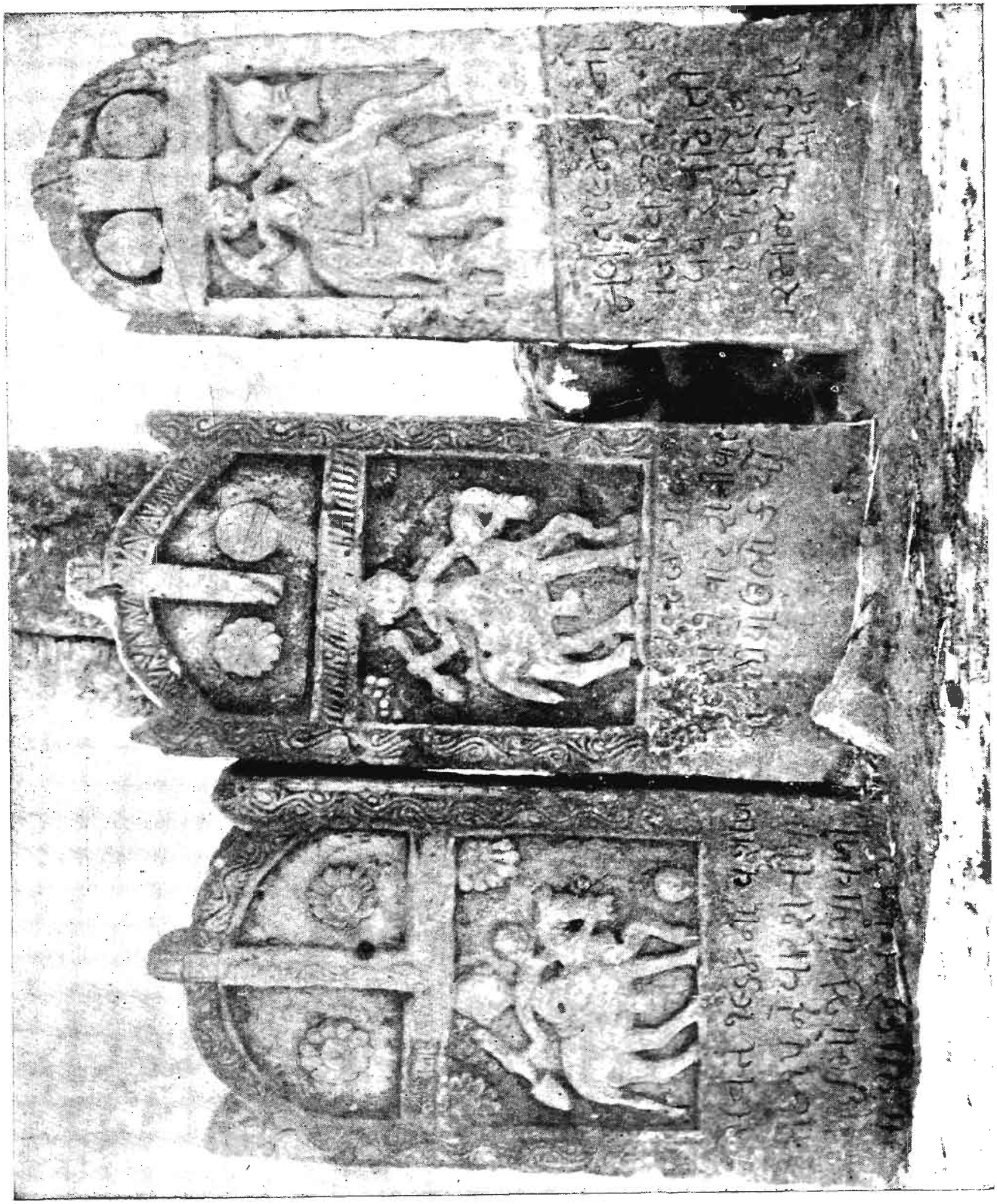

Khambhi—Memorial stones

by a majority vote. He is Kanbi by caste which happens to be the majority caste in the village. He has studied up to the 7th vernacular standard, and enjoys a good social standing.

Enquiry as to the period for which the panchayat was in existence showed that only 27 households could state the period correctly. 139 households opined that after establishment of panchayat there has been an improvement in the village, while the remaining 2 households stated that there has been neither improvement nor harm. No household opined that the establishment of statutory panchayat had done any harm to the village. According to the general opinion of the village people the main functions of the panchayat are village improvement, provision of amenities like school, hospital and water supply, maintenance of library and garden, construction and maintenance of village roads, settling of disputes and offering advice on agricultural improvements. Income and expenditure of the village panchayat is given below.

STATEMENT LXII

Income and expenditure, 1960-61

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
Source of income	Rs.	Percentage to total income	Expenditure	Rs.	Percentage to total expenditure
1	2	3	1	2	3
Government Grant	901.00	64.22	Office establishment	120.00	9.11
The sale of village site land	300.00	21.38	Maintenance of village property	500.00	37.95
Hotel licence fees	72.00	5.13	Welfare activities	100.00	7.59
Factory Licence fees	15.00	1.07	Drinking water facilities	49.00	3.72
Bicycle tax	60.00	4.28	Street lighting	210.00	15.94
Cattle pound fine	5.00	0.36	Village roads	88.00	6.71
Miscellaneous	50.00	3.56	Miscellaneous	250.00	18.98
Total	**1,403.00**	**100.00**	**Total**	**1,317.00**	**100.00**

A major portion of the income is derived from the land revenue grants by Government given at the rate of 30 per cent of the revenue of the village which forms 64.22 per cent of the total income. Next in order is the income from the sale of the village site land which is 21.38 per cent of the total. Panchayat has also prescribed fees for hotel and factory licences and the income from these fees comes to Rs. 87. Income from tax on bicycles is Rs. 60. The rest is derived from cattle pound fines and miscellaneous items.

The principal item of expenditure during the year was the repairs of village panchayat office which claimed 37.95 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure in street lights was Rs. 210 or 15.94 per cent. The other items of expenses were office establishment, maintenance of village roads, drinking water facility and welfare activities.

Twelve meetings of the panchayat were held during the year, when the average attendance was 70 per cent.

IV.20 Jajmani Relations

Jajmani relations between the artisan class and the peasantry show an interplay of relationship among the communities in the socio-economic life of the village. They involve participant castes into abiding contact either as a performer or receiver of services. Such relationship exists in the village between Suthar, Valand and Darjee on the one hand and the peasantry on the other as narrated in the following paragraphs.

The Suthar has a fixed number of peasant households whom he serves. He repairs agricultural implements for which he is paid annually in kind at the harvest time, at the rate of one B.md. of foodgrains and half a B.md. of groundnut per pair of bullocks. For manufacture of new tools and implements full price is charged in cash. Similarly the Darjee renders his services to the peasant households on customary basis, for which he is paid at the rate of 0.25 B.md. of cereals per person and 0.25 B.md. of groundnut per family. The services rendered by him are confined to repairs of clothes and they do not include stitching of new garments for which he charges at full rates in cash. There are 3 Valand families in the village who also have a fixed number of households for services as barber. The amount to be paid is fixed at the rate of 0.62 B.md. per adult male member and 0.50 B.md. of groundnut per household.

The unit of payment in kind fixed per pair of bullocks or per person, etc., is locally known as *map* or measure. The payment in kind of cash crops like groundnut is made as *sukhadi*. *Sukhadi* is a local term, the dictionary meaning of which is sweets. Though *sukhadi* is customary and all the peasant households abide by it, it is voluntary and artisans have no claim as it is given at the pleasure of cultivators. As there is no Luhar or Kumbhar family in the village, they come from the near-by villages, and cash payments are charged for their products and services. For services of Soni people go to Patanvav and Dhoraji.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

V.1 General

The village Chichod is situated on the outskirts of Osam hills with beautiful natural scenery on the west. The area was formerly covered by thick forest and wild life. Attempts made by the people in the 16th and 18th century to settle in the area were not successful due to wild life. Ultimately the village was populated by Mahias, a clan of Rajput caste. They built their dwellings and brought land under the plough. As the conditions for cultivating land became favourable, the Kanbis of the near-by areas migrated to the village and brought additional culturable land under the plough. With the ample availability of fodder, the Bharvads were also attracted and settled in the village. With the extension of agriculture the need for traditional services induced the artisan classes to settle in the village.

Before integration of Princely States, the village was under the former State of Gondal. Its ruler had taken various ameliorative measures for the benefit of the rural areas. Abolition of obnoxious taxes on cultivation, classification of and cash assessment on land, compulsory and free education for girls between 7 and 11 years, construction of school buildings and village roads were some of the important measures for the uplift of the masses. With the integration of Princely States and formation of Saurashtra State, a new wind blew in the areas. Jamindari abolition, Maldhari settlement, establishment of democratic institutions like panchayat and cooperative societies and community development programme marked the beginning of a new era. The impact of all these changes on the socio-economic condition of the people is discussed in the earlier chapters at length. Though tangible results are not so far up to expectations, they have laid down a foundation for future development.

V.2 Economic Condition and Trends of Change

Agriculture is the main pursuit of the people. The village economy is essentially agricultural. Prosperity of the people depends on what they get from land. The soil is rocky, with poor irrigation facility. The returns from land entirely depend on the monsoon. The yield of crops is good only if rains are timely and adequate. The fortunes of cultivation thus hing mainly on timely and adequate rainfall.

Formerly the main crops in the village were *jowar* and *bajri*. But since 1929 a shift has taken place towards groundnut. During the last decade area under groundnut has increased from 42.10 to 68.18 per cent of the cultivated area. As the prices of groundnut are largely attractive, the cultivators are inclined towards the cultivation of this money crop. A majority of cultivating households is not growing food crops even for domestic consumption.

Dung manure is commonly used by the cultivators, and organic manure like oil-cakes is used by some of the cultivators. The use of chemical fertilisers and improved seeds is negligible. Insecticides and pesticides are not used at all. People have not yet accepted improved agricultural implements and traditional implements are still in vogue. Thus during the last decade, except a shift towards cash crops, change in agricultural practices is not appreciable.

