

MORANGAON  
A Resurvey Report on  
a Village in Sibsagar District  
of Assam  
( 1961-1966 )

Indian Village Studies :  
Village Resurvey No. 7

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of Assam  
( 1961-1966 )



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## PREFACE

1. The present report embodies the results of the resurvey of Morangaon, an interior village in the district of Sibsagar in Assam. The village, located in the Anguri-Kharikatia Mouza known as the rice bowl of the district, is inhabited by a homogeneous Assamese Community. It was selected for survey mainly to study the impact of a small irrigation project. The bench-mark survey was undertaken in September-October, 1961. The village was resurveyed just after 5 years in September-October, 1966. The data for the first-point survey and resurvey relate to the agricultural years, 1960-61 and 1965-66 respectively. Due to engagement of the staff in other research projects this report could not be completed in time. Only a short report is now prepared.

2. The results of the resurvey indicate that the village has made some progress both in social and economic life. Education has been receiving due attention and the rate of literacy and level of education have improved between two points of time. The people of the village have also made some improvement in their housing and standard of living. The yield of Sali paddy, the only field crop of the village has also improved due to irrigation. Of course, the village is solely dependent on a single crop of Sali paddy, and the cropping pattern has not changed between 1961 and 1966.

3. I with one of my colleagues Shri D.K.Buragohain revisited the village at the end of 1974. It has been found that the villagers have been cultivating H.Y.V paddy like I.R-8 and Jaya as Ahu(Autumn). The short duration of these varieties has facilitated cultivation of Sali paddy after Ahu is harvested. But H.Y.V paddy is cultivated in traditional method without the use of fertilizers. In spite of this, the yield of H.Y.V paddy was found to be satisfactory. Due to emigration of 7 households from the village the average land holdings have improved. The observations of the recent visits are incorporated in "An Epilogue" at the end of the report.

4. Like all other reports of this Centre, this one is also a joint product. The study team connected with this report is given elsewhere. Besides them, mention may be made of Shri M.C. Dutta and Shri N.Bora, who typed the stencils and Shri N.Deka who mimeographed the report.

5. In fine, I also thank the villagers of Morangaon who extended their help and cooperation during our field investigation.

January, 1975.

Dr. P.D. Saikia.  
Director

C O N T E N T S

|  | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Preface .. ..  | i           |
| <br><u>CHAPTER</u>                                       |             |
| I - The Village Background ..                            | 1           |
| II - Changes in Population<br>Characteristics ..         | 7           |
| III - Changes in Resources of<br>the Village ..          | 17          |
| IV - Changes in Production,<br>Income and Consumption .. | 27          |
| V - Conclusion .. ..                                     | 46          |
| An Epilogue  | 50          |
| <br><u>APPENDIX</u>                                      |             |
| Statistical Statements .. ..                             | A-1 - A-17  |

## CHAPTER ONE

### The Village Background

#### I. Name and Location :

I.1. Morangaon is a small village in the southern part of the Sibsagar District of Assam. The village must have derived its name from the 'Morans', a Backward Hindu Community. But the inhabitants of Morangaon do not claim themselves as the Morans. Either the village was once inhabited by the Morans who migrated or the present inhabitants are their descendents who do not like to call themselves as the Morans. There are now 43 households of which 41 households belong to 'Chutia', a backward hindu community and the other 2 households are 'Ahoms', another backward Hindu community of Assam. In respect of size, Morangaon is much below the average size of villages. It had a population of 272 persons during the bench-mark survey of 1961 and 297 persons during resurvey in 1966. According to 1961 Census, the average number of people per village in Assam was 462 and that of Sibsagar district 686.

1.2. The village is located in the Amguri-Kharikatia Mouza of the Titabor Police Station in the Jorhat Sub-division. This area is known to be a fertile tract of the district of Sibsagar bordering on the hills of Nagaland. Morangaon is barely 3 kilometers north of the Nagaland border. Borhola, a fast growing urban centre about 2 kilometers away from Morangaon was once a flourishing foothill markets for the Nagas. There are many community facilities like a High School, a State Dispensary, a Community Centre at Borhola. The people of Morangaon can avail these facilities. The Kakodanga, a tributary of the Brahmaputra flows to the south of this village.

#### 2. Communication and Transport :

2.1. Situated at a distance of 40 kilometers from Jorhat, the district and sub-divisional headquarters, Morangaon enjoys

better communication facilities. It has an easy access to Jorhat, Titabar, Furkating and Golaghat through regular bus services. Titabar and Furkating, two important railway stations on the N.F.Rly. are almost equi-distant from the village being 20 kilometers away from the village on the opposite sides of it. Na-Ali Road, a P.W.D. gravelled road, a part of which has been black-topped passes by the side of the village. A jeepable road, Bosha-Borhola Road passes through the village and connects the village with Na-Ali Road.

2.2. The conditions of the village roads are not quite satisfactory because, during the rainy season, they remain almost under mud and water. There has been some improvement in the conditions of village roads during the five years between 1961 and 1966.

### 3. Village layout :

3.1. The village of Morangaon, unlike many Assamese villages does not have any systematic layout. The households are located haphazardly, the location of households being conditioned by available 'home-stead land' (Known as 'Bari Mati'). The homesteads are interspersed with fields, some are high (bam) and others low (da). Each household has several huts in the mist of a courtyard. Behind the huts, there is a backyard garden with bamboos, plantain and banana plants and areca palms. Most of the households have kitchen garden either at the front or back of the dwelling huts. Like all other villages in Assam, Morangaon looks from a distance, like a grove of bamboos and palms, and only on a closer view, cottages and huts are discernible under them.

3.2. Like most other Assamese villages Morangaon has a Namghar, the community prayer hall or congregational centre. It is situated at the easternmost part of the village. Only other public institution inside the village is the village primary



school which is located by the side of the Bosha-Borhola Road.

4. Soil and Climate :

4.1. Morangaon is situated in a fertile belt of Sibsagar district below the foothills of Nagaland. The soil of this belt is made of alluvium composed of varying proportion of clay, loam and sand. The soil is being replenished regularly from the outwash of the nearby hills and thus remain, fertile. Patches of lateritic soil are found here and there due to the nearness to the hills. There is some difference between soil of high (bam) and low (da) lands. The lowlands are more clayey and are used only for raising transplanted wit paddy, while the high (bam) lands are used for raising bamboos areca palms, banana and other fruit plants like lemons, jackfruits, mangoes etc.

4.2. Morangaon enjoys congenial climate. Data on rainfall and temperature available from Titabar Rice Research Station (given in Statement I, II in the Appendix) show that in this area rainfall and temperature vary directly and reach the peak in July-August. The Annual rainfall in the area comes to about 1,800 mm. (70 inches approx.) more than half of the precipitation falling withing three months, June to August. The distribution rainfall (average for seven years, 1960-66) by seasons is given in Table I.I.

Table I.I.

Distribution of Annual Rainfall by Seasons, Titabar  
( Average of 1960- 1965 )

| Rainfall Season | Months              | Rainfall in mm. |        |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|
|                 |                     | Actual rainfall | P.C.   |
| Winter          | November - January  | 47              | 2.60   |
| Premonsoon      | February - April    | 224             | 12.37  |
| MONSOON         | May - August        | 1,256           | 69.35  |
| Post-Monsoon    | September - October | 284             | 15.68  |
| Total           |                     | 1,811           | 100.00 |

4.3. From the pattern of rainfall as in Table I.I it will be seen that about 70% of the total annual rainfall come within the Monsoon period. Nevertheless, though scanty, pre-monsoon and post-monsoon rainfall indicates that there is scope for raising rabi crops requiring less moisture during these periods. But the crop pattern of the village is very conservative with rice cultivation during monsoon (Sali Paddy) taking the lion's share in the total cropped area.

4.4. As regards temperature, the average temperature from 1960 to 1966 (see Statement II in the Appendix) comes to 28.8°C and 18.6°C as the maximum and minimum respectively. The highest temperature reaches in July and the lowest in January. Being situated near the foothills of Nagaland, the winter months are unusually chilly.

5. Education, Medical and Other Facilities :

5.1. The village has a free Primary School managed by the Primary Education Board of the Government. But the school suffers from shortage of teacher in relation to the roll strength of students. There was only one teacher to teach a roll strength of 63 students. For high school education, there is a Govt-Aided High School at Borhola and children of Morangaon can have education upto Matriculation from that school. For college-level education the children have to be sent outside the village.

5.2. The people of Morangaon can enjoy facilities provided by the State Dispensary at Borhola and State Veterinary Hospital at Chereli, the former is at a distance of about 2 kilometers and the latter 3 kilometers from the village. Anti-Malaria drive launched by the Public Health Department successfully eradicated Malaria and Kal-Azar, but people suffer from water-borne diseases, as there is not adequate facilities for safe drinking water. During the resurvey, there were only two tubewells in the village to supply drinking water.

6. Changes in Prices of Essential Commodities :

6.1. Morangaon has witnessed spectacular changes in prices of most of the essential commodities. Paddy and rice prices have risen abnormally between 1961 and 1966. Other important food articles like pulses and potato have also become much dearer. Price data with percentage changes between two points of time are given in Table 1.2. The rise in prices has two implications for the people of Morangaon. The rise in prices of paddy and rice has given much higher income to the producers. This has been reflected in the household income of the village. Paddy, being the main crop of the village, serves also as a cash crop. On the other hand the rise in prices of other essential commodities which the people of the village do not produce, is comparatively less compared to paddy and rice price. This has made terms of trade more favourable to the people of the village.

Table 1.2

Prices of Essential Commodities at Morangaon, 1961 & 1966.

| Commodity      | Unit        | Price      |            | Percentage changes |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
|                |             | 1961 (Rs.) | 1966 (Rs.) |                    |
| 1. Paddy       | Per quintal | 26.00      | 65.00      | 150.00             |
| 2. Rice        | Per quintal | 40.00      | 120.00     | 200.00             |
| 3. Pulses      | Per Kg.     | 0.75       | 1.45       | 93.33              |
| 4. Onion       | Per Kg.     | 0.50       | 0.75       | 50.00              |
| 5. Potato      | Per Kg.     | 0.60       | 1.10       | 83.33              |
| 6. Gur         | Per Kg.     | 1.00       | 1.50       | 50.00              |
| 7. Sugar       | Per Kg.     | 1.30       | 1.50       | 15.38              |
| 8. Salt        | Per Kg.     | 0.20       | 0.25       | 25.00              |
| 9. Mustard oil | Per Lit.    | 3.00       | 4.25       | 41.67              |
| 10. Kerosene   | Per lit.    | 0.50       | 0.62       | 24.00              |
| 11. Milk       | Per lit.    | 0.60       | 1.00       | 66.67              |
| 12. Tea        | Per Kg.     | 4.00       | 6.00       | 50.00              |

7. Forces of Change :

7.1. Morangaon was selected for investigation 1961 when it was gathered that the village was going to be benefitted from a small irrigation project known as "Gorjan Ogrijan Bund" project.

The project was undertaken by the Titabar Community Development Block at the instance of the Morangaon-Kherema Field Management Committee. A 1600 feet long, 10 feet wide and 6 feet high bund was constructed across two streams to collect water into a reservoir from where water could be used for irrigation. The resurvey is expected to show how far the project has been of benefit to the villagers.

7.2. Secondly, Morangaon has the advantage of location having a growing township at Borhola, a Tea Factory with a sizeable labour force and good communication facilities. These forces were expected to bring about some changes in the cropping pattern, particularly, a shift towards cultivation of fruits, vegetables and production of milk and eggs.

7.3. Thirdly, in the social life, the people of the village are already in the grip of some form of change and adaptation. Education has been receiving due importance and it was expected that with the passage of time the village will become more progressive in outlook.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Changes in Population Characteristics.

#### I. Introduction :

I.1. The span of five years is not expected to bring about much change in the social and cultural life of the people of a village. In this chapter, attempt has been made to present a comparative view of the population characteristics of Morangaon.

1.2. In the first-point survey it has been pointed out that the village contains a homogeneous set of people. Of the total of 43 households, 41 households are "Chutias", a recognised backward Hindu caste of Assam. The remaining 2 households are "Ahoms", once a ruling community of Assam before the advent of the British, now recognised as a backward Hindu Caste. These two communities had a pride of place in the history of Assam. Further it was pointed out that all the households in the village belonged to one and the same community, be they Ahoms or Chutias. The people of the village were found in the grip of a slow, but steady process of "Sanskritisation" which means " a process by which a low caste gives up its own rites, customs, and beliefs and takes up instead, the customs, rites and beliefs of a higher caste."<sup>1</sup>

1.3. During the investigation of the resurvey, it has been gathered that in the system of marriage and divorce, social and religious ceremonials, dresses, and ornaments, the people of Morangaon have maintained the process of change.

1.4. The people of Morangaon have another important characteristic. The village community not only belongs to the same caste, but also there is no social and economic stratification in the village. Though a poorer section is there, even the rich

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1. Srinivas, M.N. (1956) - "Sanskritisation and westernisation" published in "Society in India", Edited by Aiyappan and Ratnam, Madras.

are not sufficiently well-to-do to dominate the poorer classes. Moreover, there is also no rent-receiver class inside the village. But it has been found that more than half the cultivable land in the village is owned by people who are not residents of the village.

## 2. Population Characteristics :

2.1. Size of Population : Morangaon, though a small village, has been growing fast. According to 1951 and 1961 Census data, there were 29 households with a population of 196 in 1951 and 43 households with a population of 277 in 1961. The decennial growth rate was thus 39% during 1951-61. In October, 1961 when the bench-mark survey was made, there were 43 households with 272 people. During October, 1961 to October, 1966, five households with 25 persons left the village and one household with 4 persons came to settle in the village. During resurvey in October, 1966 there were 297 persons in 43 households. It has been gathered that four new households were established through division of joint families. During the period between 1961 and 1966, the annual growth rate of population in Morangaon was about 3.46% per annum.

2.2. Growth of Population : Though immigration and emigration are no less important, the data on births and deaths for a decade from 1956 to 1965 are available. In Table 2.1 shows the crude birth and death rates of the village.

2.3. Due to small size of the sample, crude birth and death rates have fluctuated widely from year-to-year. In the first quinquennium, 1956-60) the average of 50 births per 1000 persons was abnormally high, compared to 35 births per 1000 persons during the second period (1961-66). The crude death rates, though fluctuated from year-to-year, give moderate difference between the two periods. On the whole, the decennial natural increase of population by 34.2% gives a good estimate of the

Table 2.1

Birth, Death and Growth Rates of Morangaon  
( 1956 to 1960 and 1961 to 1965 )

| Year                    | Birth per<br>1000 population | Death per<br>1000 population | Growth rate<br>per 1,000<br>population |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1956                    | 37.2                         | 9.3                          | + 27.9                                 |
| 1957                    | 45.5                         | 13.6                         | + 31.9                                 |
| 1958                    | 65.8                         | 8.8                          | + 57.0                                 |
| 1959                    | 45.6                         | 4.1                          | + 41.5                                 |
| 1960                    | 56.0                         | 4.0                          | + 52.0                                 |
| Quinquennial<br>average | 50.0                         | 8.0                          | + 42.0                                 |
| 1961                    | 19.9                         | -                            | + 19.9                                 |
| 1962                    | 15.6                         | 15.6                         | + 0.0                                  |
| 1963                    | 54.4                         | -                            | + 54.4                                 |
| 1964                    | 32.8                         | 10.9                         | + 21.9                                 |
| 1965                    | 53.8                         | 17.9                         | + 35.9                                 |
| Quinquennial<br>average | 35.3                         | 8.9                          | + 26.4                                 |
| Decennial<br>average    | 42.6                         | 8.4                          | + 34.2                                 |

growth rate of population. Data show a declining birth-rate at Morangaon.

