

Indian Village Studies No. 14

# SAHNUSAR

(SIKAR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN)

A VILLAGE ECONOMY IN SEMI-ARID REGION

Suresh B. Saxena

AGRO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE  
(FOR GUJARAT & RAJASTHAN)  
SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY  
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR

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## FOREWORD

In the arid and semi-arid parts of Rajasthan, the people follow cultivation as their main economic pursuit inspite of scanty, irregular and undependable rainfall. However, agriculture in these parts is highly unstable characterised by widely fluctuating yields and predominance of inferior cereals and pulses. In order to impart a measure of stability to their economy, the people rear livestock, mainly dairy cattle and sheep and goats. Studies conducted at the Centre have revealed that livestock is indeed a remarkable stabilising force in the economic life of the region. It has also been observed that while in some parts dairying is an important ancillary occupation, in the rest of the arid and semi-arid tract, rearing of sheep and goats is the main subsidiary activity of the people. It is, therefore, appropriate that the Government of Rajasthan have, for some time, been seized with the problem of developing dairying and sheep and wool industry in these parts. If the people of the region are properly encouraged and induced to develop these industries, not only a large part of the uncertainty and instability in incomes of the people can be reduced but a lever can be provided which can, in the long run, help achieve a fairly rapid economic development of the region.

With a view to assessing the impact of sheep and wool industry development programmes, by means of repeat surveys, the Centre selected two villages, Sahnusar and Harsawa, in the Sikar District of Rajasthan. The present report on Sahnusar village is a bench mark report depicting economic conditions of the village at the time (1962-63)

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when the development programmes had just been initiated. It is intended to make a similar assessment after a reasonable period of time so that the impact of the development programme will have been felt markedly. It is hoped that the finding of the present report will be of interest to policy-makers as well as academic researchers.

V.S.Vyas

Vallabh Vidyanagar  
November 14, 1968.

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## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTORY

The present Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan were known as Shekhavati District in the days of the Jaipur State. It was the biggest district, comprising of twelve towns, viz., Sikar, Fatehpur, Laxmangarh, Ramgarh, Jhunjhunu, Nawalgarh, Udaipur, Khetadi, Bisau, Chriawa, Mandawa and Surajgarh, occupying an area of 10878 kilometers. History reveals that during the reigns of Muslims (1451-1730), the district was famous as Fatehpurwati and Jhunjhunuwati. In the year 1730, King Shivsingh, who belonged to Shekhawati clan of Rajputs, attacked and conquered the area and became the ruler. From that day this tract came to be known as Shekhavati, the region of Shekavats. Even after the bifurcation of area into two districts viz., Sikar and Jhunjhunu, it is known as Shekhavati among the local people.

The economy of this area is characterised by a backward agriculture due to dry, sandy, arid and unproductive plains. The rainfall in this region varies from 30 Cms. to 45 Cms., which is not only scanty but is also unreliable; as a result the irrigation facilities in the area are poor. Sikar and Jhunjhunu (in 1962-63) had 5.17 per cent and 2.17 per cent respectively of the total cropped area under irrigation as against the corresponding figure of 12.53 per cent for the State as a whole. The temperature in the hottest month of May and June rises as high as 46°C, while in the coldest months of December and January, the minimum temperature is 0°C.



High temperature with low humidity in summer reduces the moisture supply for crops, which also affects the productivity of land. The cultivators are compelled to grow cereals such as Bajra and pulses such as moong chawla, moth and urad which are comparatively more draught resistant. Bajra alone accounted for 44.58 per cent of area under principal crops in the Sikar district and 41.00 per cent in the Jhunjhunu district followed by kharif pulses 25.85 per cent and 29.42 per cent of area in the respective districts (in 1962-63). Commercial crops and or superior cereals which need irrigation occupy insignificant area. The average yield per hectare of Bajra was 3.69 quintals for the Sikar district and 3.04 quintals for the Jhunjhunu district in 1962-63. For the State as a whole, the yield rate for Bajra was 2.30 quintals. This indicates that the yield rate of bajra in these districts was higher than that for the State as a whole. But compared to the adjoining Jaipur district where the average yield of bajra was 5.40 quintals per hectare in the year 1962-63, this tract had a lower productivity.

The net area sown as a percentage of geographical area in Sikar as well as in Jhunjhunu were very high - 66.45 per cent in the former and 75.12 per cent in the latter in 1962-63. In Rajasthan as a whole the net area sown formed only 40.38 per cent of the geographical area in the same year. The per capita cultivable area worked out to 0.76 hectare for Sikar and 0.66 hectare for Jhunjhunu, the figure of the per capita cultivable area for the State as a whole is 1.24 hectares. According to the 1961 census, the density of population in Sikar

and Jhunjhunu districts was 106 persons and 121 persons per sq. kilometer respectively, as against 59 persons per sq. kilometer in the State as a whole, suggesting comparatively higher pressure on the land in these districts. There is a continuous stream of migrants from this region as the semi-arid terrain of the region and backward cultivation practices do not enable agriculture to support a large population<sup>1</sup>.

The cultivation practices are in primitive stage; as a result the land is poorly cultivated. In both the districts taken together there were only 51 tractors which accounted for 1.62 per cent of the total tractors of the State, 94 oil engines (3.81 per cent) of the total oil engines in the State) and 22 electric pumps or 3.26 per cent of the total electric pumps in the State.

The economy of this area, as indicated by the per capita income, is quite backward compared to other districts of Rajasthan. According to a study of District Incomes undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economics Research, the per capita income of the Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts worked out to Rs.194 and Rs.187 respectively as against the State per capita income of Rs.238 for the year 1958-59.

The soil of the area is sandy and porous in nature. The capacity of soil to retain moisture is very poor. It is suitable for the cultivation of bajra and kharif

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<sup>1</sup> The percentages were calculated from Area and production of different crops given in 'Statistical Abstracts of Rajasthan Government, 1963 & 1964, Jaipur'.

pulses only. Owing to the scarcity of water the cultivators are not able to cultivate the land intensively. If water could be made available, the area is likely to prosper. At present the only source of water supply for drinking purposes as well as for irrigation is the wells. The water table in these regions is very low i.e. 150 to 250 feet deep. Due to this the irrigation becomes very costly. The cost of digging a new well is estimated to be Rs.8000 to Rs.10,000, which is beyond the capacity of ordinary cultivators. Nor can the Government provide such a huge amount as subsidy or loan to a large number of cultivators for digging wells. Hence, the development of agriculture in this area is a formidable task.

In this area, livestock rearing is a major source of income, next only to agriculture. It is a key economic activity which provides an independent as well as a supplementary source of livelihood to a large section of the population. According to livestock census of 1961, the livestock population of the Sikar district was 11,18,000; out of which cattle, buffaloes and other animals constituted 29.51 per cent, 9.84 per cent and 4.48 per cent respectively, while sheep and goats formed 26.21 per cent and 29.96 per cent respectively. In the Jhunjhunu district, there were 8,05,000 livestock, of which cattle, buffaloes and other animals formed 25.46 per cent, 11.18 per cent and 6.34 per cent respectively, while the sheeps and goats accounted for 27.08 per cent and 29.94 per cent of the total livestock population. Thus nearly 57 per cent of the livestock in both the districts consisted of sheep and goats. There is little possibility of developing

cattle resources because of inadequate fodder supplies and drinking water for animals and remote chances of improving these in near future in the area.

Similarly, sheep rearing in the form of large flocks would also not be a lasting solution, but rearing of sheep in the scientific way will lead to the economic upliftment of the people in this area. In view of the above discussed features of the districts a sheep and wool development programme which has been launched by the State Government to develop this industry is a step in the right direction. This will not only help the cultivators to bear the risk and the uncertainty of agriculture production; but will also provide supplementary source of livelihood to a large number of persons which in turn will improve their economic conditions. Under this programme, 113 sheep and wool extension centres in different parts of the State have been established so far. In the extension Centre improved methods of sheep husbandry, grading and marketing of wool and prevention of diseases are being propagated. Besides, loans have also been given by these centres in coordination with the Block agency to villages for rearing improved breed of sheep. The Centres have also supplied good quality of rams to the breeders at concessional rates to maintain fleece quality and breed characteristics.

As a result of this programme, it is expected that the breeders in the area would become conscious of the need for pure breeding and better sheep raising practices.

As a part of its programme of continuous village surveys, the Agro-Economic Research Centre, Vallabh Vidyanagar, decided to select two villages in the Sikar district where intensive programme of sheep and wool development has been recently introduced. The object of this study is to indicate the likely impact of this movement on the socio-economic structure of the village. Secondly, it would also highlight the needs and problems of the villagers in rearing sheep in a scientific way.

For the selection of the villages for bench mark survey in the Sikar district of Rajasthan, District Development Officer and the Collector were contacted. They indicated that broadly there are two distinct tracts in the district, one which comprises a major part of the district is a desert like tract where the programme of sheep and wool development has been given a great emphasis. The other part of the district comprises a more fertile tract, where agriculture rather than animal husbandry is important. Therefore, it was decided to select the villages from the desert like tract covering two tehsils viz., Fatehpur and Laxmangarh. For selection 10 villages were visited with the help of Vikas Adhikari and Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis.

Two villages namely Harsawa and Sahnusar were selected for intensive surveys; the former was a medium size village with population around 1000 and was well connected by bus and train routes. Moreover it had all the facilities of accomodation, drinking water etc. More importantly the total number of sheep in the village was

around 700, though they were reared in a primitive way. Finally, the village being adjacent to 'Beed' (Reserve Forest) also had a good grazing facility. But the grazing facilities in the Sahnusar village were inadequate and on account of which the sheep migrated in flocks to Bikaner region.

Keeping in view the objectives of the study the selection of these two villages with different types of grazing facilities and other conditions would provide a contrasting but an interesting study. The present report is based on a comprehensive socio-economic survey of the village Sahnusar.

Method of study and Procedure of Enquiry:

The census method was adopted for the survey purpose and each and every household was contacted for collection of data. The field work was carried out by an Investigator under the guidance and supervision of a Senior Research Assistant. In the preparation of this report the notes prepared by the Investigator on various aspects of village life were found useful.

The field survey was conducted from the 4th the September to 30th October 1963. The data collected for the survey pertains to the agricultural year 1962-63. (1st July 1962 to 30th June 1963). For the purpose of the investigation eight standard schedules were designed. Of these, two schedules viz., the household schedule (covering information about the number of members in a household, caste, literacy, workforce, income, expenditure, the pattern of consumption, investment, indebtedness etc.), and

attitudes and opinion schedules (seeking the views of the heads of the households about various economic and social problems and village institutions) were canvassed for all the households in the village, while remaining schedules (pertaining to different occupations such as cultivation, Arts and crafts, Labour, Trade, Transport and Profession and Service) were canvassed for the households, following these occupations either as primary or secondary sources of income.

## SECTION II

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

#### Location:

Sahnusar is a small village (36 households in (1962-63) situated in sub-tehsil Ramgarh of Fatehpur tehsil, Sikar District, Rajasthan. It is eight and twenty kilometers away from the sub-tehsil headquarters Ramgarh and the tehsil headquarters Fatehpur respectively. It is forty-five kilometers in the north of the district town Sikar, whereas, from Ghuru, the principal town of the adjoining district, the village is only twenty-three kilometers. Sahnusar is situated in the Shekhawati region which comprised of a part of Jaipur district and three other district viz., Sikar, Ghuru and Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan. It is on 75° latitude and 28° longitude.

#### Accessibility:

Mehnsar is the nearest railway station from the village on the metre gauge section of Sikar-Ghuru of the Western Railway. It is situated at a distance of

5 kilometers from the village. Ramgarh on the same section, is the next approachable Railway Station, 9 kilometers away. From these two Railway Stations the village can be reached either by a cart or on foot. The nearest motorable road on which private buses ply between Churu and Mandawa is only half kilometer from the village. However, the roads are sandy and uneven with deep slopes.

#### Historical Background:

It was learnt from the villagers that 300 years ago, Sahnusar was entirely inhabited by Muslim Community. There is an ancient monument in the form of cemetery, which was on the outskirts of the village and gives evidence of Muslim inhabitation. It was also reported that the village well was erected by a muslim. The emblem on the well pillars has a distinct mark of muslim culture. It was also learnt that the Muslims were forced to flee from this village. However, no specific reason about this incident could be known from the villagers. After the muslims were made to leave, His Highness of Sikar donated the land of the village to a Rajput family. With the passage of time this family grew in size and gradually settled down into a regular pattern of village organization. The present generation of Rajputs belong to this family.

#### Temperature and Rainfall:

The district Sikar in which the village is situated, being in the desert area has extreme climatic conditions. The maximum temperature is 44°C and the minimum 1° C. December and January are the coldest months



in the year, while May and June are the hottest.

The rainfall recorded at the Fatehpur for the last five years is given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rainfall (in Cms.)</u>
1958	22.26
1959	39.37
1960	47.01
1961	37.82
1962	48.50

As the above statement shows the village received scanty rainfall. The average rainfall was 39 Centimeters. The monsoon begins in the last week of June and ends in the beginning of October.

The extremes of climate and scanty rainfall have conditioned the agriculture of the village. The dry crops like bajra, jowar, moong etc. are grown in the village. Irrigation by wells was almost absent. However, three farmers of the village received taccavi loans to the tune of Rs.3,000<sup>each</sup> in the year 1961 for digging wells for irrigation; only one well was dug from which vegetables on 0.10 hectare were irrigated in the reference year.

Topography:

The village is surrounded by sandy dunes though the land around village is plain. There are no hills nor rivers nor ponds. The soil of the village land is sandy loam type and basically fertile; suitable to dry crops like bajra, jowar, moth, moong etc. Vegetation was rather scarce; the trees grown were babul (Acacia Arabica), neem

and other miscellaneous types. Grass for pasturing animals is available during monsoon in the north and south portions of the village.

Land Utilisation:

According to the records of the Patwari the geographical area of Sahnusar was 676.60 hectares in 1962-63. The details of utilisation of this area are given in the following statement.

	<u>Area (in hectares)</u>	<u>Percent to Total</u>
Uncultivable waste	11.85	1.75
Permanent pasture	47.95	7.09
Current fallows	29.94	4.43
Other fallows	68.20	10.08
Net area sown	518.66	76.65
Total	676.60	100.00

Happily the area under uncultivable waste was barely two per cent. However, the area under permanent pasture (7 per cent) was quite small considering the large number (816) of animals in the village. What is more disheartening is the fact that nearly 15 per cent of the geographical area remained fallow; the reason being the scanty rainfall and absence of extensive irrigation facility in the village. The net area sown in the village formed nearly 77 per cent of the geographical area. However, the area under double cropping was totally absent.

Village Layout:

Layout of Sahnusar exhibited lack of planning. The village was divided into two hamlets, one situated on

the north of the main road linking Churu and Mandowa, while the other on the south of this road. In the former hamlet Rajput (27 households), Brahmin (1 household), Mali (1 household) and Chamar (4 households) lived while in the latter three Chamar families lived. The layout of the former hamlet stretched from north to south. This hamlet was linked to the above referred main road by a street which was half kilometer away. The houses in this hamlet were scattered though a few houses were in the same row.

#### Housing:

The total number of structures in the village was 69. Of these 69 structures, 33 were residential houses, 27 were cattle sheds, 6 Baithaks, one water hut, one school building and one was for Panchayat. There were three types of houses in the Sahnusar classified according to the material employed in their construction viz., Kutchha, Pucca and mixed. The kutchha houses were entirely made of mud and thatched roof owned by Chamars while pucca and mixed houses, which were mainly owned by Rajputs, had two rooms and doors. None of these houses had a provision for cross-ventilation. Details of this feature have been discussed in the chapter VIII on Consumption and Levels of Living.

#### Total Population and Households:

According to our survey, the village Sahnusar had 36 households with 204 population, while according to 1961 census, the population was 158 in 25 households. The distribution of households and population in different

occupations reveals that the pride of place was enjoyed by the agricultural sector in the village (with cultivation and agricultural labour as <sup>main</sup> occupation). Socially, Rajput was the single dominant social group. Both these aspects are discussed in detail in Chapters IV and V.