Land is the most important asset of the village. It is the principal means of livelihood with which social prestige and status are inter linked. As a result of introduction of various welfare activities by the State Government, 9 Bharvad families have been allotted land under the Maldhari Settlement Scheme and one family has got the status of a peasant proprietor under the Barkhali Abolition Act during the decade. The distribution of holdings, however, shows that

59 or 50.86 per cent of households possess less than 10 acres of land, the total area possessed by them being 23.59 per cent of the total land under cultivation. These small land holders do not and cannot have enough tools and implements to cultivate their land.

108 households have deficit budgets. In the result indebtedness is fairly high. However, a cooperative society which is functioning fairly well has helped improve the condition of the agriculturist. Formerly they were entirely dependent on money-lenders who were charging 25 per cent interest on loans. But the society lends money at 6 per cent, as against 12 to 20 per cent, charged by the *sahukar*.

Most of the households live in their own dwellings. The plinth and wall of most of them consist of sand stone which is locally available. Formerly the structures were built of mud and clay. But for the past few years, they are being replaced by lime and mortar. Formerly only country tiles were in use for roofing but since the last decade they are being replaced by Mangalore tiles. Houses recently constructed have adequate arrangements for light and air as modern types of windows are placed in the walls which have some space kept between the two structures. Most of the houses have separate arrangements for cattle sheds.

As regards dressing habits, the traditional custom is slowly being discarded and the shift can be discerned from the dress of the youngsters. Young males instead of wearing *kedia* to cover the upper portion of body put on shirts, and *chorni* is giving place to trousers. The traditional *okhai* shoes generally used by the peasantry are being replaced by modern types of shoes. Instead of the turban to cover the head, white cap is in general wear. There has also been a change in garments worn by young ladies, who instead of the traditional wear, put on modern Gujarati *sari* of 5 yards, simple blouse and *chania*. The former *okhai* footwear generally used by ladies is also giving way to modern *chappals*.

As regards the articles of daily requirements kerosene lanterns are seen in several houses. Petromax is possessed by 11 households, kerosene stove by 44 and wall-clock by 5. Most of them have acquired them during the last five years. Torchlight is now considered a necessity and possessed by most of the households.

Tea has nowadays became the most common drink of the people. The village has a teashop, besides two shops selling *pan*, tobacco and *bidi*. Formerly the Mahias were addicted to opium, locally known as *kasumba pani*. This practice is not in vogue now.

Regarding communications, the village is well connected with taluka and district headquarters by a metal road and is approachable during all the seasons. The frequency of buses and bus routes connecting the village has increased considerably during the last decade. Bicycle is now possessed by 27 households and facilitates contacts with near-by villages.

V.3 Social and Cultural Changes

Free and compulsory education for girls between seven and eleven years was introduced in 1917 by the former ruler. A *pucca* school building was constructed as early as 1933. It is surprising to note that inspite of compulsory education the percentage of literacy has gone down during the decade. The percentage of literacy among females was 27.48 in 1951, and has gone down to 10.25 per cent in 1961. The probable reasons for the decline seems that after the integration of Princely States in 1948, it took some time for the new State of Saurashtra to enact the Act of compulsory education. Provision has been made in the Saurashtra Primary Education Act, 1956, for the introduction of compulsion in the Saurashtra region, but no compulsion was introduced till 1959-60. Compulsion was introduced only during the third plan. This relaxation might have resulted in decline of literacy in the village. The village has a library managed by the panchayat. As many as 33 households have reported that they read newspapers daily, 26 have reported listening to broadcasts and 19 have reported receiving news from both. Radio-sets run on battery are now owned by 4 households all of whom have acquired them during the last 5 years.

People still have the traditional form of recreation and entertainment. All the Hindu festivals and other religious occasions are celebrated all over the year. *Ras* or folk-dances and folk-songs, *bhajans* or devotional songs, all of which are full

of romance, humour and religious fervour are still enjoyed by the people. *Chopat*, a traditional indoor game is common among men and women who play at it on certain occasions. There are 4 gramophones in the village. People are also in the habit of visiting cinema houses when they go out for marketing or other purpose to towns.

The village people when ill usually go to a doctor. They do not have blind faith in medico-religious practices, which are not totally absent but are fast declining. They are also aware of the importance of vaccination. Only a few households have children not vaccinated, but they are awaiting the visit of the vaccinator. But the importance of family planning is yet to be realised. Only a few households are aware of contraceptives.

The caste system plays a vital role in social and economic life of the village. People are quite orthodox about change in age-old traditional customs. For the marital alliances they do not prefer to go outside their caste circle. However, a change can be seen in the traditional occupations of different castes. The changes are both voluntary as well as forced. A Suthar family has adopted an additional occupation of tailoring. He has also acquired skill in manufacturing harmonium. 3 Kanbi families have taken up additional occupations of business, etc. People are not orthodox about their traditional occupation, and have shown preference for better jobs for their children.

The village has only one household of Scheduled Caste. The attitude towards Harijans has changed recently. All the households know that untouchability is prohibited by law. People have no objection to visit the temples visited by Harijans.

Jajmani relations still prevail. The annual customary payment is fixed for the services rendered by the artisan class to the peasant households in which there is no change during the decade.

Other social taboo is a custom of *laj* which is somewhat different from what is known as the *paradah* system. This custom is found in all the castes. Women move out freely. But married women cover their faces with a corner of *sari* in the presence of an elderly male member of family. It is a practice which is observed in the presence of all male members of the village who are senior to the husband.

For the development of rural economy, villagers should be motivated to invest more in the soil by the adoption of improved farming practices. The scope and pace of cooperative and development activities should be widened to enthuse the people to make maximum use of this facility to better their economic condition. Since social and economic factors are interwoven, development and progress mainly depend upon the orientation of social and economic life of people. The village people should be induced to curtail their social expenses and invest more and more in agriculture as that is the only means to increase production on which the prosperity of village depends. Organisational foundation needed for the purpose has been well laid down, as the village has a gram panchayat functioning since a decade, served by a fairly good cooperative society and also covered under the block development activities after Independence. The future depends upon how and to what extent the villagers exert themselves to build on this foundation, guided and assisted by various Governmental and other welfare agencies functioning in the village and the district.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

TABLE I

Rainfall at Dhoraji

(in Centimetres)

Year	No. of rainy days	Actual rainfall	Year	No. of rainy days	Actual rainfall	Year	No. of rainy days	Actual rainfall
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1956	44	115.57	1958	37	51.58	1960	46	57.93
1957	40	66.29	1959	45	127.10			

TABLE II

Maximum and minimum temperature at Dhoraji

(in Centigrade)

Year	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1956	31.1	7.8	35.6	8.9	43.3	14.4	44.4	18.9	44.4	24.4	41.1	25.6
1957	33.3	8.9	32.2	6.7	41.1	11.1	45.6	20.0	45.6	23.0	45.6	25.6
1958	32.2	10.0	34.4	12.2	42.2	15.5	45.4	20.0	45.4	22.7	44.4	26.6
1959	28.8	9.0	33.3	9.0	42.2	14.4	43.3	14.4	46.4	20.0	42.2	24.4
1960	26.6	11.2	31.1	14.4	31.1	18.8	34.4	22.2	37.7	27.2	35.5	25.5

Year	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1956	34.4	22.2	36.7	23.3	36.7	22.2	36.7	17.8	35.6	12.2	31.1	10.0
1957	37.8	23.3	38.9	22.2	40.0	22.2	40.0	17.8	37.8	17.8	31.1	26.7
1958	40.0	24.4	40.0	22.2	37.7	23.3	36.6	17.7	35.5	14.4	32.2	9.0
1959	31.1	21.1	27.7	21.1	26.6	22.2	38.8	21.1	27.7	17.7	28.8	14.4
1960	42.2	24.4	36.6	22.2	40.0	23.3	40.0	27.7	38.9	24.9	36.6	25.5

TABLE III

Ornaments by caste

(For men)

Name of Caste	Total No. of households using ornaments	No. of households possessing												
		Butti	Tholiya	Ring	Dul	Ful	Doro	Mala	Champva	Markli	Button	Kadu	Madardi	Omkar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kanbi	47	7	19	15	..	21	3	..	15	3	1	..	7	9
Mahia	14	2	3	3	..	1	..	2	..	9	1	..	..	1
Koli	8	1	5	3	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	3
Bharvad	8	1	4	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Valand	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjee	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bania	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadhu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**80**	**11**	**31**	**24**	..	**28**	**4**	**3**	**17**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**13**

(For women)

Name of Caste	Total No. of households using ornaments	No. of households possessing												
		Doro	Kadu	Sankla	Butti	Bangles	Nath or Chunk	Kadi or Vali	Locket	Ring	Tholiya	Dano	Totiyu	Baloya
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kanbi	62	40	29	36	23	17	16	8	8	12	11	38	16	..
Mahia	30	9	1	19	8	4	10	1	1	2	1	19	3	..
Koli	16	4	4	14	4	1	8	3	1	1	2	7	1	..
Bharvad	11	2	..	8	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	8	1	1
Valand	3	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Darjee	2	2	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bania	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sadhu	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Suthar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Meghwal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mochi	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	**130**	**59**	**34**	**85**	**39**	**26**	**41**	**12**	**12**	**18**	**16**	**76**	**21**	**1**

(For women)

Name of Caste	Total No. of households using ornaments	No. of households possessing									
		Jhanjhar	Kanthi	Omkar	Madardi	Kap	Vedhla	Magmala	Karda	Katesari	Kolar
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kanbi	62	12	17	4	5	8	9	10	4	1	1
Mahia	30	5	1	2	2	6	..	2	1	..	1
Koli	16	..	1	2	3	2	..	2	1	..	..
Bharvad	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Valand	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Darjee	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bania	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadhu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghwal	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mochi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tolat	**130**	**17**	**20**	**9**	**10**	**20**	**10**	**14**	**6**	**1**	**4**

TABLE IV

Household articles possessed by different castes

Caste	Households possessing								
	Mirrors	Khatlas	Chairs	Benches	Tables	Carpets	Stools	Pats	Palangs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanbi	50	65	9	4	3	15	..	17	11
Mahia	25	33	5	..	..	9	..	10	8
Koli	12	17	..	..	..	1	..	5	2
Bharvad	7	12	1	..	..	1	..	4	..
Valand	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Darjee	2	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1
Bania	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Brahmin	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Sadhu	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Suthar	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Meghwal	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mochi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**104**	**139**	**19**	**4**	**7**	**29**	**2**	**44**	**23**

