

Socio-Economic Survey  
of  
Three Dafla Villages in Assam

Indian Village Studies :  
Village Survey No. 12

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of  
Three Dafla Villages in Assam



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P R E F A C E

The present report on a cluster of three Dafla villages viz. Betgarh, Hudubari and Bhoroli is based on the first point survey undertaken by the centre in December-January 1964-65.

These three tribal villages are situated in the Balipara Frontier Tract transferred area, Tezpur Sub-division of Darrang district, Assam. All the inhabitants of these villages belong to Dafla tribe and are immigrants from Kameng and Subansiri districts of NEFA. They have settled in these villages in successive groups during the last 45 years.

The first point survey data of these villages is expected to give a clear picture of the socio-economic conditions of the people of these villages. Certain aspects of social system and economic activities of the Dafla community as a whole is also indicated in the report. Another village report on an important NEFA tribe (Nocte Naga of Tirap Frontier District) has been prepared by the centre earlier. A village report of the Gallongs of NEFA (Siang District) is under preparation. It is proposed to study other major tribes of NEFA by such village surveys within the next few years. When all these studies are completed it will be possible to get an integrated idea of the living conditions of the tribal people in the country's northern border.

Like all other studies of this centre the present one is also a joint product under the general supervision of the Director. The name of the research staff associated with the Project is given in appropriate

(ii)

place. The draft report and the stencils were typed by Shri Kamal Borah and duplicating was done by Sri Naren Deka and Sri Rupeswar Bora. I am thankful to my colleagues for their sincere cooperation in completing the report.

I acknowledge our thanks to the Assistant Political Officer, Charduar and his office staff for their kind cooperation and help offered to our research staff during field investigation. We also express our gratitude to all the villagers of these 3 villages who extended their full cooperation in field investigation to our staff.

November - 1971.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

#### 1. The Village Setting:

1.1. Betgarh, Hudubari and Bharali - a cluster of three Dafla villages under study, is situated in the Bali-para Frontier Tract transferred area, Tezpur Sub-division of Darrang District, Assam. These villages lie at a distance of about 21 miles to the North of Tezpur, the district headquarter town of Darrang District. These contiguous villages are exclusively inhabited by the Daflas which is an important tribe of NEFA and Assam. Although these three villages, by and large, are distinct units in certain socio-economic activities they act as a single unit. So, all the 3 villages are taken as one unit for the survey.

1.2. All the inhabitants of these 3 villages are immigrants from NEFA. In the last 45 years they have migrated from Kameng and Subansiri districts of NEFA in successive groups. In 1919, the Government of Assam had allotted an area of 3,776 acres of Reserve Forest for settling the casual Dafla immigrants from the hills.

1.3. These three villages are the important Dafla villages in Darrang District. There are few other small Dafla villages in the foot-hills of Darrang and Lakhimpur district.

1.4. Two important reasons are attributed to such immigrations. The periodic famine in the hills compelled some of them to leave their original homes. It is reported that the Daflas have been facing periodical calamity caused by a plague of rats which follows the flowering of bamboos. It is also reported that this occurs approximately every forty years. This gives rise to wide-spread

famine conditions. Some of the families flee away to the plains to live there under the protection of the British Government. It is reported that a small number of such migrant families have gone back to the hills as they could not adjust themselves in the socio-economic conditions of the plains.

## 2. Transport and Communication:

2.1. The villages are connected by all-weather motorable road from Tezpur. One can reach the villages from Tezpur by a State Transport bus in less than one and half hours. A railway station (Balipara) of a branch railway line of North East Frontier Railway is situated at a distance of about 4 kilometres from the villages.

2.2. Although the villages are situated by the side of a P.W.D. road, there is no systematic lay out of the villages. The houses are constructed in low-lying areas and in the rainy season the paths within the villages become muddy and slippery. The damp condition is not easily felt as the villagers live in platform houses built on piles.

## 3. House Types:

3.1. The Daflas usually live in raised platform houses built in their traditional fashion. Only one person who is a Government Interpreter has constructed his house on the ground plinths in the manner similar to the neighbouring plainmen.

3.2. The peculiar feature of a Dafla house is that the floor of the house is raised about 6 ft from the ground on wooden or bamboo poles. The houses are usually long. The size of a house mainly depends upon the economic status of the head of the household and number of occupants.



One house belonging to a rich person is about 120 feet in length. Usually the houses are about 75 feet in length and the width varies from 15 to 25 feet. There is no partition inside these long houses. On both the ends of the house two verandahs are kept.

3.3. The floor of the house is made of split bamboo rested on strong bamboo structure. The walls are made of woven split of bamboo. The roof is thatched either with thatch or palm leaves. The housing materials are collected from Government Reserve forests. No window is kept for the fear of spirits. There are two doors in a house, one in the front and the other at the back.

3.4. As no window is kept, the inside of a Dafla house is a dark hall with fire burning constantly in the hearths. In most of the houses there are series of hearths occupied by individual families. No privacy can be maintained between the families as the house is not partitioned. A family occupies the three sides of a fire place and one side is kept for common use. The first hearth is occupied by the head of the family. The front verandah is used as resting place in the day time and for gossiping with the guests and outsiders. The rear verandah is mainly used for pounding rice and in old days it was used by the slaves as resting place in the day times.

3.5. The house of a rich man can be distinguished from the others because of its long size. In the front wall of the house of a priest five or six wooden planks are tied down upright, the upper portion of which are marked with crude designs. On the planks some other paraphernalias such as a bamboo clapper, some bamboo pails, a feather fan and some shoulder bones of sacrificed animals

are kept hanging. The houses of the poor men are generally small and simple.

3.6. The granaries are constructed away from the living houses so that in case of accidental fire in living houses the granaries can be saved from fire damage. Pigsties are constructed below the platforms of the living houses. Some families keep their cattle below the platforms of their houses and some have separate cow-sheds.

#### 4. The People:

4.1. All the three villages are exclusively inhabited by the Daflas. The Daflas call themselves Nisi or Bangni and they feel that they should be called as such by the outsiders.

4.2. The Daflas live in Kameng and Subansiri Frontier districts of NEFA and their population is 35,111 according to 1961 Census. The Daflas living in the eastern part are known as Tagins and in the western part are known as Yanos. There are both the Tagin and Yano Daflas in these villages. They have regular contact with their kinsmen in the hills. The hill Daflas while coming to the plains for trade visit the Dafla households in these villages.

#### 5. Food:

5.1. Rice is staple food. A considerable portion of rice is consumed in preparing rice-beer. Rice-beer is a common item and is a popular drink for both male and female alike. Children are also habituated to rice-beer. Some of the villagers when thirsty take rice-beer as substitute of water. Rice-beer is taken in all social, religious and political occasions. A small quantity of millet and maize forms a part of their staple diet.

Boiled vegetables, pumpkin, brinjal, gourd and bamboo shoots are some of the common items of their menu. Fish and meat are very favourite items of their food and one such item is a must for the guests. They do not take milk. The children generally suffer from malnutrition on account of tabus against the use of milk.

5.2. The adult members take rice twice a day- in the morning, before going to work and in the dusk after returning from the day's work. The children take rice once or twice in addition to the principal meals with the adults. Some of the villagers are used to drinking tea, but rice-beer is always preferred. Most of the members of a family take food in the same dish.

5.3. Preparation of food is very simple. Vegetables, meat or fish are boiled with chillies and salt, Oil or fat is rarely used as a medium of cooking. Meat is also roasted over fire. Dried and smoked fish and meat are very much relished. In most of the households meat is preserved by smoking over fire. In the summer months fresh and fermented paste of bamboo shoots form a regular menu of their diet.

5.4. The Daflas of these villages are very much fond of chewing betel-nuts and leaves. As they do not produce these items in their gardens they spend a heavy sum on these items. Smoking of tobacco in pipes is very common.

## 6. Climate:

6.1. The rainfall data as recorded at the office of the Assistant Political Officer, Charduar is shown in Table 1.1. Temperature data is not available. The villages experience heavy monsoonic rainfall during the months of May to September. The rainfall is heavier in this region due to the situation in the foot hills of the Himalayas. March and April

experience a few showers and heavy rains start from May. Intensive rainfall is fairly well distributed over the five months, May to September. November and December are the driest months of the year. May, June, July and August experience fairly hot climate. The cold is not extreme and the winter and spring months are very pleasant.

#### 7. Forces of Change:

7.1. The Daflas have migrated from the interior hills and settled in these 3 villages with a new socio-economic setting. They are exposed to several forces of change in the present locality. They have migrated from the hilly areas to the plains where the climatic condition itself is quite different. Certain locational advantages have offered opportunity of contact with people of different ethnic and cultural groups. A military cantonment is situated at a distance of only one kilometre from the villages. Charduar is another important place situated at a distance of about 2 kilometres from the villages. The office of the Assistant Political Officer is situated at Charduar. The Assistant Political Officer has the administrative powers of an Extra Assistant Commissioner and he is in charge of the tribal people of the former Balipara Frontier Tract. Charduar, with State Govt. offices and with one H.E. School is a small but important township at the gateway to the Kameng Frontier Division of NEFA. There is also a tea estate nearby. Moreover, one small cotton spun mill is established at the northern border of one village during 1960. They are in close touch with the local Assamese people and Nepali settlers.

7.2. In the economic life also they have entered into certain new activities about which they had very vague

idea earlier. In the hills they were accustomed to Jhuming, a shifting form of agriculture. In this locality they have adopted wet paddy cultivation by using plough. In the hills their economy was based on barter system, but in this locality they have entered into money economy of the plains. Thus the study is expected to throw light on the emerging pattern of the socio-economic activities of an immigrant tribal community in a new setting.

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Table 1.1.

(P.3.)

Rainfall as recorded at Charduar

(In M.M.)

Yrs.	Months												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
960	-	5.0	41.4	14.0	253.5	434.9	337.6	399.6	276.9	11.2	-	-	1777.1
961	8.8	17.8	33.3	81.9	363.9	199.3	274.8	223.2	232.5	168.2	14.2	49.3	1670.7
962	36.5	22.9	21.6	95.5	364.9	658.3	383.2	489.2	145.6	110.4	7.8	20.3	2359.2
963	-	10.2	59.4	110.2	352.9	532.0	400.1	361.8	171.5	86.0	27.9	30.4	2142.4
964	7.6	1.3	65.8	136.4	238.4	551.3	397.1	340.8	427.5	137.2	5.1	4.4	2342.9
965	10.58	11.44	44.90	87.30	321.32	475.26	359.16	352.92	250.80	102.60	11.00	20.38	2058.43

Source :- Office of the Assistant Political Officer, Charduar.