### SECTION III

#### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OVERHEADS

Social and economic overheads provide infra-structure for the development of any society. It is, therefore, essential to study these overheads in the selected Sahnusar village too. The social and economic overheads studied here are health and medical facilities, transport and communication and the working of Community Development Block and Extension Services.

#### Health and Medical Facilities:

Sound health makes possible the full development of physical, mental and spiritual powers of a human being. In order that the health of the people is maintained and thereby aforesaid objective realized the community should have certain basic and essential medical facilities. Unfortunately the village community of Sahnusar did not have these facilities. The facility available was the first aid box maintained by the V.L.W. who attended to minor injuries. However, the primary health centre was located at Mehnsar, only five kilometers from the village. This centre had a trained doctor, a compounder and a mid-wife during the reference year (i.e. 1962-63). But the Centre was illequipped for serious and major diseases which

could be attended at the government hospital at Ramgarh, nine kilometers from Sahnusar. The facility at Ramgarh was availed of by the villagers only when serious illness occurred.

In spite of poor medical facility in the village, it was reported by the village leaders and also observed during the survey that the people of this village enjoyed good health. This is corroborated from the fact that only seven deaths took place in the village during last five years i.e. 1958 - 1962.

The Panchayat and Nav-Yuvak Mandal organised the activities related to hygiene and village cleanliness. During the year 1962-63, the Panchayat had organised a competition in this respect. The most clean house received the prize of "white Flag". Nav-Yuvak Mandal had also organised such activities in the year 1962-63.

There was no trained midwife in the village but the services of untrained dais of the nearby village were available for the birth of babies. She charged Rs.5 plus five kgs. of grains and a cotton Sari if a baby-boy was born. For the birth of a baby-girl she charged Rs.2 plus 2 kgs. of grains and a cotton Sari.

The answers of the heads of 32 households to the question regarding the adequacy of medical facilities revealed that the Government should establish a dispensary in the village. Further out of 32 households, 14 households who, previously, worshipped the deities to fight away the disease, had changed their attitude in this regard;

they readily accepted medicines from the Primary Health Centre at Mehnsar. The remaining 18 households were still rigid in their attitudes in this respect. First of all they tried to cure the disease by offering the prayers and worshipping the deities. In case the illness prolonged for a longer time or patient became seriously ill, they resorted to the medical treatment.

For animals and their diseases, there were no facilities in the village. However, a veterinary centre was functioning at Ramgarh, nine kilometers from Sahnusar. But, it was observed that this facility was not availed of by the villagers and they resorted to traditional methods, to cure the diseases of cattle and other animals.

#### Water Supply and Sanitation:

The village got its supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes from one and only public well sunk in the village. The well was pucca with a stone platform. Pulleys were fitted on the well to fetch water which was available at about 60 feet below the groundlevel. Panchayat looked after the cleanliness and maintenance of the well. It is interesting to note that the Harijans (Chamars) were not allowed to draw water from this well. However, they got their supply of water from the superior castes who drew the water from the well.

As regards sanitation there was no drainage, the scavenger services were provided once in a fortnight by the Nav-Yuvak Mandal. The village folk regularly cleaned the portion of the streets in front of their houses.

The absence of drainage in the village was not a matter of dissatisfaction as the rain water got absorbed quickly in the sandy soil in the village. There were no latrines in the village. Street lighting was absent, too.

#### Communication & Transport System:

Adequate transportation and communication facilities are basic necessities for economic development. Sahnusar was fortunate in having these basic facilities. It was situated on the road on which the private buses plied regularly between Mandawa and Churu. Further, the village was only five kilometers from the railway station Mahansar, on the Sikar - Churu metre gauge section of the Western Railway. The road leading to the village from Mahansar was kutcha, sandy and uneven and which could be traversed either by camel or on foot. In the north-west of the village at about nine kilometers the road merged into the National Highway. The village was served by a post office at Dakas, only one kilometer away. The Panchayat of the village owned a radio (run by battery) which provided a link of communication with the outside world. Thus, Sahnusar enjoyed reasonable facilities of transport and communication.

#### Development Projects and Extension Services:

Sahnusar was included in the jurisdiction of the Fatehpur Panchayat Samiti, then known as the Pre-Extension Block of Fatehpur, which was inaugurated on October 2, 1959. The headquarters of the Samiti at Fatehpur was 25 kilometers from the village.

The work of the Samiti covered a wide range of activities. In order to meet the credit needs of farmers at cheaper prices, the Samiti had organised a Group Cooperative credit society covering eight villages including Sahnusar, on 29th May 1961. The society got official recognition on 12th June 1961. During 1962-63, the society received a subsidy to the tune of Rs.300 from the Samiti and also a loan of Rs.21,450 which were given to its members in the form of short-term credit. However, the society was wound up on 15th February 1963, mainly because it did not get loan in time and in adequate amount as permissible under the Act, which will be discussed in Chapter II.

The Samiti also helped the villagers in establishing Nav-Yuvak Mandal in the village on 21st July 1961. The function of this institution were to organise cultural and social activities. The finances to carry out these activities were mobilized from the villagers. Detailed working of this institution will be examined in Chapter II of the report.

In the field of education, the Samiti contributed Rs.1550 as a subsidy towards the construction of school building in the village in 1962-63. The total cost of the building was Rs.6000.

Further, the Samiti in collaboration with the sheep and wool Development Department of the Government had made available a loan of Rs.1000 to seven households in Sahnusar for purchasing sheep of improved breed. To give more incentive to the people to rear the sheep of improved breed, the Samiti had helped the villagers to send a sheep



of the village to participate in the All India Sheep Competition which was held at Mathura in the year 1962. The sheep of Sahnusar stood first and received the shield for the same.

Besides these activities, the Samiti had made efforts on a modest and small scale in the direction of propogating improved practices of farming. Thus, the Samiti had distributed improved seeds of bajra valued to Rs.35 to twelve households in 1962-63. The Samiti also gave a bull of improved variety to the village for rearing the animals. Finally, a battery radio was also given to the village Panchayat by the Samiti in 1962.

In conclusion, the Fatehpur Samiti had made a modest though firm beginning in their efforts for development of the village. When the programme of sheep and wool Development will take momentum the Samiti will have to play a greater role. The Samiti should undertake much more vigorous steps in activising cooperative society in the village which disintegrated within a year after its establishment.

## CHAPTER II : VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS

The existence of institutions like Panchayat, Youth Association etc., has been a characteristic feature of rural India. However, since the launching of planning in the country these institutions have been entrusted the task of uplifting villagers, economically and socially. The functions and resources of formal Institutions like Panchayat have become wider and elastic especially since the introduction of Democratic Decentralization. Hence the study of village institutions gains an added significance. This chapter is, therefore, devoted to study the working of the main institutions viz., Panchayat, Cooperative Society and Nav-Yuvak Mandal which were functioning in Sahnusar during 1962-63.

### Panchayat:

The Panchayat as functioning in Sahnusar was formed in the year 1955 for a group of eight villages including Sahnusar. The headquarters of the Panchayat in 1955-56 was Gaindarwas (8 kilometers away from Sahnusar) but since then Sahnusar has been the headquarters as the Sarpanch of the Gaindarwas joined the defence services.

The functions of this Panchayat like other Panchayats in the Rajasthan State since 1959 when the Democratic Decentralisation Act came into operation have widened. Under the obligatory functions assigned to the Panchayats the Panchayat looks after village sanitation, maintenance of public wells, tanks, ponds, medical relief, lighting of public streets, registration of births and

deaths and marriages, management and care of common grazing grounds and other lands etc. The discretionary functions of panchayats include such activities as the improvement of agriculture and cattle, development of cooperation, maintenance of bulls etc.

In order to finance such a wide range of activities the panchayats are empowered under the Act, to levy various kinds of taxes such as house tax, tax on profession or trade, vehicle tax, pilgrim tax etc. In addition the panchayat receives share to the tune of 25 per cent of the total land revenue collected from the village by the State Government and also financial assistance from the Taluka Panchayat Samiti.

Before examining the activities undertaken by the Panchayat under study, the composition of the Panchayat may be studied.

The members of the Panchayat were elected by the villagers every three years and for the purpose of election the jurisdiction of the panchayat was divided into wards. Since the inception of the Panchayat only once the members of the Panchayat were elected and since last two terms i.e. 1959-62 and 1962-65 they were returned uncontested. Further, in the year 1962-63 eleven members who were unanimously elected represented six out of eight villages covered in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. Each of these six villages had one or two representatives.

The Sarpanch who belonged to the Sahnusar village was young (35 years old) and had attained education upto the primary level. He was very enthusiastic and sincere in

his work. He enjoyed popularity not only in his village but in the other villages covered in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. Even among official circles, he was respected and was selected to attend the panchayat training camps organised at Kota, Ajmer and Jaipur by the State Government. Of the remaining ten panches three were illiterate, five were able to read and write and one each had studied upto 1st and 3rd standard. Almost all the castes, viz., Rajput, Mali, Jat, Harijan, Chamar, Swami etc. were represented on the Panchayat. It is noteworthy that there were two female members who belonged to the Harijan caste. Except one pancha who was a landless labourer all the rest were cultivators. Besides these panchas, there was a secretary who had studied upto the Xth standard and a peon to look after the working of the Panchayat.

During the reference year (i.e. 1962-63) 25 meetings of the Panchayat were held while 2 Gram-sabha meetings were organized. The attendance at these meetings was never below 70 per cent of the panchas/villagers. The participation of members in the meetings was fair though the Sarpanch dominated the scene and other members generally endorsed his views. It is noteworthy that the female members never took interest; this was natural in a tradition-bound society of Sahnusar. The discussion held in the meeting generally pertained to appointment of staff, care of dead animals, maintenance of the bull, establishment of a school in each village, opening a cooperative society, maintenance of cattle pond etc.

During the reference year the Panchayat passed the following important resolutions:-

- i) to approach the Panchayat Samiti for giving the improved seeds of bajri to the cultivators;
- ii) to organize a camp for vaccination to eradicate small pox;
- iii) to make efforts to increase the number of school going children.

Working of the Panchayat:

As mentioned earlier, the Panchayat is supposed to carry out the obligatory as well as discretionary functions. To what extent the Sahnusar Panchayat has fulfilled these functions can be studied with the help of its receipts and payments account. The relevant information is given in the following statement for the year 1962-63 i.e. reference year.

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Payments</u>	
	Rs.P.		Rs.P.
1. Opening Balance	5.92	1. Administrative Exp.	453.13
	(0.12)	(Salary & Travelling)	(10.22)
2. Regular Income	3633.65	2. Expenditure on Deve-	2015.51
(Govt. Grants)	(76.17)	lopment Activities	(45.42)
		(Library, Vikas)	
3. Irregular Income:		3. Construction of Pan-	1300.00
1) Public donation	90.00	chayat Building	(29.29)
	(1.89)		
ii) Income through	51.50	4. Expenditure on wel-	178.54
sale of skin &	(1.08)	fare activities	(4.02)
bones.		(Recreation)	
4. Others:		5. Others (Miscellaneous)	491.05
1) Grazing	385.00		(11.06)
	(8.07)		
ii) Fees & fines	1.31	6. Closing Balance	331.90
	(0.03)		
iii) Govt. Finance	602.75		
for electing	(13.64)		
Panchayat			
unanimously			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4770.13</b>		<b>4770.13</b>
	<del>(100.00)</del>		<del>(100.00)</del>

It can be seen from the above statement that nearly 46 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the Panchayat during 1962-63 was on development activities. It is further noteworthy that another 29 per cent of the expenditure was incurred on the construction of the Panchayat building. Among the development activities undertaken by the Panchayat are included such activities as starting and/or reconstruction of schools in the villages of Sahnusar, Dakas, Krethawas, Graindawas, Gardarwas and Bairas, purchase <sup>of</sup> a bull of superior breed known as "Hariyana" which cost Rs.400 to Rs.800 for each of the villages under the jurisdiction of the Panchayat, repair ~~work~~ of public wells in the villages of Sahnusar, Dakas and Bairas etc. It is thus clear that the Panchayat has made a good beginning in its activities though it has yet to undertake development activities in the field of agriculture which is the main stay of the people of the area. It may, however, be noted that the Panchayat and its leaders, especially the Sarpanch had helped the villagers of Sahnusar in getting taccavi loans for construction of wells, loans for improving the breed of sheep and for developing the sheep rearing activity in the village and also in organizing a cooperative credit society in the villages covered in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. Another novel work done by the Panchayat was the re-settlement of the village Tehri-Ki Dhani which consisted of 40 households on a planned basis and the village was named "Adarsh Village".

Let us now examine the sources of income of the Panchayat. Again, the statement referred earlier shows that 76 per cent of the total receipts of the Panchayat

in 1962-63 was from the grants from the government which included share in the land revenue collected from the villages in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. Next in importance was the receipts from the government for having elected the panohas unanimously. This scheme was introduced by the government so as to reduce the chances of quarrels and rift which often arise among the villagers due to election. The other sources of income were the income from grazing land, public donations, income through sale of skins and bones and fines. It is thus clear that the Panchayat is largely dependent on the government for its ~~xxxxxxxx~~ income. This is rather inevitable for the Panchayat like Sahnusar's which has under its jurisdiction villages which are economically backward and consequently do not provide any significant scope for mobilising resources through imposition of taxes, collection of public donations etc.

Finally, most of the villagers of Sahnusar showed their satisfaction towards the working of the Panchayat and its leaders. These villagers also expressed their willingness to contribute as much of financial help and Shramdan as possible for them in the working of the Panchayat.

#### Cooperative Credit Society:

##### Working:

The society started functioning from the 12th June 1961 and within a month it enrolled 144 members with a share capital of Rs.4290. For the year 1961-62, the society applied for loan worth eight times its share capital

(i.e. Rs.34320) to the central cooperative bank through the Cooperative Department. This loan was to be advanced to cultivator-members for kharif crops of the year 1961-62 at the rate of Rs.7.50 per cent. The loan was, however, not received until June 1962. Further the loan (i.e. Rs.21450) given to the society in June 1962 was only five times the share capital of the society.

The society advanced loans to the tune of Rs.21450 in June 1962 and during 1962-63 it recovered Rs.16580. The financial transactions of the society for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 are furnished in the following statements..

Statement of Financial Transactions  
of the society for the year 1961-62

Receipts.	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
Registration Fees	141.00	Secretary's salary	150.00
Subsidy from Govt.	300.00	Loan advanced	21450.00
Loan from Bank	21450.00	Interest paid to Bank	109.89
Withdrawals from S.B.A/c.	3560.86	Stationary	22.59
Interest received on deposits.	93.78	Travelling Expenses	84.15
		Bank shares	3450.00
		Miscellaneous	1.00
		Paid to Bank	93.78
		Balance C/F	87.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 25548.67</b>		<b>Rs. 25548.67</b>



Statement of Financial Transactions  
of the society for the year 1962-63

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
Cash in hand	87.26	Payment of shares	3100.00
Recovery of loan	16580.00	Paid to Bank	14018.44
Interest from members	744.95	Stationary	2.96
Subsidy from Panchayat Samiti	200.00	Travelling Expenses	10.68
		Miscellaneous	5.00
		Secretary salary	200.00
		Balance C/F	275.13
Total	Rs. 17612.21		Rs. 17612.21

It can be seen from the statement for the year 1962-63 that the society did not advance any loans in that year and more importantly, it repaid the share capital (Rs.3100) to its 120 members. Thus, the membership of the society declined to 24 with a share capital of Rs.1190 and it was found during the course of our survey that the society was almost defunct. The major reason for disintegration of the society lie in the fact that the society did not get loans in time and in adequate amount as permissible under the Act. This had shaken the faith and confidence of the members and consequently they decided to close down the society.

In conclusion, it must be recognised that the members of the society were justified in their complaints regarding not getting loans as permissible though at the same time it should also be recognised that the members were rather impatient in closing down the society.