2.4. Age Distribution : The distribution of population by age and sex in 1961 and 1966 of Morangaon has been given in Statement III in the Appendix. The village suffers from the high load of early age dependency. The children below 15 years constitute 51.5% in 1961 and 54.2% in 1966 of the total population. The potential working force i.e. the people in the age-group of 15-65 years constitutes 46.7% in 1961 and 43.8% in

1966. The old-age dependency remains less at Morangaon with about 2% of the population with age of 65 years and above. Summary data of population by broad age-group and sex are given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-group and Sex, Morangaon, 1961 and 1966.

| Age-group     | 1961           |                |                | 1966           |                |                |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|               | M              | F              | T              | M              | F              | T              |
| Below 5 years | 25<br>(19.5)   | 33<br>(22.9)   | 58<br>(21.3)   | 40<br>(27.2)   | 24<br>(16.0)   | 64<br>(21.5)   |
| 5 - 15 yrs.   | 35<br>(27.4)   | 47<br>(32.6)   | 82<br>(30.2)   | 38<br>(25.9)   | 59<br>(39.3)   | 97<br>(32.7)   |
| 15 - 65 "     | 64<br>(50.0)   | 63<br>(43.9)   | 127<br>(46.7)  | 65<br>(44.2)   | 65<br>(43.4)   | 130<br>(43.8)  |
| 65 and above  | 4<br>(3.1)     | 1<br>(0.7)     | 5<br>(1.8)     | 4<br>(2.7)     | 2<br>(1.3)     | 6<br>(2.0)     |
| Total :       | 128<br>(100.0) | 144<br>(100.0) | 272<br>(100.0) | 147<br>(100.0) | 150<br>(100.0) | 297<br>(100.0) |

2.5. Sex Composition : In the first point survey (1961) there were 144 females against 128 males in Morangaon, thus giving a sex-ratio of 1125 females per 1000 males. In the 1951 Census data the village had a more balanced sex-ratio with 95 females against 101 males. In the resurvey (1966) there were 150 females against 147 males. Thus the female predominance in the village seems to be a temporary phenomenon. While probing into this matter, it was found that the imbalance in the sex-ratio was due mainly to high female birth-rather than high rate of survival among females during 1951-61. But in the subsequent period from 1961 to 1966 there are more male births in the village. It will be seen from Table 2.2 that out of 64 children below 5 years of age, there are 40 males against 24 females. On the whole, the resurvey data show that there is a trend towards balance in sex-ratio.



2.6. Size of Household : The size of household depends on the custom of the people about joint families and the growth of population. In Morangaon, the average size of a household was 6.3 persons in 1961 and 6.9 persons in 1966. According to Census data, the average size of household in Sibsagar district was 6.1 in 1961. It has been gathered that during the period of 1961 to 1966 four new households were set up breaking away from joint families. In 1961, there were 28 'Nuclear' and 15 'joint families' in Morangaon. In 1966 there were 22 'nuclear' and 118 'joint families'. This process shows that joint families have been breaking up but the high rate of population growth has kept the average household size high at Morangaon.

2.7. Marital Status : The incidence of marriage and the customs relating to the age at marriage, remarriage of widows etc. have a great bearing on growth rate of population. Among the people of Morangaon, the girls are given in marriage between the age of 15 to 20 years and the boys between 20 to 25 years. The young widows are generally remarried. Data on the distribution of population by age, sex and marital status in 1961 and 1966 are presented in Statement IV in the Appendix. It will be found that early marriage of girls below 15 years is totally absent, though majority of the girls are married in the age-group of 15-25 years. Between the two counts, there is not much change in the civil conditions of the people of Morangaon, though proportion of the 'married' of both the sexes has declined. The overall position will be clear from Table 2.3.

Table 2.3.  
Distribution of Population by Sex and Marital Status, Morangaon  
1961 and 1966

| Categories | 1961         |              |               | 1966         |              |               |
|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
|            | M            | F            | T             | M            | F            | T             |
| Unmarried  | 74<br>(57.8) | 89<br>(61.8) | 163<br>(60.0) | 94<br>(63.9) | 98<br>(65.3) | 192<br>(64.6) |
| Married    | 49<br>(38.3) | 49<br>(34.0) | 98<br>(36.0)  | 48<br>(32.7) | 46<br>(30.7) | 94<br>(31.7)  |
|            |              |              | 11            | 5            | 6            | 11            |

2.8. Education and Literacy : Morangaon enjoys comparatively educational facilities with a free primary school inside the village and a High School at a distance of about one mile. But all the children of the school-going age (5 to 15 years) have not been found attending schools. In Table 2.4 are given data on the school registration of children in the age-group of 5 - 15 years for two points of time. In 1961, barely 43.6% of the

Table 2.4

Percentage Distribution of Children Attending School in the School-going age Group (5-15 years), Morangaon, 1961 and 1966.

| Age-group       | 1961 |      |      | 1966 |      |      |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                 | M    | F    | T    | M    | F    | T    |
| 5 - 9           | 36.8 | 36.6 | 37.0 | 52.2 | 57.6 | 55.4 |
| 10 - 15         | 68.7 | 33.3 | 51.6 | 86.7 | 57.7 | 66.7 |
| Total ( 5 - 15) | 54.5 | 35.5 | 43.6 | 65.8 | 57.6 | 60.8 |

children were attending school, but in 1966, the overall school-registration has recorded a substantial rise to 60.8% of the children of school-going age. The position of girls has also improved from barely 35.5% in 1961 to 57.6% in 1966. Thus though all the children of the school-going age are not attending schools, there is a trend at Morangaon towards giving more attention for education of children.

2.9. The position of school-registration of the school-going age in 1961 and 1966 shows that Morangaon has been making progress towards impartial education to the children. In Table 2.5 are presented data on the educational status of the population above 15 years of age for 1961 and 1966. In 1961, 36.7% of the male and 93.7% of the female population of this age group were illiterates. The level of education was also

Acc. No. 154

Table - 2.5  
Educational status of Population Aged 15 Years and above by sex, Morangson-1961 & 1963.

| Educational Status | 1961       |             | 1963       |            | Total       |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
|                    | Male       | Female      | Male       | Female     |             |
| Illiterates        | 25 ( 33.7) | 60 ( 93.7)  | 19 ( 27.5) | 55 ( 32.1) | 74 ( 54.4)  |
| Primary            | 31 ( 45.3) | 3 ( 4.7)    | 25 ( 33.2) | 2 ( 3.0)   | 27 ( 19.9)  |
| High School        | 4 ( 5.9)   | 1 ( 1.3)    | 11 ( 15.9) | 6 ( 3.9)   | 17 ( 12.5)  |
| College            | 3 ( 3.9)   | -           | 7 ( 10.1)  | 2 ( 3.0)   | 9 ( 6.3)    |
| University         | 2 ( 2.9)   | -           | 5 ( 7.3)   | 2 ( 3.0)   | 7 ( 5.2)    |
| U./H.S.            | -          | -           | 1 ( 1.5)   | -          | 1 ( 0.7)    |
| Total              | 38 (100.0) | 31 ( 100.0) | 69 (100.0) | 67 (100.0) | 133 (100.0) |

Note : Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of column totals.

quite low, there being not a single matriculate among them. In 1966, the percentage of illiterates came down to 27.5% among males and 82.1% among females. There were two matriculates - one of them attaining P.U. level. Thus between 1961, and 1966, there has been good progress both in the level of literacy and educational standard in the village.

2.10. Economic Status : On the basis of the nature of participation in economic activities, the population has been divided into three groups : (i) workers, (ii) helpers and (iii) non-workers. While the workers are full-time participants in work, the helpers are those who only undertake some work on a part-time basis. A school-going boy may help in cultivating land or tending cattle. In such cases, he is regarded as a helper. Data on the distribution of population by economic status at Morangaon in 1961 and 1966 are given in Table 2.6. The rate of participation in

Table 2.6  
Distribution of Population by Economic Status,  
Morangaon, 1961 and 1966

| Economic Status  | 1961           |                |                | 1966           |                |                |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                  | M              | F              | T              | M              | F              | T              |
| Workers          | 60<br>(46.9)   | 62<br>(43.1)   | 122<br>(44.9)  | 59<br>(40.2)   | 59<br>(39.3)   | 116<br>(39.1)  |
| Helpers          | 11<br>(8.6)    | 10<br>(6.9)    | 21<br>(7.7)    | 3<br>(2.0)     | 9<br>(6.0)     | 12<br>(4.0)    |
| Non-workers      | 57<br>(44.5)   | 72<br>(50.0)   | 129<br>(47.4)  | 85<br>(57.8)   | 82<br>(54.7)   | 169<br>(56.9)  |
| Total population | 128<br>(100.0) | 144<br>(100.0) | 272<br>(100.0) | 147<br>(100.0) | 150<br>(100.0) | 297<br>(100.0) |

Note : Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of the total population.

work in Morangaon between 1961 and 1966 has gone down. One of the causes for this trend is that the population in the age-groups below 15 years has slightly increased due to high growth of population. The proportion of potential labour force in the age-group of 15-65 years has also gone down from 46.7% in 1961 to 43.8% in 1966 ( Refer to Table 2.2).

2.11. Household Occupation : Morangaon is a village where there is not much occupational diversification. In the first point survey, the households were classified into four occupational classes : (i) Owner cultivators cultivating land wholly or mainly owned, (ii) Tenant cultivators cultivating land wholly or mainly unowned, (iii) Agricultural labourers and (iv) Salaried job-holders. The classification was done on the basis of income. Any occupation contributing highest income was taken as the occupation of household. On the same basis, the households are classified in the resurvey. The occupational classification of households in 1961 and 1966 is given in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6  
Occupational Classification of Households, Morangaon,  
1961 and 1966

| Occupational Class            | 1961      |              | 1966      |              |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
|                               | No.       | P.C.         | No.       | P.c.         |
| Owner cultivators             | 26        | 60.5         | 27        | 62.8         |
| Tenant cultivators            | 14        | 32.6         | 14        | 32.6         |
| Agricultural labour           | 2         | 4.6          | --        | --           |
| Trade, commerce and transport | -         | --           | 1         | 2.3          |
| Salaried Job                  | 1         | 2.3          | 1         | 2.3          |
| <u>Total :</u>                | <u>43</u> | <u>100.0</u> | <u>43</u> | <u>100.0</u> |

2.12. Though apparently there is no major shift in occupational structure of the village, an explanation is necessary about the changes due to immigration. It was pointed out earlier that 5 households have left the village. Of them, 2 households were agricultural labourers. In 1966, the number of 'owner cultivators' has increased due to the settlement of a new household possessing land in the village.

3. Concluding Remarks :

3.1. The people of Morangaon have shown some mobility during the period between the two surveys. A few households have left the village to settle in a Government reserve opened for settlement. This has changed the population characteristics of the village to some extent.

11

### CHAPTER THREE

#### Changes in Resources of the Village

##### I. Introduction :

1.1. Agriculture is almost the sole occupation of the people of Morangaon. Naturally resources of the village are used mainly for a living from agriculture. In this Chapter, land, tools and implements and livestock possessed by the villagers are taken into account. Land, as a resource in agriculture, is held by the users on many complex social and legal relationships. In this respect, the ownership of tools, implements and livestock is not so complex. There are several systems of tenure and tenancy under which land is owned and operated. Land owned by the villagers means that the villagers hold land direct from the Government on payment of land revenue and they enjoy permanent heritable and transferable rights. On the other hand, there are several types of tenancy, the chief form is the share-cropping. In most cases crop-sharing is done on 50:50 basis. There are also fixed rent systems. Fixed rent may be paid either in cash or kind.

##### 2. Land Tenure System :

2.1. Morangaon, for generations, enjoys 'Ryotwari System' of land tenure. Under this system land is held by three main terms : (1) Lakhiraj, (2) Nisfi-Khiraj and (3) Khiraj. Lakhiraj estates are rent-free, Nisfi-Khiraj 'estates' are half-revenue paying and Khiraj lands are full-revenue paying. Khiraj land are again two types : (I) Khiraj for special cultivation and (II) Khiraj for ordinary cultivation. Khiraj lands for special cultivation are settled with tea gardens for low revenue, while Khiraj lands for ordinary cultivation are settled with the general people. The holders of Khiraj land for ordinary cultivation are given settlement

for a term of years or from year to year. The former is known as periodic (Mvadi) Khiraj and the latter annual (Eksona) Khiraj.

2.2. At Morangaon, there is no Lakheraj estate, but there are two non-resident Nisfi-Khiraj holders who own 65 acres of land in the village. These lands are given in lease to the villagers. The Khiraj land for ordinary cultivation are again owned by many non-resident holders. Out of 257 acres of Khiraj land for ordinary cultivation, the villagers of Morangaon owned only 146.79 acres in 1961. This means that about 47% of the total village land is owned by the villagers. By 1966, the position of land ownership by the villagers has slightly improved due to emigration of three landowning families, and purchase of land by the resident households. Data on the distribution of land by Land Tenure System at Morangaon in 1961 and 1966 are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1  
Distribution of Land by System of Tenure, Morangaon,  
1961 and 1966.

| System of Tenure                | ( Area in acres) |               |               |               |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                 | 1961             |               | 1966          |               |
|                                 | Area             | P.C.          | Area          | P.C.          |
| Khiraj for Ordinary Cultivation | 252.67           | 76.9          | 257.00        | 78.1          |
| (a) Periodic                    | 203.33           | 61.9          | 204.66        | 62.2          |
| (b) Annual                      | 49.33            | 15.0          | 52.33         | 15.9          |
| Nisfi-Khiraj                    | 65.00            | 19.8          | 65.00         | 19.8          |
| Unsettled                       | 11.33            | 3.4           | 7.00          | 2.1           |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>329.00</b>    | <b>100.00</b> | <b>329.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

3. Land Ownership Pattern :

3.1. The land tenure system prevalent at Morangaon has influenced, to a large extent, the ownership of land at Morangaon.