CHAPTER II

Basic Demographic Factors and Social System:

1. Introduction:

1.1. The Dafla villages situated in the hills are usually small and in some cases a village consists of 6 or 7 households only. As such, Betgarh, Hudubari and Bhoroli may be considered as a representative sample. The survey of these three villages were conducted in December, 1964, *Jan, 1965* and the data presented on the village economy relates to the year 1964 and that of population to the year 1964.

2. Households:

2.1. At the time of survey Betgarh had 49 families, Bhoroli had 40 and Hudubari had only 18 households. It should be noted that the household in a Dafla village has a different concept than that of a non-tribal rural household. In these three villages there are 64 houses occupied by 107 families. In most of the houses a number of families live as independent units. The residential arrangement is shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1.

Residential Arrangement in Dafla Villages

1. Houses with single family	.....	36
2. Houses with two families	.....	20
3. Houses with three families	.....	6
4. Houses with four families	.....	1
<hr/> Total:		64

2.2. In December, 1964, the village had 107 families with a total population of 568, male 267 and female 301. The number of females per 1,000 males is 1,127. The number of females per thousand of males is higher in comparison to other tribal areas of Assam.\*

\* The number of females per thousand of males in the hill districts of Assam are Mikir Hills 879, North Cachar Hills- 843, Mizo Hills 1,018 and Khasi and Jaintia Hills (excluding Meghalaya portion)- 682.

4. Distribution of Population by Age and Sex:

4.1. The distribution of population of each village is shown in the Statement II.1(a), 1(b) and 1.(c) in the Appendix. The distribution of population by age groups is shown in Table 2.3. In 1964, the village had 38.3 per cent of the population in the age group of below 15 years. It indicates that the number of dependent persons in the village is not very heavy. Moreover, many within the groups work full-time or as helpers and as such all the persons in that age-group cannot be considered as dependents. The number of persons above 55 years of age is considerable and forms 10.50 per cent of the total population. But this does not mean that the old-age dependency is very high. Most of the persons of this age group are sturdy and active.

Table 2.3.

Distribution of Population  
by age and sex.

Age-Group	Male		Female		Total		No. of females per 1,000 Males.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Below 5 Years	44	16'48	51	16'92	95	16'73	1,159
5 - 15	49	18'35	72	23'92	121	21'30	1,469
16-25	45	16'85	47	15'62	92	16'20	1,044
26-35	38	14'23	57	18'94	95	16'73	1,500
36-45	40	14'98	36	11'96	76	13'38	900
46-55	23	8'62	21	6'98	44	7'75	913
56-65	22	8'24	12	3'99	34	5'98	545
66-75	4	1'50	3	1'00	7	1'23	750
76 and over	2	0'75	2	0'67	4	0'70	1,000
TOTAL :	267	100'00	301	100'00	568	100'00	1,117
	(47'01)		(52'99)		(100'00)		

Figures in brackets are percentages of total.



4.2. There is predominance of female population in the earlier age-groups. The higher percentage of women in the age group of 16-35 years is mainly due to possession of more than one wife by a large number of persons. The sharp decline of the female population above 35 years of age indicates shorter life span of the Dafla women.

5. Educational Status:

5.1. There is one Government Lower Primary School just near one of the villages, but is attended mostly by the children from Nepali settlers of the neighbourhood. The Government Aided Charduar High School is situated at a distance of about 3 kilometres from the villages. Thus the facilities for education upto school level are easily available to the villagers. But the available facility is not utilised by the villagers. Educational status of the population of each village is shown in the Statement II.3(a), II.3(b) and II.3(c) in the Appendix. The position of the educational attainments of the 3 villages, by and large, are similar.

5.2. Table 2.4 shows the actual position of the educational attainments of the population of the three villages together.

Table 2.4.

Educational status of the population, Betgarh, 1964.

<u>Educational Status</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>		<u>Percentage of Total</u>
1. Illiterate	M .....	238	89'14
	F .....	297	98'67
	T .....	535	94'19
2. Just Literate	M .....	5	1'87
	F .....	0	-
	T .....	5	0'88
3. Primary standard	M .....	19	7'12
	F .....	3	0'10
	T .....	22	3'87

Table 2.4. Contd.

4. M.E. standard	M .....	5	1'87
	F .....	1	0'33
	T .....	6	1'06
5. Above M.E. standard	Nil		Nil
<hr/>			
<u>Total</u>	M .....	267	
	F .....	301	
	T .....	568	

5.3. The percentage of literacy of the three villages as a whole works out to be 5'81 which is undoubtedly very low. The educational standard attained by the literate people is also unsatisfactory. In this respect the younger generation is not expected to improve in the near future as illiteracy in the school going age group is very widespread. The villagers in general do not show interest in sending their children to school. At the time of survey only 10 boys and 3 girls were attending school. It was also reported that the children are very irregular in school attendance.

6. The Family:

6.1. Out of the 64 houses in the 3 villages only 36 are occupied by single families. The rest 28 households are occupied by two or more families. In the multi-family houses the families live independently. In a multi-family house the front portion of the house is always occupied by the influential and the rich family.

6.2. The family types of the 3 village are shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5.

Types of Families

Family Types	No. of families	No. of Persons	Average size of family.
1. Nuclear	76	344	5
2. Joint (vertically extended)	17	125	7
3. Joint (horizontally extended)	4	31	8
4. Special	10	68	7

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The nuclear families include 16 polygynous families. In fact, a polygynous family is a combination of sub-families of nuclear type. In a polygynous family each wife leads, by and large, an independent family life with a separate hearth and certain properties of her own. Generally the first wife exercises unrestricted authority over the subsequent wife or wives. The husband is the common head of the sub-families. A polygynous husband takes his meals with a particular wife on a particular day with whom he spends the night.

6.3. The buildings, bullocks, mithuns, costly beads, etc., are held to be the common property of a polygynous family. Each wife, however, owns certain minor properties of her own. The husband allots his cultivable land to his wives for cultivation. The agricultural produce of the allotted land is kept by each wife individually.

6.4. In 4 families of these villages the would-be sons-in-law are staying temporarily. There are also 3 families of polyandrous nature. In some other families certain dependent relatives live as members of the families. Families of these three categories are classified as special type of families.

6.5. Joint families are not very common. A married person is expected to establish an independent family shortly after marriage. It should, however, be noted that after the death of the brother one inherits the widow as wife and his family is united with that of the widow. Similarly a son inherits the step-mother or step-mothers after the death of the father and his family is united with that of his step-mother or step-mothers. Separation generally means establishment of a new hearth within the same household.

7. Marriage:

7.1. Distribution of population of the 3 villages by age, sex and martial status is shown in Table 2.6 and of each village is shown in Statement II.5(a), II.5(b) and II.5(c) in the Appendix.

Table 2.6.

Distribution of population by Age, Sex and Martial Status:

Age-Groups	Married		Unmarried		Widow/widower		Divorced	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Below 5 Yrs.	-	-	44	51	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	1	2	49	71	-	-	-	-
15- 25	8	40	37	6	-	-	-	-
25- 35	27	55	9	1	1	1	-	-
35- 45	38	31	1	-	1	5	-	-
45- 55	18	16	1	-	4	5	-	-
55- 65	18	6	-	-	4	6	-	-
65- 75	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
75 and over	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Total :</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
% of total to total population	43.45	50.83	52.81	42.86	3.74	6.31	-	-

7.2. In Dafla society marriage negotiations are made long before the attainment of puberty. Child marriage is prevalent and some of the rich parents procured mates for their sons before the attainment of puberty. The interesting aspect is that in some cases the wife is much older than husband. In one village a husband is found to be only 10 years old whereas his wife is fourteen. Marriage is universal and in all the 3 villages there are two unmarried persons (Male) who are physically disabled.

7.3. By custom one can inherit widowed step-mother or elder brother's or younger brother's widow. As such, there is absence of widows in the reproductive age-group. The few widows of the reproductive age at the time of survey will certainly remarry.

7.4. A Dafla desires to marry a number of wives, but only rich persons can afford that. Table 2.7 shows the number of living wives of the married persons in the 3 villages.

Table 2.7.

Number of wives (living) of the married persons.

Villages	Number of married male having			
	One wife	Two wives	Three wives	Four wives
Betgarh	41	7	1	1
Hudubari	16	3	1	-
Bhoioli	32	12	2	-
Total :	89	22	4	1

It is reported that some of the persons in these 3 villages married upto 7 wives. It should be noted that procuring a wife means addition of an active working member in the family. So the rich persons procure wives by paying high bride-price.

7.5. Bride-price is generally very heavy, which is paid in instalments. The minimum bride-price is 5 mithuns\* two for two hands, two for two legs and one for the head and the body of the bride. In addition to the primary articles 2 Assamese silk cloths (Endi) and a dao (large knife) is also necessary as bride-price. Acceptance of the minimum bride-price requires payment of a chain of beads as dowry to the bride's house. If the bride's parents accept more bride-price than the required minimum, they must reciprocate with payment of dowry consisting of traditional beads.

\* Semi-wild buffaloes.

7.6. Marriage is also affected by capture or elopement which, however, is very rare. Moreover, some of the poor Daflas who cannot pay heavy bride-price work in the house of the would-be father-in-law for a stipulated period varying from 4 to 6 years. After the stipulated period of services the boy can take his wife to his house.

#### 8. Religious Practices:

8.1. The Daflas believe in a supernatural world which is full of spirits- most of which are considered evil. Sickness, misfortune, accident, death, etc., are attributed to the evil spirits. The benevolent spirits look to the welfare of the human being. To appease the evil spirits various kinds of sacrifices are offered. A considerable portion of their crops and domestic animals and surplus wealth are spent in sacrifices for pleasing evil spirits, for the wellbeing of the members of the family. The Daflas of these 3 villages take the help of modern medicine very rarely and that too when they fail in their-traditional methods of curing diseases by offering sacrifices to evil spirits.

#### 9. Slavery:

9.1. Slavery is a very old institution among the Daflas. Slavery is prohibited by law in NEFA only a few years back and the Administration have freed many slaves by paying compensations to the owners. In these 3 villages there were some slaves at the time of survey, but the owners, being conscious of the law usually refer to them as servants. Most of slaves were purchased from the hills and majority of the female slaves were acquired as part of dowry. In all the cases of purchase of slaves the basic payment was 3 to 4 mithuns.