Caste	Households possessing								
	Wall-clocks	Shelves	Hurri-cane/Lantern	Battery/ Torchlight	Bicycle	Kerosene Stove	Petromax	Radio-set	Gra-mophone
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kanbi	2	7	64	58	22	30	6	3	1
Mahia	1	2	25	21	3	6	3	1	1
Koli	..	3	6	14	2	1	..	..	..
Bharvad	..	..	7	8	..	2	..	..	..
Valand	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..
Darjee	..	2	2	1	..	2	1	..	1
Bania	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Brahmin	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Sadhu	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Suthar	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meghwal	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mochi	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**5**	**16**	**114**	**109**	**27**	**44**	**11**	**4**	**4**

TABLE V

Workers and non-workers by caste, sex and broad age groups

Name of Caste	Age group	Total Population			Workers				Non-workers			
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Percentage to total	Males	Females	Persons	Per-centage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kanbi-66	0–14	119	111	230	6	1	7	3.04	113	110	223	38.52
	15–34	68	69	137	67	3	70	30.43	1	66	67	11.57
	35–59	33	40	73	32	3	35	15.22	1	37	38	6.56
	60+	8	8	16	4	..	4	1.74	4	8	12	2.07
	Total	**228**	**228**	**456**	**109**	**7**	**116**	**50.43**	**119**	**221**	**340**	**58.72**
Mahia-34	0–14	26	27	53	1	..	1	0.44	25	27	52	8.98
	15–34	32	24	56	31	2	33	14.34	1	22	23	3.98
	35–59	16	24	40	16	2	18	7.82	..	22	22	3.80
	60+	5	3	8	4	..	4	1.74	1	3	4	0.69
	Total	**79**	**78**	**157**	**52**	**4**	**56**	**24.34**	**27**	**74**	**101**	**17.45**
Koli-17	0–14	21	16	37	..	..	..	..	21	16	37	6.39
	15–34	16	15	31	15	1	16	6.96	1	14	15	2.59
	35–59	5	6	11	5	..	5	2.17	..	6	6	1.04
	60+	2	1	3	2	..	2	0.87	..	1	1	0.17
	Total	**44**	**38**	**82**	**22**	**1**	**23**	**10.00**	**22**	**37**	**59**	**10.19**
Bharvad-12	0–14	6	7	13	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	2.25
	15–34	13	10	23	11	..	11	4.78	2	10	12	2.07
	35–59	6	2	8	6	..	6	2.61	..	2	2	0.35
	60+	2	1	3	2	..	2	0.87	..	1	1	0.17
	Total	**27**	**20**	**47**	**19**	**..**	**19**	**8.26**	**8**	**20**	**28**	**4.84**
Valand-3	0–14	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	1.38
	15–34	3	4	7	3	..	3	1.30	..	4	4	0.69
	35–59	2	2	4	2	..	2	0.87	..	2	2	0.35
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**9**	**10**	**19**	**5**	**..**	**5**	**2.17**	**4**	**10**	**14**	**2.42**
Darjee-2	0–14	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	1.38
	15–34	2	1	3	1	..	1	0.43	1	1	2	0.35
	35–59	2	2	4	2	..	2	0.87	..	2	2	0.34
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**10**	**5**	**15**	**3**	**..**	**3**	**1.30**	**7**	**5**	**12**	**2.07**
Bania-2	0–14	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	0.52
	15–34	1	1	2	1	..	1	0.43	..	1	1	0.17
	35–59	1	2	3	1	1	2	0.87	..	1	1	0.17
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**5**	**3**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1.30**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**0.86**

TABLE V-*contd.*

Workers and non-workers by caste, sex and broad age groups

Name of Caste	Age group	Total population			Workers				Non-workers			
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Percentage to total	Males	Females	Persons	Per-centage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Brahmin-1	0-14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.17
	15-34	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.17
	35-59	1	1	2	1	..	1	0.44	..	1	1	0.17
	60+	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.18
	Total	**3**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**..**	**1**	**0.44**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0.69**
Sadhu-1	0-14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.17
	15-34	1	1	2	1	..	1	0.44	..	1	1	0.17
	35-59	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.18
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**..**	**1**	**0.44**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0.52**
Suthar-1	0-14	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0.35
	15-34	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.17
	35-59	1	1	2	1	..	1	0.44	..	1	1	0.17
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**3**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**..**	**1**	**0.44**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0.69**
Meghwal-1	0-14	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	0.35
	15-34	1	1	2	1	..	1	0.44	..	1	1	0.17
	35-59	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.17
	60+	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.17
	Total	**3**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**..**	**1**	**0.44**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**0.86**
Mochi-1	0-14	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0.52
	15-34		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35-59	1	1	2	1	..	1	0.44	..	1	1	0.17
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**2**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**..**	**1**	**0.44**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**0.69**
Total	**0-14**	**191**	**170**	**361**	**7**	**1**	**8**	**3.48**	**184**	**169**	**353**	**60.97**
	15-34	**138**	**127**	**265**	**131**	**6**	**137**	**59.57**	**7**	**121**	**128**	**22.11**
	35-59	**68**	**83**	**151**	**67**	**6**	**73**	**31.74**	**1**	**77**	**78**	**13.47**
	60+	**18**	**14**	**32**	**12**	**..**	**12**	**5.21**	**6**	**14**	**20**	**3.45**
	Total	**415**	**394**	**809**	**217**	**13**	**230**	**100.00**	**198**	**381**	**579**	**100.00**

TABLE VI

Size of land-holdings by caste

Name of Caste	No. of households				Households with land					
	With land		Without land		No. of house-holds	Persons	Area (in A.G.)	Percentage to total area	Area per household (in A.G.)	Area per capita (in A.G.)
	No.	Percentage to total	No.	Percentage to total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kanbi . .	63	54.31	3	12.00	63	445	951–04	67.11	15–04	2–06
Mahia . .	27	23.28	7	28.00	27	125	240–32	16.99	8–36	1–37
Koli . .	15	12.93	2	8.00	15	73	113–32	8.03	7–23	1–22
Bharvad . .	10	8.62	2	8.00	10	43	62–16	4.40	6–09	1–18
Valand . .	..	..	3	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjee . .	..	..	2	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bania .	..	..	2	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin . .	1	0.86	..	..	1	5	49–08	3.47	49–08	9–33
Sadhu . .	..	..	1	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar . .	..	..	1	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghwal . .	..	..	1	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochi . .	..	..	1	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	**116**	**100.00**	**25**	**100.00**	**116**	**691**	**1,417–12**	**100.00**	**12–09**	**2–02**

TABLE VII

Livestock

Type of livestock	No. of livestock				Type of livestock	No. of livestock			
	1951 (L.C.)	1956 (L.C.)	1960 (Household Schedules)	1961 (L.C.)		1951 (L.C.)	1956 (L.C.)	1960 (Household Schedules)	1961 (L.C)
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bullocks	169	256	194	198	Horses and Ponnies	6	..	1	3
Cows	171	146	130	151	Mules	..	..	..	..
Young stock	137	24	79	64	Donkeys	..	..	..	..
He-buffaloes	..	..	..	1	Camels	..	..	..	..
She-buffaloes	69	56	76	64	Pigs	..	..	..	..
Young stock	46	16	..	45	Not specified	..	..	..	..
Sheep	205	..	30	104	**Total**	**592**	**498**	**555**	**729**
Goats	169	..	44	99	Poultry	..	..	..	..

L.C.=Livestock Census

TABLE VIII

Number of draught cattle and ploughs according to caste

Name of Caste	Area cultivated (in A.G.)	No. of households with ploughs				Percentage to total ploughs	No. of households with bullocks								Percentage to total bullocks	Area cultivated per plough (in A.G.)	Area cultivated per pair of bullocks (in A.G.)
		One	Two	Three	Four		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kanbi	951-04	56	1	..	..	63.74	1	46	6	3	1	..	..	..	65.98	16-12	14-34
Mahia	240-32	18	1	..	..	21.98	..	12	2	2	..	..	..	..	19.59	12-01	12-27
Koli	113-32	7	..	..	..	7.69	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	7.73	16-10	15-07
Bharvad	62-16	5	..	..	..	5.49	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.64	12-19	13-35
Valand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	49-08	1	..	..	..	1.10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1.55	49-8	32-32
Sadhu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.51	..	..
Mochi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**1,417-12**	**87**	**2**	..	..	**100.00**	**3**	**68**	**10**	**5**	**1**	..	..	..	**100.00**	**15-23**	**14-24**

TABLE IX

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

Size of land-holding (in acres)	No. of households	Total draught cattle	Total Area (in A.G.)	Average households per pair of bullocks	Average land per pair of bullocks (in A.G.)	Total No. of ploughs	Area cultivated per plough (in A.G.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 to 0.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 1.99	2	..	3-08	..	..	..	..
2 to 2.99	4	2	10-08	0.25	10-08	1	10-08
3 to 3.99	2	..	6-24	..	..	..	..
4 to 4.99	12	6	52-16	0.25	17-17	2	26-08
5 to 9.99	39	54	261-36	0.68	9-33	30	8-33
10 to 14.99	18	38	213-00	1.05	10-39	17	12-17
15 to 24.99	30	66	593-32	1.01	18-00	30	19-32
25 to 49.99	9	27	276-08	1.05	20-02	11	25-04
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No land	25	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**141**	**194**	**1,417-12**	**0.68**	**14-24**	**91**	**15-20**