Table 3.2  
 Distribution of Land Ownership in Morairaon, 1960-61 and  
 1965-62

| Size groups<br>(Acres) | 1961              |                               | 1965              |                               | 1965              |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
|                        | Households<br>No. | Land owned<br>Area<br>(Acres) | Households<br>No. | Land owned<br>Area<br>(Acres) | Households<br>No. | Land owned<br>Area<br>(Acres) |
| Land less              | 2                 | 4.65                          | 1                 | -                             | 1                 | -                             |
| Below 1 acre           | 5                 | 11.63                         | 1                 | 3.00                          | 1                 | 0.57                          |
| 1 - 2.50               | 9                 | 20.93                         | 12                | 17.47                         | 12                | 13.73                         |
| 2.50 - 5.00            | 16                | 37.21                         | 20                | 51.33                         | 20                | 43.67                         |
| Sub-total :            | 32                | 74.42                         | 34                | 71.83                         | 34                | 55.42                         |
| 5.00 - 7.50            | 7                 | 15.23                         | 5                 | 44.35                         | 5                 | 31.13                         |
| 7.50 - 10.00           | 4                 | 9.30                          | 1                 | 34.23                         | 1                 | 3.66                          |
| 10.00 - 15.00          | -                 | -                             | 3                 | -                             | 3                 | 33.36                         |
| 15.00 and above        | -                 | -                             | -                 | -                             | -                 | -                             |
| Sub-total :            | 11                | 25.53                         | 9                 | 73.63                         | 9                 | 73.65                         |
| All-total :            | 43                | 100.00                        | 43                | 150.46                        | 43                | 155.19                        |

More than half the total land resources of the village is owned by outsiders. This has put the people of the village at a disadvantage. The distribution of land ownership by size-class of holding among the households as given in Table 3.2 shows that a large majority of the households owns small holdings. In 1961, not a single household owned land more than 10 acres, but in 1966, 3 households improved their position and owned slightly more than 10 acres of land. Between the two points time, the total land owned by the villagers increased from 150.46 acres to 165.19 acres. In 1961, there were 2 landless households, but in 1966, there was only 1(one) landless household. Otherwise no significant change in the pattern of distribution of land between two points of time is observed.

4. Land ownership by Occupational Class :

4.1. Data on the land ownership by occupational class and the pattern of use classification of owned land for 1961 and 1966 are presented in the Statement V and VI respectively in the Appendix. The owner cultivators constituting 60.5% in 1961 and 62.8% in 1966 own more than 80% of the land owned by the villagers. The distribution of land ownership by occupational class for two points of time is given in Table 3.3. The average ownership

Table 3.3

Land Ownership by Occupational Class, Morangaon, 1961 & 1966

| Occupational Class          | No. of Households |      | ( area in acres )<br>Average ownership holding |       |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|--|-------|
|                             | 1961              | 1966 | 1961   | 1966  |
| Owner cultivators           | 26                | 27   | 4.70   | 4.64  |
| Tenant "                    | 14                | 14   | 1.97   | 2.09  |
| Agricultural labour         | 2                 | Nil  | Nil  | --    |
| Trade, commerce & transport | Nil               | 1    | --   | 10.00 |
| Salaried Jobs               | 1                 | 1    | 0.60   | 0.66  |
| Total/Average               | 43                | 43   | 3.50   | 3.84  |

holding for the village has increased from 3.50 acres in 1961 to 3.84 acres in 1966. The household classed in 1966 as "Trade, Commerce and Transport" was classed as "Owner Cultivator" in 1961. Thus, it will be seen that even there is not much concentration of land in any occupational class in 1966 since 1961.

4.2. The use classification of land owned by the villagers in 1961 and 1966 is given in Table 3.4. Land owned by the villagers are used for two main purposes : (1) cultivation of crops and (11) homestead including orchards. The area under

Table 3.4

Use Classification of Land Owned by the Villagers, Morangaon, 1961 and 1966.

| Used Class of<br>owned land                 | (area in acres ) |        |        |        |
|---|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | 1961             |        | 1966   |        |
|   | Area             | P.C.   | Area   | P.C.   |
| <u>I. Not available<br/>for cultivation</u> |                  |        |        |        |
| (1) Homestead                               | 8.37             | 5.56   | 9.13   | 5.53   |
| (2) Orchard                                 | 30.84            | 20.50  | 30.18  | 18.27  |
| (3) Others                                  | 3.41             | 2.27   | 0.60   | 0.36   |
| <u>II. Cultivable<br/>Land</u>              | 107.84           | 71.67  | 125.28 | 75.84  |
| <u>Total :</u>                              | 150.46           | 100.00 | 165.19 | 100.00 |

"homestead and orchard" has remained almost the same between two points of time. The area of cultivable land owned by the villagers has increased from 107.84 acres in 1961 to 125.28 acres in 1966. In 1961, 7 households did not possess any cultivable land, but due to emigration of 5 households, only 2 households in 1966 were landless. Changes in the total cultivable land and the number of households owning them have improved the ownership pattern in the village, as is evident from Table 3.5.

5. Operational Holdings :

5.1. The operational holding of a household has been defined here in a narrow sense to include "owned land under

**Table 3.5**  
Distribution of Ownership of Cultivable Holdings by Size, Morang, 1931 & 1935.

| Size groups<br>(Acres) | 1931       |        |                       |        |                         |     | 1935       |        |                       |       |                         |     |
|------------------------|------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|-----|------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----|
|                        | Households |        | Cultivable land owned |        | Average holding (acres) | No. | Households |        | Cultivable land owned |       | Average holding (acres) | No. |
|                        | No.        | P.C.   | Area (acres)          | P.C.   |                         |     | No.        | P.C.   | Area (acres)          | P.C.  |                         |     |
| Land less              | 7          | 16.28  | -                     | -      | -                       | 2   | 4.35       | -      | -                     | -     | -                       |     |
| Below 1 acre           | 3          | 6.98   | 1.2                   | 1.11   | 0.40                    | 3   | 6.97       | 1.92   | 1.53                  | 0.64  | 3                       |     |
| 1.00 - 2.50            | 16         | 37.21  | 23.5                  | 26.44  | 1.73                    | 16  | 37.21      | 26.23  | 20.94                 | 1.64  | 16                      |     |
| 2.50 - 5.00            | 11         | 25.53  | 39.1                  | 36.27  | 3.55                    | 16  | 37.21      | 54.74  | 43.70                 | 3.42  | 16                      |     |
| Sub-total :            | 37         | 86.05  | 63.8                  | 63.82  | 1.86                    | 37  | 35.04      | 82.39  | 66.17                 | 2.24  | 37                      |     |
| 5.00 - 7.50            | 4          | 9.30   | 22.7                  | 21.06  | 5.73                    | 4   | 9.30       | 23.04  | 13.39                 | 5.75  | 4                       |     |
| 7.50 - 10.00           | 2          | 4.65   | 16.3                  | 15.12  | 8.15                    | 1   | 2.33       | 19.35  | 7.43                  | 9.35  | 1                       |     |
| 10.00 - 15.00          | -          | -      | -                     | -      | -                       | 1   | 2.33       | 10.00  | 7.93                  | 10.00 | 1                       |     |
| 15.00 and above        | -          | -      | -                     | -      | -                       | -   | -          | -      | -                     | -     | -                       |     |
| Sub-total :            | 6          | 13.95  | 39.0                  | 35.13  | 6.03                    | 6   | 13.96      | 42.39  | 33.83                 | 7.06  | 6                       |     |
| All-total :            | 43         | 100.00 | 107.3                 | 100.00 | 2.51                    | 43  | 100.00     | 125.23 | 100.00                | 2.91  | 43                      |     |

personal cultivation" plus "area taken on lease" for cultivation. Thus operational holdings include only the cultivable land both owned and taken on lease. The data on the distribution of operational holdings among occupational classes in 1961 and 1966 have been given in Statements VII and VIII respectively. The wide prevalence of tenancy in the village will be evident from the fact that as good as 89.38 acres in 1961 and 95.19 acres in 1966 were taken on lease, constituting 46.2% and 44.2% of the total operational holdings of the village in 1961 and 1966 respectively.

5.2. In respect of operational holdings Morangaon is a village of small farmers. The average operational holding in 1961 was only 4.72 acres which increased to 5 acres in 1966. The distribution of operational holdings by size in 1961 and 1966 as given in Table 3.6 will show that 63.41% of the total farmers in 1961 and 65.11% of the farmers in 1966 operated holdings less than 5 acres.

#### 6. Ownership of Livestock and Poultry :

6.1. Next to land, livestock and poultry are the most important assets of the villagers. Cows and she-buffalos are kept generally for breeding and milk. For draught purposes, both bullocks and buffalos are used. Among other productive animals, goats are kept only for breeding, Ducks and geese are the poultry birds kept both for eggs and meat. Keeping of fowls is taboo in the village. Data on the number of different kinds of animals in 1961 and 1966 are given in Table 3.7. In between, 1961 and 1966, though there is an increase in the number of milch animals due to addition of 11 she-buffalos, there is a decrease in the number of draught animals in the village. Of course, dry she-buffalos are used for draught purposes. In respect of youngstock, the number of cows has gone down from 72 in 1961 to 52 in 1966. In respect of "other productive

Table 3.6

Distribution of Operational Holdings by Size, Morangson, 1931 and 1935.

| Size groups (Acres) | 1931 |        |                              |                              | 1935  |      |                              |                              |
|---------------------|------|--------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                     | No.  | P.C.   | Area under operation (Acres) | Average operational holdings | No.   | P.C. | Area under operation (Acres) | Average operational holdings |
| Below 1 acre        | 1    | 2.44   | 0.33                         | 0.17                         | 0.33  | 0.33 | -                            | -                            |
| 1.00 - 2.50         | 8    | 19.51  | 13.79                        | 3.67                         | 2.10  | 6    | 13.95                        | 3.94                         |
| 2.50 - 5.00         | 17   | 41.46  | 61.43                        | 31.74                        | 3.0   | 22   | 51.16                        | 81.27                        |
| Sub-total :         | 26   | 63.41  | 78.55                        | 40.53                        | 2.80  | 28   | 65.11                        | 90.21                        |
| 5.00 - 7.50         | 10   | 21.39  | 64.17                        | 33.15                        | 6.42  | 9    | 20.93                        | 53.63                        |
| 7.50 - 10.00        | 3    | 7.32   | 26.23                        | 13.55                        | 8.74  | 3    | 6.93                         | 26.35                        |
| 10.00 - 15.00       | 2    | 4.88   | 24.60                        | 12.72                        | 12.30 | 2    | 4.65                         | 23.32                        |
| 15.00 and above     | -    | -      | -                            | -                            | -     | 1    | 2.33                         | 13.32                        |
| Sub-total :         | 15   | 36.59  | 115.00                       | 59.42                        | 7.67  | 15   | 34.89                        | 124.92                       |
| All-total :         | 41   | 100.00 | 193.55                       | 100.00                       | 4.72  | 43   | 100.00                       | 215.13                       |
|                     |      |        |                              |                              |       |      |                              | 100.00                       |
|                     |      |        |                              |                              |       |      |                              | 5.00                         |

Table 3.7

Number of Livestock and Poultry at Morangaon  
( Sibsagar ), 1961 and 1966.

| Animal                         |         | 1961 | 1966 | Difference<br>Increase(+)<br>Decrease(-) |
|--------------------------------|---------|------|------|--|
| (1) Milch animal(Nos.)         | Cow     | 48   | 48   | --                                       |
|                                | Buffalo | --   | 11   | + 11                                     |
|                                | Total   | 48   | 59   | + 11                                     |
| (2) Draught Animal(Nos.)       | Cow     | --   | 7    | + 7                                      |
|                                | Buffalo | 68   | 46   | - 22                                     |
|                                | Buffalo | 20   | 17   | - 3                                      |
|                                | Total   | 88   | 70   | - 18                                     |
| (3) Young Stock(Nos.)          | Cow     | 72   | 52   | - 20                                     |
|                                | Buffalo | 6    | 5    | - 1                                      |
|                                | Total   | 78   | 57   | - 21                                     |
| (4) Other<br>productive animal | Goat    | 41   | 61   | + 20                                     |
|                                | Duck    | 317  | 284  | - 33                                     |
|                                | Goose   | 62   | 71   | + 9                                      |
|                                | Pigeon  | --   | 19   | + 19                                     |
|                                | Total   | 420  | 435  | + 15                                     |

animals", there has not been any substantial change in their number between two points of time.

6.2. The data on the ownership of livestock and poultry by occupational class in 1961 and 1966 are given in Statement IX in the Appendix. Though there has not been any substantial improvement in the ownership of livestock by any of the occupational classes, compared to the 'Tenant Cultivators', the 'Owner-cultivators' have slightly improved their position in 1966 over 1961.

7. Tools and Implements :

7.1. In Morangaon, agriculture is carried on in a traditional manner. Wooden ploughs, hoes, spades, sickles, harrows and bullocks carts are the main implements for agriculture. Besides, daos (cutlass), dhenkis and axes are kept for household purposes. In Table 3.8 are given data on the number of tools and

Table 3.8

Number of Tools and Implements at Morangaon  
(Sibsagar), 1961 and 1966.

| Name of Tools & Implements | 1961 | 1966 | Difference<br>Increase(+)<br>Decrease(-) |
|----------------------------|------|------|--|
| Desi plough                | 52   | 50   | -2                                       |
| Improved plough            | --   | 4    | +4                                       |
| Hoes                       | 8    | 12   | +4                                       |
| Spade                      | 54   | 56   | +2                                       |
| Dao                        | 68   | 69   | +1                                       |
| Sickle and Scythe          | 86   | 96   | -10                                      |
| Dhenki                     | 40   | 39   | -1                                       |
| Harrow                     | 17   | 33   | +16                                      |
| Axe                        | 20   | 37   | +17                                      |
| Bullock cart               | 9    | 10   | +1                                       |

implements owned by the villagers. One important change is the introduction of 4 improved ploughs in the village by 1966.

7.2. The distribution of ownership of tools and implements among occupational class for 1961 and 1966 is given in Statement X in the Appendix. The owner cultivators have comparatively improved their position in 1966 in the possession of tools and implements, while the position of tenant cultivators has remained, more or less, at the same level.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### The Changes in Production, Income and Consumption.

#### I. Introduction :

1.1. In the foregoing chapters, some ideas about changes in the social and demographic situations and ownership of resources in between 1961 and 1966 in Morangaon have been given. In this Chapter, data on the changes in production, income and levels of living are discussed to have a picture of the trend in the economy of the village. It is to be admitted that the study of the nature undertaken here has certain problems. Data on production and income for the whole year collected through interview at a point of time have some inherent defects. The informants, particularly the rural people, are in the habit of underestimating production and income and overestimating consumption and other expenditures. Naturally, there arises a gap between income and expenditure. Considering this fact, no attempt has been made to correlate income and expenditure of the village. Here a comparative view of trends in production, income and levels of living between 1961 and 1966 has been taken.