## CHAPTER III

### Occupational Structure:

#### 1. Introductory:

1.1. The pattern of occupation broadly indicates the economic structure of a village or a region. The economy of the Daflas living in the hills is based on shifting cultivation (jhum). But the Daflas of these 3 villages have now adopted wet paddy cultivation. This is because of the fact that the area is found to be unsuitable for shifting cultivation.

#### 2. Economic Status:

2.1. In classifying the population according to economic status the criterion of 'work' is taken into account without considering the 'earning' or 'income'. A person who is fully engaged in one or more gainful employment is classified as 'worker'. One, who is not primarily engaged in gainful activities but takes part in such activities is termed as a 'helper'. The rest are classified as 'non-workers'.

2.2. Table 3.1. shows the distribution of the population of the 3 villages by age, sex and economic status. Distribution of population by age, sex and economic status of each village is shown in Statement III.1(a), III.1(b) and III.1(c) in the Appendix.

2.3. The proportion of economically active persons is fairly high. The characteristic features of tribal societies are that people enter into economic activities at a relatively early age and women take part in economic activities like that of men. In the very active age groups (e.g. 15 to 35 years of age) the number of female workers is much higher than male workers. For the whole year the total workload is much heavier in case of women-folk than that of male members. The male members spend much of their time in

marriage negotiations, settlement of disputes and in ceremonial rites or rituals.

Table 3.1.

Distribution of Population  
by age, Sex, and Economic Status:

Age Groups (Years)	Sex (M/F/T)	Worker	Helper	Non-worker	TOTAL
Below 5	M	...	...	44	44
	F	...	...	51	51
	T	...	...	95	95
5-15	M	7	6 (2)	36	49
	F	6	10	56	72
	T	13	16 (2)	92	121
15-25	M	44	1	...	45
	F	45	1 (1)	1	47
	T	89	2	1	92
25-35	M	38	...	...	38
	F	57	...	...	57
	T	95	...	...	95
35-45	M	40	...	...	40
	F	34	...	2	36
	T	74	...	2	76
45-55	M	22	1	...	23
	F	20	1	...	21
	T	42	2	...	44
55-65	M	18	...	2	22
	F	5	2	5	12
	T	23	4	7	34
66-75	M	3	...	1	4
	F	3	...	1	3
	T	6	...	1	7
75 and above	M	...	...	2	2
	F	1	...	1	2
	T	1	...	3	4
TOTAL	M	172	10 (2)	85	267
	F	171	14 (1)	116	301
	T	343	24 (3)	201	568

Figures within brackets are student helpers.



### 3. Potential Labour Force and Workers.

3.1. The population of the age-group of 15-60 years is taken as the potential labour force. In rural areas, more particularly in tribal areas, a normal person in that age-group is fit for full-time work in any independent occupation.

3.2. Table 3.1. indicates that all the persons, excluding only 3 women in the age group of 15-60 years are workers. These 3 women belong to rich families who do not take active part in agricultural operations. There are a number of workers below the age of 15 years. The employment in gainful work is commenced even before 15 years and it continues upto 60 or 65 years. There are a number of active workers above 60 years. The Economic Status of the labour force and the actual working force of the 3 villages is shown in the Statements III.2(a), III.2(b) and III.2(c) in the Appendix.

### 4. Occupational Structure:

4.1. In classifying the households according to occupation, the source which contributes the largest single share to the total family income is considered as the primary occupation of the household. Other sources are classified as subsidiary occupations. Distribution of the population of the 3 villages by occupational classes of the households is shown in Table 3.2. Village-wise distribution of population by occupational classes of households is shown in Statements III.3(a), III.3(b) and III.3(c) in the Appendix.

Table 3.2.

## Distribution of Population by Occupational Classes of Households.

Occupational Classes	No. of Households	Population		
		Male	Female	Total
Owner Cultivator	78	198	237	435
Rent Receiver	4	8	11	19
Production other than Agriculture	22	49	48	97
Salaried Jobs	3	12	5	17
TOTAL	107	267	301	568

4.2. It is stated earlier that the Daflas of these 3 villages practise wet paddy cultivation. They have now totally abandoned shifting cultivation and adopted the economic life of the peasantry in the plains. In recent years a few persons have taken up non-agricultural occupations as well. In the hills the original abode of the villagers from where the Daflas have migrated, the land is considered as the property of the community as a whole and the ownership is demarcated village-wise and the village headman or village council allots land for cultivation family-wise. In these three villages under survey, family-wise ownership of land is recognised and ownership of land has become the most important criterion of judging the economic strength of the households.

4.3. Certain diversities of the economy is noticeable in these villages similar to those of typical plains villages of Assam. Most of the households (78 out of 107) are owner cultivators. Four households are classified as "rent-receiver". These 4 households do not have big holdings. They lease out their land primarily because of the fact that

they have found that collection of forest goods for the market during the summer months <sup>are</sup> more remunerative than cultivation in tiny plots of land. By leasing out their land they receive 50 per cent of the produce of the leased out land from the tenants.

4.4. Although most of the households accepted settled cultivation, the primary source of income of a large number of households is based on collection of forest goods. Income from the collection of forest goods for the villages as a whole is quite substantial (Table 3.3). Almost all the active members of these villages collect cane and cane branch splits from the nearby Government Reserved Forests. The cane and the mats made out of cane branch splits are sold in the local markets. In the winter months a large number of men and women temporarily migrate to the Reserved Forest areas for collection of forest goods. There are 22 households whose primary source of income is collection of forest products.

4.5. Five persons are employed in petty salaried jobs of different establishment in the locality. Because of the low educational level, the scope of employment in salaried jobs is very limited.

4.6. Table 3.4 shows the distribution of households according to occupational combinations. In all the households the primary source of income is supplemented with subsidiary sources. For the owner cultivator households, collection of forest products is an important subsidiary source of income. Income from casual labour with contractors for collecting forest products is also substantial. Priesthood is an important subsidiary occupation to some of the villagers. Income from livestock and poultry farming is very low. Weaving is totally unknown in these villages.

Table 3.3.

Occupational Distribution of Family Labour employed in Mandays and Value of Processing and Extracting Pursuits of Cane and Cane Products:

Occupational class	No. of			Total Family Mandays Employed	Value of Goods and Products (Rs)	Value of Goods Products per Mandays (Rs)	
	H.H.	M	Workers F T				
Owner Cultivator	78	125	130	255	5,153	22,395.00	4.44
Rent Receiver	4	4	6	10	35	750.00	4.55
Production other than Agriculture	22	35	31	63	1,885	10,740.00	5.70
Salaried Job	3	8	4	12	225	1,040.00	4.32
Total :-	107	172	171	343	7,423	35,425.00	4.77

Table 3.4.

Distribution of Households according to Primary and  
Subsidiary Occupations:

Occupational Class	Total No. of Households (As Primary)	Subsidiary Occupations						Miscellaneous
		Production other than Agriculture	Profession & Services	Salaried Jobs	Rent Receiver	Owner Cultivator	Misce-	
Owner Cultivator	78	78	5	2	-	-	6	
Rent Receiver	4	4	1	-	-	3	-	
Production other than Agriculture	22	-	4	-	22	3	-	
Salaried Jobs	3	3	1	-	2	1	-	
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	

## CHAPTER IV

### Economic Resources

#### 1. Introduction:

1.1. In the hills the land is considered as the communal property by the Daflas. But in these 3 villages private ownership of land is recognised. Although the economy of these villages is partly extractive in nature the economic status of the households is primarily dependent upon cultivable land under command. Ownership of land has created a new concept of immovable property among the Daflas settled in these 3 villages.

#### 2. Land Resources:

2.1. From the information collected from the office of the Assistant Political Officer, Charduar, it appears that the total land area of the 3 villages is 750.68 acres (303.92 hectares). The classification of the village land is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1.

Classification of land Area  
in the Dafla Villages.

Khiraj-Perodic (Miadi)	.....	33.33 acres
Khiraj-Annual (Ekchana)	.....	637.08 acres
Water	.....	30.12 acres
Govt. Land	.....	33.40 acres
Reserved Land	.....	16.75 acres
<hr/>		
Total	.....	750.68 acres (303.92 hectares)
Cultivable Land	.....	630.41 acres (255.23 hectares)

Source - Office of the Assistant Political Officer, Charduar.

Of this khiraj-periodic land 33.33 acres is allotted to the Cotton Spun Mills, Charduar.

2.2. The land revenue varies from Rs.3.75 to Rs.2.00 per acre according to the quality of land. The land revenue is collected in the Office of the Assistant Political Officer, Charduar. The Hill Daflas are not required to pay any land revenue.

2.3. From the data collected it appears that 543.83 acres of land are owned by the villagers. Land-use classification of the 3 villages is presented in Table 4.2 Village-wise land-use classification is shown in Statement IV.1 in the Appendix.

Table 4.2.

Land - use classification	
1. Owned land (a) Cultivable .....	510.45 acres
(b) Homestead and others .....	33.38 acres
<hr/>	
	Total 543.88 acres
<hr/>	
2. Land leased out .....	157.22 acres
3. Land leased in .....	Nil
<hr/>	
Total operational holding .....	386.61 acres. ( 156.52 Hectares)

2.4. Except only one household, others have cultivable land of various sizes. Most of the households possess land for residential purposes. Table 4.3 shows the distribution of ownership holdings of the 3 villages by size groups. Details of ownership holdings of the 3 villages are shown separately in Statement IV.2 in the Appendix.

Table 4.3.

Distribution of Ownership Holding by size-Groups:

Size Group of Holdings	Households		Average size of holdings
	Number	Percentages	
Landless	1	0.94	-
Below 1 acre	2	1.87	0.50
1 - 2.50 acres	25	23.36	1.80
2.50- 5.00 acres	37	34.58	3.66
5.00- 7.50 acres	19	17.76	6.23
7.50- 10.00 acres	13	12.16	8.08
10.00- 15.00 acres	7	6.54	13.09
15.00- 20.00 acres	3	2.80	15.80
Total :-	107	100.00	5.08

The average size of the ownership holding of the 3 villages is 5.08 acres. But nearly 58 per cent of the households have holdings below 5 acres. Some of the families with smaller land holdings are required to purchase paddy and rice for home consumption.