TABLE X

Indebtedness by income group

Income range (in Rs.)	Total No. of households	No. of households in debt	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage of indebted households to total indebted households	Percentage of indebted households to total households in eachrange	Average indebtedness per household in debt (in Rs.)	Average indebtedness per household (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 250	3	2	325	2.07	66.66	162	108
251 to 360	4	3	945	3.09	75.00	315	238
361 to 480	7	3	1,899	3.09	42.86	633	271
481 to 720	19	10	2,342	10.31	52.63	234	123
721 to 960	17	14	4,575	14.43	82.35	327	269
961 to 1,200	16	10	3,150	10.31	62.50	315	197
1,201 to 1,500	14	12	5,900	12.37	85.71	492	421
1,501 to 2,500	29	21	16,533	21.65	72.41	747	570
2,501 to 3,500	20	14	17,550	14.43	70.00	1,254	877
3,501 to 5,000	12	8	7,600	8.25	66.67	950	633
Above 5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**141**	**97**	**60,819**	**100.00**	**68.79**	**627**	**431**

TABLE XI

Indebtedness by caste

Name of Caste	No. of households	Percentage to total households	No. of members	Debt (in Rs.)	Percentage to total	Indebtedness per household (in Rs.)	Indebtedness per capita (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kanbi	49	50.52	352	41,483	68.21	847	118
Mahia	24	24.74	126	11,574	19.03	482	92
Koli	12	12.37	59	4,750	7.81	396	81
Bharvad	6	6.19	21	1,200	1.97	200	57
Valand	1	1.03	5	162	0.27	162	32
Darjee	2	2.06	15	700	1.15	350	47
Bania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	1	1.03	5	400	0.66	400	80
Sadhu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megawal	1	1.03	6	250	0.41	250	41
Mochi	1	1.03	5	300	0.49	300	60
Total	**97**	**100.00**	**594**	**60,819**	**100.00**	**627**	**102**

TABLE XII

Occupational structure

	Type of occupational combinations	No. of households	Percentage to total	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage to total
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture	7	4.96	3,049	1.31
2	Agricultural labour	7	4.96	6,020	2.59
3	Business	1	0.71	1,100	0.47
4	Shepherd (Cattle breeding)	1	0.71	600	0.26
5	Household Industry	3	2.13	3,280	1.41
6	Agriculture and Livestock	85	60.28	178,691	76.74
7	Agriculture and Business	1	0.71	873	0.38
8	Agriculture and Agricultural labour	5	3.54	2,899	1.25
9	Agriculture and Miscellaneous labour	3	2.13	1,910	0.82
10	Agriculture and Bidi making	1	0.71	940	0.40
11	Business and Livestock	1	0.71	3,820	1.64
12	Service (Teacher) and Livestock	1	0.71	1,140	0.49
13	Barber and Livestock	1	0.71	1,990	0.85
14	Agriculture, Livestock and Business	4	2.84	8,806	3.78
15	Agriculture, Agricultural labour and Livestock	4	2.84	2,986	1.28
16	Agriculture, Service & Received from others	1	0.71	564	0.24
17	Pensioner, Interest and Sale of groundnut	1	0.71	560	0.24
18	Agriculture, Livestock & Miscellaneous labour	4	2.84	4,603	1.98
19	Agricultural labour, Livestock and Barber	1	0.71	2,050	0.88
20	Agriculture, Livestock and Priest	1	0.71	1,757	0.75
21	Others	8	5.67	5,225	2.24
	Total	**141**	**100.00**	**232,863**	**100.00**

TABLE XIII

Income by occupation and caste

Name of Caste	No. of households	Name of the occupation (Income in Rs.)										
		Agriculture	Agricultural labour	Livestock	Business	Miscellaneous labour	Household industry	Services	Received from others	Bidi making	Other services	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kanbi	66	123,891	1,570	23,617	4,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahia	34	22,878	4,685	3,828	..	850	..	660	440	..	..	..
Koli	17	12,359	2,400	873	..	1,400	..	..	..	700	..	..
Bharvad	12	5,906	300	3,424	..	1,400	..	960	..	..	..	..
Valand	3	..	650	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,330	..
Darjee	2	..	..	..	..	..	2,230	..	..	..	..	..
Bania	2	..	..	320	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	175	..
Brahmin	1	985	..	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	400 (begging)
Sadhu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	..	..	..	..	..
Meghwal	1	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochi	1	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**141**	**166,019**	**9,605**	**32,994**	**8,150**	**4,850**	**4,180**	**1.620**	**440**	**700**	**3.905**	

TABLE XIV

Distribution of households by occupation, income and number of persons

Occupation	No. of households	Number of households in the income range of (in Rs.) Less than 250	251 to 360	361 to 480	481 to 720	721 to 960	961 to 1,200	1,201 to 1,500	1,501 to 2,500	2,501 to 3,500	3,501 to 5,000	Above 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary	122	2	4	5	17	12	10	14	27	20	11	..
Secondary	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	12	1	..	..	2	3	3	..	2	..	1	..
Others	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**141**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**19**	**17**	**16**	**14**	**29**	**20**	**12**	..

Occupation	No. of persons: Males above 12 years	Females above 12 years	Males below 12 years	Females below 12 years	No. of equivalent adult males per household	No. of gainfully employed persons per household
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Primary	214	205	154	150	1.75	1.7
Secondary	10	6	8	6	2.00	1.2
Tertiary	15	17	12	7	1.25	1.3
Others	1	3	1	..	..	..
Total	**240**	**231**	**175**	**163**	**1.70**	**1.6**

TABLE XV

Annual income by occupation

Occupation of households	Total No. of households	Annual income of households in the range of (in Rs.) Less than 250	251 to 360	361 to 480	481 to 720	721 to 960	961 to 1,200	1,201 to 1,500	1,501 to 2,500	2,501 to 3,500	3,501 to 5,000	Above 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary	122	321	1,301	2,072	10,241	10,234	10,677	19,271	51,470	59,693	46,605	..
Secondary	5	..	..	..	..	1,840	3,280	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	12	175	..	..	1,060	2,523	3,440	..	4,040	..	3,820	..
Others	2	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**141**	**496**	**1,301**	**2,872**	**11,301**	**14,597**	**17,397**	**19,271**	**55,510**	**59,693**	**50,425**	..

TABLE XVI

Expenditure pattern

Occupation	No. of households	Total No. of members in the households	Expenditure on food: Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure on food: Expenditure per household	Expenditure on clothing and footwear: Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure on clothing and footwear: Expenditure per household	Expenditure on fuel and lighting: Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure on fuel and lighting: Expenditure per household	Expenditure on housing: Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure on housing: Expenditure per household	Expenditure on ceremonies and functions: Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure on ceremonies and functions: Expenditure per household	Expenditure on service: Expenditure (in Rs.)	Expenditure on service: Expenditure per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Primary	122	723	148,641	1,218	26,415	216	4,503	36	3,965	32	23,518	192	8,417	69
Secondary	5	30	3,671	734	770	154	124	25	110	22	306	61	170	34
Tertiary	12	51	9,871	822	2,130	177	392	32	224	18	750	62	208	17
Others	2	5	476	238	90	45	35	17	..	..	50	25	5	2
Total	**141**	**809**	**162,659**	**1,153**	**29,405**	**208**	**5,054**	**35**	**4,299**	**30**	**24,624**	**174**	**8,800**	**62**

Occupation	Miscellaneous annual expenditure: Expenditure (in Rs.)	Miscellaneous annual expenditure: Expenditure per household	Total annual expenditure (in Rs.)	Percentage of expenditure on food to total expenditure	Percentage of expenditure on miscellaneous items to total expenditure (Col. 18)	Total annual income (in Rs.)	No. of households: With surplus budget	No. of households: With deficit budget	If surplus, how it is disposed off (Describe)	If deficit, ways to meet deficit: New debts	If deficit, ways to meet deficit: Remittance	If deficit, ways to meet deficit: Sale of assets	If deficit, ways to meet deficit: Other ways
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Primary	40,870	335	256,329	57.98	15.94	211,885	24 1 equal	97	In cash, paid old debt.	24,609	6,750	..	21,928
Secondary	722	144	5,873	62.54	12.29	5,120	1	4	To purchase Gold, In Agri. and home consumption	700	..	..	71
Tertiary	2,870	237	16,445	60.02	17.45	15,058	4 1 equal	7	..	1,312	..	..	591
Others	95	47	751	63.38	12.55	800	2	—	—	..	..	..	..
Total	**44,557**	**316**	**279,398**	**58.21**	**15.94**	**232,863**	**31** 2 equal	**108**	..	**26,621**	**6,750**	..	**22,590**

TABLE XVII

Expenditure pattern classified by different items of expenditure

	Items	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage to total
	1	2	3
1	EXPENDITURE ON FOOD		
	(a) Cereals	57,952	20.74
	(b) Pulses	8,728	3.12
	(c) Spices & salt	12,384	4.43
	(d) Vegetables	13,565	4.86
	(e) Milk and milk products	46,744	16.74
	(f) Sugur, gur, etc.	23,286	8.33
	(g) Meat, fish, etc.	..	..
	Total expenditure on food	*162,659*	*58.22*
2	EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		
	Total expenditure on clothing and footwear	*29,405*	*10.52*
3	EXPENDITURE ON FUEL AND LIGHTING		
	(a) Fuel	180	0.06
	(b) Kerosene	4,874	1.74
	(c) Electricity	..	..
	Total expenditure on fuel and lighting	*5,054*	*1.80*
4	EXPENDITURE ON HOUSING		
	(a) House rent	121	0.04
	(b) House repairing	4,178	1.50
	Total expenditure on housing	*4,299*	*1.54*
5	EXPENDITURE ON CEREMONIES AND FUNCTIONS		
	Total expenditure on ceremonies and functions	*24,624*	*8.82*
6	EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES		
	(a) Washerman	614	0.22
	(b) Barber	2,847	1.02
	(c) Brahmin	582	0.21
	(d) Others	4,757	1.70
	Total expenditure on services	*8,800*	*3.15*
7	MISCELLANEOUS ANNUAL EXPENDITURE		
	(a) Travelling	13,605	4.88
	(b) Tobacco, pan, drinks, etc.	18,253	6.53
	(c) Medicines	6,070	2.18
	(d) Education	2,172	0.77
	(e) Litigation	..	..
	(f) Others	4,457	1.59
	Total miscellaneous expenditure	*44,557*	*15.95*
	Grand Total	**279,398**	**100.00**