#### 2. Production Enterprises :

2.1. Morangaon has a simple economy based on agriculture. Table 4.1 presents data on the sources of income (enterprises) in the village in 1961 and 1966. Agriculture in the village is also traditional. Transplanted wet paddy known locally as Sali paddy (winter paddy) remains the only field crop in the village. No other seasonal field crop is grown. Besides cultivation of field crop, most of the households keep a part of their homesteads as orchards with bamboos, betelnuts (areca palm), betel vines, bananas and other fruits. Animal husbandry, as allied to cultivation contributes a minor source of income. Besides the village school-teacher, the only salary earner, there is one household which owns an elephant and earned an income by employing it for transport of forest products. Weaving is

Table 4.1

Distribution of Village Income (at current prices) by Sources,  
Morang (Sibsagar), 1950-51 and 1955-56.

| Sources of Income                                    | 1950-51   |        | 1955-56     |        | P.C. change of<br>income in 1955-56<br>over 1950-51. |
|--|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|--|
|  | Income    | P.C.   | Income      | P.C.   |  |
| 1. Cultivation of<br>crops including<br>Horticulture | 30,495.19 | 83.34  | 32,306.50   | 30.00  | 170.33   |
| 2. Animal Husbandry<br>and livestock<br>products     | 2,202.00  | 6.02   | 6,682.00    | 3.47   | 203.45   |
| 3. Agricultural<br>wages                             | 137.00    | 0.37   | 173.00      | 0.17   | 23.47  |
| 4. Arts and Crafts                                   | 716.64    | 1.96   | 831.25      | 0.80   | 15.99  |
| 5. Trade and<br>transport                            | 730.00    | 2.13   | 10,320.00   | 10.00  | 1,223.07   |
| 6. Salary  | 960.00    | 2.32   | 1,200.00    | 1.13   | 25.00  |
| 7. Others  | 1,301.00  | 3.55   | 1,432.00    | 1.40   | 12.37  |
| Total :  | 6,591.83  | 100.00 | 1,03,277.75 | 100.00 | 132.24   |

undertaken by the womenfolk as a leisure-time occupation.

3. Cultivation of Field Crops :

3.1. Morangaon is located in a very fertile tract suitable for the cultivation of transplanted wet paddy known locally as Sali paddy (winter paddy). The soil and climate are suitable for this seasonal variety of paddy. There was an attempt from the C.D.projects to introduce a second crop of paddy and in the first-point survey (1961) it was found that Ahu (autumn) paddy was cultivated in about 16 acres of land, in 1960-61 season, but in the year of resurvey, the villagers have abandoned the cultivation of Ahu paddy. The field crop in 1965-66 season was only Sali paddy. Data on area, production and yield per acre of crops in the village for the years 1960-61 and 1965-66 are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Area, Production and yield of Crops Grown in Morangaon(Sibsagar) 1960-61 and 1965-66.

| Crops          | 1960-61       |                |                | 1965-66       |                |                |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|                | Area          | Production     | Yield per acre | Area          | Production     | Yield per acre |
| Ahu Paddy      | 16.02         | 89.95          | 5.61           | --            | --             | --             |
| Sali Paddy     | 192.88        | 1252.60        | 6.49           | 215.13        | 1738.37        | 8.08           |
| <b>Total :</b> | <b>208.90</b> | <b>1342.55</b> | <b>6.43</b>    | <b>215.13</b> | <b>1738.37</b> | <b>8.08</b>    |

3.2. Though the people of Morangaon have given up Ahu paddy cultivation, the total production of paddy in the village increased by 29.48% . This increase was due mainly to higher yield per acre, as it is gathered that 1965-66 crop season was favourable for Sali paddy. Besides weather, the villagers took the advantages of the irrigation project and the average yield per acre of Sali Paddy increased from 6.49 quintals in 1960-61 to 8.08 quintals in 1965-66.

Table-4.3  
 Pattern of Disposal of Paddy by Occupational Class, Torangzon (Sibesar), 1930-1931.

| Occupational Class             | No. of Households | Total Production    | Disposal         |                |                | Total            | (In quintals)<br>Balance for consumption or stock. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|--|
|                                |                   |                     | Sale             | Rent           | Seed etc.      |                  |  |
| 1. Owner Cultivator            | 26                | 854.54<br>(100.0)   | 338.13<br>(39.6) | 19.97<br>(2.3) | 15.79<br>(2.0) | 374.92<br>(43.9) | 479.32<br>(53.1)                                   |
| 2. Tenant Cultivator           | 14                | 465.99<br>(100.0)   | 128.77<br>(27.5) | 38.63<br>(8.3) | 2.98<br>(0.6)  | 170.33<br>(33.3) | 295.61<br>(38.4)                                   |
| 3. Agricultural Labourer       | 2                 | -                   | -                | -              | -              | -                | -  |
| 4. Trade, Commerce & Transport | -                 | -                   | -                | -              | -              | -                | -  |
| 5. Salaried Job.               | 1                 | 1.12<br>(100.0)     | -                | -              | -              | -                | 1.12<br>(100.0)                                    |
| Total                          | 43                | 1,321.65<br>(100.0) | 466.93<br>(35.3) | 58.60<br>(4.4) | 19.77<br>(1.5) | 545.30<br>(41.2) | 773.35<br>(58.8)                                   |

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage of total production.

Table-4.4

Pattern of Disposal of Paddy by Occupational Class, Moranason, (Sibsagar), 1965-1966.

| Occupational Class             | No. of H.H. | Total Production     | Disposal          |                 |                 |                   | Total             | (In quintal)<br>Balances for consumption or stock |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
|                                |             |                      | Sale              | Rent            | Seed etc.       |                   |                   |   |
| 1. Owner Cultivator            | 27          | 1,148.65<br>(100.00) | 413.74<br>(35.23) | 3.49<br>(0.74)  | 33.73<br>(3.37) | 463.93<br>(40.39) | 384.69<br>(59.31) |   |
| 2. Tenant Cultivator           | 14          | 504.33<br>(100.00)   | 223.13<br>(44.22) | 5.60<br>(1.11)  | 14.00<br>(2.77) | 242.73<br>(48.10) | 261.90<br>(51.90) |   |
| 3. Agricultural Labourer       | -           | -                    | -                 | -               | -               | -                 | -                 |   |
| 4. Trade, Commerce & Transport | 1           | 30.25<br>(100.00)    | 33.59<br>(41.85)  | -               | 1.37<br>(2.33)  | 35.43<br>(44.19)  | 44.79<br>(55.31)  |   |
| 5. Salaried job                | 1           | 4.35<br>(100.00)     | -                 | -               | 0.13<br>(3.71)  | 0.13<br>(3.71)    | 4.67<br>(96.29)   |   |
| Total                          | 43          | 1,733.33<br>(100.00) | 573.43<br>(33.74) | 14.09<br>(0.81) | 54.73<br>(3.15) | 742.33<br>(42.70) | 993.05<br>(57.30) |   |

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage of total production.

4. Disposal of Crops :

4.1. As paddy is the only crop grown in the village, the villagers have to sell paddy ( or rice after husking) to meet their cash requirements. In 1960-61, about 467 quintals of paddy were sold by the villagers. This accounts for 35.3% of the total production of paddy in the village. With higher level of production, the total sale of paddy in 1965-66 rose to 673.43 quintals accounting for 38.74% of the total production of paddy. The pattern of disposal of paddy by occupational class in 1960-61 and 1965-66 is given in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 respectively.

5. Horticulture and Garden Crops :

5.1. The cultivation of fruits and vegetables is a source of subsidiary income to the cultivators. Morangaon enjoys favourable marketing facilities for such products. But available information goes to show that seasonal cultivation of vegetables for markets has not attracted the attention of the people of Morangaon. But each household has a permanent orchard for bamboos, arecanuts and some permanent fruit trees. Vegetables are cultivated mainly for home-consumption. Nevertheless, horticulture provides some subsidiary income. Data on the area under permanent orchards and gross value of production for 1960-61 and 1965-66 are given in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5

Area and Gross Value of Production from Orchards, Morangaon.

| Items                           | 1960-61  | 1965-66  |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Area (Acres)                    | 30.84    | 30.18    |
| Gross Value of Production (Rs.) | 2,136.36 | 7,462.00 |
| Average gross Value/Acre (Rs.)  | 70.15    | 247.25   |

6. Animal Husbandry and Livestock Products :

6.1. Animal husbandry and poultry-keeping are good subsidiary occupations of the cultivators providing both

employment and income. The people of Morangan keep cows, buffaloes, goats, ducks and geese for breeding. The number and gross value of animals bred in the village in 1960-61 and 1965-66 are given in Tables 4.6 and 4.7. Besides the income derived from the animals bred, the villagers also earn some income from milk and eggs. The income contributed by animal husbandry and live-stock products was Rs.6,682.00 in 1965-66 against Rs.2,202.00 in 1960-61.

7. Arts and Crafts :

7.1. Handloom weaving is the only craft in the village worthy of mention. But production is confined to clothes worn by female members only. Besides weaving, bamboo works are also undertaken, but that too for home-consumption. The production under 'arts and crafts' has not much risen between the two points of time.

8. Trade and Transport :

8.1. The income from 'trade and transport' has risen, because of the fact that a household earned Rs.6000.00 by using an elephant for carrying forest products in 1965-66. Income from petty trading in local products increased from Rs.780.00 in 1960-61 to Rs.4320.00 in 1965-66.

9. Level of Income :

9.1. The above discussion on the nature of changes in productive enterprises shows that the production from cultivation of field and garden crops, animal husbandry and income from trade and transport have substantially risen in 1965-66 over 1960-61. Further, as indicated in Table 1.2 (page 5), the price of paddy, the chief crop of the village has risen by 150% in the village between the two points of time. Naturally, the level of income (both real and money income) has also risen. It would have been better if income could be estimated at constant prices at 1960-61 level. Considering the difficulties of such an exercise, the income level have been estimated at

Table-4.3  
Number and value of animals bred in Moranagan (Mdsagar), 1930-1961.

| Occupational Class               | No. of Cow-calves |           | Buffalo-calves   |           | Kind             |                  | Ducks and Geese   |                  | Total             |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|                                  | No. bred          | Value Rs. | No. bred         | Value Rs. | No. bred         | Value Rs.        | No. bred          | Value Rs.        |                   |
| 1. Owner Cultivator              | 26<br>(60.5)      | 29        | 435.00<br>(53.9) | -         | 10               | 103.00<br>(77.4) | 64                | 163.50<br>(43.3) | 754.50<br>(56.0)  |
| 2. Tenant Cultivator             | 14<br>(32.5)      | 16        | 338.00<br>(41.1) | 3         | 50.00<br>(100.0) | 30.00<br>(22.3)  | 30                | 174.50<br>(51.2) | 592.50<br>(44.0)  |
| 3. Agricultural Labourer         | (2.3)             | -         | -                | -         | -                | -                | -                 | -                | -                 |
| 4. Trade, Commerce and Transport | -                 | -         | -                | -         | -                | -                | -                 | -                | -                 |
| 5. Salaried Job                  | 1<br>(2.3)        | -         | -                | -         | -                | -                | -                 | -                | -                 |
| Total                            | 43<br>(100.0)     | 45        | 323<br>(100.0)   | 3         | 50.00<br>(100.0) | 13<br>(100.0)    | 133.00<br>(100.0) | 144<br>(100.0)   | 341.00<br>(100.0) |

Note : Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of the column totals.



Table-4.7

Number and value of animals bred in Morangar (Sibsagar), 1965-1966.

| Occupational Class                  | No. of<br>H.H. | Cow-Claves |                    | Kind<br>Value Rs. | Ducks &<br>No. bred | Goose<br>Value Rs.   | Total Value          |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                     |                | No. bred   | Value Rs.          |                   |                     |                      |                      |
| 1. Owner<br>Cultivator              | 27<br>(52.79)  | 14         | 175.00<br>(47.94)  | 23                | 233                 | 940.00<br>(50.43)    | 1,173.00<br>(55.42)  |
| 2. Tenant<br>Cultivator             | 14<br>(32.53)  | 3          | 150.00<br>(41.10)  | 4                 | 202                 | 832.00<br>(43.30)    | 1,075.00<br>(40.44)  |
| 3. Agricultural<br>Labourer         | -              | -          | -                  | -                 | -                   | -                    | -                    |
| 4. Trade, Commerce<br>and Transport | 1<br>(2.32)    | 2          | 30.00<br>(8.22)    | 2                 | 15                  | 60.00<br>(3.22)      | 100.00<br>(3.73)     |
| 5. Salaried Job                     | 1<br>(2.32)    | 1          | 10.00<br>(2.71)    | -                 | -                   | -                    | 10.00<br>(0.38)      |
| Total :                             | 43<br>(100.00) | 25         | 335.00<br>(100.00) | 32                | 453                 | 1,862.00<br>(100.00) | 2,353.00<br>(100.00) |

current prices for both the years. This has created some difficulties of comparison between two points of time.

9.2. The village income as given in Table 4.1 requires some explanation. For the estimation of income, the gross value of all production has been calculated on the basis of cash sale of products plus the imputed value of unsold portions at prices current in the village. Actual cash expenses on hired labour and other inputs are deducted from the gross value to find out the income earned by the family labour of the households. Thus the income is neither 'gross' nor 'net' income. It is the 'residual income' of the households being the return to family labour.

9.3. The village income at current prices as given in Table 4.1 has risen by 182.24% in 1965-66 over that of 1960-61. If we consider that more than 80% of the village income is contributed by cultivation and the income from that source has risen by 170.88% it becomes clear that the level of income in the village has risen mainly due to rise in price of paddy. Of course, it will be seen from Table 4.2 that total production of paddy in the village has also risen by about 30%. Thus the real income of the village has risen more than 30%, if we consider the increase of income from 'animal husbandry', and 'trade and commerce.' The distribution of village income by sources and occupational class in 1960-61 and 1965-66 has been given in Statements XI and VII in the Appendix. The importance of various sources of income (enterprises) in the household economy of the two major occupational classes, viz. owner cultivators and tenant cultivators between two points of time has not changed significantly. The cultivation of crops (including horticulture) contributes more than 80% of the total income in the economy of both the occupational groups.

#### 10. Distribution of Village Income :

10.1. The distribution of village income per household, per worker and per capita in 1960-61 and 1965-66 is given in

Table 4.8. With the rise in the level of income as indicated earlier, it is natural that the level of income in 1965-66 will be higher to the extent of rise in production and price level. In 1960-61, the per capita income in the village was barely Rs.134.53. It rose to Rs.348.00 in 1965-66. The per capita income at current prices in Assam in 1960-61 was Rs.311.00 against Rs.407.00 in 1965-66, though the income data are not strictly comparable.

10.2. The striking feature of income distribution among occupational classes is that there is not much difference in the distribution of income per household, per worker and per capita between the two major occupational classes, viz. owner cultivators and tenant cultivators. The higher level of income earned by a household classed under "Trade, Commerce and Transport" in 1965-66 due to existence of a lump sum income of Rs.6,000.00 from transport of forest products by an elephant. The per capita income of the salary earner has deteriorated in 1965-66.

11. Levels of Living :

11.1. The levels of living of a community depends on several factors. Here three indicators, viz. (i) standard of housing, (ii) possession of durable consumers' goods and (iii) consumption pattern are taken up for discussion.

11.2. Standard of Housing :- Data on the number of different housing units and floorspace available in Morangaon in 1961 and 1966 by occupational class are given in Statements XIII and XIV in the Appendix. The traditional housing pattern of an average family consists of two residential units, a cowshed and a granary. The prevailing custom was that a part of the residential unit would be used as kitchen. In 1961, there was only 2 households with separate kitchen. The number increased to 10 in 1966.