Nav-Yuvak Mandal:

Nav-Yuvak Mandal, an informal cultural institution was started in the village on 21st July 1961. It was organized under the able leadership of the Sarpanch of the Panchayat. The main aim of the Mandal was to organise cultural and recreational activities in the village.

During the years 1961-62 and 1962-63, the recorded membership was sixteen all of whom belonged to the Rajput caste. This caste which predominated in terms of members, remained secluded from any kind of intermingling with other caste people.

The organisation was managed by a managing committee of six members. All the six members were elected unanimously by the rest of the members. Among the six members, one held a post of President, one that of a Secretary, one of a joint Secretary and treasurer while the remaining two were members of the managing committee.

The examination of the educational status of the office-bearers reveals that the President, Joint-Secretary and Treasurer had attained primary level of education while secretary had studied upto VIII standard. The other two members of managing committee were able to read and write. All the six members were in the age group of 21 - 35 years.

During the reference period (July 1962 - June 1963), eleven meetings of general body were held and twelve meeting of executive committee were conducted. In the general body meeting which were held in 1962-63, the

following resolutions pertaining to various issues were passed.

i) A fine of Rs.5/- would be imposed on a person making and drinking wine.

ii) On every Tuesday, the mandal would organise a cultural programme.

iii) The village well would be cleaned from time to time.

iv) Efforts will be made to increase the number of school going children.

v) The sanitation work would be carried out in the village at every fortnight.

Except the first resolution, all the resolutions were implemented. During the course of investigation it was found that people had continued to drink wine.

The mandal was provided by the Panchayat Samiti with musical instruments, sports and games material. It was therefore possible for the mandal to organise various recreational and cultural activities such as Katha, Drama, Folk-songs, games and sports.

#### Temple:

Temple cannot be considered as formal institution which is financed by any body of people. However, since the existence of a temple provides some type of forum for intermingling of people and it also creates an atmosphere of free movement especially by women in the tradition bound village, it is essential to discuss about this institution.

A temple was erected at the cost of Rs.2000/- in the end of May 1963 in the village Sahnusar. The people of the village united together for collecting the fund to construct the temple and thereby made supplication to the God on the eve of the eight Planet<sup>combination</sup> called "Asth grarah". The idea was initiated by a person who donated 1.8 hectares of land on which a temple may be constructed while the rest of the people of the village contributed money according to their might. Thus, the foundation of the temple was laid on the 4th February 1962 - the day of Asthgarah and the temple was completed in May 1963. A priest\* was employed to perform the pujas and other duties of the temple and for which he was paid from the income earned by cultivating the remaining land of 1.8 hectares which was donated. The entire income of this land was utilised for maintaining temple. On certain occasions, temple had organised various religious functions like Katha, Keertan and etc. People took part with keen interest in the activities of the temple.

Normally every person of any caste or creed is permitted in a religious place like temple. This was however, not true in Sahnusar, as the lower caste people were strictly prohibited from reaching even the varandah of the temple. But, there was a significant impact of the existence of temple in the village in regard to the movement of women in the streets of the village. Prior to the construction of a temple, the women remained in the four walls of the house and did not even move in the streets of the village. But ever since the inception of the temple the women folk of the village move freely, a feature which is worthy of note.

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\* The priest of the temple was appointed to his post and immigrated to the village after the reference period was over and hence has not been covered by our survey.

CHAPTER III : CASTE & SOCIAL STRUCTURE

It is proposed to study in this chapter, two major social institutions viz., caste and family of the society of Sahnusar. Besides, an attempt will be made to study the change in the social values of the people and leadership and power structure in the village.

Caste System:

The distinct feature of the Hindu Society is the caste system which manifests itself in the social hierarchy it assigns to the people of different castes. Sahnusar was no exception to this. Among the four main castes in the village the highest social rank was obtained by the Brahmins followed by Rajputs, Mali and Chamars.

Although there were four castes in the village. Rajputs were the dominant social group, there being 27 (out of 36) households with 180 (out of 204) persons which belonged to this caste. The second biggest community was the chamars who accounted for seven households with 22 persons. Out of the remaining two households, one each belonged to the Brahmin and Mali Castes.

In the traditional Hindu society caste determined the occupation to be followed by an individual or a household. In order to examine this characteristic in Sahnusar the households were distributed according to their castes and principal occupations (see table III-1). It can be observed from this table that the aforesaid characteristic of the caste system was very much in existence in the village as the dominant group viz.,

Rajputs, followed their ancestral occupation viz., cultivation. The exception to the above statement were the households belonging to Brahmin, Mali and Chamar castes, even as subsidiary occupation they did not pursue their ancestors' occupations.

Table III-1

Distribution of households by castes and Principal occupations.

Caste.	Primary occupation	Cultivation	Service	Agricultural labour	Total no. of households.
Rajput		27	-	-	27
Chamar		3	-	4	7
Brahmin		-	1	-	1
Mali		-	1	-	1
Total		30	2	4	36

However, in Sahnusar those who exhibited a deviation from their ancestral occupations were small in number. This was because of the absence of avenues of employment, and more importantly, the lack of education and enlightenment among people.

The existence of feudal nature of the society in Sahnusar is further corroborated by the data on economic well-being (as reflected in income) of households belonging to different castes (see Table III-2). Thus, while a majority (5 out of 7) of Chamar households earned an annual income of less than Rs.1200 more than 50 per cent of the Rajput households earned more than Rs.1200 annually. The influence of caste system in the social sphere may now be examined.

Table III-2

Distribution of households by caste & income groups

Income groups.	Brahmin	Rajput	Mali	Chamar	Total
<u>Lower Income:</u>					
0 - 600	-	3	-	4	7
601-1200	-	9	1	1	11
Sub-Total	-	12	1	5	18
<u>Middle Income</u>					
1201-1800	1	7	-	1	9
1801-2400	-	3	-	1	4
Sub-Total	1	10	-	2	13
<u>Higher Income:</u>					
2401 & above	-	5	-	-	5
Sub-Total	-	5	-	-	5
Grand Total	1	27	1	7	36

Untouchability:

In the social system of Sahnusar village, Chamars were considered as untouchables. Out of 36 households, seven households were of untouchables. Their population was 22. All the other three castes viz., Brahmin, Rajput and Mali observed untouchability. There were certain areas where the untouchability was maintained. For example, Higher caste people did not sit on the cot of a Chamar. Further the former did not accept water or food (cooked or uncooked) from the hands of untouchables. The Chamars were not allowed to draw water from the public well in the village, nor were they allowed to enter the temple. Untouchability was further reflected in the separate residential localities of the untouchables and the Savarna Caste people.

However, it is interesting to point out that so far as economic relations as reflected in the employment of labour were concerned, untouchability was not observed, Chamars were employed as agricultural labourers by Rajputs without any inhibition. In fact, Chamars who worked as attached labourers lived in the baithak part of the Rajputs' residential houses. Thus, on the whole, untouchability was observed more rigidly in the field of social rather than economic relations. Finally, out of 29 heads of households of the Savarna castes, 3 opined that the practice of untouchability had neither increased nor declined.

Marriage Practices:

Marriages were universal in all the castes; they were permitted within the castes only; village exogamy was strictly prevailing. Even there was a territorial restriction. In this regard, information was available about Rajputs and Chamars only. Rajputs were compelled to marry within the radius of 80 kilometers around Sahnusar; Chamars also had to observe similar restrictions. In the case of Chamars, there was a caste Panchayat, which had prescribed the rules of marriages. Rules were changed with the consent of all the members. Five years ago, the village Panchayat decided that the bride price would not be accepted by its members. The decision of the Panchayat was fully implemented.

Among Chamars, the marriage age of girls and boys were around 12 and 15<sup>years</sup> respectively, while among Rajputs ages were 15 and 20<sup>years</sup> respectively.



Dowry system prevailed among Rajputs; although the change in the rates of dowry was not recorded. However, in this respect, the opinion of the heads of the households was sought; out of 27 households of Rajput, 12 households reported that the dowry had increased during the last ten years, while one household opined that it had decreased. The remaining 14 households opined that dowry had neither decreased nor increased.

Widower's remarriage was allowed in all the four castes. But widows' remarriage was only allowed in Chamar caste. Brahmins, Rajputs and Malis did not permit widow remarriage.

Family:

Here two types of family has been taken into consideration - Nucleated and Joint. A nucleated family is composed of husband and wife and unmarried children. A family which is not 'nucleated' is treated as 'joint'.

According to this definition, 23 out of 36 households in the village were nucleated; indicating thereby the decline of joint family institution. It was reported that often a family disintegrated after the death of the father, when the brothers sought separation and division of property. The cases of separation between father and sons were also present. It was also reported that most of the heads of nucleated families were separated from their parents as soon as they married or within two or three years after their marriage. In most of the cases, women were reported responsible for the separation. Quarrels among women was also responsible for disintegration of families.

Four households of Chamars and one household each of Brahmin and Mali which were nucleated households were separated on account of exigencies of service .

Leadership and Power Structure:

In Sahnusar, Rajput was a dominant caste, economically, socially and politically. On the other hand, Chamars were in minority and economically poor. It was found that in Sahnusar the Rajputs predominated the leadership and power structure; as mentioned in Chapter II , only one leader (Rajput) was responsible for organizing any type of Institution in the village.

Prior to the present generation of leadership, leadership was in the hands of another family of Rajput, who was appointed as Patel by the head of the princely State for collecting land revenue. Although he had no school education, he was able to read and sign. He owned more than 20 hectares of land which was substantially higher than that of others. By virtue of revenue power and richness he dominated the whole village. He was considered the leader of the village Sahnusar.

After the princely states were abolished, the leadership was shifted to another Rajput family. A member of this family was elected as a Sarpanch of the village Panchayat. This leader had not attained the dominant position by virtue of any hereditary right. In other words, he did not belong to Mukhia family, which enjoyed the status of Revenue Patel in the days of Princely State.

This new leader was 35 years old and had studied upto primary level. He owned 30 hectares of land and hence his main occupation was cultivation. The net annual income of his family in 1962-63 from all sources was Rs.5091. In fact, this was the richest family in the village. For this reason it may be said that his economic status seemed to be responsible for his leading position in the village.

However, his genuine qualities of enterprise, imagination and belief in new and progressive ideas etc. were also greatly responsible for his status in the village. He was also the Chairman of Cooperative Credit Society, Nav-Yuvak Mandal and Sarpanch of the Panchayat. His popularity can be judged from the fact that he had been unanimously elected in the three subsequent terms of the Panchayat.

#### Social Values:

The examination of social values of the people provides a ground to judge how far people were awakened to modern ideas and values. This study was done with the help of an Attitude and Opinion Survey. It was revealed from discussion with the villagers as well as from Attitude and Opinion Survey that prior to 1952, the villagers had a very conservative views on female education. In the course of ten years, attitudes of villagers had undergone perceptible change. The local leaders on the persuasion of Government persuaded the villagers to send their daughters to school. Their efforts had proved worthy and yielded a desirable result. It is evident from the Attitude and Opinion Survey that nearly 75 per cent of the heads of the households had shown their willingness to educate their daughters atleast upto the primary level. Only

25 per cent had disfavoured female education. Among Rajputs 22 out of 27 heads of households, had supported the female education. Finally, that the attitude towards female education had undergone a desirable change can also be seen from the fact that only one out of 52 adult women was literate while among female children seven out of seventeen were found literate.

As regards status of women, the attitude of people towards women taking up any occupation had remained traditional. Most of the Rajput women did not work on the fields of their families though they did look after dairying. Only a few Rajput women were observed going to fields to give meals to their men folk. Women of the Rajput Caste remained in Purdah.

The attitude towards marriage practices and widow/ers remarriages have been discussed earlier and hence need not be repeated.

#### Family Planning:

Twenty-five of the 36 heads of the households in Sahnusar were aware of the idea of family planning and were also in its favour. However, none of them except three Rajput males had undergone the operation for family planning belonged to income groups Rs.1201 to Rs.1800, Rs.1801 to Rs.2400 and Rs.2401 and above. One of these three had studied upto 5th standard while the remaining two were able to read and write.

#### Five Year Plans:

Twenty-seven of the 36 heads of households in the village were aware of five year plans in general and their

objectives. These heads of households showed their willingness to contribute both voluntary labour and small savings to fulfil the objectives of the plans.

Bhoodan and Gramdan:

Bhoodan and Gramdan movements were less known as compared to the Five Year Plans. It was found that out of 36 heads of households only 20 had heard about Gramdan and Bhoodan movement. Furthermore, as regards the usefulness of these movements 15 heads of households did not reply, another 6 showed indifference while five showed positive disfavour to these movements.

Overall Observation:

The society of Sahnusar was highly tradition-bound. It was virtually single caste society as the other castes were insignificant, numerically, economically, socially as well as politically. The system of joint family was on the decline. The social values of the people were still traditional though modern ideas were known to them.

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CHAPTER IV: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

SECTION I

Total Households & Population

According to our survey the population of Sahnusar in the year 1962-63 was 204 in 36 households, giving an average size of 5.6 persons per household. But according to the 1961 census, the population of Sahnusar was 158 in 25 households. Thus, there was a net increase of 46 persons and of 11 households by the end of 1963. A part of this increase was due to net increase in population (13 persons) during 1961 and 1962; for lack of detailed information, the remaining increase in the population of the village can not be explained.

Density of Population:

The average density of population in Sahnusar was 30.6 persons per sq.kilometer. As against this, the average density of population in the District and Tehsil worked out to 106 and 93 persons per sq.kilometer respectively. Thus the pressure of population was comparatively less in the village under study.

Household Size:

The average number of persons per household in Sahnusar was rather small (5.66) in view of the fact that 30 out of 36 households pursued cultivation as their principal means of livelihood. However, this is explained by the existence of preponderance of nucleated households; their number being 23 out of 36 households in the village. Excluding one household in which actual number of persons

was 18, in all other households the actual number of persons varied from one to thirteen. Further, a little more than 50 per cent of the households in Sahnusar were 'medium size' households having 4 to 8 members, while only about one-sixth of the households were 'big' in size having more than eight members.

The examination of the above classification of households into three sizes by different castes (see table IV-1) reveals that among Rajputs 'medium' size households were predominant (17 out of 27) while among Chamars 4 out of 7 households were "small" in size. The average size of a household among Rajputs was 6.6 whereas among Chamars it was 3.1; this may suggest that the economic conditions of Chamars was poorer than that of Rajputs. The data on distribution of households by income and caste groups (see Table III-2) also reveals that richer strata of the society was mainly composed of Rajput caste.

Table IV-1

Distribution of Households by their size and caste groups.

Caste groups.	Brahmin	Rajput	Mali	Chamars	Total
Household size					
Small (1-3)	1 (100.00)	5 (18.52)	1 (100.00)	4 (57.14)	11 (30.56)
Medium (4-8)	-	17 (62.96)	-	2 (28.57)	19 (52.77)
Big (9 & above)	-	5 (18.52)	-	1 (14.29)	6 (16.67)
Total	1 (100.00)	27 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	7 (100.00)	36 (100.00)
Average size of household.	1	6.6	1	3.1	5.6

Table IV-2

Distribution of Population by Age and Sex.

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

Age groups (Years)	Male	Female	Total	No. of females per 1000 males
Below 1 year	2	1	3	500
1 - 4	11	16	27	1454
5 - 14	39	20	59	513
Sub-total	52 (45.21)	37 (41.57)	89 (43.63)	712
15 - 24	20	15	35	750
25 - 34	15	17	32	1133
35 - 44	12	6	18	500
45 - 54	7	7	14	1000
55 - 59	-	1	1	
Sub-total	54 (46.96)	46 (51.68)	100 (49.02)	852
60 - 64	4	2	6	500
65 - 74	3	3	6	1000
75 & above	2	1	3	500
Sub-total	9 (7.83)	6 (6.75)	15 (7.35)	667
Grand Total	115 (100.00)	89 (100.00)	204 (100.00)	774



Age and Sex Composition:

The distribution of population by age and sex as given in the table IV-2 reveals that 44 per cent of the total population was below 15 years, 49 per cent was between the ages 15 and 59 and the remaining 7 per cent was above 59 years. Thus, if the population below 15 years and those above 59 years is considered unproductive, 51 per cent of the population of Sahnusar was unproductive. However, of this 51 per cent unproductive population, 44 per cent represented the potential workforce, as they were children.