TABLE XVIII

Expenditure pattern by caste

Name of Caste	Food			Clothing and footwear			Fuel and lighting			Housing		
	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kanbi	66	456	101,617	66	456	18,370	65	454	3,205	53	374	3,066
Mahia	34	157	28,122	33	156	4,425	33	151	887	13	75	415
Koli	17	82	13,072	17	82	2,645	10	55	334	11	61	430
Bharvad	12	47	8,806	12	47	1,550	8	34	225	8	31	208
Valand	3	19	3,451	3	19	650	3	19	112	..	..	..
Darjee	2	15	1,647	2	15	400	2	15	46	2	15	45
Bania	2	8	2,236	2	8	525	1	7	128	1	7	50
Brahmin	1	5	1,300	1	5	200	1	5	25	1	5	15
Sadhu	1	4	224	1	4	40	1	4	14	..	..	..
Suthar	1	5	560	1	5	175	1	5	21	1	5	60
Meghwal	1	6	740	1	6	300	1	6	15	1	6	10
Mochi	1	5	884	1	5	125	1	5	42	..	..	..
Total	**141**	**809**	**162,659**	**140**	**808**	**29,405**	**127**	**760**	**5,054**	**91**	**579**	**4,299**

Name of Caste	Ceremonies and functions			Services			Miscellaneous			Total annual expenditure		
	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kanbi	59	419	19,720	65	451	5,687	66	456	29,221	66	456	180,886
Mahia	30	147	2,540	31	152	1,720	34	157	6,101	34	157	44,210
Koli	17	82	1,088	16	80	780	17	82	3,893	17	82	22,242
Bharvad	9	38	480	12	47	371	12	47	2,910	12	47	14,550
Valand	3	19	160	1	5	20	3	19	530	3	19	4,923
Darjee	1	7	66	2	15	75	2	15	367	2	15	2,646
Bania	2	8	80	1	7	37	2	8	1,120	2	8	4,176
Brahmin	..	..	..	1	5	25	1	5	100	1	5	1,665
Sadhu	1	4	50	1	4	5	1	4	40	1	4	373
Suthar	1	5	100	1	5	35	1	5	140	1	5	1,091
Meghwal	1	6	300	1	6	5	1	6	55	1	6	1,425
Mochi	1	5	40	1	5	40	1	5	80	1	5	1,211
Total	**125**	**740**	**24,624**	**133**	**782**	**8,800**	**141**	**809**	**44,557**	**141**	**809**	**279,398**

TABLE XIX

Percentage distribution of expenditure by caste

Name of Caste	Food			Clothing and footwear			Fuel and lighting			Housing		
	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of expenditure	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of expenditure	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of expenditure	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kanbi	46.81	56.37	62.47	47.14	56.43	62.47	51.18	59.74	63.41	58.24	64.60	71.32
Mahia	24.11	19.41	17.29	23.57	19.31	15.05	25.98	19.87	17.55	14.28	12.95	9.65
Koli	12.06	10.14	8.04	12.14	10.15	8.99	7.87	7.24	6.61	12.09	10.54	10.00
Bharvad	8.51	5.81	5.41	8.57	5.82	5.27	6.30	4.47	4.45	8.79	5·35	4.84
Valand	2.12	2.34	2.12	2.14	2.35	2.21	2.36	2.50	2.22	..	..	..
Darjee	1.42	1.85	1.01	1.43	1.86	1.36	1.57	1.97	0.91	2.20	2.59	1.05
Bania	1.42	0.99	1.38	1.43	0.99	1.79	0.79	0.92	2.53	1.10	1.21	1.16
Brahmin	0.71	0.62	0.80	0.72	0.62	0.68	0.79	0.66	0.49	1.10	0.86	0.35
Sadhu	0.71	0.49	0.14	0.71	0.49	0.14	0.79	0.52	0.28	..	..	..
Suthar	0.71	0.62	0.34	0.72	0.62	0.60	0.79	0.66	0.42	1.10	0.86	1.40
Meghwal	0.71	0.74	0.46	0.71	0.74	1.02	0.79	0.79	0.30	1.10	1.04	0.23
Mochi	0.71	0.62	0.54	0.72	0.62	0.42	0.79	0.66	0.83	..	..	..
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Name of Caste	Ceremonies and functions			Services			Miscellaneous			Total annual expenditure		
	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of expenditure	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of expenditure	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of expenditure	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of expenditure
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kanbi	47.20	56.62	80.08	48.88	57.67	64.62	46.81	56.37	65.58	46.81	56.37	64.74
Mahia	24.00	19.86	10.32	23.31	19.44	19.55	24.11	19.41	13.69	24.11	19.41	15.82
Koli	13.60	11.08	4.42	12.03	10.23	8.86	12.06	10.14	8.74	12.06	10.14	7.96
Bharvad	7.20	5.13	1.95	9.02	6.01	4.22	8.51	5.81	6.53	8.51	5.81	5.21
Valand	2.40	2.57	0.65	0.75	0.64	0.23	2.12	2.34	1.20	2.12	2.34	1.76
Darjee	0.80	0.95	0.27	1.51	1.92	0.85	1.42	1.85	0.82	1.42	1.85	0.95
Bania	1.60	1.08	0.32	0.75	0.90	0.42	1.42	0.99	2.51	1.42	0.99	1.50
Brahmin	..	..	..	0.75	0.64	0.28	0.71	0.62	0.23	0.71	0.62	0.60
Sadhu	0.80	0.54	0.20	0.75	0.51	0.06	0.71	0.49	0.09	0.71	0.49	0.13
Suthar	0.80	0.68	0.41	0.75	0.64	0.40	0.71	0.62	0.31	0.71	0.62	0.39
Meghwal	0.80	0.81	1.22	0.75	0.76	0.06	0.71	0.74	0.12	0.71	0.74	0.51
Mochi	0.80	0.68	0.16	0.75	0.64	0.45	0.71	0.62	0.18	0.71	0.62	0.43
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

TABLE XX

Expenditure per capita

(in Rs.)

Name of Caste	Expenditure on food		Expenditure on clothing and footwear		Expenditure on fuel and lighting		Expenditure on housing	
	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kanbi . .	1,539.65	222.84	278.33	40.28	49.31	7.06	57.84	8.22
Mahia . .	827.12	179.12	134.09	28.36	26.88	5.87	31.92	5.53
Koli . .	768.94	159.41	155.59	32.26	33.40	6.07	39.09	7.05
Bharvad . .	733.83	187.36	129.16	32.99	28.12	6.62	26.00	6.71
Valand . .	1,150.33	181.63	216.67	34.21	37.33	5.89	..	..
Darjee . .	823.50	109.80	200.00	26.67	23.00	3.06	22.60	3.00
Bania . .	1,118.00	279.50	262.50	65.62	128.00	18.28	50.00	7.14
Brahmin . .	1,300.00	260.00	200.00	40.00	25.00	5.00	15.00	3.00
Sadhu . .	224.00	56.00	40.00	10.00	14.00	3.50	..	..
Suthar . .	560.00	112.00	175.00	35.00	21.00	4.20	60.00	12.00
Meghwal .	740.00	123.33	300.00	50.00	15.00	2.50	10.00	1.66
Mochi . .	884.00	176.80	125.00	25.00	42.00	8.40	..	..
Total	**1,153.61**	**201.06**	**210.03**	**36-39**	**39.79**	**6.65**	**47.24**	**7.42**

Name of Caste	Expenditure on ceremonies and functions		Expenditure on services		Miscellaneous expenditure		Total annual expenditure	
	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kanbi . .	334.24	47.06	87.49	12.61	442.74	64.01	2,740.70	396.68
Mahia . .	84.66	17.28	55.48	11.31	179.44	38.86	1,300.29	281.59
Koli . .	64.00	13.27	48.75	9.75	229.00	47.48	1,308.52	271.24
Bharvad . .	53.33	12.63	30.91	7.89	242.50	61.91	1,212.50	309.57
Valand . .	53.33	8.42	20.00	4.00	176.67	27.89	1,641.00	259.10
Darjee . .	66.00	9.14	37.50	5.00	183.50	24.20	1,323.00	176.40
Bania . .	40.00	10.00	37.00	5.29	560.00	140.00	2,088.00	522.00
Brahmin . .	..	..	25.00	5.00	100.00	20.00	1,665.00	333.00
Sadhu . .	50.00	12.50	5.00	1.25	40.00	10.00	373.00	93.25
Suthar . .	100.00	20.00	35.00	7.00	140.00	28.00	1,091.00	218.20
Meghwal .	300.00	50.00	5.00	0.83	55.00	9.16	1,425.00	237.50
Mochi . .	40.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	80.00	16.00	1,211.00	242.20
Total	**196.99**	**33.27**	**66.17**	**11.25**	**316.01**	**55.08**	**1,981.54**	**345.36**

TABLE XXI

Annual expenditure according to occupation and income

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range of: Less than Rs. 250 — No. of households	Less than Rs. 250 — Total annual expenditure	Less than Rs. 250 — Average expenditure per household	Rs. 251 to Rs. 360 — No. of households	Rs. 251 to Rs. 360 — Total annual expenditure	Rs. 251 to Rs. 360 — Average expenditure per household	Rs. 361 to Rs. 480 — No. of households	Rs. 361 to Rs. 480 — Total annual expenditure	Rs. 361 to Rs. 480 — Average expenditure per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary	Food	2	397	198.50	4	1,618	404.50	5	2,563	512.60
	Clothing and footwear	2	100	50	3	240	80.00	5	375	75.00
	Fuel and lighting	1	14	14	3	19	6.33	3	70	23.33
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	2	45	22.50	3	100	33.33	4	275	68.75
	Services	1	10	10.00	3	135	45.00	5	148	29.60
	Miscellaneous	2	95	47.50	4	307	76.75	5	464	92.80
	Total	**2**	**661**	**330.50**	**4**	**2,419**	**604.75**	**5**	**3,895**	**779.00**
Secondary		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	1	111	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clothing and footwear	1	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	1	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1**	**166**	**166**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	476	238
	Clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	90	45
	Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	35	17.50
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	50
	Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	95	95
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	**751**	**375.50**