Table 4.3

Income per Household, per Worker and per Capita (at Current Prices) by Occupational Class, Moranggaon,  
(Sibsagar), 1950-51 and 1955-55.

| Occupational Class                | 1950-51                 |            | 1955-55                 |            |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
|                                   | Household Annual Income | per Worker | Household Annual Income | per Worker |
| 1. Owner Cultivator               | 839.15                  | 304.18     | 135.17                  | 2,363.90   |
| 2. Tenant Cultivator              | 872.50                  | 297.93     | 135.72                  | 1,985.75   |
| 3. Agricultural Labourer          | 136.00                  | 68.00      | 31.00                   | --         |
| Sub-total :<br>Agril. Classes     | 847.73                  | 294.25     | 132.36                  | 2,294.77   |
| 4. Trade, Commerce &<br>Transport | --                      | --         | --                      | 10,232.00  |
| 5. Salaried Job                   | 937.00                  | 937.00     | 329.00                  | 1,420.00   |
| Sub-Total :<br>Non-Agril. Classes | 937.00                  | 937.00     | 329.00                  | 5,326.00   |
| All Categories                    | 850.97                  | 299.93     | 134.53                  | 2,401.81   |
|                                   |                         |            |                         | 867.33     |
|                                   |                         |            |                         | 347.74     |

The traditional housing units are made of wooden post, bamboo structure, thatching grass roof and reed or split bamboo walls plastered with mud. But some changes were visible even in 1961. C.I.sheets replaced thatching grass in 5% of the total residential units. By 1966, there were two residential units with brick walls, C.I.sheet roofs and pucca floors. The data on the number of residential buildings by construction types in 1961 and 1966 are given in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9

Number of Buildings (Residential) by Constuction Type in Morangaon(Sibsagar) 1961 and 1966.

| Construction Type  | No.of units in<br>1961 | No.of units in<br>1966 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Mud plastered walls,<br>thatched roofs and<br>kutcha floors  | 95<br>(95.00)          | 85<br>(89.47)          |
| Mud plastered walls,<br>C.I.Sheet roofs and<br>kutcha floors | 5<br>(5.00)            | 6<br>(6.31)            |
| Mud plastered walls,<br>thatched roofs and<br>pucca plenth   | --                     | 2<br>(2.11)            |
| Brick walls, C.I.Sheet roofs<br>and pucca floors             | --                     | 2<br>(2.11)            |
| Total  | 100<br>(100.00)        | 95<br>(100.00)         |

Note : Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of column totals.

11.3. From Table 4.9 it will be found that there are some improvements in respect of housing standard. Table 4.10 presents data on residential floorspace available per household and per capita in 1961 and 1966. The per capita floorspace has gone down from 115.56 sq.ft. to 95.08 sq.ft. This is due to the decrease in the number of residential units from 100 in 1961 to 95 in 1966 and rise in population. The improvement in construction type has

also adversely affected the per capita availability of floorspace.

Table 4.10  
Number of Residential Units and / Per Capita Floorspace,  
Morangaon, 1961 and 1966

| Items                            | = 1961 | 1966   |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| No. of Households                | 43     | 43     |
| Total Population                 | 272    | 297    |
| No. of Housing Units             | 100    | 95     |
| Total Floorspace (sq.ft.)        | 31,431 | 28,238 |
| Floorspace per household(sq.ft.) | 730.95 | 656.70 |
| Floorspace per capita (sq.ft.)   | 115.56 | 95.08  |

11.4. Durable Consumers' Goods in Use :- The inventory of durable consumers' goods in use in the village in 1961 and 1966 for different occupational classes is given in Statement XV in the Appendix. The number of wooden furnitures like cots, tables, chairs and almirah have increased substantially in 1966 over 1961. Comparatively, the number of goods of industrial origin like kettles, buckets, lanterns, electric torches, brass utensils etc. has declined. But the number of bicycles has increased by 5 from 4 to 9. This selective improvement in housing and furniture indicates that the people of Morangaon has been becoming conscious of modern living.

11.5. Consumption Pattern :- Data on the monthly expenditure of an average household of different occupational classes for the month immediately before the survey (September-October) in 1961 and 1966 under different heads of consumption are given in Table 4.11. The expenditure data are computed and value of home-produced goods are imputed at prices current in the village. It will be seen that the expenditure on food has risen by about 19% between 1961 and 1966. This is due both to higher level of consumption and rise in price of food, particularly home-produced

Table 4.11

Monthly Expenditure of an average Household by Occupational Class in  
 Miranpur (Sibsagar), September-October, 1961 and 1955.

( Expenditure in Rupees )

| Consumption Group                     | Owner cultivator |        | Tenant cultivator |        | Agricultural labour |     | Trade, commerce & transport |        | Salaried job |        | All classes |        |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|
|                                       | '51              | '55    | '61               | '56    | '51                 | '56 | '61                         | '56    | '51          | '56    | '61         | '55    |
| 1. Food                               | 73.02            | 228.00 | 72.74             | 175.34 | 53.69               | --  | --                          | 214.35 | 53.37        | 135.75 | 71.73       | 207.30 |
| 2. Clothing and foot wear             | 9.55             | 9.23   | 7.83              | 6.32   | 3.41                | --  | --                          | 19.42  | 3.33         | 4.17   | 3.70        | 3.42   |
| 3. Fuel and Lighting                  | 2.74             | 6.94   | 3.52              | 6.77   | 1.54                | --  | --                          | 3.10   | 3.25         | 12.03  | 2.95        | 6.92   |
| 4. Miscellaneous (other non-durables) | 3.42             | 14.23  | 11.25             | 10.32  | 2.12                | --  | --                          | 22.50  | 7.02         | 3.75   | 9.01        | 12.90  |
| 5. Medical                            | 2.47             | 7.90   | 1.37              | 11.79  | --                  | --  | --                          | --     | 5.00         | 0.33   | 2.05        | 8.32   |
| 3. Education                          | 1.23             | 6.90   | 0.45              | 0.21   | --                  | --  | --                          | 4.17   | --           | --     | 0.92        | 4.50   |
| 7. Commerce                           | 2.33             | 6.25   | 3.00              | 3.75   | --                  | --  | --                          | 233.67 | --           | 0.33   | 4.20        | 13.00  |
| Total :                               | 100.12           | 279.43 | 105.20            | 219.50 | 63.74               | --  | --                          | 530.71 | 100.08       | 153.39 | 99.55       | 262.33 |

rice. It may be pointed out that the price of rice rose by 200% between 1961 and 1966 (refer to Table 1.2 at page 5).

11.6. With the rise in level of income, the proportion of expenditure on food declines. But in a subsistence economy where the level of consumption is low, the rise in income may induce higher level of consumption of food. The relative importance of 'food' among consumption groups in Morangaon has risen from 72.04% in 1961 to 78.75% in 1966. Data on the percentage distribution of consumption expenditure in 1961 and 1966 are given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12  
Percentage Distribution of Consumption Expenditure in  
Morangaon (Sibsagar) in 1961 and 1966.

| Items                    | Home-produced |       | purchased |       | Total  |        |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|
|                          | 1961          | 1966  | 1961      | 1966  | 1961   | 1966   |
| 1. Food                  | 53.43         | 71.37 | 18.61     | 7.38  | 72.04  | 78.75  |
| 2. Clothing and Footwear | 1.15          | 0.61  | 7.60      | 3.16  | 8.75   | 3.77   |
| 3. Fuel and Lighting     | --            | 1.07  | 2.96      | 1.55  | 2.96   | 2.62   |
| 4. Miscellaneous         | 0.68          | 1.14  | 8.38      | 3.74  | 9.06   | 4.88   |
| 5. Medical               | --            | --    | 2.06      | 3.34  | 2.06   | 3.34   |
| 6. Education             | --            | --    | 0.92      | 1.71  | 0.92   | 1.71   |
| 7. Ceremonial            | --            | --    | 4.21      | 4.93  | 4.21   | 4.93   |
| Total :                  | 55.26         | 74.19 | 44.74     | 25.81 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

11.7. That with the rise in production and income, the consumption of home-produced food articles, mainly rice has risen between 1961 and 1966 will be evident from Table 4.12. The proportion of home-produced food in the total expenditure rose from 53.43% in 1961 to 71.37% in 1966. This has affected the overall position and in the total expenditure the proportion of 'Homeproduced'



part rose from 55.26% to 74.19%. This trend is reflected in the consumption level of food articles as given in Table 4.13. The per capita <sup>per day</sup> consumption of rice rose to 538 grams in 1966 from 509 grams in 1961.

Table 4.13

Consumption of Major Food Articles per day per capita, Morangaon, 1961 and 1966.

| Major Food Items | ( In grams ) |        |
|------------------|--------------|--------|
|                  | 1961         | 1966   |
| Rice             | 509          | 538    |
| Pulses           | 6            | 12     |
| Potato           | 14           | 6      |
| Onion            | 6            | 3      |
| Fish             | 26           | 6      |
| Meat             | 3            | 6      |
| Milk             | 70(ml)       | 9 (ml) |
| Sugar/Gur        | 26           | 22     |
| Mastard Oil      | 2(ml)        | 4 (ml) |
| Salt             | 20           | 16     |

## 12. Indebtedness :

12.1. An enquiry into the nature and extent of indebtedness in Morangaon between 1961 and 1966 shows that 19 out of 43 households are indebted. The percentage of indebted households come to 44 and the average amount of outstanding loans remains at Rs.352.74 per indebted household. Acquisition of assets like land, livestock and house are the main purposes for borrowing. Data on the distribution of loans according to purposes for which they are taken are given in Table 4.14. These loans were contracted between 1961 and 1966. But except the loan for building construction by a household from the Government, all other loans

remained outstanding by the time of the investigation in 1966.

Table 4.14

Distribution of Loan According to Purpose Morangaon,  
(Sibsagar), 1962-66.

( In Rupees )

| Purpose of Borrowing           | Amount of Original<br>Loan - 1962-66 | Amount of<br>Outstanding<br>1966 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Purchase land               | 1,540.00 (18.07)                     | 1,540.00(22.98)                  |
| 2. Purchase Livestock          | 1,120.00 (13.14)                     | 1,120.00(16.71)                  |
| 3. Agricultural<br>Improvement | 100.00(1.17)                         | 100.00(1.49)                     |
| 4. Building Construction       | 3,000.00(35.20)                      | 1,500.00(22.38)                  |
| 5. Purchase Elephant           | 1,200.00(14.08)                      | 1,200.00(17.91)                  |
| 6. Educational                 | 50.00(0.59)                          | 50.00(0.75)                      |
| 7. Medical                     | 520.00 (6.10)                        | 200.00(10.62)                    |
| 8. Consumption                 | 712.00 (8.36)                        | 712.00 (10.62)                   |
| 9. Purchase of Jewellery       | 200.00(2.35)                         | 200.00(2.98)                     |
| 10. Ceremonial                 | 80.00(0.94)                          | 80.00(1.20)                      |
| Total :                        | 8,522.00(100.00)                     | 6,702.00(100.00)                 |

12.2. The credit agencies of the village are traditional. There is no cooperative in the village. Co-villagers, relatives and money-lenders remain the main sources of credit. In Table 4.15 are given the distribution of borrowing by agencies. A household

Table 4.15

Distribution of Loan According to Agencies of Borrowing,  
Morangaon(Sibsagar), 1962-66

( In rupees )

| Agencies of Borrowing | Amount of original<br>loan, 1962-66 | Amount out-<br>standing, 1966 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Money Lender       | 100.00(1.17)                        | 100.00(1.49)                  |
| 2. Co-villagers       | 2,450.00(28.75)                     | 2,130.00(31.78)               |
| 3. Relatives          | 2,872.00(33.70)                     | 2,872.00(42.86)               |
| 4. Government         | 3,100.00( 36.39)                    | 1,600.00(23.87)               |
| Total                 | 8,522.00(100.00)                    | 6,702.00(100.00)              |

Note : Figures within brackets indicate percentages of totals.

received a loan of Rs.3,000.00 for house-building from the Government. Another sum of Rs.100.00 came from the Government agency for agricultural improvement. Thus the "relatives and covillagers" remain the main sources of credit in the village. Data on the rate of interest on the loans taken from these agencies could not be collected. It is, however, suspected that these agencies might be playing the role of village Mahajans.

13. Sale and Purchase of Assets:

13.1. During the five years from 1961 to 1966, the people of Morangaon invested Rs.32,652.00 in acquisition of various assets. During this period they sold various assets for Rs. Rs.16288.00. The nature of assets purchased and sold during the period is given in Table 4.16. The net addition to the assets of

Table 4.16

Purchase and Sale of Assets during last 5 years, 1961-66, Morangaon.  
(Sibsagar)

| Assets.         | Purchase  | Sale      |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Land         | 9,775.00  | 2,980.00  |
| 2. Livestock    | 11,342.00 | 3,831.00  |
| 3. Building     | 11,000.00 | 2,000.00  |
| 4. Bullock Cart | --        | 120.00    |
| 5. Bicycle      | 330.00    | 1,057.00  |
| 6. Jewellery    | 205.00    | 1,200.00  |
| Total           | 32,652.00 | 16,288.00 |

the value of Rs.16,364.00 must have come either from borrowing or from the savings of the community. It was found that the villagers borrowed Rs.8522.00 during the last five years. As such the balance must have been from the savings of the villagers. A total saving of about Rs.8,000.00 during 5 years in a village of 43 households goes to show that the village economy has remained at the verge of subsistence, inspite of the rise in production and income.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION

1 In the foregoing chapters, a short account of the socio-economic life of the people of Morangaon has been given. An attempt has also been made to record the changes that have come in the socio-economic life of the people within five years between 1961 and 1966. In this chapter, a general conclusion is drawn on the important findings.

2. Demographically, Morangaon is much smaller than an average size of villages in the District or the State. However, the village has certain special characteristics which make it a typical Assamese village. It contains a homogeneous group of people which can foster social cohesion, unity and solidarity. It was expected that the solidarity of the people of the village will be helpful in organising cooperative institutions to bring changes in economic life. This has not materialised due to absence of proper leadership in the village.

3. The village enjoys comparatively better facilities for education. It is now found that the people have developed an urge for education. Increasing numbers of children are being sent to schools. The level of education has also recorded some improvements. In 1966, there were two matriculates in the village against none in 1961. Further progress is expected in levels of literacy and education.

4. The village was selected for study to observe the impact of a small irrigation project on the village economy. It was expected that assured supply of water during Sali (winter transplanted paddy) season would improve

the yield rate of the crop and help diversification of the cropping pattern. But the irrigation project was of a temporary nature and the farmers could not rely upon such an arrangement. The resurvey has shown that the yield of Sali paddy has improved substantially between 1961 and 1966. But there was no diversification of cropping pattern. In 1961, the villagers cultivated Ahu (Autumn broadcast paddy), but in 1966, they gave that up. But the total production of paddy increased by 29.5% in 1966 over 1961. This was because of the fact that the yield of Sali paddy per acre increased from 6.49 quintals to 8.08 quintals. Of course, the villagers admitted that favourable weather in 1965-66 season had also played its part.

5. The high rate of population growth has made great impact on the village economy during the period under study. The pressure of population on the scarce land resources of the village prompted a section of the people to leave the village for settlement elsewhere. This has been possible only because the State Government opened certain reserve forests for distribution of land among small farmers and landless agriculturists. The emigration of 5 (five) households from the village considerably relieved the pressure of population on land. The emigration of population, on the one hand and the acquisition of land by the villagers, on the other, resulted in the increase in the average size of both ownership and operational holdings.