Unlike the sex ratio in Tehsil which was 1064 females for 1000 males, the sex-ratios in the State as well as District were 908:1000 and 964:1000 respectively in 1961. In this respect Sahnusar had the most adverse sex-ratio; the sex-ratio being 774:1000. The adversely low sex-ratio in the village seemed to be a historical phenomenon though it was little aggravated due to the fact that in six households six males who immigrated to the village did not bring their wives with them. The sex-ratio was low in all the age-groups except in the groups 1-4, 25-34, 45-54 and 65-74 years.

Marital Status of the Population:

Of the total population in the village 44.6 per cent was married, 50.5 per cent was unmarried and the remaining 4.9 per cent was widowed.

The examination of marital status in different age groups (see table IV-3) reveals that the child marriages were almost absent; only one female child in the age group

Table IV-3

Marital Status of Population by age groups.  
& Sex.

Age groups (Yrs.)	Unmarried			Married			Widow/er			Grant Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Below 1 year	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
1-4	11	16	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	27
5-14	39	19	58	-	1	1	-	-	-	39	20	59
Sub-Total	52	36	88	-	1	1	-	-	-	52	37	89
	(100.0)	(97.29)	(98.87)		(2.71)	(1.13)				(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.00)
15-24	12	-	12	8	15	23	-	-	-	20	15	35
25-34	2	-	2	13	17	30	-	-	-	15	17	32
35-44	-	-	-	12	5	17	-	1	1	12	6	18
45-54	-	-	-	7	5	12	-	2	2	7	7	14
55-59	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sub-Total	14	-	14	40	43	83	-	3	3	54	46	100
Total	(25.42)		(14.00)	(74.08)	(93.48)	(83.00)		(6.52)	(3.00)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
60-64	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	3	4	2	6
65-74	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	2	2	3	3	6
75 & above	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
Sub-Total	1	-	1	6	2	8	2	5	7	9	6	15
Total	(11.11)		(6.66)	(66.67)	(16.67)	(46.67)	(22.22)	(83.33)	(46.67)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Grand Total	67	36	103	46	45	91	2	8	10	115	89	204
Total	(58.26)	(40.45)	(50.49)	(40.00)	(50.56)	(44.61)	(1.74)	(8.99)	(4.90)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.00)

of 5-14 years was reported married. However, the incidence of marriage increased remarkably after the age of 15 years was attained by a person. In fact, among females there was not a single case of unmarried in the age groups 15-24 and above. As against this, among males, remarkably enough, there were 12, 8 and 1 cases of unmarried in the age groups 15-24, 25-34 and 65-74 respectively.

It is noteworthy that out of ten widowed persons eight were widows while only two were widowers. Further, the cases of widows unlike widowers were found even in the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups.

#### Vital Statics:

Data on birth and deaths were collected from two sources viz. Panchayat records and our survey. Data from both these sources tallied. The data of vital statics are furnished in the Table IV-4 which reveals that both the absolute number of births and the crude birth-rate (calculated per 1000 of mid-year population) increased continuously from 1958 to 1962 except for the year 1959; the number of births increased from 6 in 1958 to 10 in 1962, except in the year 1959 when it declined to 3. Similarly the crude birth rate increased from 34 per 1000 in 1958 to 55 per 1000 in 1962. However, in 1959 it was only 16 per 1000.

Deaths were caused mainly due to small-pox and typhoid. Out of seven deaths in the last five years, 4 were in the age group 1-4 years.

Sex-wise examination of birth-rate did not show any consistent trend of either increase or decrease over the five years under study. In contrast to both the

Table IV-4

Births, Deaths and Growth Rates in last five years.

Year	No. of Birth			No. of Death			Natural increase			Crude birth rate per 1000 of population			Crude Death rate per 1000 of population			Growth rate per 1000 of population		
	Male	Fema- le	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1958	5	1	6	-	-	-	5	1	6	50	13	34	-	-	-	50	13	34
1959	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	38	16	-	-	-	-	38	16
1960	3	4	7	1	1	2	2	3	5	28	49	38	9	12	10	19	37	27
1961	5	3	8	2	2	4	3	1	4	47	36	48	19	24	21	28	12	26
1962	6	4	10	-	1	1	6	3	9	54	46	55	-	11	5	54	35	45

- 4 -

births and birth-rate the absolute number of deaths and death-rate in the village were small. Further the average birth-rate for five years for Sahnusar was 38 per 1000 which was lower than the all India birth rate of 41.7 per 1000 in 1961. The death rate in Sahnusar was 7 per 1000 while in the country as a whole it was 22.8 per 1000 in 1961.

The high birth rate and low death rate in the village obviously resulted into high population growth rate of 2.9 per cent. As against this, the population growth rate in India was 2.1 per cent in 1961.

#### Migration:

Till 1962-63, six persons belonging to five households of the village had migrated to different places, while six persons in six households had immigrated to the village. Let us examine the features of emigrants and immigrants in detail.

#### Emigration:

Of the six persons who migrated from the village, one migrated in 1959, three in 1960 and the remaining two in 1962. All the emigrants belonged to the Rajput caste. The reason for migration in the case of all the six emigrants was that they obtained employment either in government or in the private sector outside the village. It is noteworthy that of the six emigrants four joined the Indian Military Service; of these, two joined at the time of the Chinese aggression. At the time of Chinese aggression in our country in 1962, a good number of persons of Sahnusar had tried to join military service.

However, only two succeeded in their attempts.

Examining the age structure of outmigrants, it was found that four of them who took up Military Services belonged to the age groups of 18 to 21 years, while the remaining two belonged to the age group of 30 to 40 years. None of the emigrants, except one who was a peon in the government service was literate. The peon was able to read and write.

The total annual income earned by the emigrants was Rs.4880; the maximum being Rs.900, and the minimum being Rs.720. The total amount of remittances sent by them to the village was Rs.1020 which formed 1.99 per cent of the village income in 1962-63.

Immigration:

As mentioned earlier, six persons in six households had immigrated to Sahnusar. Out of these, 3 households had immigrated to the village during 1940-47, while the remaining three came recently, i.e., during 1960-61.

All these six immigrants hailed from the adjoining villages of Sahnusar. Further, of the six immigrants, four belonged to the Chamar caste while one each belonged to Brahmin and Mali castes.

As regards the occupations pursued by the immigrants in the village, two were in government service (one was Gramsevak and another a school teacher) while the remaining four worked as attached labourers with three Rajput families.

Five immigrants belonged to the age groups of 20-30 years, while the rest one was of over 50 years. Two immigrants had attained education upto high school level, while the remaining four were illiterate.

It was reported that immigrants were married at the time of migration. Two immigrants who were single at the time of migration, reported that they were married later on. Two were unmarried. Another common feature among immigrants was that all of them had come without their wives and/or parents. This is because they came from nearby villages and which they generally visited every Sunday.

The total annual income earned by the immigrants was Rs.4006 in 1962-63; the maximum being Rs.1272 and the minimum being Rs.404. The total remittances sent by them to their families was Rs.880 in the year 1962-63.

Finally, the total remittances received by the village was Rs.1020, while those sent from the village was Rs.880; thus leaving a net benefit of Rs.140.

## SECTION II

In this section we shall study the level of literacy and educational attainment of the population which is one of the indicators of the quality of population. The other indicator of the quality of population viz; health of the people has already been discussed in an earlier chapter.

### Education and Training:

Out of 204 persons in the village 51 were literate; thus the literacy ratio was 25 per cent. The literacy ratio in Sahnusar was higher than the corresponding ratios

for the District (16 per cent) and for the State (15 per cent). However, the literacy ratio among adults was 24 per cent whereas among children it was 43 per cent; indicating thereby a gradual increase in the spread of literacy in the village. The factors responsible for this welcome change were the availability of facility for free schooling and the awareness of the value of education.

The analysis of educational status of adults by age-groups and sex (see table IV-5) reveals that though literacy ratio among adults was 24 per cent the percentage of literates among adult man was high (43) than that among adult women, which was only 2 per cent. The low literacy ratio among adult women was due to the absence of tradition to educate women in the rural society. The only literate woman in the village was 20 years old. Remarkably enough, the percentage of literates among men was almost conversely related to the age-groups. This shows that with the passage of time the rate of spread of literacy among men was increasing though gradually. Finally, the practice of receiving education beyond primary level was of recent origin and hence 18 out of 28 literates in the village were just able to read and write.

The study of literacy in the two main castes, viz., Rajput and Chamar in the village shows that the percentage of literacy was 25 among Rajputs while among Chamars it was only 6. (see table IV-6). Furthermore, the inhibition against female education was found to exist in both the castes. Lastly, the two males belonging to Brahmin and Mali castes had attained high school education, while none of the Rajputs or Chamars had attained this educational



Table IV-5

Educational attainment of adults by sex and age groups.

Age groups (Yrs.)	Illiterate			Literate with different levels of education															Total no. of literates			Grand total of adults		
	M	F	T	Literate but not attained primary school.			Upto primary level			Upto Middle School			High School			Above High School.			M	F	T	M	F	T
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T						
15-24	9	14	23	5	1	6	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	1	12	20	15	35
25-34	7	17	24	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	8	15	17	32
35-44	7	6	13	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	12	6	18
45-54	5	7	12	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	7	14
55-59	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
60-64	3	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	6
65-74	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
75 & above	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Total	36	51	87	17	1	18	7	-	7	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	27	1	28	63	52	115

Table IV-6

Educational attainment of adults by sex and castes

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

Caste groups	Illiterate			Literate but not attained school			Primary			Middle			Highschool			Above High school			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Rajput	27 (52.94)	45 (97.83)	72 (74.23)	16 (31.37)	1	17 (17.52)	7 (13.73)	-	7 (7.23)	1 (1.96)	-	1 (1.03)	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 (100.0)	46 (100.0)	57 (100.0)
Other Hindus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Chamar	9 (90.00)	6	15 (93.75)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 (100.00)	6 (100.0)	16 (100.0)
Total	36 (57.15)	51 (98.07)	87 (75.65)	17 (26.98)	1 (1.93)	18 (15.65)	7 (11.11)	-	7 (6.09)	1 (1.58)	-	1 (0.87)	2 (3.18)	-	2 (1.74)	-	-	-	63 (100.0)	52 (100.0)	115 (100.0)

status, though eight Rajputs had studied upto primary and middle school level.

Education Facilities and Education Among Children:

In the year 1949, a school was started in Sahnusar. In the early days, school imparted education upto the IV standard, but later on it started imparting the education upto V<sup>th</sup> standard. The school had its own pucca building with two big rooms each of 18x39 sq.meters and an attached Verandah of 41x81 sq.meters. The State Government gave a subsidy to the tune of Rs.1500 for the construction of a school building while villagers contributed Rs.4450 for the same purposes. The new school building was completed in the year 1962. The school was run by the State Government. There was only one teacher who was appointed by the Government. He was educated upto the high school level. Lower caste children were also allowed to study in the school along with the childrens of high caste. There was no separate school for girls. Both boys and girls read in the same school.

In order to receive higher education a boy or a girl of Sahnusar had to go to Mehnsar and Ramgarh, 5 and 8 kilometers respectively from Sahnusar.

The examination of educational status of children would help us to answer two questions viz; (i) how far were the education facilities used by the village people? and (ii) how far the attitude of people towards education had undergone change in recent years? The data in this respect were collected from two resources viz; one, from the records of the school, this information:

pertained to five years from 1958-59 to 1962-63; and two from the household schedules of our survey; the data from this source was only for one year i.e. 1962-63.

As noted earlier, 43 per cent of children of school going age in the village were literate. Let us examine the education among children of school going age by reference to sex, caste and income groups to which they belonged.

Of the total children attending school one-third (i.e. 7 in absolute number) were girls. But the girls at school formed 41 per cent of the total girls of school going age. The latter percentage is much higher than the literacy ratio of 2 for adult women, suggesting thereby that the old attitude of people towards female education had changed for the better in recent years. It is noteworthy that the percentage of male children attending school to the total male of school going age in the village was only 39. However, further 6 per cent of male children had discontinued education for such reasons as home work, poor economic conditions etc.

The correlation observed earlier between caste and education among adults was applicable even in the case of children of school going age. Thus, not a single child of Chamars unlike that of Rajput was found attending school. Further the income factor was found to be decisive in sending the children to school. Thus, as income increased the percentage of children attending school to the children of school going age, also increased though not continuously (see table IV-6).

Let us now examine the reasons for not sending the children (their percentage being 57) to school. The answers of the heads of the households revealed that in the case of ten children (4 male and 6 female) no reason was provided. As against this, in the case of 13 children (10 males and 3 females) the work at home was the reason for not sending them to school. Further 8 children (5 males and 3 females) were not sent to the school due to poverty. It is noteworthy that only in the case of one female child the reason of absence of custom to educate was advanced.

Library Facilities and Reading Habits.

A small library was started in 1962 in the village due to the efforts of the school teacher who maintained it. The expenditure was borne by the people of the village. The library only subscribed to a Hindi daily (Hindustan). Only four out of 36 heads of households read the newspaper daily. The library was closed down after six months due to the paucity of fund.

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CHAPTER V: OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS:

Before we study the occupational structure in Sahnusar it would be essential to first mention the definitions of various concepts which will be used in this section.

First, the basis of classification of employment status used in this study is the same as used in the 1961 Census viz., Economically Active and Inactive population. A further classification we have adopted in regard to economically active persons is: (i) workers in joint household occupations and/or (ii) workers in individual occupations and/or (iii) workers engaged in domestic work. We have treated persons "not working" as economically inactive. Second, we have adopted household as the unit of enumeration for the purpose of analysis of the data; the justification being the joint character of village occupations and also the necessity of following multiple occupations in the rural India. Third, primary occupation of a household is one which claims the highest share in the total income of a household. Finally, "animal husbandry" is treated as a separate occupation only in those cases in which it is not combined with cultivation because it is often complementary to farming.

Occupational Structure:

The occupational structure of the village displayed the characteristics of a backward and underdeveloped economy. Thus, 34 out of 36 households were primarily engaged in the agricultural sector. It is interesting to note that out of these 34 households as many as 30 were

principally engaged in cultivation while the rest were agricultural labour households. Furthermore, secondary sector was conspicuous by its absence in the village. Only two household earned their major share of income from service. As a subsidiary source of income, non-agricultural labour, service and remittances were found to be pursued. However, the number of households which pursued these occupations as subsidiary sources of occupations were one each and two, respectively. This means that only four out of 36 households in the village pursued more than one occupation; the fact worthy of note in a poor society like Sahnusar. The explanation for this phenomenon lies in the fact that there were no employment avenues in or nearby the village and moreover, the village people were not equipped in terms of education etc. to go to nearby towns or cities in search of employment. The four households which pursued one or the other subsidiary occupation were primarily engaged in cultivation. Finally, though sheep rearing was not pursued as an exclusive economic activity it was combined with cultivation and livestock. The number of such households which followed these activity jointly were twelve. The size of flock of sheep varied from 1 to 125 whereas the total number of sheep in the village was 493. The gross income earned from rearing of sheep varied from Rs.6 to Rs.1200. More importantly, the percentage share of income from this activity in the total gross income of households which pursued this activity ranged from 1 to 19. It is anticipated that with the expansion of the activities of the Sheep and Wool Development Department of the State Government the rearing of sheep will become an important exclusive economic occupation in Sahnusar.

Shift in Occupation:

Data regarding the shift in various occupations were collected for 20 years. It may be mentioned that it was not possible to adopt the 'income' criterion which we have adopted for the existing occupational pattern, for determining the principal or subsidiary nature of the occupation followed twenty years ago. Reliance was, therefore, placed on the memory of the respondent to report their past occupation as either principal or subsidiary.

