

POTSANGBAM
A Resurvey Report on
A Plains Village in Manipur

Dr. A. N. M. Irshad Ali
Sri D. K. Buragohain

AGRO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE FOR NORTH EAST INDIA
ASSAM AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
JORHAT - 785013, ASSAM
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S T U D Y T E A M

General Guidance

Dr. P.D. Saikia.

Report Writing

Dr. A.N.M. Irshad Ali.

Sri D.K. Buragohain.

Field Investigation

Sri D. Saikia.

Sri D.K. Buragohain.

Tabulation

Sri D.K. Buragohain.

Sri S. Barua.

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Sri S. Barua.

4. Like other reports of the Centre, this one is also a joint product prepared under the general guidance of the Director. The Study Team connected with this study is given elsewhere. Besides them, mention may be made of Shri M.C. Dutta, Stenographer and Shri N.C. Bora, - Typist who typed the stencils and Shri N. Deka, Gestetner Operator, who mimeographed the report.

5. In fine, I thank the villagers of Potsangbam specially Sri Maibam Yaima Singh an enlightened villager for extending their help and co-operation during our field investigation.

May, 1976.

P.D. Saikia,
Director.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I. Location, Layout and Communication of the Village :

1.1. Potsangbam is a plains village of Bishenpur sub-division in Manipur. It is about 30 k.m. away from Imphal town. The sub-divisional Headquarter, Bishenpur is only 3.2 k.m. away from Potsangbam. The village is situated by the side of the Tiddim Road which connects Churachandpur, an important town in the Manipur Burma border with Imphal. In 1971, there were 240 households with a total population of 1359 all of whom are Meiteis.

1.2. The layout of Potsangbam is more or less systematic. The village has two geographical units - one is Potsangbam and the other is Upakpi a small hamlet. The households are confined in two distinct regions surrounded by paddy fields. A small stream passes through the village.

1.3. The houses which stand more or less on high lands are systematically arranged. Usually they are built with materials such as are easily available in the nearby forest. The houses have thatched roofs with walls made of wild grass reeds (Ekra) or bamboo over the wooden frames. The clay mixed with chaff is pasted on both sides of the walls. Most households have one or more than one looms and most of their household requirement of cloths are woven at home. In the village temple the images of Krishna and Radha have been installed. The temples are the common meeting places of the villagers.

1.4. Manipur has no railways. The land communication between Manipur and the rest of India is the Imphal-Dimapur road which connects Imphal with the railhead at

Dimapur in Nagaland. Being situated near the sub-divisional headquarter town of Bishenpur, Potsangbam enjoys good communication facilities. It has an easy access to Imphal through regular bus services. Daily marketing facilities, post office educational institutions, police stations and medical facilities are within easy reach of the villagers. Another growing town Ningthoukhong and a Development Block at Bishenpur are also within their easy reach.

2. Climate and Soil :

2.1. Manipur has sub-tropical to temperate climate depending upon the elevation. The rainfall varies from 40 inches to 70 inches a year being lower in the valley. The rains start from mid-April and continue till October and the temperature varies from 0°C in winter months to 40°C during summer.

2.2. Being situated in the valley Potsangbam has a clayey and fertile soil and is suitable for paddy cultivation. During winter the soils become very hard to plough and it requires a number of ploughings to make it fit for cultivation.

3. Social System :

3.1. The village is inhabited entirely by the Meiteis and among them there are a good number of Brahmins. Meiteis are patriarchal and polygamy is permitted among them. They belong to Vaishnava sect of Hinduism and drinking of alcohol is a social taboo. They are fish-eaters only. The society is of classless nature and individual liberty is honoured and accepted. Begging is unknown to them.

3.2. Manipuri women are good traders and are expert in household management. They are also expert in weaving and embroidery works. The women work at home and at the

time carry on trade, while the manfolk work in the fields, on roads and up the hill-tops. Manipuri women have freedom of movement in course of their day-to-day business and a widow or a divorced woman can have a second husband without objection from the society.

4. Educational and Medical Facilities :

4.1. In 1963-64, Potsangbam had within it two govt.L.P. schools , one Venture M.E.School, one Venture Girls' L.P. School and one night Hindi School. In 1971, that is in the year of resurvey the village had also the same two Govt. L.P. schools, and one venture Girls' L.P.School. But the venture M. E.School had become Junior High School. The Night Hindi School had become defunct.