6. In spite of an exodus of population from the village, the pressure of population on land was quite high in 1966. The average farm size was barely 5 acres and no farm

possessed land above 15 acres. Thus Morangaon is a village of small farmers. This state of affairs is due to existence of exploiting land system of the village. More than half the village land was owned by absentee landlords and most of the households cultivate 'leased in' land paying high rents. Land reforms had very little impact on this village.

7. The increase in production and rise in prices of paddy and other agricultural commodities contributed to the rise in the level of <sup>income</sup> of the villagers. This also resulted in higher rate of consumption of food, particularly of cereals. There was also some investment in improving housing standard. There was very little investment for productive purposes, except in the purchase of land and livestock. Thus the economy of the village was, more or less, stagnant between 1961 and 1966 as there was no structural change in the system.

8. Better communication and marketing facilities have very little impact on the village as the people did not adopt cultivation of fruits and vegetables and undertake animal husbandry and poultry farming on a commercial basis. There was also no change in the occupational pattern in the village. Except one household, viz. the village school teacher all other households are dependent, more or less, on agriculture. The importance of weaving has also declined.

9. An enquiry into indebtedness, purchase and sale of assets during 5 years between 1961 and 1966 has shown that the level of saving was quite insignificant. The economy of Morangaon was found almost at the subsistence level. This is reflected in the fact that there was very little difference

### AN EPILOGUE

After the Resurvey, the village was revisited at the end of the year 1974, to observe the changes that have occurred during the period of 1966-74.

1. Of the total households of 43 in 1966, seven households left this village for different places for better settlement. Another 5 households are on the way of leaving the village as they have started cultivation in Government allotted land as temporary settlers outside the village. Out of these 12 households 11 households have obtained land in the Government Reserve Forests and the waste land acquired by Government from a tea garden. Most of the small farmers of the village applied for allotment of Government land and so far 11 families have secured land in the nearby Government reserve forests at 10 bighas (3.3 acres) per family. Another family has sold their land in the village and migrated to Dibrugarh district.

2. The standard of education of the village has improved to some extent. In 1961, there was not a single graduate or matriculate in Morangaon. But, by 1974, one young man from this village graduated and another passed the matriculation examination. The proportion of the school-going children has increased. Graduation of one person in the village is considered as a very great achievement by the Villagers. The condition of the village school building has also improved to some extent. The temporary walls of the school building is replaced by brick walls. They have received a grant of Rs.1,800/- from the Government and households of the village donated 80 Kg. paddy per household for the construction of the school building. The total cost for making the brick walls is

stated to be Rs.7,000/- only.

3. Although there is no tangible change in the occupational pattern of the people of Morangaon yet 3 of them accepted "salaried jobs" as their occupations during this period.

4. The cropping pattern so long in vogue in Morangaon has changed remarkably in the recent years. The traditional mono-crop system of cultivation is replaced by double cropping system to a great extent. The high yielding variety of paddy is introduced by most of the families. Out of 36 households 24 households have introduced I.R.8 paddy and another family introduced 'Jaya' paddy. They cultivated about 48 bighas (16 acres approx.) of land with H.Y.V. paddy as Ahu (Autumn) paddy in 1973-74 season. The average yield per unit is stated to be much higher than the traditional varieties of paddy. The average yield per acre is stated to be 14 quintals which is much higher than the traditional varieties.

5. The H.Y.V. paddy is cultivated in a traditional method without the use of fertilisers. Only one family was found using fertiliser in that year. It is stated by the farmers that the soil of the village is sufficiently fertile and use of fertiliser is unnecessary. They, however, prepared the plots for H.Y.V. paddy with care and a few families used farmyard manure.

6. In the sali season, which is the principal crop season in this area, paddy is cultivated in traditional methods with local varieties. But the villagers have introduced a system of irrigation. They jointly inundate their fields by building a temporary dam across a nearby river. It is reported that the inundation not only irrigates the field, but also replenishes the fertility of soil with deposits of alluvium.



7. The construction of residential buildings of permanent nature and purchase of fixed assets like land and durable consumption goods reflect an improvement in economic condition of the village to some extent. By 1974, five households have constructed semi-permanent residential buildings at an approximate cost of Rs.55,500/-. Four sets of Radios were purchased at Rs.1,650/- during the period. The improvement of economic condition of some of the families is mainly due to the introduction of H.Y.V. paddy as a second crop. For the last few years, some families could sell their paddy at comparatively high prices in the open market. Income from salaried jobs has helped them in constructing semi-permanent buildings and acquiring certain modern durable consumer goods.

8. The emigration of seven households from Morangaon made available about 11 acres of land either for sale or for mutual exchange. Of this total land 8 acres of land were retained in this village-3 acres purchased at Rs.21,000/- and 5 acres were mutually exchanged. The rest of the land were sold to people of neighbouring villages.

9. Due to the emigration of 7 households the average land holding of the villagers have improved considerably. Another 5 families are likely to migrate shortly and most of their land are expected to be acquired by the villagers. This will further improve the land holding pattern of the village.

10. The stagnant village economy of Morangaon has suddenly shown certain signs of improvement due to reallocation of the village land and introduction of H.Y.V. paddy. The villagers now feel that the village economy is gradually improving and they are becoming ambitious for further improvement. The improvement is reflected in their better dress pattern, improved food and smiling faces.

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A P P E N D I X  
Statistical Statements

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Statement - I.

Monthwise Rainfall data as recorded at Pitabar rice Research Station, 1930-35 ( in m.m.)

| Months<br>Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May   | June  | July  | August | Sept. | October | Nov. | Dec. | Annual<br>Total |
|----------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|------|------|-----------------|
| 1930           | 3.1  | 13.9 | 14.7  | 14.3  | 245.1 | 254.3 | 407.3 | 353.4  | 119.4 | 43.7    | 33.0 | -    | 1,432.1         |
| 1931           | 4.3  | 13.7 | 133.4 | 94.1  | 275.0 | 292.0 | 343.4 | 329.2  | 117.5 | 117.5   | 39.5 | 1.3  | 1,903.1         |
| 1932           | 17.5 | 33.0 | 11.5  | 143.0 | 234.0 | 399.0 | 330.5 | 411.4  | 144.3 | 37.2    | 2.0  | -    | 1,730.0         |
| 1933           | 1.3  | 3.3  | 42.7  | 152.0 | 225.0 | 352.9 | 317.4 | 335.2  | 239.3 | 19.7    | 2.3  | 17.3 | 1,370.4         |
| 1934           | 22.1 | 7.5  | 50.3  | 240.0 | 133.1 | 254.3 | 231.7 | 223.7  | 254.2 | 123.1   | 11.2 | 13.3 | 1,303.0         |
| 1935           | 2.5  | 35.4 | 35.3  | 195.1 | 374.7 | 345.3 | 493.5 | 210.3  | 259.4 | 129.7   | 57.2 | 21.5 | 2,211.3         |
| 1935           | 10.0 | 22.0 | 23.3  | 130.5 | 131.2 | 419.3 | 273.0 | 253.3  | 170.7 | 103.7   | 1.1  | 11.1 | 1,330.3         |
| Average        | 3.3  | 25.3 | 50.4  | 147.4 | 250.3 | 331.1 | 340.3 | 324.2  | 135.1 | 77.3    | 23.5 | 14.2 | 1,391.3         |

Source : Meteorological Centre, Rice Research Station, Pitabar.

Statement - II.

Monthwise Maximum and Minimum Temperature at Mitabor Rice Research Station, 1930-33.

| Months<br>Year | January |         | February |         | March   |         | April   |         | May     |         | June    |         |
|----------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum  | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum |
| 1930           | 23.9    | 7.0     | 27.2     | 12.4    | 23.6    | 14.3    | 33.3    | 23.0    | 31.3    | 15.4    | 22.7    | 24.3    |
| 1931           | 23.7    | 9.5     | 23.7     | 11.2    | 24.3    | 15.7    | 22.1    | 19.0    | 23.0    | 22.3    | 31.3    | 23.5    |
| 1932           | 22.4    | 7.3     | 25.2     | 13.3    | 23.9    | 13.9    | 31.3    | 19.0    | 23.3    | 21.1    | 30.3    | 23.3    |
| 1933           | 23.0    | 7.1     | 25.2     | 11.0    | 29.5    | 14.5    | 22.5    | 21.5    | 30.5    | 21.9    | 31.0    | 24.0    |
| 1934           | 22.3    | 3.7     | 24.5     | 10.5    | 23.7    | 11.2    | 27.5    | 13.7    | 30.7    | 22.0    | 31.3    | 24.2    |
| 1935           | 23.3    | 9.3     | 25.6     | 11.0    | 27.3    | 13.3    | 23.7    | 13.3    | 23.3    | 22.5    | 32.1    | 24.3    |
| 1936           | 23.5    | 9.4     | 25.9     | 12.5    | 22.3    | 13.1    | 23.3    | 10.1    | 31.2    | 22.3    | 29.3    | 23.3    |
| Average        | 23.2    | 3.1     | 25.4     | 12.2    | 27.3    | 14.2    | 29.3    | 20.3    | 30.1    | 21.0    | 30.9    | 24.0    |

Source : Meteorological Centre, Rice Research Station, Mitabor.

Statement II.

Monthwise Maximum and Minimum Temperature at Titabor Rice Research Station, 1960 - 63.

|   | July    |         | August  |         | September |         | October |         | November |         | December |         | ( Centigrade ) |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------------|---------|
|   | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum   | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum  | Minimum | Maximum  | Minimum | Maximum        | Minimum |
| 0 | 27.3    | 33.3    | 23.3    | 31.9    | 23.3      | 31.1    | 21.5    | 27.5    | 14.4     | 24.5    | 12.0     | 29.7    | 13.7           |         |
| 3 | 24.2    | 32.7    | 23.7    | 31.7    | 21.0      | 30.2    | 21.2    | 25.4    | 14.3     | 23.1    | 3.5      | 23.5    | 13.0           |         |
| 3 | 25.3    | 31.2    | 24.5    | 34.7    | 25.7      | 29.7    | 20.3    | 25.2    | 14.9     | 23.3    | 3.5      | 23.9    | 13.5           |         |
| 0 | 24.2    | 31.3    | 25.2    | 32.5    | 24.7      | 27.9    | 20.3    | 25.5    | 14.5     | 24.0    | 10.9     | 23.3    | 13.4           |         |
| 3 | 24.4    | 32.5    | 23.0    | 31.5    | 24.4      | 33.3    | 20.9    | 23.4    | 13.1     | 22.3    | 11.1     | 23.5    | 13.7           |         |
| 5 | 24.7    | 31.5    | 24.5    | 31.2    | 24.5      | 29.9    | 21.7    | 25.4    | 14.0     | 23.3    | 11.1     | 23.3    | 13.3           |         |
| 0 | 25.0    | 32.4    | 25.1    | 30.9    | 23.9      | 23.7    | 19.3    | M.A.    | M.A.     | M.A.    | M.A.     | 29.2    | 19.7           |         |
| 1 | 25.1    | 32.2    | 24.2    | 32.1    | 24.1      | 30.1    | 22.3    | 25.7    | 14.3     | 23.7    | 10.4     | 23.3    | 13.5           |         |

Source : Meteorological Centre, Rice Research Station, Titabor.

STATEMENT - III.

Distribution of Population by Sex & Age, Morang, 1931 & 35.

| Age Group.    | 1931 |        |       | 1935 |        |       | Total | No. of females per 1000 Males |
|---------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|
|               | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |       |                               |
| Below 5 Years | 25   | 33     | 58    | 40   | 24     | 64    | 600   |                               |
| 5 - 15        | 35   | 47     | 82    | 33   | 59     | 92    | 1,553 |                               |
| 15 - 25       | 13   | 27     | 40    | 19   | 25     | 44    | 1,315 |                               |
| 25 - 35       | 25   | 20     | 45    | 10   | 24     | 34    | 1,233 |                               |
| 35 - 45       | 10   | 5      | 15    | 17   | 9      | 26    | 520   |                               |
| 45 - 55       | 5    | 5      | 10    | 5    | 2      | 7     | 333   |                               |
| 55 - 65       | 6    | 5      | 11    | 4    | 5      | 9     | 1,250 |                               |
| 65 - 75       | 4    | 1      | 5     | 2    | 2      | 4     | 1,000 |                               |
| 75 & above    | -    | -      | -     | 2    | -      | 2     | NIL   |                               |
| Total         | 123  | 144    | 267   | 147  | 150    | 297   | 1,020 |                               |
|               |      |        | (3.3) |      |        | (3.9) |       |                               |

Statement - 17.  
Distribution of Population by Age, Sex & Marital Status, Granby, 1931 - 1936.

| Age | Sex | 1931       |           |           |                         | 1932        |            |          |                         | Total of all Categories |
|-----|-----|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|     |     | Unmarried  | Married   | Widow/er  | Total of all Categories | Unmarried   | Married    | Widow/er | Total of all Categories |                         |
| 5   | M   | 69 (100)   | -         | -         | 69 (100)                | 73 (100.0)  | -          | -        | 73 (100)                |                         |
|     | F   | 30 (100)   | -         | -         | 30 (100)                | 33 (100.0)  | -          | -        | 33 (100)                |                         |
|     | T   | 140 (100)  | -         | -         | 140 (100)               | 131 (100.0) | -          | -        | 131 (100)               |                         |
| 5   | M   | 11 (31.1)  | 7 (33.9)  | -         | 13 (100)                | 15 (73.3)   | 4 (21.1)   | -        | 19 (100)                |                         |
|     | F   | 3 (39.5)   | 19 (79.4) | -         | 27 (100)                | 15 (30.0)   | 10 (40.0)  | -        | 25 (100)                |                         |
|     | T   | 19 (42.2)  | 23 (57.3) | -         | 45 (100)                | 30 (33.2)   | 11 (31.3)  | -        | 44 (100)                |                         |
| 5   | M   | 2 (3.0)    | 23 (12.0) | -         | 25 (100)                | 1 (5.3)     | 13 (21.7)  | -        | 19 (100)                |                         |
|     | F   | 1 (5.0)    | 13 (25.0) | -         | 20 (100)                | -           | 23 (25.3)  | 1 (4.2)  | 24 (100)                |                         |
|     | T   | 3 (5.7)    | 42 (27.3) | -         | 45 (100)                | 1 (2.3)     | 41 (95.4)  | 1 (2.3)  | 43 (100)                |                         |
| 5   | M   | 1 (10.0)   | 9 (90.0)  | -         | 10 (100)                | -           | 17 (100.0) | -        | 17 (100)                |                         |
|     | F   | 1 (6.3)    | 5 (93.8)  | 1 (5.7)   | 3 (100)                 | -           | 9 (100.0)  | -        | 9 (100)                 |                         |
|     | T   | -          | 14 (37.5) | 1 (3.2)   | 13 (100)                | -           | 23 (100.0) | -        | 26 (100)                |                         |
| 5   | M   | -          | 3 (30.0)  | 2 (40.0)  | 5 (100)                 | -           | 5 (33.3)   | 1 (13.7) | 5 (100)                 |                         |
|     | F   | -          | 3 (30.0)  | 4 (40.0)  | 5 (100)                 | -           | 2 (100.0)  | -        | 2 (100)                 |                         |
|     | T   | -          | 3 (30.0)  | 4 (40.0)  | 5 (100)                 | -           | 7 (87.5)   | 1 (12.5) | 3 (100)                 |                         |
| 5   | M   | -          | 4 (36.7)  | 2 (33.3)  | 10 (100)                | -           | 2 (50.0)   | 4 (100)  | 4 (100)                 |                         |
|     | F   | -          | 3 (30.0)  | 4 (33.4)  | 5 (100)                 | -           | 1 (20.0)   | 4 (80.0) | 5 (100)                 |                         |
|     | T   | -          | 7 (33.3)  | 1 (25.0)  | 11 (100)                | -           | 3 (33.3)   | 6 (55.7) | 9 (100)                 |                         |
| 5   | M   | -          | 3 (75.0)  | 1 (100.0) | 4 (100)                 | -           | 1 (50.0)   | 1 (50.0) | 2 (100)                 |                         |
|     | F   | -          | 3 (60.0)  | 2 (40.0)  | 5 (100)                 | -           | 1 (50.0)   | 2 (50.0) | 4 (100)                 |                         |
|     | T   | -          | -         | -         | -                       | -           | 1 (50.0)   | 1 (50.0) | 2 (100)                 |                         |
| 5   | M   | 74 (57.3)  | 49 (33.3) | 5 (3.9)   | 123 (100)               | 94 (39.9)   | 1 (50.0)   | 1 (50.0) | 2 (100)                 |                         |
|     | F   | 89 (31.3)  | 49 (31.0) | 3 (1.2)   | 144 (100)               | 98 (35.3)   | 48 (32.7)  | 5 (3.4)  | 147 (100)               |                         |
|     | T   | 133 (59.3) | 93 (35.0) | 11 (4.1)  | 272 (100)               | 192 (34.7)  | 43 (30.7)  | 6 (4.0)  | 150 (100)               |                         |
|     |     |            |           |           |                         |             | 94 (31.3)  | 11 (3.7) | 297 (100)               |                         |

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages of row totals.