2.5. Those families who settled in these villages earlier could acquire bigger land holdings. One of the interesting aspect of land ownership in these villages is that in the recent years a sizeable area is sold and mortgaged by the villagers to the Nepali settlers of that area. Moreover, land is sold at a very low price. But no transaction has taken place among the Daflas themselves.

2.6. Table 4.4 shows the operational holdings of the 3 villages together. Total land that the villagers can utilize is the land owned by the villagers plus land taken on lease, less land leased out to others. The operational holdings is taken to be the land area under the control of



the respective households, irrespective of its use pattern. It may be noted that no household in these villages has taken land on lease from others. Operational holdings of each village are shown in Statement IV.3 in the Appendix.

Table 4.4.

Distribution of Operational Holdings  
by size-groups.

Size-Groups	Households	
	Number	Percentages
Without any farm	16	14.95
Below 1 acre	13	12.15
1 - 2.50 acres	20	18.69
2.50- 5.00 acres	30	28.04
5.00- 7.50 acres	12	11.22
7.50- 10.00 acres	9	8.41
10.00-15.00 acres	7	6.54
Total :-	107	100.00

2.7. It is evident from Table 4.4 that only 26.17 per cent of the households have operational holdings above 5 acres. Most of the families have operational holdings in the size group of 2.50 to 5.00 acres. In all the 3 villages 15 families have leased out their entire land to outsiders. The land is leased out to the Nepali settlers. No one has leased out land to the persons of their community.

2.8. Statement IV.4 in the Appendix shows the distribution of ownership holdings and Statement IV.5 shows the operational holdings according to occupational classes. It shows that 157.22 acres of land were leased out to outsiders. From Bhoroli village alone as much as 100.20 acres of land were leased out. The economic condition of the Dafla have improved much if they could use the land by them

2.9. Land being limited, there is no scope for further settlement of the immigrant Daflas in that area. After the establishment of regular administration in the interior areas of NEFA, migration of Daflas to the plains has become rare.

### 3. Livestock:

3.1. Next to land, livestock is the important economic resource. In the hills where shifting cultivation is practised, the draught animals are useless. But the Daflas of these plains villages practise wet paddy cultivation and bullocks are used for ploughing the fields. Some of the families have 'mithuns' (wild buffalo) which are kept in the hills. Mithuns graze in the wild forests and return in the evening to a drinking place adjacent to the village. They are not kept in the household. One can recognise his mithuns from the special kind of markings on the bodies. Daflas usually do not take milk, but some of the persons of younger generation are now accustomed to take tea with milk. Daflas do not keep domestic animals for milking.

3.2. In Dafla society, the domestic animals are used for two purposes. Firstly, domestic animals are required for sacrifices as offerings to the spirits. Secondly, domestic animals are used as 'money' for payment in marriage and other socio-religious functions. Table 4.5 shows the livestock population of the 3 villages together.

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Table 4.5.

Livestock Population of the  
Dafla Villages.

<u>Domestic Animals</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
1. Mithuns	166
2. Draught animals (bullocks)	212
3. Cows	83
4. Calves and Heifers	33
5. Goats	79
6. Coeks and Hens	1,722
7. Pigeons	3
8. Pigs	88
9. Chickens	2,147
10. Piglings	81
11. Kids	27

3.3. Table 4.5 indicates the importance of rearing the livestock in these Dafla villages. Of all domestic animals mithun is considered as most valuable and important. Mithuns, however, are not used as draught animal but used as 'money' for payment as bride-price. Mithun is used in important religious ceremonies also. The bullocks have assumed greater importance in these villages as the Daflas use them as draught animals in wet paddy cultivation. Pigs are also important domestic animals, but there are certain difficulties in keeping pigs in these villages. In the hills the agricultural fields are situated far away from the villages and as such the pigs cannot destroy the crops easily. In these villages the pigs are considered as a constant source of trouble. They destroy the crops of nearby paddy-fields and kitchen-gardens. But a number of families keep pigs inspite of these difficulties. Because the pork

stock population according to the occupation of the households. Statement IV.7 shows the number of draught animals and plough units according to occupation. As one would expect most of the draught animals and ploughs belong to the owner cultivators.

3.5. The value of livestock products for 3 villages for one year is shown in Table 4.6 Value of agricultural products according to occupation for the 3 villages together is shown in Statement IV.7 in the Appendix.

Table 4.6.

Value of Livestock production for one year.

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Value (Rs.)</u>
1. Calves and Heifers	990.00
2. Piglings	1,620.00
3. Kids	270.00
4. Chickens	3,220.00
5. Eggs	6,890.00
<u>Total :-</u>	<u>12,990.00</u>

The value of livestock products is quite considerable, the output per households out of livestock product amounts to about Rs. 124.42 . But these products are rarely sold. Most of the livestock products especially the chicks and eggs are used for ceremonial rites. On the other hand, livestock purchased from within the village and from the market is quite substantial. Statement IV.9 in the Appendix shows the value of purchase and sale of livestock for one year.

The amount spent in purchasing the livestock is much higher than that of sale proceeds.

3.6. Table 4.7 shows the value of purchase of livestock according to purpose.

Table 4.7.

Value of Purchase of Livestock according to purpose.

Purchased for	Value (Rs.)
Marriage and other Ceremonial rites	6,862.00
Cultivation	770.00
Total :-	7,632.00

This shows that the amount spent on purchasing livestock for ceremonial purposes is very heavy. The hill Daflas are generally self-sufficient in livestock and livestock products.

#### 4. Agricultural Tools and Implements:

4.1. The agricultural tools and implements used by the Daflas of these 3 villages are similar to that of a typical peasant village of Assam. The implements are of traditional type. But the Daflas residing in the hills use very crude and simple agricultural implements in shifting cultivation. From that point of view the agricultural implements used by the Daflas of these villages are new to them and are considered as improved implements. Table 4.8 shows the agricultural tools and implements used by the people of these 3 villages.

Table 4.8.

Agricultural Tools and Implements in use.

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Name of the implements	Number
1. Plough	136
2. Spade	134
3. Harrow	63
4. Sickle	234
5. Mortar & Pestle	74
6. Bullock carts	3

---

The ploughs, harrows, mortar and pestles, etc., are made by the Daflas themselves.

5. Implements for Hunting and Fishing:

5.1. Most of the Daflas of these villages go for hunting in nearby jungles. The indigenous weapons of hunting are the bows and arrows. Some of the arrows are fitted with iron heads. Poisoned arrows are sometimes used. Now-a-days many of them use guns for hunting. A number of bamboo traps are made to catch fish.

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## CHAPTER V

### Inputs and Outputs In Agriculture

#### 1. Introduction:

1.1. It is stated earlier that the Daflas of these villages have adopted wet paddy cultivation in preference to the shifting cultivation to which they were accustomed earlier. Being situated in the Assam plains the villages experience heavy Monsoonic rainfall and as such the area is suitable for wet paddy cultivation. The technique of cultivation, cropping pattern and the agricultural implements used are similar to those used by the farmers of the traditional Assamese villages.

1.2. As the technique of cultivation in these villages is traditional the inputs in farm enterprise is very simple. The expenses incurred for production of crops are mainly on hired labour and hiring of bullocks. In terms of non-cash expenditure, inputs would imply mandays devoted by family workers in crop production; Data on mandays of family labour devoted to agriculture is not available. The villagers have neither incurred any expenses on land improvement nor on improved techniques.

#### 2. Crop Enterprise :

2.1. The principal field crop grown in the village is paddy. Maize is another important crop grown in the uplands by most of the families. A small quantity of millet is also produced. A few families have introduced mustard and potato cultivation on experimental basis. As there is no scope for jhum cultivation in this area, the villagers cannot grow vegetables which they used to grow in their jhum fields along with paddy. Only a few families grow little quantity of vegetables in kitchen gardens for their home consumption. Table 5.1 shows the quantity and value of



of production of crops of 3 villages together for the year 1969. Statement V.1 in the Appendix shows the quantity and value of agricultural products by occupation.

Table 5.1

Quantity and Value of Agricultural Products:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity (quintals)</u>	<u>Value (Rs.)</u>
1. Paddy	2434.79	66,946.00
2. Maize	20.35	1,150.00
3. Millet	8.51	455.00
4. Mustard	0.93	125.00
5. Potato	0.37	30.00
Total		68,706.00

Table 5.1 indicates that paddy is the most important crop produced in the village. They produce Sali or Winter paddy and they do not produce Ahu or Autumn paddy at all. The other crops grown are relatively unimportant. Statement V.2 in the Appendix shows the area and production and other receipts of paddy by occupation in 3 villages separately.

2.2. The area under paddy cultivation is 353.23 acres. The yield of paddy per acre may be compared favourably with of the yield of paddy in the Assam plains. This is mainly because of the fact that the land in that area is very fertile as it is brought under wet paddy cultivation only recently. Moreover, the Daflas of these villages are labourious cultivators although they are unaware of improved methods of cultivation.

2.3. Yield of paddy per acre according to the operational holdings is shown in Table 5.2. No significant

difference is noted in the yield of paddy in relation to farm size.

Table 5.2.

Yield of Paddy According to the size of Operational Holdings.

Size of Operational Holdings		Yield Per Acre (Quintals)
Below	1 acre	2.40
1 -	2.50 acres	5.27
2.50 -	5.00 acres	5.09
5.00 -	7.50 acres	5.24
7.50 -	10.00 acres	4.95
10.00 -	15.00 acres	5.37
15.00 -	20.00 acres	4.98

3. Disposal of Crops.

3.1. The agricultural commodities produced are meant for home consumption. But some of the families sell their surplus paddy within the village and in the markets. The millet and maize produced are entirely consumed at home. Beer prepared from millet is very much relished. Agricultural products sold during one year is shown in Table 5.3.

3.2. Only 6.15 per cent of the paddy is sold. The quantity of mustard produced is very small and the whole quantity is sold. The data on quantity and value of vegetables produced for home consumption could not be collected.

Table 5.2.

Agricultural Products sold  
Dafla Villages (Betgarh, Bhoroli, Hudubari)

Occupations	Villages	(Quantity in Quintals (Value in Rs.))			
		Paddy		Mustard	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Owner	Betgarh	29.23	1,163.00	0.93	125.00
Cultivator	Bhoroli	85.47	2,678.00	-	-
	Hudubari	24.05	970.00	-	-
Rent Receiver	Betgarh	-	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	11.10	380.00	-	-
	Hudubari	-	-	-	-
Production other than Agriculture.	Betgarh	-	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	-	-	-	-
	Hudubari	-	-	-	-
Salaried Jobs	Betgarh	-	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	-	-	-	-
	Hudubari	-	-	-	-
Total	Betgarh	29.23	1,163.00	0.93	125.00
	Bhoroli	96.57	3,058.00	-	-
	Hudubari	24.05	970.00	-	-
Grand Total :-		149.85 ( 6.15%)	5,191.00	0.93 (100.00%)	125.00

Figures within brackets shows the percentage of product sold to total output.