Nine of the 36 households in Sahnusar had changed their occupations in the last twenty years. Major shifts were witnessed in the occupation of cobblery. Thus, seven Chamar households left their past traditional occupation; of these, four adopted attached labour as their occupation and the remaining three became cultivating households. Two households (one each belonging to Brahmin and Mali castes) changed over to service from priesthood and Mali occupations. The main cause of the shift in occupations among seven Chamar households was that their Caste Panchayat did not want its members to pursue the occupation which was considered socially inferior. Education was responsible for shift in the occupations in the case of Mali and Brahmin households.

Finally, it is noteworthy that the main occupation of the village viz., farming had remained more or less stable. However, with the advent of the scheme of Sheep and Wool Development it is reasonable to anticipate that some households may switch over to the sheep rearing occupation.



Economic Status of Population:

Out of the total population of 204 in the village 126 or 62 per cent were economically active. Of the latter, 73 (57.94 per cent) were males and 53 (52.06 per cent) were females. A high proportion of economically active population in the village was mainly due to the inclusion of women doing solely domestic work as economically active. Thus, to find out gainfully employed population in the village these women doing solely domestic work should be excluded. Accordingly, only 79 out of 126 economically active population was gainfully employed. This forms only 38 per cent of the village population.

Economic Status by Age-groups:

In the last chapter the dependency ratio of 49 per cent was worked out by considering population of 15-59 years as productive. However, considering the census definition of economically active population, the dependency ratio worked out to 38 per cent only. This was because, 27 persons belonging to age-groups below 14 years and 60 years and above were found economically active.

The data on economic status of population by age-groups as given in the table V-1 shows that among children 20 per cent were economically active; this was the outcome of poor economic conditions of parents which forced them to send their children to work. Likewise, among persons belonging to old age groups 60 per cent were economically active. Thus, the village once again displayed a trait of a backward society in which children instead of going to school and old persons instead of retiring were compelled to work for their livelihood.

Table V-1

Distribution of economically active and inactive population by age groups.

Age-groups (Years)	Economically active			Economically inactive			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Below 1 year	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3
1-4	-	-	-	11	16	27	11	16	27
5-14	14	4	18	25	16	41	39	20	59
Sub-total	14	4	18 (20.13)	38	33	71 (79.7)	52	37	89 (100.00)
15-24	19	15	34	1	-	1	20	15	35
25-34	15	17	32	-	-	-	15	17	32
35-44	12	6	18	-	-	-	12	6	18
45-54	7	7	14	-	-	-	7	7	14
55-59	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sub-total	53	46	99 (99.0)	1	-	1 (1.0)	54	46	100 (100.00)
60-64	4	1	5	-	1	1	4	2	6
65-74	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6
75 & above	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Sub-total	6	3	9 (60.0)	3	3	6 (40.0)	9	6	15 (100.00)
Grand total	73	53	126 (61.8)	42	36	78 (38.2)	115	89	204 (100.00)

Economically Active Population by Sex and Specific:  
Economic Status:

Let us now examine the specific economic status of economically active men and women in Sahnusar.

Interestingly enough, not a single woman was exclusively engaged in a joint household or an individual occupation. More significantly, only six out of 53 economically active women were gainfully employed. This was undoubtedly natural in a backward society like the one in Sahnusar where women remained within the four walls of their houses and in their purdahs.

Among 73 economically active men, 67 were engaged in a joint household occupation viz. cultivation. This was the result of two factors viz., one, lack of equipment and enterprising attitude among the male folk to go out and two, absence of employment opportunities within and in the vicinity of the village.

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CHAPTER: VI : LAND, LIVESTOCK & IMPLEMENTS

It is proposed to study in this chapter, the most important resources of farmers. They are land, livestock and implements. In addition, an attempt will also be made to examine in detail "sheep rearing" aspect of the livestock economy of Sahnusar village as the major force of change in the village economy was the provision of facilities for sheep and wool development under the programme carried out by the sheep & Wool Development Department of the State government. This will facilitate comparative study of the sheep rearing industry prior to and after the facilities have been made available for the development of such industry, at the time of the second point survey of the village.

LAND:

Pattern of land utilisation according to the Patwari record is presented in the following statement for the year 1962-63:-

	<u>Area in hectares</u>	<u>Percentage to total</u>
Uncultivable waste	11.85	1.76
Permanent pasture	47.95	7.08
Current fallows	29.94	4.43
Other fallows	68.20	10.08
Net area sown	518.66	76.65
Total	<u>676.60</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The statement shows that nearly 77 per cent of the geographical area of Sahnusar was brought under plough. But the area under fallows, current as well as other,

which accounted for nearly 15 per cent was presumably due to poor economic conditions of the people. However, the large area under fallows provided a scope for extensive farming. The complete absence of irrigation facility and also the scanty rainfall were responsible for the absence of double cropping in the village. But <sup>with</sup> the completion of three wells which were under construction during the reference year a gradual beginning in intensive farming would become possible.

The comparison of data on land use as per Fatwari's source and as per our survey reveals that single cropped area according to the latter source was 326.79 hectares which is lower than the same area recorded by the Fatwari. The possible reason for this difference may be that the land in Sahnusar which was owned as well as cultivated by the farmers of the neighbouring villages was not recorded in our survey while Fatwari's record included this land.

Tenancy:

At any time, the village Sahnusar had not been under the captivity of the landlords or Zamindars. All the households owned either a small or big proportion of land. Therefore, a very small proportion of the land had been leased in. During the reference period two households leased in land to the tune of 5 hectares from neighbouring villages on crop sharing basis. Under the terms of lease, the tenant had invariably to pay fifty per cent of the produce to the landlord as rent. As per tenancy law the landlord cannot realise more than 1/4th of the produced crop, if the crop is irrigated while in the case of dry crops he cannot realise more than 1/6th share.

The expenditure on inputs was borne by the tenant while land revenue was paid by the landowner.

Land Ownership Pattern:

The details of landownership pattern are presented in the table VI-1 which reveals that 30 of the 36 households in the village owned land to the tune of 412.89 hectares. It is further revealed from the table that 10 per cent of the households in the village owned only 2.56 per cent of land as against which 16.67 per cent of households owned 32.79 per cent of land indicating thereby unequal and skewed distribution of land in the village. This is further supported by the figures of per household owned area in different holding groups (see the same table). Finally, it is noteworthy that the per household owned area increased continuously with the increase in the size of holding.

The above discussed features of land ownership pattern were present in the case of the pattern of distribution of operational holding, too. The operational area (416.34 hectares) of the village was dispersed over 87 fragments; thus giving an average of 4.78 hectares per fragment. This indicates that extent of fragmentation in the village was comparatively small. The area per fragment ranged from 2.90 hectares in 5.01-10.00 hectares to 5.60 hectares in the highest group i.e. 25.01 & above hectares. The relevant data is given in the table VI-2.

Table VI-1  
 Land ownership pattern in different size groups  
 (Area in hectares)

Ownership holding groups (hectares)	No. of households	Percentage of households to total	Owned area	Percentage of owned area to total owned area	Average owned area per household
0.01-5	3	10.00	10.63	2.56	3.53
5.01-10	8	26.67	51.89	12.57	6.48
10.01-15	7	23.33	90.33	21.88	12.90
15.01-20	4	13.33	61.27	14.84	15.31
20.01-25	3	10.00	63.42	15.36	21.14
25.01 & above	5	16.67	135.38	32.79	27.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>412.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13.76</b>

Table VI-2

Distribution of Operational area by size of holding groups. (in hectares).

Size of operational holdings (hect.)	No. of house-holds.	% of house-holds in the size group to total households	Total area	% to total area	No. of fragments	Average no. of fragments per household.	Average area in a fragment.	Average area per household.
0-5	2	6.67	6.06	1.45	2	0.66	3.03	2.02
5.01-10	9	30.00	60.98	14.65	21	2.62	2.90	7.62
10.01-15	7	23.33	90.03	21.62	17	2.42	5.29	12.86
15.01-20	4	13.33	61.27	14.72	11	2.75	5.57	15.31
20.01-25	3	10.00	63.42	15.23	12	4.00	5.28	21.14
25.0 & above	5	16.67	134.58	32.32	24	4.80	5.60	26.91
Total	30	100.00	416.34	100.00	87	2.90	4.78	13.87



Irrigation:

Faucity of irrigation resource is one of the major bottlenecks in the development of agriculture in the district of Sikar. Agriculture is absolutely dependent on rains. Even rainfall is inadequate and uncertain in this area. The annual rainfall recorded at Sikar in the year 1963 was only 38 centimeters. Private wells and tubewells were the only sources of irrigation in this district. Of the gross cropped area, barely 5.43 per cent was irrigated during 1962-63 in the district as against 12.53 per cent in the Rajasthan State. In the year 1962-63, the Tehsil authorities gave taccavi loans of the order of Rs.3000 to three farmers of Sahnusar to construct wells. Of these three farmers, one belonged to 10 - 15 hectares size of holdings and two belonged to 25 and above hectares size of holdings. By the end of the agricultural year under study (i.e. 1962-63) the construction of one of these three wells was completed and it irrigated a small area of 0.10 hectare.

As regards fixed investment, expected life and operating costs of a well, it was reported that the costs of constructing a well varied from Rs.6000 to Rs.7000 with an expected life of about 18 to 25 years and operating cost of about Rs.3 to Rs.5 per day. Due to absence of other sources of irrigation, wells continued to remain the chief source of irrigation.

Livestock:

Livestock in the rural areas provide traction power and also a subsidiary source of income to the farmers. It is for this reason that livestock keeping is considered complementary to farming in rural areas.

According to our survey, the livestock population of the village was 816. Of this, sheep formed the largest number; (493 or 60.42 per cent of the total) followed by milch cattle (including goats) (177 or 21.69 per cent). Besides these two, there were 42 draught animals (mainly camel) and 104 youngstock.

Cows in milk and dry were 45 and 53 in number respectively. Cows were of deshi breed. Besides cow, there were 10 she-buffaloes, 4 of which were dry and 6 were in milk during 1962-63. This means that the ratio of dry milch animals to total milch animals was high in Sahnusar in the year 1962-63. The above account shows that she-buffaloes was not very popular in the village. There were two reasons for this phenomenon viz., first, there was an acute shortage of grazing facilities and secondly, the climatic conditions were more suitable <sup>for</sup> raising cows rather than she-buffaloes. Besides these two reasons, one more reason is that this tract experienced shortage of water; she-buffaloes need more water than the cows. It may be noted that camel and sheep were of superior breed known as "Bikaneri" and "Nali" respectively.

The average value per cow varied between Rs.100 and Rs.150 and that of a she-buffaloe between Rs.200 and Rs.300. The average value of a bullock varied from Rs.250 to Rs.400 while that of a camel ranged from Rs.500 to Rs.800. The average value of sheep was about Rs.40. Cows and she-buffaloes were grazed and also stall-fed. Guwar was the main fodder though straws of bajra were also used as cattle feed. The availability of grazing land per animal in the village was 0.0587 hectare as against 0.0708 hectare in the

district. In fact, the district is characterised by the scarcity of grazing and water facilities. It is contended that under such circumstances goat as compared to other milch animals can be maintained easily. Further, goats not only provided milk but its meat was a major supplement to vegetables for the people of Sahnusar village.

Camel provided traction power to the farmers; their number being 39 in the village. Only one household possessed a pair of bullocks which were also used for traction power. It was reported by farmers that a camel could cultivate more than 10 hectares of land while a pair of bullocks could hardly cultivate 5 hectares of land.

Generally, the health of livestock was good though they looked under-nourished and under-fed. In order to improve the breed of cows as well as of bullocks, a bull of "Hariyana Nasal" (which is considered to be of superior breed) was procured by the village Panchayat during the reference period. While for she-buffaloes, a deshi he-buffaloes which was owned by a household in the village provided the services.

The veterinary facilities were available at Ramgarh, a tehsil sub-headquarters, being only 8 kilometers away from the village. Rinder pest, foot and mouth diseases were common among cows.

#### Ownership of Livestock:

The table VI-3 shows the number of different kinds of livestock per household. The average number of milch animals, draught animals and sheep per livestock owning household worked out to 6, 1 and 41 respectively. It may be

Table VI-3

Number of milch animals, draught animals and sheeps per household in different size of holdings

Size of holdings (hectares)	Milch animals			Draught animals		Sheep	
	No. of house-holds.	No. of households owning milch animals.	Total no. of animals owned.	No. of households owning draught animals.	Total no. of animals owned	No. of house-holds owning sheeps	Total No. of sheeps owned.
0 - 0	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.1-5...	3	2	6	1	1	-	-
5.01-10.00	8	8	23	7	8	3	10
10.01-15.00	7	7	39	6	9	2	3
15.01-20.00	4	4	37	4	8	3	179
20.01-25.00	3	3	24	3	6	-	-
25 & above	5	5	48	5	10	4	301
Total	36	29	177	26	42	12	493

seen from the same table that the average number of milch animals and draught animals increased as the size of holding increased. The largest size group i.e. 25 and above hectares owned the maximum number of sheep.

#### Sheep Rearing:

Rajasthan is well-known for its arid and pastoral conditions which are suitable for the rearing of flocks. In Sahnusar too, 12 of the 36 households depended partially on sheep rearing. The total number of sheep owned by them was 493; giving an average of 41 sheep per sheep owning household. The size of flock varied from 1 to 125 though six households owned sheep less than 8 in number. Another one household had 22 sheep while one household each had 50 and 54 sheep. Only three households owned big flocks of 100 and 125 in size.

The breed of sheep was "Nali" and it has a light brown face with long leafy ears and very greasy fleeces. It has weight of about 27 to 32 kgs. and it yields about 1 to 3 kgs. of wool in a year. The quality of wool is graded medium coarse to very coarse. The normal span of life of this sheep is 10 to 12 years. The market price of the sheep varied from Rs.35 to 45.

Sheep possess a special ability to survive on natural grass, herbs and farm waste products. Even so, the area is confronted with the problem of grazing. In order to overcome this problem the breeders migrate with their flocks to Bikaner region, 70 kilometers away from Sahnusar during the months of April, May and June and stay there for about six months in a year.

The gross income earned by twelve households from sheep rearing in Sahnusar varied from Rs.6 to Rs.1200. Further the share of income from sheep rearing in the total household income of the sheep owning households ranged from 1 to 19 per cent. The average gross income from sheep per sheep rearing household came to Rs.344. It is noteworthy that all the households (twelve) which owned sheep combined sheep rearing as a subsidiary occupation with farming as their principal occupation. The share of gross income from sheep rearing in the total village gross\* income was 5 per cent.

Since 1961, the sheep & Wool Development Department of the State Government has introduced a scheme to encourage sheep rearing. Under the scheme a sheep of Sahnusar was sent to Mathura for all India competition in 1961. The sheep stood first and won the silver medal. Another important activity which was launched under the auspices of the scheme was to organise the cooperatives of sheep-breeders. Accordingly, Rs.2/- were collected as membership fee from each of the breeders of Sahnusar. However, till the end of the reference year after the collection of membership fee nothing was done by the government department and hence it was observed that the confidence of the people in this activity was shaken. It is suggested that in the interest of the development of this industry the government should initiate concrete work at the earliest which in turn would restore the confidence of the people.

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\* As the expenditure on sheep-rearing was not recorded, it was difficult to work out the contribution of Net-Income from sheep-rearing to the total village Net Income.

Further, Sheep and Wool Development Department of the Government had made available a loan of Rs.1000 to seven households in Sahnusar from Panchayat Samiti for purchasing sheep of improved breed. This provided an encouragement to the people to rear sheep of improved breed.

Number of Draught Animals and Size of the Holding:

As already mentioned earlier, camel provided the traction power in the village Sahnusar.