STATEMENT VI

Use Classification of Land Owned by the Villagers by Occupational Class in Morangaon (Sibsagar), 1931.

| Occupational Class            | Households No. | P.C.  | Land not available for cultivation |                  |                |                  | Total            | Cultivable Land   |                    | Total Land         |  |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
|                               |                |       | Home stead                         | Orchard          | Others         | Improved         |                  | Un-improved       | Improved           | Total owned        |  |
| Owner cultivators             | 26             | 60.5  | 4.84<br>(3.96)                     | 20.27<br>(16.53) | 3.33<br>(2.72) | 28.44<br>(23.26) | 53.67<br>(47.49) | 35.15*<br>(28.75) | 93.82*<br>(76.74)  | 122.26*<br>(100.0) |  |
| Tenant cultivators            | 14             | 32.6  | 3.23<br>(11.81)                    | 10.57<br>(38.30) | 0.08<br>(0.29) | 13.91<br>(50.40) | 10.95<br>(39.67) | 2.74<br>(9.33)    | 13.69<br>(49.0)    | 27.60<br>(100.0)   |  |
| Agricultural labours          | 2              | 4.6   | --                                 | --               | --             | --               | --               | --                | --                 | --                 |  |
| Trade, Commerce and Transport | --             | --    | --                                 | --               | --             | --               | --               | --                | --                 | --                 |  |
| Salaried job                  | 1              | 2.3   | 0.27<br>(45.00)                    | --               | --             | 0.27<br>(45.00)  | --               | 0.33<br>(55.00)   | 0.33<br>(55.00)    | 0.30<br>(100.0)    |  |
| Total                         | 43             | 100.0 | 3.37<br>(5.56)                     | 30.34<br>(20.50) | 3.41<br>(2.27) | 42.32<br>(23.33) | 69.62<br>(46.27) | 38.22*<br>(25.40) | 107.84*<br>(71.67) | 150.43*<br>(100.0) |  |

Note : Figures in the brackets indicate row totals.

\* These figures include 3.67 acres of land outside the village.



## STATEMENT VI

Use Classification of Land Owned by the villagers by Occupational Class in Morangon(Sibsagar), 1966.

| Occupational Class          | No. of house-holds | Land not available for cultivation |                | Cultivable land  |                | Total land owned  |                   |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                             |                    | Home stream & Orchard              | Others         | Improved         | Unimproved     |                   |                   |                    |
| Owner cultivators           | 27                 | 24.53<br>(19.53)                   | --             | 24.53<br>(19.53) | 4.33<br>(3.45) | 96.44<br>(73.97)  | 100.77<br>(80.42) | 125.30<br>(100.00) |
| Tenant cultivators          | 14                 | 10.03<br>(34.32)                   | 0.60<br>(2.05) | 10.33<br>(36.37) | --             | 13.60<br>(63.63)  | 13.60<br>(63.63)  | 29.23<br>(100.00)  |
| Agricultural labour         | --                 | --                                 | --             | --               | --             | --                | --                | --                 |
| Trade, commerce & transport | 1                  | 4.67<br>(46.70)                    | --             | 4.67<br>(46.70)  | --             | 5.33<br>(53.30)   | 5.33<br>(53.30)   | 10.00<br>(100.00)  |
| Salaried Job                | 1                  | 0.08<br>(12.12)                    | --             | 0.03<br>(12.12)  | --             | 0.53<br>(87.33)   | 0.53<br>(87.33)   | 0.66<br>(100.00)   |
| Total :                     | 43                 | 39.31<br>(23.80)                   | 0.60<br>(0.35) | 39.91<br>(24.16) | 4.33<br>(2.62) | 120.95<br>(73.22) | 125.23<br>(75.34) | 135.19<br>(100.00) |

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages of row totals.

STATEMENT VII

Ownership and Operational Holdings by Occupational Class,  
Moranghah (Sibsagar), 1951

| Occupational Class            | No. of house-holds | Cultivable land          |                            |                        |                         | Total operational holdings | Average operational holdings |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
|                               |                    | Total owned              | Under personal cultivation | Leased out             | Taken on lease          |                            |                              |
| Owner cultivator              | 26                 | 93.32<br>(72.7)          | 90.15<br>(69.3)            | 3.57*<br>(2.3)         | 33.98<br>(30.2)         | 129.13<br>(100.0)          | 4.97                         |
| Tenant cultivator             | 14                 | 13.69<br>(21.4)          | 13.39<br>(21.4)            | --                     | 50.40<br>(78.6)         | 34.09<br>(100.0)           | 4.53                         |
| Agricultural Labour           | 2                  | --                       | --                         | --                     | --                      | --                         | --                           |
| Trade, commerce and transport | --                 | --                       | --                         | --                     | --                      | --                         | --                           |
| Salariat jobs                 | 1                  | 0.33<br>(100.0)          | 0.33<br>(100.0)            | --                     | --                      | 0.33<br>(100.0)            | 0.33                         |
| <b>Total :</b>                | <b>41</b>          | <b>107.84<br/>(55.7)</b> | <b>104.17<br/>(53.8)</b>   | <b>3.57*<br/>(1.9)</b> | <b>39.38<br/>(46.2)</b> | <b>193.55<br/>(100.0)</b>  | <b>4.72</b>                  |

\* Land outside the village.

Note : Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of row totals.

STATEMENT VIII

Ownership and Operational Holdings by Occupational Class,  
Morangon (Sibsagar), 1963

| Operational Class             | No. of households | Cultivable land          |                            |                         | (Area in acres)            |                           | Average operational holdings |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
|                               |                   | Total owned              | Under personal cultivation | Leased out              | Total operational holdings | on lease                  |                              |
| Owner cultivator              | 27                | 100.77<br>(72.1)         | 100.10<br>(71.7)           | 0.67<br>(0.5)           | 39.60<br>(23.3)            | 139.70<br>(100.0)         | 5.17                         |
| Tenant cultivator             | 14                | 13.30<br>(27.3)          | 13.93<br>(20.6)            | 13.00<br>(19.2)         | 53.67<br>(79.4)            | 67.60<br>(100.0)          | 4.83                         |
| Agricultural labour           | --                | --                       | --                         | --                      | --                         | --                        | --                           |
| Trade, Commerce and Transport | 1                 | 5.33<br>(30.0)           | 5.33<br>(30.0)             | 1.33                    | 1.33<br>(20.0)             | 5.66<br>(100.0)           | 5.66                         |
| Salarid job                   | 1                 | 0.58<br>(49.6)           | 0.58<br>(49.6)             | --                      | 0.59<br>(50.4)             | 1.17<br>(100.0)           | 1.17                         |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>43</b>         | <b>125.28<br/>(53.2)</b> | <b>119.94<br/>(55.3)</b>   | <b>13.67*<br/>(3.4)</b> | <b>95.19<br/>(41.2)</b>    | <b>215.13<br/>(100.0)</b> | <b>5.00</b>                  |

\*Note : 3.13 acres of land are "leased out" after "taking on lease" by

STATEMENT IX.  
 Ownership of Livestock and Poultry by Occupational class, Morangzon, (Sibsagar),  
 1931 and 1933.

| Occupational Class            | Year | No. of H.H. | Milk animal (Nos) |         | Total    | Draft animal (Nos) |          | Total    |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------|-------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|
|                               |      |             | Cow               | Buffalo |          | Bulllock           | Buffalo  |          |
| Owner                         | 1931 | 29          | 30                | -       | 30       | 3                  | 14       | 52       |
|                               | 1933 | (30.47)     | (32.50)           | 9       | (32.50)  | 5                  | (55.33)  | (70.00)  |
| Cultivators                   | 1931 | 27          | 33                | -       | 42       | 5                  | 32       | 43       |
|                               | 1933 | (32.79)     | (33.75)           | (31.32) | (71.19)  | (71.43)            | (39.57)  | (52.94)  |
| Tenant                        | 1931 | 14          | 17                | -       | 17       | -                  | 3        | 33       |
|                               | 1933 | (32.55)     | (32.42)           | 2       | (32.42)  | 2                  | (44.12)  | (30.00)  |
| Agricultural labourer         | 1931 | 2           | -                 | -       | 13.73    | -                  | (41.13)  | (32.33)  |
|                               | 1933 | (4.35)      | -                 | -       | -        | -                  | -        | -        |
| Trade, Commerce and Transport | 1931 | -           | -                 | -       | -        | -                  | -        | -        |
|                               | 1933 | -           | -                 | -       | -        | -                  | -        | -        |
| Unemployed job                | 1931 | 1           | 1                 | -       | (2.03)   | -                  | -        | -        |
|                               | 1933 | (2.33)      | (2.03)            | -       | (2.03)   | -                  | -        | -        |
| Total                         | 1931 | 43          | 48                | -       | 48       | 7                  | 20       | 83       |
|                               | 1933 | (100.00)    | (100.00)          | 11      | (100.00) | 7                  | (100.00) | (100.00) |

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentage of column totals.

Conti./

STATEMENT IX. (2)

Ownership of Livestock and Poultry by occupational class, Morangaon, (Sibsagar), 1931 and 1936

| Occupational Class             | Year |      | No. of H.H. | Cow      |      | Buffalo |          | Total    | Goat     |          | Duck     |          | Goose    |          | Other Productive animals |          | Total    |
|--------------------------------|------|------|-------------|----------|------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
|                                | 1931 | 1936 |             | 1931     | 1936 | 1931    | 1936     |          | 1931     | 1936     | 1931     | 1936     | 1931     | 1936     | 1931                     | 1936     |          |
| 1. Owner Cultivators           | 23   | 27   | (30.47)     | (31.11)  | 4    | 5       | (63.37)  | (31.54)  | 31       | 47       | 157      | 134      | 27       | 49       | -                        | 14       | 215      |
|                                |      |      | (32.79)     | (33.47)  |      |         | (100.00) | (63.37)  | (75.31)  | (77.05)  | (49.53)  | (47.13)  | (43.55)  | (39.01)  | (78.33)                  |          | (51.19)  |
| 2. Tenant Cultivators          | 14   | 13   | (32.55)     | (33.39)  | 2    | 2       | (38.43)  | (38.43)  | 9        | 8        | 150      | 133      | 35       | 22       | -                        | 5        | 204      |
|                                |      |      | (32.55)     | (25.00)  |      |         | ( )      | (22.31)  | (21.95)  | (13.11)  | (50.47)  | (43.33)  | (53.45)  | (30.99)  | (26.32)                  |          | (43.57)  |
| 3. Agricultural Labourer       | 2    | -    | (4.35)      | -        | -    | -       | -        | -        | -        | -        | -        | -        | -        | -        | -                        | -        | 138      |
| 4. Trade, Commerce & Transport | 1    | 5    | (2.33)      | (9.31)   | 5    | 5       | (8.77)   | (3.77)   | 2        | 17       | 17       | 17       | -        | -        | -                        | -        | 19       |
|                                |      |      | (2.33)      | (2.33)   |      |         | -        | -        | (3.28)   | (5.99)   | -        | -        | -        | -        | -                        | -        | (4.37)   |
| 5. Salaried Job                | 1    | 1    | (2.33)      | (1.92)   | -    | -       | (1.75)   | (1.75)   | 4        | 4        | -        | -        | -        | -        | -                        | -        | 4        |
|                                |      |      | (2.33)      | (1.92)   |      |         | (1.75)   | (1.75)   | (5.56)   | -        | -        | -        | -        | -        | -                        | -        | (0.24)   |
| Grand Total                    | 43   | 43   | (100.00)    | (100.00) | 6    | 5       | (100.00) | (100.00) | 41       | 61       | 317      | 234      | 32       | 71       | 19                       | 435      | 420      |
|                                |      |      | (100.00)    | (100.00) |      |         | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00)                 | (100.00) | (100.00) |

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages of column totals.