TABLE XXI-*contd.*

Annual expenditure according to occupation and income

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range of Rs. 481 to Rs. 720: No. of households	Rs. 481 to Rs. 720: Total annual expenditure	Rs. 481 to Rs. 720: Average expenditure per household	Rs. 721 to Rs. 960: No. of households	Rs. 721 to Rs. 960: Total annual expenditure	Rs. 721 to Rs. 960: Average expenditure per household	Rs. 961 to Rs. 1,200: No. of households	Rs. 961 to Rs. 1,200: Total annual expenditure	Rs. 961 to Rs. 1,200: Average expenditure per household
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Primary	Food	17	8,556	501	12	9,853	821	10	9,907	990
	Clothing and footwear	17	1,565	92	12	1,525	127	10	1,425	142
	Fuel and lighting	14	312	22	10	256	25	7	171	24
	Housing	8	160	20	7	130	18	5	100	20
	Ceremonies and functions	15	728	48	11	490	44	8	535	67
	Services	16	564	35	10	397	39	10	342	34
	Miscellaneous	17	2,200	129	12	1,470	122	10	2,293	229
	Total	**17**	**14,085**	**828**	**12**	**14,121**	**1,177**	**10**	**14,773**	**1,477**
Secondary	Food	..	..	..	2	1,464	732.00	3	2,207	735
	Clothing and footwear	..	..	..	2	195	97.50	3	575	191
	Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	2	57	28.50	3	67	22
	Housing	..	..	..	1	5	2.50	3	105	35
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	2	140	70.00	2	166	83
	Services	..	..	..	2	60	30.00	3	110	36
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2	215	107.50	3	507	169
	Total	..	..	..	**2**	**2,136**	**1,068.00**	**3**	**3,737**	**1,245**
Tertiary	Food	2	756	378	3	1,958	652	3	1,853	617
	Clothing and footwear	2	160	80	3	365	121	3	530	177
	Fuel and lighting	2	28	14	3	45	15	3	93	31
	Housing	1	10	10	2	70	35	3	94	31
	Ceremonies and functions	2	90	45	3	140	46	2	330	165
	Services	2	31	15	3	87	29	3	53	17
	Miscellaneous	2	135	67	3	815	271	3	365	121
	Total	**2**	**1,210**	**605**	**3**	**3,480**	**1,160**	**3**	**3,318**	**1,106**
Others		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXI-*concld.*

Annual expenditure according to occupation and income

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range of Rs. 1,201 to Rs .1,500			Rs. 1,501 to Rs. 2,500			Rs.2,501 to Rs.3,500			Rs. 3,501 to Rs.5,000		
		No. of house-holds	Total annual expen-diture	Aver-age expen-diture per house-hold	No. of house-holds	Total annual expen-diture	Aver-age expen-diture per house-hold	No. of house-holds	Total annual expen-diture	Aver-age expen-diture per house-hold	No. of house-holds	Total annual expen-diture	Aver-age expen-diture per house-hold
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Primary	Food	14	16,276	1,162	27	37,199	1,377	20	36,677	1,834	11	25,595	2,326
	Clothing and foot-wear	14	2,550	182	27	6,065	224	20	7,170	358	11	5,400	490
	Fuel and lighting	13	473	36	27	1,202	44	20	1,093	54	11	893	81
	Housing	11	370	33	21	1,120	53	18	1,215	67	10	870	87
	Ceremonies and functions	12	865	72	25	8,305	332	18	4,610	256	11	7,565	687
	Services	14	856	61	27	2,361	87	20	2,375	118	11	1,229	111
	Miscellaneous	14	3,445	246	27	10,055	372	20	11,626	581	11	8,915	810
	Total	**14**	**24,835**	**1,774**	**27**	**66,307**	**2,455**	**20**	**64,766**	**3,238**	**11**	**50,467**	**4,588**
Secondary		..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	..	..	..	2	3,068	1,534	..	..	..	1	2,125	2,125
	Clothing and foot-wear	..	..	..	2	550	275	..	..	..	1	500	500
	Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	2	98	49	..	..	..	1	128	128
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	50
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	2	110	55	..	..	..	1	70	70
	Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	37
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2	435	217	..	..	..	1	1,100	1,100
	Total	..	..	..	**2**	**4,261**	**2,130**	..	..	..	**1**	**4,010**	**4,010**
Others		..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII

Income, expenditure, indebtedness and assets

Occupation	Income			Expenditure			Indebtedness			Assets		
	No. of households	No. of members	Income (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Assets (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary	122 (86.52)	723 (89.37)	211,885 (90.99)	122 (86.52)	723 (89.37)	256,329 (91.74)	89 (91.75)	552 (92.93)	58,507 (96.20)	122 (86.52)	723 (89.37)	354,596 (95.14)
Secondary	5 (3.55)	30 (3.71)	5,120 (2.20)	5 (3.55)	30 (3.71)	5,873 (2.10)	3 (3.09)	20 (3.37)	1,000 (1.64)	5 (3.55)	30 (3.71)	3,425 (0.92)
Tertiary	12 (8.51)	51 (6.30)	15,058 (6.47)	12 (8.51)	51 (6.30)	16,445 (5.89)	5 (5.16)	22 (3.70)	1,312 (2.16)	12 (8.51)	51 (6.30)	14,145 (3.79)
Others	2 (1.42)	5 (0.62)	800 (0.34)	2 (1.42)	5 (0.62)	751 (0.27)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 (1.42)	5 (0.62)	550 (0.15)
Total	**141 (100.00)**	**809 (100.00)**	**232,863 (100.00)**	**141 (100.00)**	**809 (100.00)**	**279,398 (100.00)**	**97 (100.00)**	**594 (100.00)**	**60,819 (100.00)**	**141 (100.00)**	**809 (100.00)**	**372,716 (100.00)**

NOTE:
Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

TABLE XXIII

Income, expenditure, indebtedness and assets per household and per capita

(in Rs.)

Occupation	Income		Expenditure		Indebtedness		Assets	
	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household	per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary	1,736.76	296.06	2,101.05	354.53	657	106	2,906.52	490.45
Secondary	1,024.00	170.67	1,174.60	195.77	333	50	685.00	114.17
Tertiary	1,254.83	295.25	1,370.41	322.45	262	60	1,178.75	277.35
Others	400.00	160.00	375.50	150.20	..	..	275.00	110.00
Total	**1,651.51**	**287.84**	**1,981.54**	**345.36**	**627**	**102**	**2,643.37**	**460.71**

TABLE XXIV

Income, expenditure, indebtedness and assets by caste

Name of Caste	Income			Expenditure			Indebtedness			Assets		
	No. of households	No. of members	Income (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Debt (in Rs.)	No. of households	No. of members	Assets (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kanbi	66	456	153,728	66	456	180,886	49	352	41,483	66	456	257,831
Mahia	34	157	33,341	34	157	44,210	24	126	11,574	34	157	50,368
Koli	17	82	17,732	17	82	22,242	12	59	4,750	17	82	35,955
Bharvad	12	47	11,990	12	47	14,550	6	21	1,200	12	47	12,607
Valand	3	19	4,540	3	19	4,923	1	5	162	3	19	2,730
Darjee	2	15	2,230	2	15	2,646	2	15	700	2	15	2,300
Bania	2	8	3,995	2	8	4,176	..	..	..	2	8	6,000
Brahmin	1	5	1,757	1	5	1,665	1	5	400	1	5	3,350
Sadhu	1	4	400	1	4	373	..	..	..	1	4	150
Suthar	1	5	1,050	1	5	1,091	..	..	..	1	5	400
Meghwal	1	6	1,200	1	6	1,425	1	6	250	1	6	1,000
Mochi	1	5	900	1	5	1,211	1	5	300	1	5	25
Total	**141**	**809**	**232,863**	**141**	**809**	**279,398**	**97**	**594**	**60,819**	**141**	**809**	**372,716**

TABLE XXV

Percentage distribution of income, expenditure, indebtedness and assets by caste

Name of Caste	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of income	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of expenditure	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of debt	Percentage of households	Percentage of members	Percentage of assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kanbi	46.81	56.37	66.02	46.81	56.37	64.74	50.52	59.26	68.21	46.81	56.37	69.18
Mahia	24.11	19.41	14.32	24.11	19.41	15.82	24.74	21.21	19.03	24.11	19.41	13.51
Koli	12.06	10.14	7.61	12.06	10.14	7.96	12.37	9.93	7.81	12.06	10.14	9.64
Bharvad	8.51	5.81	5.15	8.51	5.81	5.21	6.19	3.54	1.97	8.51	5.81	3.38
Valand	2.12	2.34	1.95	2.12	2.34	1.76	1.03	0.84	0.27	2.12	2.34	0.73
Darjee	1.42	1.85	0.96	1.42	1.85	0.95	2.06	2.53	1.15	1.42	1.85	0.62
Bania	1.42	0.99	1.72	1.42	0.99	1.50	..	..	..	1.42	0.99	1.61
Brahmin	0.71	0.62	0.75	0.71	0.62	0.60	1.03	0.84	0.66	0.71	0.62	0 90
Sadhu	0.71	0.49	0.17	0.71	0.49	0.13	..	..	..	0.71	0.49	0.04
Suthar	0.71	0.62	0.45	0.71	0.62	0.39	..	..	..	0.71	0.62	0.11
Meghwal	0.71	0.74	0.52	0.71	0.74	0.51	1.03	1.01	0.41	0.71	0.74	0 27
Mochi	0.71	0.62	0·38	0.71	0.62	0.43	1.03	0.84	0.49	0.71	0.62	0.01
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

TABLE XXVI

Income, expenditure, indebtedness and assets per household and per capita

(in Rs.)