Table No.VI-4 shows the frequency distribution of camels in different size of holdings. Out of 30 cultivating households, 26 households owned camel. The remaining households which belonged to size groups 0.01 to 5.00 and 10.01 to 15.00 hectares met their requirement for traction power by getting assistance from the fellow farmers and for which they in turn helped such fellow farmers in their farming work.

Further, fifteen of the 26 households which owned camel owned one camel each while 9 and 2 households owned 2 and 3 camels each respectively. Since the traction work is generally done by one camel the ownership of one camel did not mean inadequacy of traction power. A better measure of judging the adequacy or otherwise of draught power is to examine the operational area per camel. Further, while farming implements were owned in all the size groups, irrigation equipment was owned only in the 10.01 to 15.00 hectares size group. The per household investment in farming increased though not continuously while the per hectare investment almost continuously declined with the increase in the operational area.

Table VI-4

Number of camels owned by households in different size of operational holdings

Operational holding groups. (hectares)	No. of live-stocks.	Number of households having camels				Total no. of camels	Total operational area (hect.)	Operational area per camel (hect.)
		0	1	2	3			
0.01-5.00	2	1	1	-	-	1	6.06	6.06
5.01-10.00	9	1	8	-	-	8	60.98	7.62
10.01-15.00	7	2	3	2	-	7	90.03	12.86
15.01-20.00	4	-	1	2	1	8	61.27	7.66
20.01-25.00	3	-	1	2	-	5	63.42	12.68
25.01 & above	5	-	1	3	1	10	134.58	13.45
Total	30	4	15	9	2	39	416.34	10.68



The latter phenomenon suggests under capitalisation on medium and big farms. It is however recognised that the absolute level of investment in implements was distressingly low in all the size groups.

Thus, the data as given in the table VI-4 shows that there was relatively an underutilisation of camels in the size groups 0.01 - 5.00 hectares, 5.01-10.00 hectares, and 10.01 - 20.00 hectares than that in the other groups.

#### Implements:

Implements owned by farmers can be divided into two types viz., farming and irrigation. Under the first type, the major implements were plough, Kassiya, Kassi, Gandasi, Dantli and cutting machine. While under second type, charas, Bhun and Lav were the main implements. All the implements used in farming and irrigation were of traditional type.

During the reference period, there were 399 tools and implements; their value being Rs.1073. The value of irrigation implements was of the order of Rs.97. The per household and per hectare investment worked out to Rs.35.76 and Rs.2.57 respectively. (see table VI-5). The investment in irrigation was very low being Rs.13.85 per household and Rs.1.07 per hectare. Further, while farming implements were owned in all the size groups, irrigation equipment was owned only in the 10.01 to 15.00 hectares size groups. The per household investment in farming increased though not continuously while the per hectare investment almost continuously declined with the increase in the operational

area. The latter phenomenon suggests undercapitalisation on medium and big farms. It is, however, recognised that the absolute level of investment in implements was distressingly low in all the size groups.

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Table VI-5.

Average value of farm implements per household and per hectare by size of holding groups (in Rs.)

Operational holding groups (hectares)	Farming		Irrigation		Total	
	Per house-hold	Per hectare	Per house-hold	Per hectare	Per house-hold.	Per hectare
0.1-5	15.50	5.11	-	-	15.50	5.11
5.01-10	18.11	2.67	-	-	18.11	2.67
10.01-15	30.28	2.35	13.85	1.07	44.14	3.43
15.01-20	25.75	1.68	-	-	25.75	1.68
20.01-25	29.33	1.38	-	-	29.33	1.38
25.01 & above	75.80	2.81	-	-	75.80	2.81
Total	32.53	2.34	13.85	1.07	35.76	2.57

## CHAPTER VII : PRODUCTION & DISPOSAL

The chapter proposes to study production levels of different crops, input structure and cost of production, marketing of crops etc.

### Crop-Pattern:

Crop-Pattern of Sahnusar was subsistence-oriented being dominated by food crops. The food crops bajra (33.88 per cent) , moth (18.57 per cent) and guwar (15.07 per cent) accounted for 67.52 per cent of the gross cropped area. Further, superior cereals were conspicuously absent in the food crops grown in the village. Both guwar and moth apart from serving human consumption requirement also fulfilled the feed requirement of animals.

The reasons for subsistence-oriented crop pattern in the village were the sandy soil, scanty rainfall and absence of irrigation facilities in the village.

An interesting feature of the crop-pattern was that mixed cropping was followed on a large scale; area under such crops being 31 per cent of the gross cropped area. Generally, bajra-guwar, bajra-moth, moth-guwar and moth-mong were grown in mixture. The probable reason for the practice of mixed cropping on a large scale could be to have a safeguard against the failure of major crop viz., bajra which unlike the other crops requires more water. In addition to the above reason, the other probable reason for high extent of mixed cropping among small farmers could be the small availability of area per household with these farmers; the per household operational area being 6.09 hectares with the small farmers as against

13.75 and 24.75 hectares respectively with the remaining two groups of farmers. The above features of the crop pattern were present in all sizes of holdings. However, as regards the practice of growing mixed crops, it is interesting to note that the extent of the area devoted to mixed cropping was less among medium and big farmers than that among small farmers operating less than 10 hectares.

The data on crop pattern are given in the table VII-1.

#### Production and Yield of Crops:

Since the crop pattern was dominated by bajra, quite obviously production pattern was also dominated by this crop; followed by guwar, moth and mong (see table VII-2). This pattern remained true in all the holding groups except in the 0-5, 5-10 and 15-20 hectares groups.

Before examining the per hectare yield of crops it may be mentioned that the estimates of per hectare yield were worked out only for those farms (of only twelve households) on which the crops were grown singly. As mentioned earlier, the practice of mixed cropping was followed on a large scale and hence it was difficult to consider all farms in estimating the per hectare yield of crops.

The per hectare yield of crops as given in the table VII-3 reveals the following:-

- 1) The per hectare yield of the dominant crop viz., bajra in Sahnusar was lower than that in the district Sikar as a whole. This was because while Sahnusar did not have any irrigation facility some areas in the district enjoyed well irrigation facility.

Table VII-1

Crop pattern in different operational holding groups (area in hectares).

Size of holding groups (hectares)	No. of households.	Bajra	Mong	Guwar	Moth	Bajra moth	Guwar Bajra	Moth Mong	Guwar moth	Bajra moth Guwar	Vegetable	Total
0 - 5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.06 (100.00)	-	6.06 (100.00)
5 -10	9	8.08 (14.99)	-	8.08 (14.99)	5.25 (9.73)	16.57 (30.72)	3.03 (5.62)	2.51 (4.65)	3.84 (7.12)	6.57 (12.12)	-	53.93 (100.00)
10-15	7	27.98 (66.51)	0.52 (0.68)	15.12 (19.73)	15.74 (20.54)	9.09 (11.86)	-	-	-	8.08 (10.55)	0.10 (0.13)	76.63 (100.00)
15-20	4	24.43 (50.72)	-	4.55 (9.44)	7.07 (14.68)	-	-	-	12.12 (25.16)	-	-	48.17 (100.00)
20-25	3	24.10 (50.88)	2.03 (4.29)	3.54 (7.48)	6.63 (24.56)	-	-	-	6.06 (12.79)	-	-	47.36 (100.00)
25 & above	5	31.13 (38.46)	1.01 (0.92)	20.20 (18.46)	23.73 (21.69)	-	-	-	6.56 (6.00)	26.77 (24.47)	-	109.40 (100.00)
Total	30	115.72 (33.88)	3.56 (1.04)	51.49 (15.07)	63.42 (18.57)	25.66 (7.51)	3.03 (0.89)	2.51 (0.73)	28.58 (8.37)	47.48 (13.90)	0.10 (0.04)	341.55 (100.00)

Table VII-2

Production of crops in different operational holding groups (production in quintals).

Size of holding groups (hectares)	Bajra	Moth	Guwar	Mong.
0 - 5	11.19	9.34	3.73	-
5 - 10	47.02	38.08	22.39	1.86
10 - 15	94.05	47.02	55.98	1.86
15 - 20	55.31	31.72	26.12	-
20 - 25	56.73	24.26	26.12	4.47
25 & over	115.70	72.78	95.17	-
Total	390.03	223.19	229.54	8.95

Table VII-3

Per hectare yield of crops in different operational holding groups (Yield in quintals)

Size of holding groups (Hectares)	Bajra	Moth	Guwar	Mong.
0 - 5	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	2.45	0.82	1.71	-
10 - 15	2.65	2.03	3.74	1.44
15 - 20	2.77	2.37	2.45	-
20 - 25	2.12	2.45	4.50	2.20
25 & over	3.35	1.93	4.12	0.74
Total	2.72	1.99	3.77	1.70
District Averages* (1962-63)	3.63	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

\* Source: Basic Statistic of Rajasthan, 1964.

\* All the households followed mixed cropping.

2) The per hectare yield of bajra and moth broadly increased with the increase in the size of holding.

However, curiously enough the yields of these crops in the size groups 20-25 hectares in the case of bajra and 25 & above hectares in the case of moth were lower than that compared to in other size groups.

3) Finally, the yield levels of all the crops was very low. This is not surprising in view of the traditional methods of farming followed by the farmers of the village.

#### Input Structure:

The traditional nature of farming in the village is amply clear from the data on composition of inputs and level of input expenditure as given in the table No.VII-4. Indeed, 'new' inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers and irrigation were conspicuous by their absence in the composition of the inputs. Even the level of expenditure i.e. Rs.24.40 per hectare indicates the backward nature of farming. These features hold true irrespective of size of holdings operated by the farmers, suggesting thereby the stagnant and backward techniques of production followed by the farmers. Hired human labour (casual as well as attached) claimed the highest share in the per hectare total expenditure. This was followed by farm yard manure and land revenue. The picture remains much the same in all the holding groups though in the lowest group i.e. 0-5 hectares the farmers did not incur any expenditure on hired labour as family labour was used on relatively higher scale.



Table VII-4

Per hectare expenditure on different inputs by operational holding groups (in Rs.)

Size of holdings (hectares)	Ordinary seeds	Farm-yard manures	Attached & hired labour	Repair & maintenance	Depreciation charges.	Rent on leased land.	Land revenue	Interest	Total
0 - 5	3.63 (20.95)	5.77 (33.30)	-	1.98 (11.42)	1.16 (6.69)	-	4.79 (27.64)	-	17.33 (100.00)
5 -10	2.35 (12.01)	5.01 (25.61)	4.82 (24.64)	1.02 (3.22)	0.76 (3.88)	1.56 (7.98)	4.04 (20.66)	-	19.56 (100.00)
10-15	2.56 (10.28)	4.89 (19.65)	9.77 (39.20)	0.76 (3.06)	1.52 (6.10)	-	5.03 (20.15)	0.39 (1.56)	24.92 (100.00)
15-20	2.07 (9.66)	6.33 (29.50)	6.43 (29.97)	0.89 (4.16)	0.46 (2.15)	-	5.26 (24.56)	-	21.46 (100.00)
20-25	2.38 (5.58)	4.75 (11.14)	30.13 (70.62)	0.60 (1.43)	0.40 (0.94)	-	4.39 (10.29)	-	42.67 (100.00)
25 & above	2.41 (11.89)	4.57 (22.55)	5.44 (26.84)	0.54 (2.66)	0.61 (3.01)	-	5.10 (25.16)	1.60 (7.89)	20.27 (100.00)
All sizes	2.40 (9.83)	5.00 (20.50)	9.78 (40.08)	0.75 (3.07)	0.80 (3.28)	0.24 (0.98)	4.83 (19.80)	0.60 (2.46)	24.40 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

Per Hectare Surplus or Deficit on Farming:

In the context of the above findings on per hectare yield and methods of farming, it is no wonder that the farmers of Sahnusar would make small profits or even losses from their farming. Happily, however, the farmers of all size groups made a surplus from their farming. The overall per hectare surplus was Rs.103.12 while in different holding groups it ranged from Rs.80.02 in the 20.25 hectare size group to Rs.180.87 in 0-5 hectare size group. But no clear relationship between the per hectare surplus or deficit and operational area emerged. A relatively high surplus in the lowest size group was because the farmers in this group did not use hired labour at all.

The relevant data are given in the table VII-5.

Table VII-5

Per hectare surplus or deficit from farming by operational holding groups.

Size of holding groups (hectares)	Per hectare gross value of crops & their by-products in Rs.	Per hectare expenditure on crops (in Rs.)	Per hectare surplus (+) or deficit (-) (in Rs.)
0 - 5	198.01	17.33	+180.87
5 - 10	80.23	19.56	+ 80.16
10 - 15	119.21	24.92	+115.14
15 - 20	105.19	21.46	+112.33
20 - 25	79.50	42.67	+ 80.02
25 & above	103.67	20.27	+106.36
Total	102.68	24.43	+103.12

Production and Disposal of Crops:

Obviously, in a subsistence farm economy like the one in Sahnusar, the marketable and marketed supplies would be low. It is, however, interesting to note that the farmers of Sahnusar marketed nearly 63, 50 and 31 per cent of the production of mong, moth and guwar respectively. This was because these crops did not form an important item in the consumption of the people of Sahnusar. Moreover, it was more or less compulsory for the farmers to sell the produce of these crops in order to earn cash incomes needed to meet other expenditure for day to day living. Bajra being a staple food of the farmers of the village the proportion of its sale to production was small (16.82 per cent).

The above discussed features regarding the marketing of crop produce were applicable to farmers of all size groups. Finally, the proportion of sale to production of different crops was not related to the size of holdings operated by the farmers.

The nearest marketing facility available to Sahnusar was at sub-tehsil headquarters Ramgarh, being 8 kilometers away from the village. It was unusual that traders did not visit the village to purchase agricultural produce. Farmers carried the produce on camel to the market. The basis of sale of produce was invariably cash.

Most of the produce sold was marketed during the months of October and November, i.e. immediately after the harvest. During these months the prices offered by the traders were Rs.14, Rs.12 and Rs.9 per 40 kgs. of bajra,

guwar and moth respectively.

The relevant data are provided in the Table VII-6.

Production and Disposal of Livestock Products:

As discussed in the previous chapter, livestock was owned by the people of Sahnusar, while cows and buffaloes provided milk and dung manure. Camels provided traction power to carry out farming. Sheep was also reared to earn cash income from the sale of its wool. It is, therefore, essential to study the production of different livestock products and their utilisation.

Nearly 55 per cent of milk production (49526 litres) in Sahnusar was utilised for self-consumption. This proportion in different holding groups ranged from 42 per cent in the 20-25 hectares group to 61 per cent in the 10-15 hectares group (see table VII-7). As against this, the rest of milk production was utilised for converting it into ghee. This <sup>is</sup> natural as the village did not have any marketing facility for selling milk in fluid form. Further, it is interesting to note that 65 per cent of the production of ghee was sold and the rest was consumed by the villagers. The proportion of sale of ghee to its production in different size groups ranged from 59.52 per cent in the 5-10 hectares group to 80 per cent in the 20-25 hectares group (see table VII-7). This indicates that sale of ghee provided an important source of cash income. The traders at the sub-tehsil headquarters Ramgarh which is eight kilometers away from the village provided the market for ghee produced by the villagers. Prices offered by the traders for ghee ranged from Rs.7 to Rs.8 per kg.

Table VII-6.

Production and sale of crops by operational holding groups  
(Production & Sale in quintals)

Size of holdings (hectares)	Bajra			Moth			Guwar			Mong		
	Production	Sale	% of Sale to production	Production	Sale	% of Sale to production	Production	Sale	% of Sale to production	Production	Sale	% of sale to production
0 - 5	11.19	-	-	9.34	5.22	55.88	3.73	-	-	-	-	-
5 -10	47.02	5.59	11.89	38.08	14.18	37.23	22.39	2.98	13.30	1.86	0.75	39.78
10-15	94.05	13.43	14.28	47.02	17.91	38.09	55.98	18.29	32.67	1.86	1.12	59.67
15-20	55.31	20.51	31.41	31.72	20.53	64.72	26.12	8.96	34.30	-	-	-
20-25	56.73	7.47	13.15	24.26	10.82	44.60	26.12	-	-	4.47	3.75	83.89
25 & above	115.70	18.65	16.11	72.78	41.01	56.34	95.17	41.00	43.08	-	-	-
Total	390.03	65.65	16.82	223.19	109.67	49.13	229.54	71.23	31.03	8.95	5.62	62.55

Table VII-7.