4.2. The student strength of the Junior High School during the period from 1967 to 1970 were as under :

Categories	1967	1968	1969	1970
Male	112	134	131	148
Female	40	40	41	46
Total :	152	174	172	194

4.3. Except the above mentioned institutions no other adult education centre or recreational centre was found functioning in 1971. The night Hindi School found functioning in the first point survey was defunct by 1971, which was stated to be due to lack of adequate financial aid from the authority.

4.4. The medical facilities available to the people of Potsangbam in 1971 were in the same stage as in 1964. Hospitals and medical practioners were at Bishenpur and at Ningthoukhong

only. However, the services of a few untrained dais (mid-wives) and a few quacks are availed of by the villagers when necessary.

4.5. Measles and whooping coughs were the most common diseases for the children of the village. For eradication of Malaria and small pox, vaccination and D.D.T. spraying were done every year. For the purpose of drinking water the village has two public tanks and two public hydrants. For a village with 240 households these facilities are quite inadequate and as the people had to go for drinking water to the nearby rivers during winter months.

5. Village Leadership :

5.1. The administration of the village is in the hands of the village Panchayat established in 1963-64. The Potsangbam Gram Panchayat was constituted with a 'Pradhan' and 13 members of the village to look-after the village affairs. The 'Pradhan' was elected and the other members were nominated from the village.

6. Credit and Co-operation :

6.1. As per records maintained in the office of the Assistant Registrar, Bishenpur the village had the following co-operative societies : (1) Potsangbam Labour Contract Co-operative Societies Ltd. performing contract works like fencing, construction and repair of approach road, supply culvert etc. etc. ; (2) Potsangbam Service Co-operative Societies Ltd. giving short-term loan for purchase of fertilizers and seeds; and (3) Potsangbam Collective Farming Co-operative Societies Ltd. with 20 farmers as members for cultivation of paddy and potato etc. in lake area. But the performance of these societies were said to be unsatisfactory.

7. Land Tenure and Land Utilisation :

7.1. Like other plains villages of Manipur, Potsangbam is under ryotwari system of land tenure. The land holders are of both annual settlement and of periodic settlement system.

7.2. The total geographical area of the village was 1694.96 acres. Of this total area 1084.96 acres were available for cultivation. The uncultivable area which comprises of forest, homestead, waste and pasture land accounted for about 39% only. The gross cropped area of the village was 1084.96 acres which was equal to the net operated area showing thereby that double cropping was not practised.

8. Land and Cropping Pattern :

8.1. The main occupation of the people of Potsangbam is agriculture and village lands were owned partly by the villagers and partly by the outside people. Paddy is the main crop grown in the village. Some other crops such as peas, mustard, potato, sugarcane and vegetables were also grown.

8.2. The implements uses for cultivation were of traditional type. Home produced manure were commonly applied in the field. Bullock, buffalo and sometimes cows were used as draught animal. The draught animal consists of both improved and ordinary breeds.

9. Occupational Pattern :

9.1. The diversification of occupation in the village was very much limited and was confined to a few occupations only. Cultivation was most important among them. The other occupations were trading, fishing, earth-work, carpentry, services etc.

10. Marketing Facilities and Prices :

10.1. The daily bazar at Bishenpur and Ningthenghong provides a ready market for selling and buying of their

products. The opening up of the Log-tok hydel project near the village has increased the demand of their product further. The prices of some of the important articles as on March 1964 and on December 1971 collected from the market is given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

Prices of Essential Commodities :Potsangbam
1964 and 1971.

Commodities	Unit	1964	1971
1. Paddy	Quintal	31.25	66.67
2. Rice	"	50.00	125.00
3. Salt	Kg.	0.25	0.75
4. Arhar Dal	Quintal	95.00	250.00
5. Masur Dal	"	95.00	250.00
6. M.Oil	Litre	3.00	6.00
7. Onion	Kg.	0.75	1.00
8. Sugar	Kg.	1.50	3.00
9. Milk	Litre	0.50	1.00
10. Tea	Kg.	7.50	8.00
11. Washing Soap	Kg.	2.00	3.00
12. Match Box	Each	0.10	0.10