Name of Caste	Income		Expenditure		Indebtedness		Assets	
	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kanbi	2,329.21	337.12	2,740.70	396.68	847	118	3,906.53	565.42
Mahia	980.62	212.36	1,300.29	281.59	482	92	1,481.41	320.81
Koli	1,043.50	216.24	1,308.52	271.24	396	81	2,115.00	438.47
Bharvad	999.17	255.11	1,212.50	309.57	200	57	1,050.58	268.23
Valand	1,513.33	238.95	1,641.00	259.10	162	32	910.00	143.68
Darjee	1,115.00	148.66	1,323.00	176.40	350	47	1,150.00	153.33
Bania	1,997.50	499.37	2,088.00	522.00	..	..	3,000.00	750.00
Brahmin	1,757.00	351.40	1,665.00	333.00	400	80	3,350.00	670.00
Sadhu	400.00	100.00	373.00	93.25	..	..	150.00	37.50
Suthar	1,050.00	210.00	1,091.00	218.20	..	..	400.00	80.00
Meghwal	1,200.00	200.00	1,425.00	237.50	250	41	1,000.00	166.67
Mochi	900.00	180.00	1,211.00	242.20	300	60	25.00	5.00
Total	**1,651.51**	**287.84**	**1,981.54**	**345.36**	**627**	**102**	**2,643.37**	**460.71**

TABLE XXVII

Classification by size of household

Name of Caste	No. of house-holds	Small size 1-3				Medium 4-6				Large 7-9				Very large 10 and over			
		Households		Persons		Households		Persons		Households		Persons		Households		Persons	
		No.	Percentage to total	No.	Percentage to total	No.	Percentage to total	No.	Percentage to total	No.	Percentage to total	No.	Percentage to total	No.	Percentage to total	No.	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kanbi	66	7	22.58	16	23.19	20	33.89	103	35.15	28	75.68	214	75.09	11	78.57	123	75.93
Mahia	34	13	41.94	28	40.58	18	30.50	91	31.06	1	2.70	9	3.16	2	14.29	29	17.90
Koli	17	4	12.90	10	14.49	9	15.25	41	13.99	4	10.81	31	10.87	..	..	..	..
Bharvad	12	6	19.35	14	20.29	5	8.47	23	7.85	..	..	..	..	1	7.14	10	6.17
Valand	3	..	..	..	..	2	3.39	10	3.41	1	2.70	9	3.16	..	..	..	..
Darjee	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5.41	15	5.26	..	..	..	..
Bania	2	1	3.23	1	1.45	..	..	..	..	1	2.70	7	2.46	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..	1	1.70	5	1.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadhu	1	..	..	..	..	1	1.70	4	1.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suthar	1	..	..	..	..	1	1.70	5	1.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochi	1	..	..	..	..	1	1.70	5	1.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghwal	1	..	..	..	..	1	1.70	6	2.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**141**	**31**	**100.00**	**69**	**100.00**	**59**	**100.00**	**293**	**100.00**	**37**	**100.00**	**285**	**100.00**	**14**	**100.00**	**162**	**100.00**

TABLE XXVIII

Range of information

Name of Caste	Total No. of households	No. of heads of the households knowing the name of					
		Local board	Panchayat	Thana	Taluka	District in which his village is situated	Name of the principal rivers flowing through the district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kanbi	66	..	64	..	61	28	64
Mahia	34	..	32	..	26	14	34
Koli	17	1	15	..	15	7	16
Bharvad	12	1	11	..	10	1	12
Valand	3	..	3	..	3	2	3
Darjee	2	..	2	..	2	2	2
Bania	2	..	2	..	2	1	2
Brahmin	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
Sadhu	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Suthar	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
Meghwal	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
Mochi	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
Total	**141**	**3**	**134**	**..**	**124**	**60**	**138**

APPENDIX II

EXTRACT FROM

The History of Kathiawad from the Earliest Times

By

CAPTAIN H. WILBER FORCEBELL, LATELY POLITICAL AGENT, SORATH

Pages 238–239

On May 24, A. D. 1881, the young Thakor Takhatsinhji of Bhavnagar was made a Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and the following year Nawab Sir Mahabat Khanji of Junagadh died, being succeeded by his eldest son, Bahadur Khan. A small tribe known as Mayas now began to give trouble in Junagadh territories. These people, who hold land in twelve villages in Junagadh State, had endeavoured in A. D. 1872 to attack the town of Junagadh with the idea of restoring the dynasty of the Chudasama Ras. In consequence of their turbulence they were then deprived of their arms, with the result that they went into outlawry and were with difficulty persuaded to return to their homes. Subsequently their holdings were demarcated and their rights defined, and they were ordered to pay a moderate assessment in lieu of military service, which they could no longer perform to the State. They refused positively to pay such assessment, and when their appeal to Government on the question suffered rejection they deserted their villages in December A. D. 1882, and taking up a position on a hill in neutral territory, defied all attempts at mediation.

It was now feared that their example would be followed by other lawless or discontented tribes in the peninsula, and orders were given to disarm and capture them unless they dispersed quietly. The result was a fight in which both the Mayas and the police lost considerably. A Commission presided over by Mr. S. Hammick, I. C. S., was now appointed to inquire into the Maya grievances, which were chiefly of the nature of a list of complaints against the Junagadh State and its police. The disputes dragged on, and it was not until six years afterwards that a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at, and peace was finally restored on the basis of an exchange of land in lieu of the cash assessment.

APPENDIX III

Folk-Songs

१. (मंडप रोपती वखते गवातुं गीत)

मांडव लीली आडीने पीळी थांभली रे,
मांडव बेठा छगनलाल बाहोश रे
लाडकडाना मांडवो.

मांडव लीली आडीने पीळी थांभली रे,
मांडवे बेठा करसनभाई बाहोश रे
भत्रीजाना मांडवो.

मांडव लीली आडीने पीळी थांभली रे,
मांडव बेठा कुरजीभाई बाहोश रे
भाणेजनो मांडवो.

1. (*Marriage song sung at the time of Mandap ceremony*)

Green rafters in the canopy and yellow pillars
decorate the pandal,

Beneath pandal sits smart Chhaganlal,
the pandal of the darling son.

Green rafters in the canopy and yellow pillars
decorate the pandal,

Beneath pandal sits smart Karsanbhai,
the pandal of the brother's son.

Green rafters in the canopy and yellow pillars
decorate the pandal,

Beneath pandal sits smart Kurjibhai,
the pandal of the sister's son.

२. (मंगळफेरा वखते गवातु गीत)

मारी जेतपुर धोराजीनी चुंदडी,
मारी चुंदडीनो रंग रातो हो लाडी,
ओढो रे छायल जाडी चुंदडी.

हुं रे केम रे ओढुं छायल चुंदडी,
मारा दादाजी देखे, माताजी देखे,
केम रे ओढु रे छायल चुंदडी.

तमारा दादाना तेडीया अमो आवीया रे,
तमारी माताना मनडां रीझवशुं रे,
ओढोने छायल चुंदडी.

2. (*Marriage song sung at the time of walking around the sacred fire in the ceremonial rounds*)

My *chundadi* is from Jetpur-Dhoraji,
The *chundadi* is scarlet red, O bride,
(Please) Drape a *chundadi* of durable *chhayal*,
How can I drape *chhayal chundadi*
(Am bashful) in the presence of my
Grandfather and mother,
How can I drape *chhayal chundadi*,
We have come on invitation from your grandfather,
and shall also please your mother,
(Please) drape *chhayal chundadi*.

३. (जाननी विदाय वेळाअे गवातुं गीत)

आ दिश पीपळो आ दिश दादाना खेतर
दादा छगनभाई अेळामणे दिकरो डाह्यां थई रहेजो

सासरानां लांबा घूंघटा, सासु पाये पडजो
जेठ देखी झीणा बोलजो, जेठाणी वादमां वदजो

नानो देरीडो लाडको तेनी ठेकडी खमजो
नानी नणंद जाशे सासरे त्यारे माथडां गुंथजो.

3. (*Song sung at the time of departure of marriage party*)

Yonder is *pipal* tree and there is Grandpa's farm,
Grandpa Chhaganbhai has come to bid farewell saying,
my child, be wise,

Veil before your father-in-law and
fall at the feet of your mother-in-law,

Speak in a low tone in the presence of your husband's
elder brother,

Act according to the guidance of your husband's
elder brother's wife,

Endure the teasing of your husband's
younger brother, the family's pet,

And help your husband's younger sister
in dressing her hair at the time
she goes to her husband's house.

૪. (રાસ)

પ્રભુજી વનમાં ચારે ધેન વગાડે રુડી વાંસળી રે લોલ
રાધા ગોરી ભાતડીયાં લઈ આવે, ચલાણે ચોર્યા ચુરમા રે લોલ
પ્રભુજી ક્યાં ઉતારું ભાત કે ક્યાં વેસી જમશું રે લોલ
આવી રુડી આસોપાલવની છાંય કે ત્યાં બેસી જમશું રે લોલ
પ્રભુજીએ દૂધથી વિછર્યા હાથ હરી બેઠા જમવા રે લોલ
રાધા ગોરી સામે કાંઠે ધેન કે ધેન પાછા વારજો રે લોલ
પ્રભુજી તમારા ચારેલ ધેન અમ થકી નહીં વળે રે લોલ
પ્રભુજીને ચટકે ચડી રીસ કે રીસ ભર્યા ઉઠીયા રે લોલ
મારી મારી અવળા સવળી ઠોઠ ડાબા પગની મોજડી રે લોલ
રાધા ગોરીને ચટકે ચડેલ રીસ કે રીસ ભર્યા આવ્યા રે લોલ
ઘીરે આવીને ભગર ભીડીયા રે લોલ
રાધા ગોરી ઉઘાડો ંડ કમાડ પ્રભુજી ભીંજાય બારણે રે લોલ
જાવ જાવ માનેતીને મહેલ અહિંયાં સીદ આવ્યા રે લોલ
જાશું જાશું માનેતીને મોલ પછે થાશે ઓરતા રે લોલ
પ્રભુજીને આંગણ ઊંડો કુઈ ધબ પાણો નાખીઓ રે લોલ
ધબકે ઉઘાડ્યા કમાડ દીઠા દિનાનાથને રે લોલ
રાધા ગોરી હોરનો વાળેલ ગાંઠ, તુટે પણ છૂટે નહિં રે લોલ.