4. Residual Income from Agriculture :

4.1. Table 5.4. shows the residual income from agriculture. Statement V.3 in the Appendix shows the input and residual income of the households belonging to different occupational groups. The residual income might be taken as the return to the farmer and his family labour.

Table 5.4.

Input in Agriculture and Residual Income

<u>Items of Input</u>	<u>Expenditure (Rs.)</u>
1. Seeds used	Rs. 3,973.80
2. Land Revenue	Rs. 1,907.15
3. Hired Labour	Rs. 420.00
4. Hired bullocks	Rs. 270.00
Total Value	Rs. 6,570.95
Gross Value of Output	Rs. 68,706.00
Less Expenditure on input	Rs. 6,570.95
Residual income	Rs. 62,135.05

4.2. From the gross value of output, value of seeds, wages to hired labour, expenditure on hired bullock and land revenue paid, etc. are deducted. The residual income is taken as the net income from agriculture. Because of the non-availability of data on the mandays of family workers engaged in cultivation, the income per worker per man-day could not be calculated. The residual income per household is Rs. 580.70. The residual income per acre is calculated at Rs. 161.55. It may be noted that the cultivable area is devoted to single crop only.

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by payment of traditional goods are held to be more binding than that of the transactions by 'ordinary' currency.

2. Sources of Income :

2.1. As the accurate data is not available it is not possible to assess income of the households for such items as firewood collected for use at home, fish caught and animals killed in hunting and jungle roots and tubers for home consumption. Omission of such items will not affect the family budgets as these are excluded from both income and expenditure sides. Inclusion of these items might increase both income and expenditure by about 10 per cent.

2.2. Table 6.1. shows the distribution of the village income by sources. The primary source of income is from crop production. Income from collection of forest goods from Government Reserved Forests is also quite considerable. Another important source of income is from live-stock rearing. Income from salaried jobs is important and significant for these tribal villages. The Daflas are employed as casual labourers by the contractors for collecting forest products, and one can earn from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 daily. There is no other important source of income for the villagers.

Table 6.1.

Distribution of Sources of Income

Sources	Income (Rs.)	Percentage of (Total)
1. Agricultural Production	62,135	51.21
2. Extraction of Forest Products	35,425	29.19
3. Livestock	12,990	10.70
4. Salaried Income	5,220	4.30
5. Remittances	190	0.16
6. Others (casual labour, etc)	5,382	4.44
Total :-	121,342	100.00

2.3. The income of the villagers is expected to increase greatly if the high yielding varieties of paddy are introduced. The land is fertile and the crop is not damaged by flood. Rainfall in the area is generally regular. On the otherhand, if the Government impose restrictions on the Daflas in collection of forest goods, they will be deprived of a good source of income.

2.4. Income per household is calculated at Rs. 1,134.00 and per capita at Rs. 214.00 only. Statement VI.1 in the Appendix shows distribution of income according to occupation. Income per capita is highest in the 3 households whose primary income is from salaried job. Per capita income of the households mainly engaged in collection of forest goods is lowest.

### 3. Household Expenditure :

3.1. It may be noted that there are certain limitations in calculating the consumption expenditure. Some of the informants do not like to disclose their consumption expenditure, while some others do not recollect their actual expenditure for a month or so. As such the quantity and value of various food articles for the month prior to the date of survey was roughly ascertained. Data for one month are multiplied by 12 to get the figures for one year. But there is periodic fluctuations of consumption pattern according the availability of food articles. The expenditure data on non-food articles are collected for the whole year and is fairly accurate.

3.5. Table 6.2 shows the distribution of expenditure under different heads.

Table 6.2.

Annual Expenditure under Different Heads

Items	Expenditure (Rs.)	P.C. of (Total)
1. Cereals:		
(a) Rice	44,046	34.51
(b) Others	1,605	1.26
2. Non-Cereals	32,612	25.55
3. Lighting	2,180	1.71
4. Intoxicants	22,305	17.48
5. Luxuries & Comforts	897	0.70
6. Clothing, Footwear, etc.	9,590	7.52
7. Medical	890	0.70
8. Ceremonials, etc.	13,495	10.57
Total :-	127,620	100.00

Expenditure on cereals includes rice, maize, millet and small quantity of att.. Expenditure on non-cereals includes pulses, tea, sugar, molasses, fish, meat, etc. Expenditure under the head lighting includes kerosene, match boxes. Most of the unmarried girls use snow and face powder. Expenditure under the head intoxicants is very heavy. This includes rice-beer produced at home and cash expenditure on betel-nuts and leaves and tobacco. A large portion of rice consumed is actually used in preparation of rice-beer. Both the male and female Daffas are accustomed to take betel-nuts and leaves regularly and each family spends a substantial amount in purchasing this item. There is practically no expenditure under the head 'medical' but the amount shown against this item is spent on treatment of a T.B. patient. The expenditure under the head ceremonies will be higher if the payment of traditional goods in such ceremonies is taken into account.

3.2. The average annual expenditure per household and per capita is calculated at Rs. 1,193 and Rs. 225.00 respectively. Statement VI.1 in the Appendix shows the annual expenditure according to occupational classes.

3.3. The total annual expenditure of the households is slightly higher than the total income. The average annual deficit per household is calculated at Rs. 59.00. While some of the households had some surplus income most of them could maintain a fairly balanced budget. It is interesting to note that all the families having deficit in their budget are owner cultivators. It is reported that some of the families borrow money from businessmen at the time of need and supply them forest goods against such borrowings.

4. Durable Consumers Goods in Use :

4.1. It is indicated earlier that in Dafla society surplus income is generally used in procuring wives, slaves and in ceremonies for curing diseases. In these villages certain cash income is diverted in purchasing guns, bicycles, watches and clocks, torches, etc. Guns are useful for hunting and are also considered as a status symbol. Table 6.3. shows the durable consumer goods in use in the villages.

Table 6.3.  
Durable Consumer Goods in Use.

<u>Name of the articles</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
1. Bicycle	30
2. Torch	30
3. Gun	90
4. Watch and clock	12
5. Pen	8
6. Radio	11
7. Sewing machine	1
8. Table	1
9. Chair	5
10. Meat-safe	5
11. Alluminium utensils	1
12. Brass utensils	334
13. Lantern	564
14. Buckets	112
	130



## CHAPTER VII

### Summary and Conclusion:

1. An attempt is made in the last few chapters to give a fairly comprehensive picture of various aspects of socio-economic life of the 3 Dafla villages - Betgarh, Bhoroli and Hudubari. All these Daflas are immigrants from different areas of NEFA and the bench-mark data collected in this study will be useful for a comparative study with the resurvey data. The bench-mark data indicate that the socio-economic life of these people is, by and large, traditional one, but several new forces of change have been operating and the tribal people are now exposed to these forces.
2. All the inhabitants of these 3 villages have migrated from the high hills of NEFA in successive groups, and settled in a plains area, the socio-economic and geographical situation of which is quite different from that of the hills. As these villages are exclusively inhabited by the Daflas. They are keeping regular contact with their kinsmen and other Daflas of the hills. The hill Daflas while coming to the plains for trade visit the Daflas of these 3 villages.
3. The average size of a family with 5 persons can be considered as quite normal size. But the annual growth rate of population at 0.77 per cent is extremely low. The slow growth rate of population is due to the high rate of infant mortality which is possibly due to malnutrition and apathy to take assistance of modern medicine. On the otherhand, the life span of the adult population is quite long and the number of persons above 55 years of age is considerable who are very sturdy and active.

4. The social system of the Daflas of these villages presents certain interesting features. The household in a Dafla village has a different concept than that of a general rural household. In these 3 villages there are 64 houses occupied by 107 families. In some of the houses (i.e. single residential unit) a number of families - related or unrelated, live as independent units. The interesting aspect of the residential pattern is that the independent families live in long houses without any partition inside. As such, no privacy between the families can be maintained in such multi-family houses.

5. The educational facilities available are not utilised by the villagers. The percentage of literacy is only 5.81. The villagers, in general, do not show much interests in sending their children to school. At the time of survey only 10 boys and 3 girls of all these 3 villages were attending school and that too very irregularly.

6. The concept of a family in Dafla society is a novel one. A polygynous family which is considered as ideal is a combination of some sub-families of nuclear type. In a polygynous family each wife leads an independent family life with a separate hearth and certain properties of her own. The husband is the common head of the sub-families. The husband allots his cultivable land to his wives for cultivation. The agricultural produce of the allotted land is kept by each wife separately. But certain properties are held to be common property of all the sub-families as a whole.

7. Another important aspect of family life is that at the death of the brother, either younger or elder, one generally inherits the widow as wife and his family is

## CHAPTER VII

### Summary and Conclusion:

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7. Another important aspect of family life is that at the death of the brother, either younger or elder, one generally inherits the widow as wife and his family is

united with that of the widow. Similarly a son can inherit the step-mother or step-mothers as wife/wives after the death of the father and his family is united with the family of the widow. As such a widow and her family gets the social security.

8. A Dafla may desire to marry a number of wives but as the bride-price is very heavy only rich persons can afford to marry plural wives. Procuring a wife means addition of a active working member in the family. As the rich persons marry more than one wife the poorer section face great difficulty in acquiring mates.

9. In the economic life also the Daflas of these 3 villages have entered into certain new activities about which they had only vague idea earlier. In the hills, they were accustomed to a shifting form of agriculture. It is noteworthy that they have now totally abandoned shifting cultivation and adopted the economic activities of the peasantry in the plains. Moreover, certain diversities of the economy is noticeable in these villages similar to ~~the~~ those of typical plains villages of Assam. In the recent years a few persons have taken up non-agricultural occupations as well. Although most of the households accepted settled cultivation, the primary source of income of a large number of households is still based on collection of forest goods.

10. The concept of immovable property itself has changed to a great extent. In the hills land is considered as the communal property by the Daflas. In these 3 villages private ownership of land is recognised. Except only one household others have cultivable land of various sizes, the average size of holdings being 5.08 acres.