CHAPTER II

Demographic Structure

I. Size of Population and Households :

- 1.1. Potsangbam is quite a big village having 240 households with a population of 1359 at the time of resurvey i.e. in the year 1971. At the time of first point survey (1963-64) the village had 214 households with 1189 persons. Thus during the span of 8 years from 1964 to 1971 the number of households increased from 214 to 240 and population from 1189 to 1359. The percentage of increase of households being 12.14 and of population 14.29 during the period.
- 1.2. Of the 240 households, 20 households with 89 persons came to the village from different places for different reasons during 1964-71. During the same period 10 households with 53 persons had left the village to different places for settlement. Excluding these emigrated and immigrated households, the natural increase of population from 1964 to 1971 was 134 (1270-1136) only. The natural growth rate of population of Potsangbam per annum accounts for 1.47 per cent only against the overall growth rate of Manipur of 3.71 as per Census of India 1971 (Provisional).
- 1.3. The distribution of households and population by size and type of family for 1964 and 1971 is presented in Table 2.1. The number of Nuclear type and Joint Horizontal type of families decreased from 166 and 6 in 1964 to 147 and 2 in 1971 respectively. While the joint vertical type and special type of families increased from 36 and 6 in 1964 to 71 and 20 in 1971 respectively. The average size of households decreased slightly from 5.6 in 1964 to 5.3 in 1971.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY SIZE AND TYPE OF FAMILIES, PORTLAND 1934-71.

Size of H.H.	Total No. of Households		Nuclear Family		Joint Vertical		Joint Horizontal		Joint Special		Total	
	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971
1	4	5	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	13	14	33	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	27	29	81	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	29	27	113	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	29	27	145	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	15	13	90	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	20	17	140	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	21	10	138	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1	2	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	2	3	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	133	147	909	833	33	71	274	529	3	2	53	28
					3	20	53	114	214	240	1139	1359

2. Sex and Age Distribution :

2.1. The distribution of population by age and sex in Potsangbam for 1964 and 1971 is presented in Table 2.2. It shows that the number of females per thousand males slightly increased from 982 in 1964 to 996 in 1971.

2.2. The population of Potsangbam by different age-groups shows that there were a slight increase of population upto 15 years of age from 43.31% in 1964 to 45.33% in 1971. But the population of productive age-groups (15-55 years) slightly decreased from 48.2% in 1964 to 46.2% in 1971. The number of persons above the age of 55 was 101 in 1964 and it went up to 115 in 1971.

3. Marital Status :

3.1. Table 2.3 shows the distribution of population by ages, sex and marital status in Potsangbam for 1964 and 1971. In 1971 there were 681 male and 678 female population in Potsangbam as against 600 male and 589 female in 1964. Of the total population of 1359, 545 were married, 737 unmarried, 63 widowed and 14 were divorced in 1971. The percentage of married and unmarried being 40.10 and 54.23 as against 39.44 and 52.82 in 1964. The change in percentages in marital status of people in Potsangbam for two points of time is not very significant. Early marriage and very late marriage were not popular among them.

3.2. The village had 71 widows in 1964 and it reduced to 63 in 1971. The decrease in number of widows in 1971 was mainly due to remarriage of these widows which the society permits. The number of divorced persons also came down from 21 in 1964 to 14 in 1971.

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11. Washing Soap	Kg.	2.00	3.00
12. Match Box	Each	0.10	0.10

Distribution of Households and Population by Size and Type of Dwelling, Pennsylvania 1934-71.

Size of H.H.	Total No. of households		Nuclear family		Joint vertical		Joint horizontal		Joint special		Total									
	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971								
1	4	5	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5								
2	13	14	33	23	-	-	-	-	4	-	13	23								
3	27	29	81	37	-	-	-	-	3	-	27	33								
4	29	27	113	87	-	-	-	-	4	-	27	81								
5	29	27	145	103	1	5	-	-	3	-	30	38								
3	15	13	90	78	2	10	-	-	4	-	15	35								
3	20	17	140	119	4	10	-	-	4	-	20	41								
8	21	10	138	30	12	3	7	7	5	-	32	41								
9	1	2	9	18	7	3	8	18	1	-	19	27								
10	2	3	20	30	4	5	20	10	2	-	21	31								
11	-	-	-	-	6	7	8	10	1	-	3	8								
12	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	10	1	-	9	9								
13	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	10	10								
13	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	11	11								
Total	135	147	909	383	35	71	274	529	3	2	53	28	3	20	53	114	214	240	1189	1359

2. Sex and Age Distribution :

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3.2. The village had 71 widows in 1964 and it reduced to 63 in 1971. The decrease in number of widows in 1971 was mainly due to remarriage of these widows which the society permits. The number of divorced persons also came down from 21 in 1964 to 14 in 1971.