Production and Sale of livestock products by operational holding groups (in Rs.).

Size of holdings (hectares)	No. of house-holding milch cattle	Milk (litres)			Ghee (Kgs.) sale to			Dung-cake (qtls.)		Dung Manure (qtls.)		Sheep Wool			Camel Wool (kgs.)	
		Production	Used for ghee	Sale	Production	Sale	% of total production	Production	Sale	Production	Sale	Production	Sale	% of sale	Production	Sale
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0 - 5	2	3583 (100.00)	2016 (56.27)	-	74.65	55.98	74.64	23.88	-	26.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	9	9219 (100.00)	4030 (43.72)	-	202.48	118.50	58.52	79.87	-	201.55	-	8.39	8.39	(100.0)	0.93	-
10-15	7	10749 (100.00)	4180 (38.88)	-	209.95	126.90	60.44	97.97	-	242.61	-	0.93	-	-	4.66	-
15-20	4	7464 (100.00)	3284 (44.00)	-	162.36	96.10	59.18	50.01	-	227.68	-	174.49	174.49	(100.0)	-	-
20-25	3	6307 (100.00)	3657 (57.89)	-	186.62	149.30	80.00	38.82	-	167.96	-	-	-	-	6.53	-
25 & above	4	12204 (100.00)	5262 (43.12)	-	249.14	158.63	63.67	93.31	-	373.24	-	466.55	457.22	98.00	-	-
Total	29	49526 (100.00)	22429 (45.29)	-	1085.20	705.41	65.00	383.68	-	1239.17	-	743.67	640.10	86.07	12.12	-

All the production of dung cake as well as dung manure in the village was retained by breeders for their use as fuel and manure for farming respectively. This was true in all sizes of holding groups. The production of camel wool was retained by the people especially to make blankets for their use in winter. Wool which was available from sheep was mainly marketed by the people. Nearly 86 per cent of production of sheep wool was sold. Sheep were owned by the households in 5-10; 10-15; 15-20 and 25 & above hectares groups. Only in one group i.e. 10-15 hectares all the produce of wool was retained for self use. Sheep wool was mainly sold to the traders who visited the village regularly. The price of wool offered by these traders was Rs.6 per kg. With the introduction of the scheme for Sheep & Wool Development under the auspices of the State Government the villagers are likely to get better prices besides other facilities like loan for purchasing sheep, veterinary facilities and marketing facilities for wool produced. To what extent sheep and wool industry of Sahnusar would flourish on account of this scheme would be known only when the second point survey of the village will be undertaken in the future.

Gross and Net Income from Cultivation and Livestock;

The next logical step is to examine gross and net income from cultivation and livestock. Net incomes are worked out after deducting expenditure on farming and livestock rearing from the gross income. The relevant data are given in the table VII-8. The examination of the table reveals that income from cultivation accounted for a high share in the total net income from both cultivation

Table VII-8

Gross and Net Income from cultivation and livestock by operational holding groups. (Figures in Rs.)

Size of holdings (hectares)	No. of house-holds.	Gross income from cultivation	Expenditure	Net income	Net income per household	Gross income from livestock excluding income from wool	Gross income from wool.	Total Gross Income	Expenditure	Net Income	Net Income per household.	Total net income from cultivation & livestock.	Total net income per household.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0 - 5	2	1200	105	1095	547.50 (49.00)	1677	-	1677	495	1182	591.00 (51.00)	2277	1138.50 (100.00)
5 -10	9	5378	1055	4323	480.33 (66.52)	4458	43	4501	4325	2176	241.77 (35.48)	6499	722.10 (100.00)
10-15	7	10733	1912	8821	1260.14 (89.97)	5336	24	5360	4377	983	140.42 (10.03)	9804	1400.56 (100.00)
15-20	4	6445	1044	5401	1350.25 (70.67)	3786	1080	4866	2625	2241	560.25 (29.33)	7642	1910.50 (100.00)
20-25	3	5042	2024	3018	1006.00 (100.73)	2455	28	2483	2505	- 22	- 7.33 (-0.73)	2996	998.67 (100.00)
25 & above	5	13953	2218	11735	2347.00 (77.66)	5799	2960	8759	5384	3375	675.22 (22.34)	15110	3022.22 (100.00)
Total	30	42751	8358	34393	1146.43 (77.59)	23511	4135	27646	17711	9935	331.16 (22.41)	44328	1477.59 (100.00)



and livestock. Thus, the per household net income from cultivation in the village was Rs.1146.43 while the per household net income from both cultivation and livestock was Rs.1477.59. It is noteworthy that in the lowest holding group i.e. 0-5 hectares the share of net income from livestock was slightly higher than that of cultivation. Finally, in the total gross income (Rs.27646) from livestock, the share of income (Rs.4135) from wool was nearly 15 per cent.

#### Non-Agricultural Sector:

The Non-agricultural sector in the village composed of only two occupations viz., service and non-agricultural labour. Two persons pursued service (one as a school teacher and the other as a Gramsevak) as principal occupation while non-agricultural labour was followed as a subsidiary occupation by only one person. The total annual net income earned from these two occupations was Rs.2518; the annual income earned from service was Rs.2368 and the rest was from the other occupation. There was a virtual absence of any kind of individual activity in the village.

#### Gross and Net Income of the Village:

The gross income of the village during 1962-63 was Rs.76340 while the net income after deducting expenditure incurred on the pursuit of different occupations was Rs.50271. Of this total net income 91 per cent was contributed by the agricultural sector, indicating the predominance of this sector. Within the agricultural sector, income from cultivation occupied the pride of place by claiming 68 per cent share in the total village net income. In the unimportant non-agricultural sector, service and remittances formed an important sources of income.

The data are given in the table VII-9.

Table VII-9

Gross and Net Income from different sources in the village.

Source	Gross income (Rs.)	Net Income (Rs.)	Percentage share in total net income.
<b>A: <u>Agricultural Sector.</u></b>			
1. Cultivation	42751	34393	68.42
2. Livestock	27646	9935	19.76
3. Agricultural Labour	2405	2405	4.78
Sub-total	72802	46733	92.96
<b>B. <u>Non-Agricultural Sector:</u></b>			
1. Non-Agricultural Labour	150	150	0.29
2. Service	2368	2368	4.71
Sub-total	2518	2518	5.00
<b>C: <u>Others:</u></b>			
Remittances	1020	1020	2.04
Grand Total	76340	50271	100.00

Per Household and Per Capital Income:

On an average a household in Sahnusar earned just little over Rs.100 per month which reveals poor economic conditions of the people. What is more disturbing is the fact that the agricultural labour households earned barely Rs.50 per month (see table VII-10). The per capita annual income of the village worked out to Rs.251, which was very low in comparison to the State per capita incomes of Rs.325 and that of Indian union Rs.333.67 in the reference year. Per capita annual income when examined

Table VII-10

Per household and per capita net income by principal occupations.

(Figures in Rs.)

Principal occupations	No. of household.	Population	Net income from principal occupation	Net income from subsidiary occupation	Total net income	Net income per household	Per capita net income
Cultivation	30	198	34593	12205	46598	1553.26	235.34
Agricultural labour	4	4	2405	-	2405	601.25	601.25
Service	2	2	2268	-	2268	1134.00	1134.00
Total	36	204	39066	12205	51271	1424.19	251.32

in different principal occupation groups reveals that it was the lowest among cultivators; it being Rs.235 while it <sup>the</sup> was/highest among servicemen; it being Rs.1134. Further, the cultivating households unlike agricultural labour and service household had such subsidiary sources of income as livestock, non-agricultural labour and agriculture labour. Finally, the distribution of households in principal occupation and income groups as given in the table VII-11 shows that 27 out of the 36 households in the village earned less than Rs.150 per month. Only nine cultivation households earned between Rs.150 and Rs.424 per month. These findings once again underline the poor economic conditions of households in Sahnusar.

Table VII-11

Distribution of households by Principal occupations and income groups.

Principal occupations group.	Income group					Total
	0-600	601-1200	1201-1800	1801-2400	2500 & above	
Cultivation	4	10	7	5	4	30
Agri. Labour	-	4	-	-	-	4
Service	-	1	1	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>

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CHAPTER VIII: CONSUMPTION PATTERN AND LEVELS OF LIVING:

In the previous chapter, it was found that most of the households in Sahnusar earned only a subsistence level of income. It is, therefore, to be expected that the consumption pattern will also be characterised by predominance of food. The present chapter proposes to study the consumption pattern, proportion of deficit households, living conditions and use of consumer durable goods by households in different income groups in the village.

Deficit and Surplus Households:

The table VIII-1 reveals that nearly 56 per cent of the households in Sahnusar were deficit households; in other words, these households were not able to make their both ends meet from their annual income. The total annual deficit of these households worked out to Rs.10,060; giving an average deficit of Rs.559 per deficit household. It is distressing to note that all the three households in the lowest income group of Rs.601-1200 were in deficit. Further, by and large the percentage of deficit households to households in different income groups declined gradually with the increase in income.

The annual deficit per deficit households in different income groups varied from Rs.258.80 to Rs.2012.50. The examination of relationship between different income groups and deficit per deficit household shows, firstly a gradual decline of deficit per deficit household with the increase in income upto Rs.1201-1800; thereafter the amount of deficit per deficit household increased sharply and the deficit shot up to Rs.2012.50

Table VIII-1

Distribution of Deficit households in different income groups.

Income groups (Rs.)	No. of house-holds.	No. of deficit house-holds.	Percent of deficit house-holds to total in group	Total annual deficit (Rs.)	Average annual deficit per deficit household in (Rs.)
0-600	3	3	100.00	1423	474.33
601-1200	11	6	54.54	2180	363.33
1201-1800	9	5	56.55	1294	258.80
1801-2400	4	2	50.00	1138	569.00
2401 & above	5	2	40.00	4025	2012.50
Total	32	18	56.25	10060	558.88

in the highest income group of Rs.2401 & above. The main reason for the large extent of deficit in the highest income group was that one of the households in this income group unlike in other groups incurred an expenditure of Rs.3104 on marriage ceremony during the reference year. Thus, if this expenditure which is of an irregular nature is excluded, the total annual deficit declined from Rs.4025 to Rs.921 which works out to Rs.460 per deficit household in the group.

Overall Consumption Pattern:

Nearly 70 per cent of the total household expenditure in the village was on food only (see table VIII-2). Expenditure on clothing formed 8.60 per cent and that on socio-religious ceremonies accounted for 6.73 per cent. Thus, the consumption pattern in Sahnusar was conventional and a very small proportion of income was available for

Table VIII-2

## Household expenditure (in Rs.) in Sahnusar by income groups

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

Income groups (Rs.)	Food	Fuel etc.	House rent & repair	Clothing	Foot-wear	Traveling	Tobacco	Recreation	Education	Medicine & Health	Social, Religious ceremonies	Furniture	Remittances	Utensils	Miscellaneous*	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0-600	1276 (68.64)	49 (2.63)	10 (0.54)	280 (15.06)	130 (6.99)	15 (0.81)	-	-	-	-	4 (0.22)	-	-	6 (0.32)	89 (5.11)	1859 (100.00)
601-1200	9097 (77.40)	184 (1.56)	60 (0.52)	1090 (9.28)	350 (3.31)	200 (1.70)	202 (1.72)	-	3 (0.02)	43 (0.37)	42 (0.36)	-	-	20 (0.17)	422 (3.59)	11753 (100.00)
1201-1800	9996 (72.98)	222 (1.63)	55 (0.40)	1185 (8.66)	261 (1.90)	161 (1.18)	233 (1.70)	10 (0.08)	43 (0.31)	115 (0.84)	150 (1.09)	-	600 (4.38)	35 (0.25)	631 (4.60)	13697 (100.00)
1801-2400	6742 (79.34)	162 (1.90)	22 (0.26)	600 (7.06)	235 (2.76)	120 (1.41)	113 (1.33)	12 (0.15)	-	25 (0.29)	209 (2.46)	-	-	9 (0.10)	248 (2.94)	8497 (100.00)
2401 & above	10717 (60.01)	179 (1.00)	50 (0.28)	1465 (8.20)	400 (2.24)	620 (3.48)	218 (1.23)	-	115 (0.64)	450 (2.53)	3208 (17.96)	50 (0.28)	-	18 (0.10)	367 (2.05)	17857 (100.00)
Total	37828 (70.49)	796 (1.48)	197 (0.36)	4620 (8.60)	1416 (2.65)	1116 (2.08)	766 (1.44)	22 (0.04)	161 (0.30)	633 (1.17)	3613 (6.73)	50 (0.09)	600 (1.11)	88 (0.16)	1757 (3.28)	53663 (100.00)

\* Miscellaneous include the items such as interest, watercharges and wine etc.

travelling, medicines etc. It may, further, be mentioned that a very small expenditure on education was partly due to the availability of free education upto primary level in the village itself and upto higher secondary level in the nearby village in which a government school was functioning.

The above features of consumption pattern for the village as a whole remain much the same even in different income groups, which is hardly surprising in a village where the absolute level of income of a large majority of the households was palpably low.

#### Food Consumption:

A little over 55 per cent of the total expenditure on foods was on the protective foods, such as ghee, milk, edible oil, spices, mutton, sugar and vegetables etc. (see table VIII-3). The reasons for this phenomenon were that (i) nearly 98 per cent of the total village population consisted of non-vegetarian group and preparation of mutton required more ghee; (ii) due to absence of ready marketing facility for fluid milk and ghee a higher proportion of these items produced in the village was consumed by the villagers themselves.

Among foodgrains consumed, cereals (bajra, rice and wheat) occupied the dominant place. Further, the share of inferior cereals (mainly bajra) in the total cereals consumed was overwhelmingly large; it being 93.06 per cent of the total expenditure on cereals. This was due to two main reasons viz., one was the physical constraints on crop-pattern which is characterised by the predominance of inferior cereals and absence of any type of cash crops including superior cereals. The other



Table VIII-3

Consumption of foodgrains and protective foods in  
different income groups (in Rs.)

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

Income groups (Rs.)	Superior cereals	Inferior cereals	Total cereals	Total pulses	Total foodgrains	Protective foods (ghee, edible oil, specise, milk, mutton, vegetables).	Grand total
0-600	18 (1.43)	810 (64.49)	828 (100.00)	171 (13.62)	999 (79.54)	257 (20.46)	1256 (100.00)
601-1200	322 (3.55)	3628 (40.08)	3950 (100.00)	609 (6.73)	4559 (50.36)	4495 (49.64)	9054 (100.00)
1201-1800	287 (2.88)	3539 (35.54)	3826 (100.00)	413 (4.16)	4239 (42.58)	5718 (57.42)	9957 (100.00)
1801-2400	54 (0.80)	2208 (32.84)	2262 (100.00)	130 (1.94)	2392 (35.58)	4332 (64.42)	6724 (100.00)
2401 & above	349 (3.26)	3632 (33.96)	3981 (100.00)	597 (5.58)	4578 (42.30)	6120 (57.20)	10698 (100.00)
Total	1030 (2.74)	13817 (36.66)	14847 (100.00)	1920 (5.09)	16767 (44.49)	20922 (55.51)	37689 (100.00)

reason was the low income of the households which did not permit them to buy the superior cereals from the market.

As mentioned earlier a large majority of the village people were non-vegetarian; though because of low income vegetarian food has also a significant place in the diet of the people. Generally, people took two meals in a day which included such items as bread prepared out of bajra and dal prepared out of pulses like mong and moth. There was no significant difference in the menu of the two meals except that the evening meal had a higher proportion of milk and ghee as against morning meal. Likewise, the morning meal had a higher proportion of buttermilk.