One of the interesting aspect of land holding pattern is that a number of families lease out their entire land to persons of other communities. No one has leased out land to persons of their own community.

11. Livestock is a very important economic resource of the Daflas. As in the hills, the Daflas of these villages use their domestic animals for two purpose. **Firstly,,** domestic animals are used for sacrifices as offerings to the spirits for curing diseases. Secondly, they are used as 'money' for payment of the bride-price and other socio-religious functions. In this area bullocks have assumed greater importance as they are used for ploughing the fields in wet paddy cultivation. Although the value of livestock products is quite substantial these products are rarely sold. Most of the chicks and eggs produced are used for ceremonial rites.

12. The Daflas of these villages have adopted wet paddy cultivation in preference to shifting cultivation to which they were accustomed earlier. The technique of cultivation, cropping pattern and the agricultural implements used in these 3 villages are now similar to those used by the farmers of the traditional Assamese villages. The inputs in farm enterprise is very simple. The expenses incurred for production of crops are mainly on hired labour and hiring of bullocks. The principal field crop grown in the villages is paddy. The area under paddy is 353.23 acres. The yield of paddy per acre is 5.61 quintals. Maize and millet are another important crops. A few families have introduced mustard and potato on experimental basis. As there is no scope for jhum cultivation in the area, the villagers cannot grow vegetables which they used to grow

in their jhum fields earlier. Some families grow a little quantity of vegetables in their kitchen gardens for home consumption. The yield per acre of paddy compares favourably with that of the other plains areas of Assam.

13. The villagers are dependent on the market for some of their day-to-day requirements. All the families purchase garments, pulses, salt, molasses, sugar, kerosene, tea, fish, meat, etc, from the market. The quantity purchased vary according to the economic status of the families. Some of the poor families purchase rice from the market in the lean months. Luxury goods are very insignificant which include hair oil, soap, snow and face powder. Each family spends a substantial amount on betel nuts and leaves and tobacco. The cane and the mats made out of cane splits are sold in the local market. In fact, this is the primary source of their cash income.

14. Although an attempt is made to depict the economic conditions of the households with reference to earning and expenditure, this has presented only a partial picture. This is because of the fact that there is a large non-monetised sector of the villages economy. Due to rapid monetisation of the village economy transaction in the form of barter is becoming unpopular. But payment of certain traditional goods as 'money' is considered essential. Replacement of the traditional 'money' with modern currency in payment for certain socio-religious ceremonies are introduced in certain cases. But they think that such payment looses the sanctity of the payment. Social obligations created by payment of traditional goods are held to be more binding than that of transactions by modern currency.

14. In the monetised sector of the economy it is observed that although the primary source of income is crop production, income from extraction of forest goods from Government Reserved Forests is quite considerable. Income per capita is calculated at Rs. 214 only. The per capita income however is supplemented by collection of roots and tubers, firewood, hunting animals as well as fish for home consumption. On the whole, the average family budgets show a little deficit.

15. The study of these immigrant Dafla villages shows that the tribal people has the capacity to adjust themselves in a plains area where the socio-economic and geographical conditions are far different from that of their original habitat.



APPENDIX

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS

Statement II.1.1(a)

Distribution of Population by Age and Sex :  
Betgarh:

Age-Group	Male		Female		Total		No. of Females per 1,000 males
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Below 5 Yrs.	18	16.21	21	15.91	39	16.05	1,167
5 to 15 Yrs.	18	16.21	38	28.79	56	23.05	2,111
15 to 25 Yrs.	19	17.12	17	12.88	36	14.81	895
25 to 35 Yrs.	9	8.11	21	15.91	30	12.35	2,333
35 to 45 Yrs.	20	18.02	21	15.91	41	16.87	1,050
45 to 55 Yrs.	16	14.42	7	5.30	23	9.47	438
55 to 65 Yrs.	10	9.01	6	4.54	16	6.58	600
65 to 75 Yrs.	1	0.90	-	-	1	0.41	-
75 & above	-	-	1	0.73	1	0.41	-
Total	111	100.00	132	100.00	243	100.00	1,189

Statement II.1(b)

Distribution of Population by Age and Sex :  
Hudubari :

Age-Group	Male		Female		Total		No. of Females per 1,000 males
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Below 5 Yrs.	5	11.36	10	20.41	15	16.13	2,000
5 - 15	7	15.91	6	12.24	13	13.98	857
15- 25	9	20.46	8	16.33	17	18.23	839
25- 35	8	18.18	9	18.37	17	18.23	1,125
35- 45	8	18.18	8	16.33	16	17.20	1,000
45- 55	4	9.09	6	12.24	10	10.75	1,500
55- 65	2	4.55	1	2.04	3	3.23	500
65- 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 & above	1	2.27	1	2.04	2	2.15	1,000
Total	44	100.00	49	100.00	93	100.00	1,114

## Statement II.1(c)

Distribution of Population by Age and Sex :  
Bhoroli :

Age-Group	Male		Female		Total		No. of Females per 1,000 males
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Below 5 Yrs.	21	18.75	20	16.67	41	17.57	952
5 - 15	24	21.43	28	23.33	52	22.41	1,167
15- 25	17	15.18	22	18.33	39	16.81	1,294
25- 35	21	18.75	27	22.50	48	20.69	1,286
35- 45	12	10.71	7	5.83	19	8.19	533
45- 55	3	2.68	8	6.67	11	4.74	2,667
55- 65	10	8.93	5	4.17	15	6.47	500
65- 75	3	2.68	3	2.50	6	2.59	1,000
75 & above	1	0.89	-	-	1	0.43	Nil
Total	112	100.00	120	100.00	232	100.00	1,071

Statement II, 2 (a)

Birth, Death and Growth Rate for 5 years: 1960 to 1964:  
Betgarh

Year	Population at the year ending	Birth		T	Death		Survival		Rate of annual Increase or Decrease (+ or -)	
		M	F		M	F	M	F		
1959	223									
1960	226	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	
1961	235	3	6	9	0	0	3	6	9	
1962	235	3	2	5	1	4	2	2	0	
1963	237	5	4	9	3	4	2	0	2	
1964	243	3	4	7	0	1	3	3	6	
Total	-	17	16	33	4	9	13	13	7	20

Annual Average % Increase is 1.79%

Statement II.2.(b)

Birth, Death and Growth Rate for 5 years: 1960 to 1964:  
Hudubari.

Year	Population at the year ending			Birth			Death			Survival			Rate of annual Increase or Decrease (+ or -)	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
1959														
1960	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1.00%	
1961	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.99%	
1962	1	2	3	4	2	6	-3	0	-3	0	-3	-3	-2.94%	
1963	2	0	2	4	5	9	-2	-5	-7	-2	-5	-7	-7.07%	
1964	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1.09%	
Total	4	4	8	8	7	15	-4	-3	-7	-4	-3	-7		

Annual Average % decrease is 1.4%



Statement II.2.(c)

Birth, Death and Growth Rate for 5 years: 1930-1964:  
Bharali;

Year	Population at the end of the year	Birth			Death			Survival			Rate of annual Increase or Decrease (+) or (-) and (Total of male/Female)	
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
1959	224											
1930	225	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.45%	
1961	229	3	4	7	1	2	3	2	2	4	1.78%	
1962	231	4	-	4	1	1	2	3	-1	2	0.87%	
1963	227	6	3	9	4	9	13	2	-6	-4	-1.73%	
1964	232	3	6	9	3	1	4	0	5	5	2.20%	
Total	-	17	13	30	9	13	22	8	0	8		

Average Percentage of Annual Increase is 0.71







Statement II.4

Distribution of Households and Population according to Family-Types and Average size of Family Dafla Villages (Betgrah, Bhoroli, Hudubari)

Family-Types	Betgrah		Bhoroli		Hudubari				
	No. of Families	No. of persons	No. of Families	No. of persons	No. of Families	No. of persons			
1. Nuclear	40	178	4	26	122	5	10	44	4
2. Joint Vertical	6	41	7	6	51	9	5	33	7
3. Joint Horizontal	2	11	5	2	20	10	-	-	-
4. Special	1	13	13	6	39	9	3	16	5
Total :-	49	243	5	40	232	6	18	93	5

Statement II. 5(a)

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Martial Status:  
Betgrah:

Age-Group	Married		Unmarried		Widow/Widower		Divorced	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Below 5 Yrs.	-	-	18	21	-	-	-	-
5-15	1	-	18	38	-	-	-	-
15-25	2	13	16	4	-	-	-	-
25-35	7	20	2	1	-	-	-	-
35-45	20	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	12	7	1	-	3	-	-	-
55-65	7	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
65-75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	50	64	55	64	6	4	-	-
% of total population	45.05	48.49	49.55	48.49	5.40	3.02	-	-

Statement II.5(b)

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Martial Status:  
Hudubari:

Age-Group	Married		Unmarried		Widow/Widower		Divorced	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Below 5 Yrs.	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	1	7	6	-	-	-	-
15-25	2	6	8	1	-	-	-	-
25-35	5	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	7	5	-	-	1	3	-	-
45-55	3	3	-	-	1	3	-	-
55-65	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	26	22	17	2	6	-	-
% of total population	45.45	53.06	50.00	34.69	4.55	12.25	-	-

Statement II.5(c)

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Martial Status:

Bharali:

Age-Group	Married		Unmarried		Widow/Widower		Divorced	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Below 5 Yrs.	-	-	21	20	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	1	24	27	-	-	-	-
15-25	4	21	13	1	-	-	-	-
25-35	15	26	5	-	1	1	-	-
35-45	11	5	1	-	-	2	-	-
45-55	3	6	-	-	-	2	-	-
55-65	9	2	-	-	1	3	-	-
65-75	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
75 & over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46	63	64	48	2	9	-	-
% of total to total population	41.07	52.50	57.14	40.00	1.79	7.50	-	-

Statement III.1(a)

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Economic Status :  
Betgarh :

Age-Group	No. of persons in each age-group			No. of workers			No. of Helpers			No. of non-workers		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	Below 5 Yrs.	18	21	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	21
5-15	13	33	56	2	3	5	3	6	9	13	29	42
15-25	19	17	36	19	15	34	-	1	1	-	1	1
25-35	9	21	30	9	21	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	20	21	41	20	21	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	16	7	23	15	6	21	1	1	2	-	-	-
55-65	10	6	16	6	1	7	2	2	4	2	3	5
65-75	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	111	132	243	72	68	140	6	10	16	33	54	87
							(1)	(1)	(2)			

Figures in the brackets are Student Helpers.