Table 2.2

Distribution of Population by Age and Sex Potosangban 1964-71

Age Groups	Male		Female		Total		No. of Females per 1000 Males	
	Nos. 1964	Nos. 1971	Nos. 1964	Nos. 1971	Nos. 1964	Nos. 1971	1964	1971
Below 5 yrs.	103	99	82	99	185	193	15.53	14.57
5 - 15	134	214	135	204	380	413	27.75	30.73
15 - 25	107	117	112	113	219	235	18.42	17.29
25 - 35	80	89	90	92	180	181	13.45	13.32
35 - 45	40	60	39	32	109	122	9.13	8.93
45 - 55	43	36	37	54	85	90	7.15	3.32
55 - 65	33	43	21	32	57	75	4.80	5.52
65 - 75	15	17	13	13	28	30	2.35	2.21
75 & over	10	5	3	4	16	10	1.95	0.73
Total	600	681	589	673	1,189	1,369	100.00	100.00

Table - 2.3

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status, Patsangbam, 1934 and 1971.

Age Groups	Unmarried		Married		Widow/er		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 5 yrs										
1934	103	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	82
1971	99	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	98
5-15	134	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	133
1971	214	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	203
15-25	77	81	99	74	-	-	7	4	107	112
1971	74	33	122	79	-	-	4	4	117	121
25-35	1	3	148	33	3	3	3	3	30	90
1934	10	0	134	37	1	1	3	3	39	91
1971	10	0	97	57	9	9	3	3	40	39
35-45	1	0	109	54	2	4	0	3	53	31
1971	1	0	63	24	5	13	18	2	43	37
45-55	1	-	78	41	0	13	13	1	38	53
1971	-	-	41	11	3	13	13	-	33	21
55-65	-	-	50	14	7	17	24	-	43	31
1934	-	-	17	3	4	7	11	-	15	13
1971	-	-	19	3	1	9	10	-	17	12
65-75	-	-	3	-	4	3	10	-	10	6
1934	-	-	3	0	3	5	8	-	3	5
1971	-	-	3	0	3	5	8	-	3	5
Total	343	282	439	240	17	54	71	8	300	539
1971	398	339	545	273	14	49	53	2	331	578

P - 11

Distribution of Households and Population by Size and Type of Parties, Paterson 1964-71.

Size of H.H.	Total No. of Households		Nuclear		Joint Vertical		Joint Horizontal		Joint Special		Total									
	1964	1971	1964	1971	1964	1971	1964	1971	1964	1971	1964	1971								
1	4	5	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5								
2	13	14	33	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14								
3	27	29	81	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	29								
4	29	27	113	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	27								
5	15	13	90	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13								
7	20	17	140	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17								
8	21	10	138	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	10								
9	1	2	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2								
10	-	3	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3								
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Total	135	147	909	533	33	71	274	529	3	2	53	28	3	20	53	114	214	240	1139	1359

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Table 2.2.

Distribution of Population by Age and Sex Potosangbam 1934-71.

Age groups	Male		Female		Total		No. of Females per 1000 Males		
	Nos. 1934	% of Total 1934	Nos. 1971	% of Total 1971	Nos. 1934	% of Total 1934	Nos. 1971	% of Total 1971	
Below 5 yrs.	103	3.55	99	3.90	185	7.29	193	15.53	
5 - 15	214	13.79	204	13.96	380	15.01	413	27.75	
15 - 25	107	9.00	113	9.42	219	3.33	235	18.42	
25 - 35	80	3.73	90	3.73	160	3.77	181	13.43	
35 - 45	40	3.33	39	3.33	109	4.53	122	9.13	
45 - 55	43	4.04	37	3.11	85	3.97	90	7.15	
55 - 65	33	2.73	24	2.02	57	2.33	75	4.80	
65 - 75	15	1.23	13	1.09	28	0.93	30	2.35	
75 & over	10	0.94	3	0.51	16	0.29	10	1.35	
Total	300	50.43	589	49.54	1,189	49.99	1,359	100.00	982

Table - 2.3

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status Patsangbam, 1934 and 1971.