Generally, it is expected that with the increase in income, the proportion of superior cereals as well as of protective food should also increase. In Sahnusar, such tendency was observed though it was not very marked.

Per Adult Per Day Consumption of Foodgrains:

An analysis of the level and composition of per adult per day consumption of foodgrains (excluding protective foods) suggests the adequacy or otherwise and balanced or unbalanced diet of the people. Before examining the relevant data as presented in the Table VIII-4, it may be mentioned that to find out per adult per day consumption, the population of the village was converted into standard consumption units on the basis of Lusk Coefficient\*. The consumption units are treated as adult units. The per adult per day consumption of cereals in

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\* Adult units of consumption were worked out on the basis of the Lusk Coefficient. The formula was (i) Men above 14 years of age: 1.00 consumption unit. (ii) Women above 14 years of age: 0.83 consumption unit. (iii) Both men and women above 10 years but below 14 years: 0.83 consumption unit. (iv) Both men and women above 6 years but below 10 years: 0.75 consumption unit. (v) Both men & women above 1 year but below 6 years: 0.50 consumption unit.

Table VIII-4

Per adult per day consumption of cereals and pulses  
by income groups (in grammes)

Income groups (Rs.)	Superior cereals	Inferior cereals	Total cereals	Pulses	Total food-grains.
0-600	11.82	614.73	626.55	224.61	851.16
601-1200	44.90	463.32	508.22	138.79	647.02
1201-1800	50.52	603.60	654.13	128.36	782.50
1801-2400	14.57	670.38	684.95	63.15	748.11
2401 & above	43.41	505.39	548.80	138.03	686.84
Total	34.46	542.09	576.56	130.97	586.56

the village worked out to 576 grammes. But the Indian Council of medical research had recommended 396.9 grammes of cereals consumption for a balanced diet. The per adult per day consumption of pulses by the villagers came to 130.97 grammes as against the recommended quantity of 85 grammes. This shows that the diet of a person in Sahnusar was far from the prescribed balanced diet. In fact the consumption of cereals and pulses was far higher. It may, however, be mentioned that since the cereals consumed were mainly of inferior type which have low nutritive value, the diet of the people in terms of nutrition was far from satisfactory. The per adult per day consumption of food-grains in different income groups did not show any specific correlation with income. Finally, it may be mentioned that the per adult per day consumption of pulses in the income group of Rs.1801-2400 was comparatively low.

This was presumably because the households in this group unlike in other groups consumed more of vegetables which were produced on their owned farms.

Use of Consumer Durable Goods:

Consumer durable goods possessed by the people reflect their standard of living as well as impact of urban contacts. Consumer durables possessed by the households in Sahnusar were traditional in nature. The only noteworthy modern durables were wrist-watch and alarm clock which were owned by six households. Even traditional durables like lantern and metal utensils were not owned by a few households which earned less than Rs.1800 a year. These households used utensils and lamp made cut of mud and earth. The relevant data are given in the table VIII-5.

Table VIII-5

No. of Households in income groups possessing different consumer durables.

Income groups (Rs.)	No. of households.	Lant- erns.	Metal uten- sils.	Cha- irs.	Alarm clock	Woo- den Cup- Boa- rd.	Table	Tor- ch.	Wrist- watch.
0-600	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
601-1200	11	11	9	-	-	-	-	3	1
1201-1800	9	8	9	1	-	2	-	3	3
1801-2400	4	4	4	1	1	1	-	-	-
2401 & above	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	1
Total	32*	30	29	2	1	3	-	10	5

\* Information for the four households not available.

Housing Conditions:

At the outset it may be mentioned that the four Ghamar households whose occupation was attached labour lived in the fields of their employers during the crop season and in the rest of the year they lived in the baithak portion of the employers' residences. Further, two households (one each of a brahmin and mali castes) whose principal occupation was service lived in the village school building.

The houses in Sahnusar can be classified into three types viz., kutcha, pucca and mixed on the basis of materials used in their construction. The total number of houses in the village during the reference year was 36. Of these, 16 were kutcha and 16 were pucca while the rest four were of mixed type. Generally, kutcha houses had walls and floor plastered with mud and dung and their roof covered with thatches. As against this, the pucca houses were built of stones and covered with stone slabs. Kutcha houses had usually one room while pucca houses had two to three rooms. Further, the pucca houses had generally better ventilation than the kutcha houses. But neither of these two types of houses had latrines or bath-rooms.

Apart from the residential houses, there were 6 baithaks and 27 cattlesheds. On account of strict Fardha system especially among Rajputs they owned baithaks situated outside the residential house. The cattlesheds in which cattles were kept, were generally constructed either in the front yard or backyard or by the side of the house.

As regards the area under roof and enclosed area per household of kutcha, pucca and mixed houses, the data as given in the Table VIII-6 reveals that both these types of area were large in the case of kutcha houses. Further, in the case of kutcha houses neither the per household enclosed area nor area under roof had any relation with the income of a household. But in the case of pucca houses the per household area under roof increased continuously with the increase in income whereas the corresponding figure of enclosed area did not show any relation with income. Finally, it may be noted that only six households belonging to different income groups owned more than one house.

In short, the living conditions in Sahnusar further supported the earlier finding of very low standard of living enjoyed by the people.

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Table VIII-6

Distribution of owned houses by type and availability of area.

(Area in sq.meters).

Income groups (Rs.)	No. of house- holds owned Kutch houses	Kutch house		No. of house- holds owned	Pucca house		No. of house- holds owned	Mixed house	
		Enclosed area	Area un- der roof		Enclosed area	Area under roof		Enclo- sed area	Area under roof
Lower income group.									
0-600	2	( 199.27) 398.55	(38.22) 76.64	1	(325.16) 325.16	(20.16) 20.16	-	-	-
601-1200	5	(979.66) 4898.31	(119.47) 597.36	4	(213.97) 855.91	(31.56) 126.25	1	(85.80) 85.80	(27.87) 27.87
Middle Income group.									
1201-1800	3	(1850.62) 5551.88	(184.28) 552.86	3	(332.12) 996.38	(55.02) 165.08	2	(458.70) 917.41	(83.93) 167.87
1801-2400	1	(290.97) 290.97	(178.74) 178.74	3	(1214.70) 3644.12	(80.26) 240.80	-	-	-
High income group.									
2401 & above	1	(334.45) 334.45	(83.89) 83.89	4	(293.10) 1172.43	(89.37) 357.49	-	( - )	-
Total	12	(956.18) 11474.17	(124.12) 1489.51	15	(432.93) 6494.01	(60.64) 909.70	3	(367.74) 1103.22	(65.24) 195.74

(Figures in bracket are per household)

## CHAPTER IX: FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

In the earlier chapter, we reached the conclusion that most of the households in Sahnusar enjoyed subsistence level of living. In this chapter, it is proposed to examine different aspects of financial assets owned and transacted by the households and indebtedness\*.

### Ownership of Financial Assets:

In Sahnusar, the value of financial assets owned by households was of the order of Rs.17260; giving an average of Rs.539.37 per household. Assets were owned in the form of Insurance premia, small savings, gold and jewellery etc; though gold and jewellery predominated the pattern of financial assets owned. Thus, the proportion of productive financial assets in the assets owned was rather small. This is hardly surprising in a tradition bound society like Sahnusar.

The ownership of financial assets in different income groups suggests (see table IX-1) that almost all the households owned financial assets in the form of gold and jewellery. With the increase in income, investment per household in gold and jewellery also increased. The relevant data are given in the table IX-2.

### Purchase and Sale of Assets During Reference Year:

Assets valued to Rs.4953 only were purchased during the reference year; giving an average of Rs.154.78 per household. Mainly two types of assets were acquired viz; Ornaments (silver & gold) and livestock. However, nearly 99 per cent of the total assets purchased was in the form

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\* Information for the four households regarding the aspects discussed in this Chapter was not available, therefore, the analysis in this Chapter relates to only 32 households.



Table IX-1

Ownership of Financial Assets by Income Groups  
in Sahnusar  
(Figures in Rs.)

Income groups (Rs.)	No. of household.	Loans given	Gold & Silver	Insurance Premium	Small savings	Cash on hand	Total
0-6	3	-	680	-	-	-	680
601-1200	11	-	2670	-	-	400	3070
1201-1800	9	700	3140	180	10	-	4030
1801-2400	4	-	1460	-	-	-	1460
2401 & above	5	-	8020	-	-	-	8020
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>15970</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>17260</b>

livestock. The value of assets sold during the reference year was Rs.10715. Thus, the net loss which the households in Sahnusar made in their transaction in financial assets was of the order of Rs.5762; the net loss per household being Rs.180.06. The relevant data are presented in the table IX-2.

In conclusion, the Sahnusar village exhibited the characteristics of backward society suffering from poor economic conditions.

Indebtedness:

Twenty-one of the 26 households in Sahnusar were in debt during the reference year; this corroborates the earlier finding of poor economic condition of the people. The proportion of indebted households to total households in different income groups as given in the table IX-3 shows no clear relationship between the two, though in

Table IX-2

Purchase and sale of assets by income groups during the reference year

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

Income groups (Rs.)	Purchase				Sale				Net gain or loss				
	Insurance premium	Jewellery, silver & gold	Live stock	Total	Insurance premium	Jewellery, silver & gold	Live stock	Total	Insurance premium	Jewellery, silver & gold	Livestock	Total	Total net gain or loss per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0.1-600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
601-1200	-	-	1470	1470	-	-	760	760	-	-	+ 710	+ 710	+ 64.54
1201-1800	48	10	1750	1808	-	-	1820	1820	+48	+10	- 70	- 12	- 1.33
1801-2400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1250	1250	-	-	-1250	-1250	- 312.50
2401 & above	-	-	1675	1675	-	-	6885	6885	-	-	-5210	-5210	-1042.00
Total	48 (0.97)	10 (0.21)	4895 (98.82)	4953 (100.00)	-	-	10715	10715	+48	+10	-5820	-5762	- 180.06

Table IX-3

Details of Indebtedness by various income groups (in Rs.)

Income groups (Rs.)	Total no. of house- holds.	No. of indebted households	Percentage of indebted- household to total.	Outstand- ing debt during reference year.	Current debt dur- ing refer- ence year.	Total debt	Percent share in total debt.	Average debt per debtor household at the end of reference year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lower Income group								
0-600	3	2	66.66	-	550	550	2.04	275.00
601-1200	11	6	54.54	2150	1800	3950	14.65	658.33
Total	14	8	57.14	2150	2350	4500	16.69	285.71
Middle Income group								
1201-1800	9	5	55.55	1800	950	2750	10.20	550.00
1801-2400	4	3	75.00	3500	3700	7200	26.72	2400.00
Total	13	8	61.53	5300	4650	9950	36.92	581.25
Higher income group								
2401 & above	5	5	100.00	6200	6300	12500	46.39	1260.00
Grand Total	32	21	65.62	13650 (50.65)	13300 (49.35)	26950 (100.00)	100.00	415.62

all the income groups more than 55 per cent of the households were in debt. However, the incidence of debt (current as well as old) increased almost continuously with the increase in income. The same table also reveals that the outstanding debt of Rs.13650 formed 50.65 per cent of the total debt of Rs.26950. Finally, the debt per debtor household in the village as at the end of the reference year was Rs.416; in different income groups it ranged from Rs.275 in the lowest income group of Rs.0-600 to Rs.2400 in the income group of Rs.1201-2400.

#### Purposes of Borrowings:

It is now proposed to examine the purposes for which the debt was incurred by the households in Sahnusar. It may, however, be mentioned that the data on purposes of borrowings was collected for the current borrowings only. The data as given in the Table IX-4 reveals that happily a little more than 50 per cent of the current borrowings was for the purpose of meeting productive expenditure on farm and livestock. The examination of this phenomenon by income groups shows that a significant proportion of current borrowings was made for productive purposes only in the income groups Rs.601-1200; Rs.1201-1800; Rs.1801-2400; and Rs.2401 & above though in the highest income group i.e. Rs.2401 & above, 50 per cent of the current debt was incurred to meet expenditure on social and religious ceremonies.

#### Credit Facilities:

The village Sahnusar enjoyed the facilities for credit from the government and private agencies such as money lenders, traders and relatives. In the total debt

Table IX-4

Distribution of current borrowings (i.e. during the reference year) by purposes and income groups.

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

Income groups (Rs.)	Marriage & other social ceremonies	Household expenditure.	Repayment of old debt.	Farm Expenditure. Construction of well for irrigation purposes	Purchase of live-stock.	Total
0-600	-	500 (100.00)	-	-	-	500 (100.00)
601-1200	-	350 (19.44)	300 (16.67)	550 (30.56)	600 (33.33)	1800 (100.00)
1201-1800	400 (42.11)	150 (15.78)	-	-	400 (42.11)	950 (100.00)
1801-2400	-	1200 (32.43)	-	2500 (67.57)	-	3700 (100.00)
2401 & above	3100 (49.20)	200 (3.18)	-	3000 (47.62)	-	6300 (100.00)
Total	3500 (26.32)	2450 (18.41)	300 (2.26)	6050 (45.49)	1000 (7.52)	13300 (100.00)

(old as well as current) incurred by the people the share of private agencies was of the order of 52 per cent (see table IX-5) while the rest was provided by the government agency. But the share of private agencies in the current debt formed 77 per cent of the total current debt. Among the private agencies the money lenders were more important while among the institutional credit taccavi loans from the government was the only same.

Table IX-5

Distribution of debts by source of credit.

Income groups (Rs.)	Old debt (Rs.)	Percent- age of old debts	Current debt (Rs.)	Percent- age of current debts.	Total debt. (Rs.)	Percentage of total debt.
Money-lenders	3650	26.74	5300	39.85	8950	33.22
Traders	-	-	4200	31.57	4200	15.58
Relatives	-	-	800	6.02	800	2.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>3650</b>	<b>26.74</b>	<b>10300</b>	<b>77.44</b>	<b>13950</b>	<b>51.76</b>
Govt. loan (Tacc-avi)	10000	73.26	3000	22.56	13000	48.24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13650</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13300</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>26950</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Interest Rates:

Of the total borrowings during the reference year 40 per cent was borrowed at the rate of 18 per cent, 32 per cent at 12 per cent, 6 per cent at the rate of 15 per cent and 22 per cent at the rate of 6.5 per cent. This shows that high proportion of loans were borrowed at the interest rates ranging from 12 to 18 per cent.

The relevant data are given in the table IX-6.

Repayments of Debts:

Of the total debt of Rs.26950, only Rs.5725 or 21 per cent was repaid during the reference year. As against this, repayment as a percentage of current debt formed 43 per cent which suggests that the burden of debt was also increasing in Sahnusar with the passage of time.

Table IX-6

Distribution of Borrowings during the Reference Period by rate of interest and credit agencies.

Credit agencies	Rate of interest charged (in %)	Amount borrowed (Rs.)	Percentage
Government	6.5	3000	22.56
Relatives	12	4200	31.58
Trader	15	800	6.01
Money-lenders	18	5300	39.85
Total		13300	100.00

An analysis of repayments made during the year in different income groups (see table IX-7) reveals that with the increase in income the proportion of repayments to borrowings also increased though not continuously. The major source of repayment was current income in all the income groups except in Rs.601-1200 in which 60 per cent of the repayment was made by incurring debt.

Table IX-7

Repayment of debts by income groups and sources of finance

Income groups (Rs.)	Total debt at the end of the ref. year (Rs.)	Repay-ment of debt during the ref. year. (Rs.)	Percentage of repay-ment of debt to total debt in the group.	Sources of repayment	
				Current income (Rs.)	Borrow-ings (Rs.)
0-600	550	-	-	-	-
601-1200	3950	500	12.65	200	300
1201-1800	2750	600	21.82	600	-
1801-2400	7200	2300	31.94	2300	-
2401 & above	12500	2325	16.60	2325	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26950</b>	<b>5725</b>	<b>21.24</b>	<b>5425</b>	<b>300</b>

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