4. (*Song sung at any auspicious occasion*)

Prabhuji (Lord Krishna) is grazing cows in the forest
and plays upon a flute.
Beautiful Radha, bring me a *bhat*,
And lo! the receptacle contains *churma*,
Lord, where should I keep it and where shall we sit for lunch,
We shall have our lunch under such a cool shade of *Asopalav*
The Lord washed His hands with milk
And Hari (Lord) sat for lunch,
Radha dear, (please) look after my herd of cows
On the opposite bank and mind it does not stray away,
Prabhuji (Lord) I would not be able to mind the herd
grazed by you,
Prabhuji (at this reply) displeased got infuriated and
In a fit of ire He got up and struck blows with fists to the right
and left and hit her with *mojdi* of left foot,
In an outburst of rage bewitching Radha returned (home).
Slowly she shut herself behind bolted doors.

Radha (Dear) open the doors,
the Lord drenched with rains is waiting outside the door,
Go to the palace of your favourite, why have you come to me!
We shall go to the palace of the favourite
but then you shall repent
The Lord threw a stone which went down reverberating
in the deep well in the compound.
Bewildered she immediately threw open the doors and saw
Lord, the merciful,
Radhagori, the knot of a silken thread never gets untied
though often gets worn out.

GLOSSARY

A

Abhla . . Glass pieces
Agni dev . . Fire God
Ana . . Usually the first occasion after marriage when a married girl is called to her husband's house
Aritha . . Soap nuts; *sapindus trifoliatus*
Aval . . First class land
Aveda . . Water trough

B

Babul . . *Acacia arabica* tree
Badha rakhavi To take a vow
Bagayat . . A garden land
Bahar . . Outside
Bajoth . . Low stool
Bajri . . Millet
Bakshish . . Gift
Bal baria . Distribution of boiled wheat and gram to children on the twelfth day after birth of a child
Bal movala . Tonsorial ceremony, first shaving of head of a boy
Bandi . . A waist-coat or jacket
Banyan . . *Ficus indica* tree
Bapora . . Lunch
Barkhali . Inami land
Barkhalidar . A land-holder under *barkhali* tenure
Bedia . . A type of anklet
Beli . . Plough with two blades
Bhajan . . A devotional song
Bhat . . Cooked food
Bhuva . . Religious head priest
Bhuva dhunavava . . To get a drum beaten before a person possessed by a spirit or ghost
Bidi . . Indigenous cigarettes
Buti . . Earrings

C

Chakla . . Square piece of embroidered cloth used for wall decoration
Chandlo . . A round mark on the forehead
Chania . . A petticoat
Charpai . . A cot
Chhatthi . . Literally sixth; ceremony performed on the sixth day after birth
Chhundana . Tattoo marks
Chita . . Pyre
Chopat . . Traditional indoor game

C-*contd.*

Chora . . Village *chavdi* or building used as *Talati's* office as well as rest house
Chori . . The square enclosure in which the bride and the bridegroom take ceremonial rounds of the holy fire
Chorni . . A type of male nether garment
Chowki . . A police station or gate
Chudi . . A bangle; a bracelet of glass or ivory
Chudidar pyjama A type of male nether garment loose in the britch and pleated at the ankle
Chula . . A hearth
Chunk . . A nose-pin

D

Dai . . A midwife
Dal . . Pulse
Dana-jovada-vava . . To get enchanted grains examined by a sorcerer
Dano . . A nose-pin
Dantal . . Toothed harrow
Datardu . . Sickle
Der vatu . Marriage with the husband's younger brother after the death of husband; levirate marriage
Deshi . . Local
Dholiya . . A bedstead; a cot
Dhoti or Dhotiyun . . Nether garment of Hindu males
Dhushi . . Woollen *odhani* worn by Bharvad women
Donaka . . Clay-vessels in which butter-milk or curd are kept
Doro . . A chain worn in the neck
Doyam . . Second class land

F

Fali . . A locality
Foi . . Father's sister
Ful . . Name of a silver ornament; literally a flower; A type of earrings

G

Gagar . . A water pot made of brass or copper
Gainjo . . A barber
Gamthal . A village site
Ganesh puja . Worship of Lord Ganesh
Gangajal . Water of the Holy Ganges

G-*contd.*

Gha . . Wound
Ghaghari . Petticoat worn by a girl
Ghee . . Clarified butter
Girasdari . A type of Inami tenure of land
Gol . . A group or circle
Goli . . A large water pot usually made of brass or copper
Gotra . . Sept
Gotrachar . An announcement of sept
Gur . . Jaggery

H

Hak . . Right
Hal . . A plough
Handa . . An earthen pot
Har . . A necklace
Hastamelap . Joining the hands of bride and bridegroom

J

Jan or-Janaiyas Bridegroom's party
Jari . . Gold and Silver brocade
Jhanjhari . Anklets
Jirayat . Dry crop land
Jivaidars . A land-holder on a particular tenure
Jowar . . *Sorghum vulgara*

K

Kadi . . Earrings
Kadla . . Armlets
Kadu . . Armlets
Kajal . . Colyrium; lampsoot applied to eyes
Kalavo . A ceremony performed by the women of the bride's party after the reception of the bridegroom's party wherein some sweets are presented to all members of the bridegroom's party
Kamp . . A large stud-like ornament worn in the lobe of the ears
Kankotri . A marriage invitation
Kanthi . A chain worn in the neck
Kapasia . Cotton seeds
Kapada . A blouse
Karabi . Harrow
Karda . A finger ring
Kari . . Curry
Kariyun . Plough with single blade
Kasumba pani A drink of opium in group
Katesari . A type of necklace
Katharot . Wooden dish
Kediya . Jacket worn by man reaching down to the waist

K-*contd.*

Khal . . Drain
Khala . . A threshing ground
Khalsa . Government land
Khandu . A sword; A form of marriage where bridegroom is absent and is represented by his sword
Kharif . The monsoon crops; crops sown in the rainy season
Khatla . A cot
Khichadi . Hotch-potch
Kholo . . Lap
Kholo bharvo Ceremony performed after the first conception
Kodali . Hoe
Kodiyan . Earthen cup-shaped lamps holding oil and a wick for a light
Kolar . . A necklace
Kosh . . Leather buckets
Kothi . . A big earthen jar
Kuhadi . Axe
Kul . . A family
Kutcha . Raw; built of mud
Kutcha-maund . The local scries of weights and measures, one *kutcha* maund being equal to ½ standard maund and so on

L

Lagnotri . A paper on which the auspicious time for the celebration of a marriage is written
Laj . . To veil the face
Locket . A kind of bracelet; an armlet

M

Mala . . A chain worn around the neck
Mandap . A pandal; a tower; a pavilion
Mandi . Marketing centre
Mandva . Pandal
Manta rakhvi . To take a vow
Map . A measure
Matka . Earthen pot
Melkhayun . A cap worn under a turban
Merai . Tailor
Moju . . Stocking
Muhurt . Auspicious moment

N

Najar bandhvi . . To get the bad effects of evil sight removed by incantations, etc.
Nath . . A nose-ring
Neem . *Azadirachta indica* tree

O

Odhani . An upper loose garment worn by girls; a short *sari*
Okhai . *Deshi* type of footwear
Orani . Seed-drill

P

Padar . Outskirts of a village
Paheramani Dowry
Paheran . A shirt
Palang . Cot
Palo . . Groundnut leaves
Pan . Betel leaf
Panetar . White silken *sari* with tie and dye motifs worn by the bride at the time of marriage, given either by the maternal uncle or father
Paradah . A curtain; a veil
Parana . A piece of cloth worn by old women instead of *Chania*
Pasaita . Watchman
Pat . . A large sized bench
Patara . A wooden box decorated with embossed and perforated iron or brass strips
Patiya . Clay utensil
Patla . Low stool
Pato . Strap
Pavdo . Shovel
Pipal . *Ficus religiosa* tree
Pir . . Design drawn on forehead with yellow powder of turmeric
Polaka . Blouse
Ponkhavu . To welcome or receive the bride, the bridegroom or both with an auspicious ceremony
Pucca . Solidly built; durable
Puri . Bun or cake
Pyjama . Trousers

R

Rabi . The winter crop
Ran . . *Mimusops indica* tree
Ras . . A type of folk dance
Rat . . Night

S

Safa . Loose piece of cloth tied round the head in the form of a turban
Sagai . Betrothal
Sahnai . Musical instrument resembling pipe
Sahukar . A money-lender
Samaiya . Reception of the bridegroom's party on arrival at the bride's place
Samput . A pair of earthen lamps; one placed inverted over the other and tied together
Samurtu . A ceremony performed after betrothal
Sankla . Anklets

S-*contd.*

Sansari . Worldly
Saravavu . Obsequious ceremony
Sari . Hindu woman's chief garment draped round the body
Sarpanch . The chairman of the village panchayat
Sathi . A servant employed to work on land on a permanent basis
Savelu . Marriage of a girl with a person other than one with whom she is engaged
Shiraman . Morning breakfast
Shok . Mourning
Sokya . A co-wife
Simant . Ceremony performed after the first conception
Soyam . Inferior land
Soyarun . Colyrium
Sui . Literally a needle; a tailor
Sukhadi . Literally sweets; the payment in kind to the village artisans
Sutradhar Thread with which the course of the saw is marked or carpenter

T

Talati . A village accountant who maintains the village records and collects land revenue
Tamarind . *Tamarindus indica*
Ter tansli Group of thirteen castes which inter-dine
Thali . Dish
Tholiya . Earrings for men
Tilak kunvar . The eldest son
Toran . Festoon
Totiyu . An ornament worn as earring in ears
Tulsi . *Ocimum sanctum*; the holy basil plant
Tulsipan . The leaf of basil plant, *Ocimum sanctum*

U

Utara . A camp

V

Vaidya . An Ayurvedic physician
Valand . Barber
Vali . A nose-ring
Valia . A nose-ring, earring
Valu . Evening meal
Vanias . Banias
Varshi . The first anniversary of the dead; the *Shraddha* ceremony performed at the end of the first year after the death of a person
Vas . Locality
Vedhalo . Name of an ornament worn by women at the top of each ear
Veth . Forced labour
Vidhata . Goddess of destiny (Fortune deity)
Vighoti . Land revenue
Vinti . A finger ring

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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

List of Agents-*contd.*

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 Stationery 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, PycroftRo ad, Triplicanes
P. Vardhachary & Co., 6, 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, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place
Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji
Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (R)
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (R)
People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road
R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (R)
Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar
Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (R)
Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (R)
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. Swaminathan 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) Banglore