Statement III.1 (b)

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Economic Status:

Hudnabari:

Age-Group	No. of persons in each age-group			No. of workers			No. of helpers			No. of Non-workers.		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Below 5 Yrs.	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	15
5-15	7	6	13	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	4	9
							(1)		(1)			
15-25	9	8	17	9	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	8	9	17	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	8	8	16	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	2	2
45-55	4	6	10	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	2	1	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
65-75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Total	44	49	93	31	29	60	2	2	4	11	18	29
							(1)		(1)			

Figures in the brackets are Student- Helpers.

## Statement III-1(c)

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Economic Status:

Bharali:

Age-Group	No. of persons in each age-group			No. of workers			No. of helpers			No. of Non-workers.		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	Below 5 Yrs.	21	20	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	20
5-15	24	28	52	5	3	8	1	2	3	18	23	41
15-25	17	22	39	16	22	38	1	4	1	-	-	-
25-35	21	27	48	21	27	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	12	7	19	12	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	3	8	11	3	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	10	5	15	10	4	14	-	-	-	1	1	1
65-75	3	3	6	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
75 and over	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	112	120	232	69	74	143	2	2	4	41	44	85



Statement III.2(a)

A.P.13

Economic Status and Labour Force:  
Betgarh

Category (M/F/T)	Workers		Working Force		Labour Force		Average Working Force per Family		
	No.	P.C. to total working Force	No.	P.C. to total working Force	No.	P.C. of working to labour Force			
Male	72	92.31	6	7.69	78	50.00	74	105.41	1.53
Female	68	87.18	10	12.82	78	50.00	72	103.33	1.53
Total	140	89.74	16	10.26	156	100.00	146	106.85	3.06

Statement III.2(b)  
Economic Status and Labour Force:  
Hudbari:

Category (M/F/T)	Workers		Working Force		Labour Force		Average Working Force per Family		
	No.	P.C. to total working Force	No.	P.C. to total working Force	No.	P.C. of working to Labour Force			
Male	31	93.94	2	6.05	33	51.56	31	106.45	1.83
Female	29	93.55	2	6.45	31	48.44	32	96.38	1.72
Total	60	93.75	4	6.25	64	100.00	63	101.59	3.55

Statement III.2(c)

Economic Status and Labour Force:  
Bharali:

Category	Working Force		Helpers		Total working Force		Labour Force		Average working Force per Family
	No.	P.C. to total working Force	No.	P.C. to total working Force	No.	P.C. of total working Force	No.	P.C. of working to labour Force	
Male	69	97.18	2	2.82	71	48.30	63	112.70	1.78
Female	74	97.37	2	2.63	76	51.70	69	110.14	1.90
Total	143	97.28	4	2.72	147	100.00	132	111.36	3.68

## Statement III.3(a)

Distribution of Population by occupational class of Households:  
Betgarh:

Occupational Classes	No. of H.H.	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owner cultivation	40	90	81.08	119	90.15	209	86.00
Production other than Agril.	7	14	12.61	10	7.58	24	9.88
Salaried Jobs	2	7	6.31	3	2.27	10	4.12
<b>Total:</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>111</b> (45.68)	<b>100.00</b>	<b>132</b> (54.32)	<b>100.00</b>	<b>243</b> (100.00)	<b>100.00</b>

Figures in the brackets are percentage of total:

## Statement II.3(b)

Distribution of Population by Occupational classes of Households:  
Hudubari:

Occupational Classes	No. of H.H.	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owner Cultivation	15	38	86.36	40	81.63	78	83.87
Production other than Agril.	3	6	13.64	9	18.37	15	16.13
<b>Total:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b> (47.31)	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b> (52.69)	<b>100.00</b>	<b>93</b> (100.00)	<b>100.00</b>

Figures in the brackets are percentage of total.

Statement III.3(c)

Distribution of Population by Occupational Classes of Households:

Hudubari:

Occupational Classes	No. of H.H.	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owner Cultivator	23	70	62.50	78	65.00	148	63.79
Rent Receiver	4	8	7.14	11	9.16	19	8.19
Production other than Agril.	12	29	25.89	29	24.17	58	25.00
Salaried Jobs	1	5	4.47	2	1.67	7	3.02
<b>Total:</b>	40	112 (48.28)	100.00	120 (51.72)	100.00	232 (100.00)	100.00

Statement IV.1.

Land Use Classification : Dafla Villages

(In Acres)

Type of Land	Betgarh	Bhoroli	Hudubari	Total
A. Owned Land				
(a) Cultivable	191.64	213.99	104.82	510.45
(b) Non-Cultivable:				
1. Homestead & Kitchen garden	4.42	3.97	4.85	13.24
2. Others	6.45	4.39	9.30	20.14
Total Owned Land	202.51	222.35	118.97	543.83
B. Land Leased in	nil	nil	nil	nil
C. Land Leased Out	35.01	100.20	22.01	157.22
Total Land Leased Out:	35.01	100.20	22.01	157.22
D. Land under Operation	137.50	122.15	96.96	386.61

Statement IV.2  
 Distribution of Ownership Holdings by Size Group :  
 Dafla Villages (Betgarh, Bhoroli, Hudubari).

Size-Group (Ownership)	Betgarh		Bhoroli		Hudubari	
	No. of H.H.	Area in Acre	No. of H.H.	Area in Acre	No. of H.H.	Area in Acre
Landless	1	-	-	-	-	-
Below 1 acre	1	0.67	1	0.33	-	-
1 to 2.50 Acres	17	29.66	6	10.11	2	2.67
2.50 to 5.00 "	18	67.32	16	58.07	3	9.84
5.00 to 7.50 "	6	35.63	6	37.94	7	44.81
7.50 to 10.00 "	3	24.99	6	48.11	4	31.99
10.00 to 15.00 "	2	21.54	4	52.73	1	14.33
15.00 to 20.00 "	1	19.67	1	15.06	1	15.33
Total	49	202.51	40	222.35	18	118.97

Statement IV.3.

Distribution of Operational Holdings by Size Group :  
 Dafla Villages (Betgarh, Bhoroli, Hudubari)

Size Group (Operational)	Betgarh		Bhoroli		Hudubari	
	No. of H.H.	Area in Acre	No. of H.H.	Area in Acre	No. of H.H.	Area in Acre
Landless	7	-	8	-	1	-
Below 1 Acre	2	1.01	9	2.93	2	0.34
1 to 2.50 Acres	13	21.98	5	8.86	2	2.66
2.50 to 5.00 "	18	63.53	9	33.15	3	11.47
5.00 to 7.50 "	5	29.99	2	12.39	5	31.01
7.50 to 10.00 "	2	16.99	4	32.77	3	23.99
10.00 to 15.00 "	1	13.33	3	32.05	2	26.99
15.00 to 20.00 "	1	15.67	-	-	-	-
<b>Total :</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>167.50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>122.15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>96.96</b>

## Statement IV.4.

Distribution of Ownership Holdings by Occupation : Dafla Villages (Betgarh, Bhoroli, Hudubari):

Occupations	Villages	No. of H.H.	Owned Land	
			Cultivable (in acres)	Non-cultivable (in acres)
Owner cultivator	Betgarh	40	166.30	7.87
	Bhoroli	23	139.87	4.56
	Hudubari	15	95.48	12.65
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>401.65</b>	<b>25.08</b>
Rent Receiver	Betgarh	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	4	25.48	0.17
	Hudubari	-	-	-
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>25.48</b>	<b>0.17</b>
Production other than agriculture	Betgarh	7	17.34	2.00
	Bhoroli	12	44.37	3.46
	Hudubari	3	9.34	1.50
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>71.05</b>	<b>6.96</b>
Salaried Jobs	Betgarh	2	8.00	1.00
	Bhoroli	1	4.27	0.17
	Hudubari	-	-	-
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>1.17</b>
TOTAL	Betgarh	49	191.64	10.87
	Bhoroli	40	213.99	8.36
	Hudubari	18	104.82	14.15
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>510.45</b> (206.72 (hectares)	<b>33.38</b> (13.5 (hectares)



## Statement IV.5

Distribution of Ownership and Operational Land Holdings according to Occupation; Dafla Villages (Betgarh, Bhoroli, Hudubari)

Occupations	Villages	No. of H.H.	Owned land	(Area in Acres)	
				Land leased out	Operational Holdings
Owner cultivator	Betgarh	40	174.17	12.34	161.83
	Bhoroli	23	144.43	33.66	110.77
	Hudubari	15	108.13	12.67	95.46
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>426.73</b>	<b>58.67</b>	<b>368.06</b>
Rent Receiver	Betgarh	-	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	4	25.65	22.44	3.21
	Hudubari	-	-	-	-
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>25.65</b>	<b>22.44</b>	<b>3.21</b>
Production other than agriculture	Betgarh	7	19.34	17.34	2.00
	Bhoroli	12	47.83	39.83	8.00
	Hudubari	3	10.84	9.34	1.50
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>78.01</b>	<b>66.51</b>	<b>11.50</b>
Salaried Jobs	Betgarh	2	9.00	5.33	3.67
	Bhoroli	1	4.44	4.27	0.17
	Hudubari	-	-	-	-
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>13.44</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>3.84</b>
TOTAL	Betgarh	49	202.51	35.01	167.50
	Bhoroli	40	222.35	100.20	122.15
	Hudubari	18	118.97	22.01	96.96
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>543.83</b>	<b>157.22</b>	<b>386.61</b>
			(220.25 Hectares)	(63.67 Hectares)	(156.58 Hectares)



## Statement IV.7

Draught animals (Bullocks) and No. of Plough Units  
according to Occupations: Dafla Villages  
(Betgarh, Bhoroli, Hudubari)

Occupation	Villages & Total	No. of H.H.	Draught animals (Bullocks)	No. of plough Units
Owner cultivator	Betgarh	40	67	34
	Bhoroli	23	56	28
	Hudubari	15	67	30
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>92</b>
Rent Receiver	Betgarh	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	4	2	1
	Hudubari	-	-	-
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Production other than agriculture	Betgarh	7	2	1
	Bhoroli	12	9	4
	Hudubari	3	2	1
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>
Salaried Jobs	Betgarh	2	4	2
	Bhoroli	1	3	-
	Hudubari	-	-	-
<b>Total :-</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
TOTAL	Betgarh	49	73	37
	Bhoroli	40	70	32
	Hudubari	18	69	31
<b>Grand Total :-</b>		<b>107</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>101</b>