STATEMENT X

Number of Agricultural Tools and Implements by Occupational Class, Morangaon (Jibsaagar), 1931 and 1963

| Occupational Class            | Years of survey | No. of H.H. (No.) | Desi plough | Improved plough | Hoes        | Spade       | Dao         | Sickle and scythe | Dhenki      | Harrow      | Axe         | Bullock cart | Percentage |        |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------|
|                               |                 |                   |             |                 |             |             |             |                   |             |             |             |              | 1931       | 1963   |
| Owner cultivator              | 1931            | 26 (60.46)        | 34 (65.33)  | -               | 7 (37.50)   | 33 (51.11)  | 40 (53.32)  | 50 (53.14)        | 24 (60.00)  | 11 (64.71)  | 12 (60.00)  | 5 (55.56)    | 100.00     | 100.00 |
|                               | 1963            | 27 (32.73)        | 34 (38.00)  | 3 (75.00)       | 10 (33.33)  | 41 (57.14)  | 44 (33.77)  | 35 (37.71)        | 25 (64.10)  | 24 (72.73)  | 25 (37.57)  | 7 (70.00)    | 100.00     | 100.00 |
| Tenant cultivator             | 1931            | 14 (32.53)        | 13 (34.52)  | -               | 1 (12.50)   | 19 (35.19)  | 26 (33.24)  | 31 (35.05)        | 14 (35.00)  | 6 (35.29)   | 3 (40.00)   | 4 (44.44)    | 100.00     | 100.00 |
|                               | 1963            | 14 (32.53)        | 14 (23.00)  | 1 (25.00)       | 2 (13.37)   | 21 (37.50)  | 23 (33.33)  | 27 (23.12)        | 12 (30.73)  | 8 (24.24)   | 11 (29.73)  | 3 (30.00)    | 100.00     | 100.00 |
| Agricultural labour           | 1931            | 2 (4.65)          | -           | -               | -           | 1 (1.85)    | 1 (1.47)    | 4 (4.35)          | 1 (2.50)    | -           | -           | -            | 100.00     | 100.00 |
|                               | 1963            | -                 | -           | -               | -           | -           | -           | -                 | -           | -           | -           | -            | 100.00     | 100.00 |
| Trade, Commerce and transport | 1931            | 1 (2.33)          | 2 (4.00)    | -               | -           | 3 (5.36)    | 1 (1.45)    | 4 (4.17)          | 1 (2.57)    | 1 (3.63)    | 1 (2.70)    | -            | 100.00     | 100.00 |
|                               | 1963            | 1 (2.33)          | -           | -               | -           | 1 (1.85)    | 1 (1.47)    | 1 (1.13)          | 1 (2.50)    | -           | -           | -            | 100.00     | 100.00 |
| Salaried job                  | 1931            | 1 (2.33)          | -           | -               | -           | 1 (1.85)    | 1 (1.47)    | 1 (1.13)          | 1 (2.50)    | -           | -           | -            | 100.00     | 100.00 |
|                               | 1963            | 1 (2.33)          | -           | -               | -           | 1 (1.45)    | 1 (1.45)    | -                 | 1 (2.57)    | -           | -           | -            | 100.00     | 100.00 |
| Grand Total                   | 1931            | 43 (100.00)       | 52 (100.00) | -               | 3 (100.00)  | 54 (100.00) | 33 (100.00) | 36 (100.00)       | 40 (100.00) | 17 (100.00) | 20 (100.00) | 9 (100.00)   | 100.00     | 100.00 |
|                               | 1963            | 43 (100.00)       | 50 (100.00) | 4 (100.00)      | 12 (100.00) | 56 (100.00) | 69 (100.00) | 93 (100.00)       | 39 (100.00) | 33 (100.00) | 37 (100.00) | 10 (100.00)  | 100.00     | 100.00 |

Note : Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of the column totals.

## STATEMENT VI.

Distribution of village income by sources and occupational class Morarion, 1960-1961.

| Occupational Classes           | No. of H.H. | Sources of Income                    |                        |                   |                   |                     | Non-Agricultural |                    |                       | Total Income |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
|                                |             | Cultivation (including Horticulture) | Investment and Poultry | Wages             | Arts & Crafts     | Trade and Transport | Salary           | Others             |                       |              |
| 1. Owner Cultivator            | 26          | 20,736.25<br>(39.83)                 | 1,356.50<br>(5.91)     | -                 | 410.14<br>(1.77)  | 240.00<br>(1.04)    | -                | 335.00<br>(1.45)   | 23,117.89<br>(100.00) |              |
| 2. Tenant Cultivator           | 14          | 9,701.94<br>(79.43)                  | 835.50<br>(6.84)       | -                 | 171.50<br>(1.40)  | 540.00<br>(4.42)    | -                | 956.00<br>(7.91)   | 12,214.94<br>(100.00) |              |
| 3. Agricultural Labourers      | 2           | -                                    | -                      | 137.00<br>(50.37) | 135.00<br>(49.93) | -                   | -                | -                  | 272.00<br>(100.00)    |              |
| Sub-Total Agricultural         | 42          | 30,468.19<br>(85.57)                 | 2,202.00<br>(6.19)     | 137.00<br>(0.39)  | 713.34<br>(2.01)  | 780.00<br>(2.19)    | -                | 1,301.00<br>(3.35) | 35,604.83<br>(100.00) |              |
| 4. Trade, Commerce & Transport | -           | -                                    | -                      | -                 | -                 | -                   | -                | -                  | -                     |              |
| 5. Salaried Job                | 1           | 27.00<br>(2.74)                      | -                      | -                 | -                 | -                   | -                | 960.00<br>(97.26)  | 987.00<br>(100.00)    |              |
| Sub-Total Non agricultural     | 1           | 27.00<br>(2.74)                      | -                      | -                 | -                 | -                   | -                | 960.00<br>(97.26)  | 987.00<br>(100.00)    |              |
| Total                          | 48          | 30,495.19<br>(83.34)                 | 2,202.00<br>(6.02)     | 137.00<br>(0.37)  | 713.34<br>(1.96)  | 780.00<br>(2.13)    | 960.00<br>(2.52) | 1,301.00<br>(3.53) | 35,591.83<br>(100.00) |              |

Note : Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of the row totals.

STATEMENT XII.

Distribution of Village Income by sources and Occupational Class, Moranraon (Sibsagar) 1965-1966.

| Occupational Class               | No. of H.H. | Sources of Income                    |                     | Non-Agriculture  |                     |                      |                    | Total Income          |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
|                                  |             | Cultivation (Including Horticulture) | Livestock & Poultry | Arts & Crafts    | Trade & Transport   | Salary               | Others             |                       |                         |
| 1. Owner Cultivation             | 27          | 53,998.00<br>(84.61)                 | 4,538.00<br>(7.10)  | 487.25<br>(0.76) | 3,570.00<br>(5.59)  | -                    | 1,190.00<br>(1.87) | 33,325.25<br>(100.00) |                         |
| 2. Tenant Cultivation            | 14          | 24,543.50<br>(88.23)                 | 1,323.00<br>(6.57)  | 277.00<br>(1.00) | 750.00<br>(2.70)    | -                    | 272.00<br>(0.93)   | 27,300.50<br>(100.00) |                         |
| 3. Agricultural Labourers        | 41          | 78,541.50<br>(85.72)                 | 6,362.00<br>(6.94)  | 734.25<br>(0.83) | 4,320.00<br>(4.72)  | -                    | 1,432.00<br>(1.60) | 91,325.75<br>(100.00) |                         |
| 4. Trade, Commerce and Transport | 1           | 3,915.00<br>(38.26)                  | 250.00<br>(2.44)    | 67.00<br>(0.63)  | 5,000.00<br>(58.34) | -                    | -                  | 10,232.00<br>(100.00) |                         |
| 5. Salaried Job                  | 1           | 150.00<br>(10.56)                    | 70.00<br>(4.93)     | -                | -                   | 1,200.00<br>(34.51)  | -                  | 1,420.00<br>(100.00)  |                         |
| Sub-Total: Non Agriculture       | 2           | 4,065.00<br>(34.83)                  | 320.00<br>(2.75)    | 67.00<br>(0.58)  | 6,000.00<br>(51.49) | 1,200.00<br>(10.30)  | -                  | 11,352.00<br>(100.00) |                         |
| Total                            | 43          | 82,306.50<br>(80.00)                 | 3,382.00<br>(3.47)  | 173.00<br>(0.17) | 331.25<br>(0.30)    | 10,320.00<br>(10.00) | 1,200.00<br>(1.13) | 1,462.00<br>(1.40)    | 1,03,277.75<br>(100.00) |

Note : Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of the row totals.



Statement - VIII.

Number of different housing units by Occupational Class Morangaon ( Sibsagar ) 1931 and 1933.

| Occupational Class  | Year of Survey | No. of Units   | Number of housing units. |                |                |                |                 | Total | No. of Units per household |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------|
|   |                |                | Residential              | Kitchen        | Cowshed        | Others         | Total           |       |                            |
| 1. Owner Cultivator   | 1931           | 26<br>(30.47)  | 52<br>(52.00)            | 2<br>(100.00)  | 21<br>(37.74)  | 30<br>(69.77)  | 115<br>(69.84)  | 4.42  |                            |
|   | 1933           | 27<br>(32.79)  | 32<br>(35.23)            | 4<br>(40.00)   | 21<br>(33.34)  | 33<br>(73.33)  | 120<br>(35.57)  | 4.44  |                            |
| 2. Tenant Cultivator  | 1931           | 14<br>(32.55)  | 35<br>(35.00)            | -              | 9<br>(29.03)   | 13<br>(30.23)  | 57<br>(32.33)   | 4.07  |                            |
|   | 1933           | 14<br>(32.55)  | 30<br>(31.53)            | 5<br>(50.00)   | 10<br>(30.30)  | 11<br>(24.45)  | 53<br>(30.30)   | 4.00  |                            |
| 3. Agricultural Labour  | 1931           | 2<br>(4.65)    | 2<br>(2.00)              | -              | -              | -              | 2<br>(1.14)     | 1.00  |                            |
|   | 1933           | -              | -                        | -              | -              | -              | -               | -     |                            |
| 4. Trade, Commerce & Transport  | 1931           | 1<br>(2.33)    | 1<br>(1.05)              | 1<br>(10.00)   | 1<br>(3.03)    | 1<br>(2.22)    | 4<br>(2.19)     | 4.00  |                            |
|   | 1933           | 1<br>(2.33)    | 1<br>(1.00)              | -              | 1<br>(3.23)    | -              | 2<br>(1.14)     | 2.00  |                            |
| 5. Salaried Job   | 1931           | 1<br>(2.33)    | 2<br>(2.11)              | -              | 1<br>(3.03)    | -              | 3<br>(1.34)     | 3.00  |                            |
|   | 1933           | 43<br>(100.00) | 100<br>(100.00)          | 2<br>(100.00)  | 31<br>(100.00) | 43<br>(100.00) | 173<br>(100.00) | 4.09  |                            |
| Total :   | 1931           | 43<br>(100.00) | 95<br>(100.00)           | 10<br>(100.00) | 33<br>(100.00) | 45<br>(100.00) | 183<br>(100.00) | 4.23  |                            |
| Note : Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of column totals. |                |                |                          |                |                |                |                 |       |                            |

Statement XIV  
Distribution of Floor Area of Housing units by Occupational Class, Morangadh, (Sibsagar) 1931-33.

| Occupational Class             | Years of Survey | No. of Households | Area in sq. feet. |          |          |          | Total    |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                                |                 |                   | Residential       | Kitchen  | Cowshed  | Others   |          |
| 1. Owner Cultivator            | 1931            | 26                | 20,029            | 393      | 5,105    | 5,349    | 31,371   |
|                                | 1933            | 27                | (32,79)           | (100.00) | (70.03)  | (31.71)  | (35,113) |
|                                |                 |                   | 13,202            | 423      | 2,053    | 5,016    | 23,302   |
|                                |                 |                   | (34.43)           | (37.31)  | (33.33)  | (74.55)  | (35.33)  |
| 2. Tenant Cultivator           | 1931            | 14                | 10,631            | -        | 2,071    | 3,185    | 15,233   |
|                                | 1933            | 14                | (32.55)           | -        | (23.41)  | (35.29)  | (33.11)  |
|                                |                 |                   | 3,365             | 533      | 1,240    | 1,332    | 12,311   |
|                                |                 |                   | (31.33)           | (51.55)  | (23.05)  | (24.23)  | (30.33)  |
| 3. Agricultural Labour         | 1931            | 2                 | 533               | -        | -        | -        | 533      |
|                                | 1933            | 2                 | (4.35)            | -        | -        | -        | (1.22)   |
|                                |                 |                   | 533               | -        | -        | -        | 533      |
|                                |                 |                   | (1.37)            | -        | -        | -        | (1.22)   |
| 4. Trade, Commerce & Transport | 1931            | -                 | -                 | -        | -        | -        | -        |
|                                | 1933            | -                 | -                 | -        | -        | -        | -        |
|                                |                 |                   | 330               | 120      | 93       | 80       | 923      |
|                                |                 |                   | (2.33)            | (10.31)  | (2.17)   | (1.19)   | (2.23)   |
| 5. Salaried Job                | 1931            | 1                 | 133               | -        | 114      | -        | 247      |
|                                | 1933            | 1                 | (2.33)            | -        | (1.53)   | -        | (0.51)   |
|                                |                 |                   | 550               | -        | 123      | -        | 673      |
|                                |                 |                   | (1.95)            | -        | (2.90)   | -        | (1.37)   |
| Total                          | 1931            | 43                | 31,431            | 393      | 7,239    | 9,023    | 43,144   |
|                                | 1933            | 43                | (100.00)          | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00) |
|                                |                 |                   | 23,233            | 1,131    | 4,420    | 3,723    | 40,517   |
|                                |                 |                   | (100.00)          | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00) |

Note: Figures in brackets in foot.

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STATEMENT XV

Number of Durable Consumer Goods by Occupational Classes, Morangon, 1961 and 1966.

| Name of articles  | Owner cultivator |            | Tenant cultivator |            | Agril. labour |          | Trade, Commerce & Transport |           | Salaried Job |           | Total      |            |
|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
|                   | '61              | '66        | '61               | '66        | '61           | '66      | '61                         | '66       | '61          | '66       | '61        | '66        |
| No. of households | 26               | 27         | 14                | 14         | 2             | -        | -                           | 1         | 1            | 1         | 43         | 43         |
| Almirah           | -                | 4          | 1                 | -          | -             | -        | -                           | 2         | -            | -         | 1          | 6          |
| Bicycle           | 3                | 5          | 1                 | 3          | -             | -        | -                           | 1         | -            | -         | 4          | 9          |
| Brass utensils    | 297              | 292        | 195               | 131        | 16            | -        | -                           | 10        | 4            | 9         | 512        | 442        |
| Buckets           | 38               | 33         | 20                | 18         | 1             | -        | -                           | 3         | 1            | -         | 60         | 54         |
| Crockety          | 2                | -          | 9                 | -          | -             | -        | -                           | -         | -            | -         | 11         | -          |
| Chair             | 33               | 38         | 14                | 20         | -             | -        | -                           | 6         | -            | 1         | 47         | 65         |
| Gramo-phones      | -                | -          | 1                 | -          | -             | -        | -                           | -         | -            | -         | 1          | -          |
| Kettles           | 25               | 24         | 12                | 9          | 2             | -        | -                           | 2         | 1            | -         | 40         | 35         |
| Lantern           | 38               | 23         | 26                | 4          | 3             | -        | -                           | 3         | 1            | 1         | 68         | 31         |
| Petromax          | 1                | 1          | 2                 | -          | -             | -        | -                           | -         | -            | -         | 3          | 1          |
| Torches           | 18               | 10         | 9                 | 9          | -             | -        | -                           | 1         | -            | -         | 27         | 20         |
| Wooden cots       | 20               | 26         | 5                 | 19         | -             | -        | -                           | 5         | -            | -         | 25         | 50         |
| Tables            | 11               | 20         | 8                 | 8          | -             | -        | -                           | 4         | -            | 1         | 19         | 33         |
| Watches           | -                | -          | -                 | 1          | -             | -        | -                           | -         | 1            | 1         | 1          | 2          |
| <b>Total :</b>    | <b>491</b>       | <b>476</b> | <b>305</b>        | <b>222</b> | <b>22</b>     | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b>                    | <b>37</b> | <b>8</b>     | <b>13</b> | <b>326</b> | <b>748</b> |