## Statement IV.8.

Total Value of Livestock Production- Occupationwise  
Dafla Villages (Betgarh, Bhoroli, Hudubari)

Occupations	Calves & Heifers		Piglings		Kids		Chickens		Eggs		Total Value (Rs.)
	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	
Owner Cultivator	21	630.00	68	1,360.00	25	250.00	1,301	2,401.00	28,200	5,640.00	10,281.00
Rent Receiver	2	60.00	-	-	-	-	50	75.00	450	90.00	225.00
Production other than agriculture	2	50.00	11	220.00	2	20.00	445	669.00	4,800	960.00	1,929.00
Salaried Jobs	8	240.00	2	40.00	-	-	50	75.00	1,000	200.00	555.00
Total :-	33	990.00	81	1,620.00	27	270.00	2,147	3,220.00	34,450	6,890.00	12,990.00

## Statement IV.9

AP.P.28

No. and Value of Purchase and Sale of Livestock :  
 Dafla Village (Betgarh, Bhoroli, Hudubari)

Purchased/ Sale/	Kinds of Livestock	Village Betgarh		Village Bhoroli		Village Hudubari		Total of three villages	
		No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)
Purchased	Bull	32	1,395.00	19	810.00	13	705.00	64	2,910.00
	Bullock	5	770.00	15	1570.00	17	1570.00	37	3,910.00
	Cow	1	32.00	2	110.00	-	-	3	142.00
	Mithun	-	-	1	600.00	-	-	1	600.00
	Pig	1	40.00	-	-	-	-	1	40.00
	Goat	1	30.00	-	-	-	-	1	30.00
Total Purchased Value :		-	2,267.00	-	3090.00	-	2,275.00	-	7,632.00
Sale	Bull	-	-	-	-	4	80.00	4	80.00
	Bullock	4	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	4	1,000.00
	Pig	-	-	-	-	1	50.00	1	50.00
	Goat	-	-	4	160.00	-	-	4	160.00
Total Sale Value :		-	1,000.00	-	160.00	-	130.00	-	1,290.00

Statement V.1.

(A.P.50)

Quantity and Value of Agricultural Products by Occupations:  
Daflas Villages (Betgarh, Bhoroli and Hudubari)

Occupations	Villages and Total	Paddy		Mustard		Maize		Potato		Millet		Total Value
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
1.	Betgarh	912.79	25,043.00	0.93	125.00	2.78	150.00	0.37	30.00	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	382.47	18,813.00	-	-	8.51	460.00	-	-	5.18	275.00	-
	Hudubari	490.25	13,570.00	-	-	7.40	450.00	-	-	0.74	40.00	-
4.	Betgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	97.31	2,710.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.48	80.00	-
	Hudubari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Betgarh	43.99	1,270.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	133.57	3,610.00	-	-	0.93	50.00	-	-	-	-	-
	Hudubari	25.90	700.00	-	-	0.74	40.00	-	-	1.11	60.00	-
7.	Betgarh	32.53	380.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	12.95	350.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hudubari	45.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T	Betgarh	992.34	27,193.00	0.93	125.00	2.78	150.00	0.37	30.00	-	-	-
O	Bhoroli	926.30	25,433.00	-	-	9.43	510.00	-	-	6.36	355.00	-
T	Hudubari	513.15	14,270.00	-	-	8.14	490.00	-	-	1.85	100.00	-
A												
L												
GRAND TOTAL :-		2,434.79	66,946.00	0.93	125.00	20.35	1,150.00	0.37	30.00	8.51	455.00	

Statement V.2.

(AP. 1.30)

Statement showing Area and Production and other receipts of Paddy by Occupations : Dafla Villages

(Area in Acres)  
(Quantity in quintals)  
Other Receipt

Occupations and Total	Villages	No. of H.H.	Yield of Paddy in Operational Holdings		Receipt from Leased Out Land		Area leased out	qnty.	Area in Acres	Quantity in quintals	Other Receipt	
			Area	qnty.	Yield per Acre	Yield per H.H.						Area leased out
1.	Betgarh Bhoroli Hudubari	40 23 15	153.96 106.21 32.81	877.64 539.04 455.10	5.70 5.55 5.49	21.94 25.61 30.34	12.34 33.66 12.67	35.15 93.43 35.15	- 4.44 -	- - -	- - -	
4.	Betgarh Bhoroli Hudubari	- 4 -	- 3.04 -	- 17.39 -	- 5.35 -	- 4.35 -	- 22.44 -	- 79.92 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5.	Betgarh Bhoroli Hudubari	7 12 3	- 4.54 -	- 23.31 -	- 5.15 -	- 1.94 -	17.34 39.33 9.34	46.99 110.23 25.90	- - 2.22	- - -	- - -	- - -
7.	Betgarh Bhoroli Hudubari	2 1 -	2.67 - -	17.76 - -	6.35 - -	3.38 - -	5.33 4.27 -	14.80 12.95 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL:	Betgarh Bhoroli Hudubari	49 40 13	156.33 113.79 32.31	395.40 329.74 455.10	5.35 5.54 5.49	18.27 15.74 25.23	35.01 100.20 22.01	93.94 293.56 31.05	- 6.63 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
GRAND TOTAL :-		107	353.23	1930.24	5.61	13.51	157.22	454.55				6.66

Statement V.3.

Gross Value of Production and Net Income from Agriculture;  
Dafla Villages (Betgarh, Bhoroli, Hudubari), 1934.

Occupations	Villages	No. of H.H.	Gross Value of Production (Rs.)	Input in Production			Total (Rs.)	Net Income in Productive (Rs.)
				Value of seed (Rs.)	Land Revenue (Rs.)	Expenditure in Hired Labour and Bullock (Rs.)		
Owner Cultivator	Betgarh	40	25,343.00	1,732.05	513.35	390.00	2,740.40	22,307.30
	Bhoroli	23	19,543.00	1,194.90	533.95	150.00	1,373.35	17,339.15
	Hudubari	15	14,060.00	931.65	411.80	120.00	1,433.45	12,593.55
	TOTAL:	78	58,956.00	3,858.60	1,564.10	660.00	6032.70	52,373.30
Agent Receiver	Betgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bhoroli	4	2,790.00	31.20	35.50	-	119.70	2,570.30
	Hudubari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL:	4	2,790.00	31.20	35.50	-	119.70	2,570.30
Production Other than Agriculture	Betgarh	7	1,270.00	-	69.20	-	59.20	1,210.30
	Bhoroli	12	3,530.00	51.00	145.05	-	196.05	3,413.95
	Hudubari	3	800.00	-	10.35	-	10.35	789.65
	TOTAL:	22	5,730.00	51.00	224.60	-	275.50	5,454.40
Salaried Job.	Betgarh	2	330.00	30.00	31.40	30.00	91.40	783.50
	Bhoroli	1	350.00	-	1.55	-	1.55	348.45
	Hudubari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL:	3	1,230.00	30.00	32.95	30.00	92.95	1,137.05
TOTAL	Betgarh	49	27,493.00	1,732.05	713.95	420.00	2,901.00	24,597.00
	Bhoroli	40	26,343.00	1,230.10	763.05	150.00	2,193.15	24,151.85
	Hudubari	13	14,330.00	931.65	422.15	120.00	1,473.80	13,386.20
	GRAND TOTAL	107	68,706.00	3,973.80	1,907.15	690.00	6,570.95	52,135.05



Statement VI.1.

(AP.P. 32)

Per Household and Per Capita Income and Expenditure by Occupation,  
Dafla Villages (Betgarh, Bhoroli, Hudubari), 1964.

Occupation	No. of H.H.	No. of Persons	Total Income (Rs.)	Total Expenditure (Rs.)	Surplus(+) or Deficit(-) (Rs.)	Income		Expenditure	
						H.H. (Rs.)	Per Capita (Rs.)	H.H. (Rs.)	Per Capita (Rs.)
Owner Cultivator	73	435	91,781.30	103,137.40	(-) 11,356.10	1,173.33	210.99	1,322.27	237.10
Rent Receiver	4	19	4,295.30	3,707.35	(+) 587.95	1,073.33	223.07	923.34	195.12
Production other than Agril.	22	97	20,113.40	17,347.40	(+) 1,466.00	368.79	197.05	302.15	131.93
Salaried Jobs	3	17	6,152.00	3,127.35	(+) 3,024.15	2,050.37	361.33	1,042.62	133.99
<b>TOTAL :-</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>121,342.00</b>	<b>127,320.00</b>	<b>(-) 6,273.00</b>	<b>1,134.04</b>	<b>213.63</b>	<b>1,192.71</b>	<b>224.53</b>

**Agro-Economic Research Centre for North East India**  
**Assam Agricultural University**  
**Jorhat-4, Assam**

Reports Completed

**A. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES IN RURAL CHANGE :**

**(I) FIRST-POINT VILLAGE SURVEYS**

1. **Rural Life in Assam Hills** : Reports on four hill Villages of Kanther Terang, Mawtnum, Banshidua and Hmupui ( Published, Price Rs. 15.00 )
2. **Kathaliacherra** : A Jhumia Settlement Colony in Tripura (Unpublished).
3. **Morangaon** : A Plains Village in Sibsagar District, Assam (Unpublished).
4. **Khonajan** : A Plains Village in Lakhimpur District, Assam (Mimeographed).
5. **Chalihagaon** : A Plains Village in Sibsagar District, Assam (Mimeographed).
6. **Potsangbam** : A Plains Village in Manipur (Mimeographed).
7. **Khonsa** : A Naga Village in NEFA (Mimeographed).
8. **Borkuloi** : A Plains Village in Assam (Mimeographed).

**(II) VILLAGE RESURVEYS :**

1. **Dispur** : A Plains Village near Gauhati, Assam (Published, Price Rs. 8.00)
2. **Chotahaibor** : A Plains Village in Nowgong, District, Assam (Mimeographed).
3. **Changes in Mikir Society** : A Jhum Village in the Mikir Hills District, Assam. ( Published, Price Rs. 8.00 )
4. **Kathaliacherra** : A Jhumia Settlement Colony in Tripura ... ( Mimeographed )

**B. AD-HOC STUDIES :**

1. State Trading in paddy in Assam ... (Unpublished).
2. Changing Pattern of Village Leadership in N.E. India ... (Unpublished).
3. Changes in Conditions of Agricultural Labour ... (Unpublished).
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