Age Groups	Unmarried		Married		Widow/or		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 5 yrs										
1934	103	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	82
1971	99	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	98
5-15	134	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	133
1971	214	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	203
15-25	77	31	25	74	-	-	7	4	107	112
1934	74	38	25	79	99	122	0	4	117	121
1971	74	38	43	79	122	122	4	4	107	112
25-35	1	3	75	63	143	143	1	3	80	80
1934	1	0	77	87	154	154	1	3	89	91
1971	10	0	77	87	154	154	1	3	40	39
35-45	-	-	40	57	97	97	9	3	40	39
1934	1	0	55	54	109	109	4	3	53	51
1971	1	0	42	24	63	63	13	2	43	37
45-55	-	-	37	41	78	78	13	1	38	53
1934	-	-	30	11	41	41	13	1	33	24
1971	-	-	36	14	50	50	17	-	43	31
55-65	-	-	11	6	17	17	7	-	15	13
1934	-	-	16	3	19	19	9	-	17	12
1971	-	-	3	0	3	3	3	-	10	6
75 & over	-	-	3	0	3	3	5	-	3	5
1934	-	-	229	240	469	469	54	13	300	599
1971	398	339	267	278	545	545	49	12	331	678
Total	343	282	229	240	469	469	54	13	300	599
	398	339	267	278	545	545	49	12	331	678

A - 11

4. Birth and Death Rate :

4.1. Birth and death records of Potsangbam show that during the period from 1966 to 1970 there had been 312 cases of birth and 52 cases of deaths in the village. The net addition of population of the village during this period was thus 260 through birth and death. It is, however, difficult to place much reliance on these figures as ^{these} are based on statements of the villagers and there is no record on births and deaths. Table 2.4 shows the birth and death records of the village, Potsangbam for the period from 1959 to 1963 and from 1966 to 1970. The birth rate on the average for 5 years period of 1966-1970, was 59 per thousand and the death rate 8 per thousand.

5. Economic Status :

5.1. The distribution of population of Potsangbam by age, sex and economic status for 1963 and 1971 is presented in Table 2.5. It shows that out of the total population of 1359, 722 were returned as worker, 92 as helpers and 545 as non-workers in 1971. The percentages of worker, helper and non-worker to total population of the village were 53.13, 6.77 and 40.10, respectively as against 51.22, 4.46 and 44.32 in 1964. It appears that 60% of the population of Potsangbam were earners in 1971 as against 55.68% in 1964 reflecting a 4 per cent fall of dependency load on earners over 1964.

5.2. Table 2.5 shows a relatively higher proportion of female participants in economic activities than that of their male partners. Of the total earners more than 52 per cent were female in 1971 as against 54 per cent in 1964. In the age group 65 and above there were 29 workers out of a total population of 40 of that age group. This signifies that

Table 2.5

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Economic Status, Potsangbam, 1964-71.

Age Groups	Worker		Helper		Non-Worker		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 5 yrs	-	-	-	-	103	82	185	82
1964	-	-	-	-	99	93	197	93
1971	-	15	17	40	153	134	290	13
5-15	2	17	32	2	170	146	316	203
1964	12	64	12	2	31	3	34	112
1971	64	110	8	5	19	6	25	121
15-25	90	79	-	-	1	1	2	80
1964	79	91	-	-	-	-	-	91
1971	99	83	-	-	-	-	-	89
25-35	40	38	-	-	-	-	-	40
1964	58	31	-	-	-	-	-	69
1971	47	34	2	2	1	1	2	61
35-45	38	53	-	-	1	1	2	37
1964	31	22	-	-	-	-	-	56
1971	42	29	1	1	1	1	2	33
45-55	11	7	3	3	1	2	3	43
1964	13	8	1	1	0	3	4	15
1971	3	3	4	3	3	1	7	17
55-65	3	-	2	2	2	4	3	10
1964	2	3	3	1	3	2	7	5
1971	-	3	5	4	3	1	3	5
65-75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

135
197
330
417
219
238
130
180
109
119
95
94
57
74
23
29
16
11

Meiteis were quite strong and sound in health and remain active upto very old age.

6. Education and Literacy :

6.1. The distribution of population of Potsangbam by sex and educational status for 1964 and 1971 is presented in Table 2.6. It appears that the number of literate persons in Potsangbam increased from 398 in 1964 to 417 in 1971. But the percentage of literacy to total population decreased from 33.47 in 1964 to 30.68 in 1971. The decrease in literacy rate in 1971 over 1964 is largely due to those new entrants to the village who were mostly illiterate.

6.2. It appears that the number of persons in the Metric standard and above has increased from 60 in 1964 to 96 in 1971. The village had only 1 graduate and 2 matriculates in 1964 while in 1971 there were 2 graduates and 25 matriculates. The standard of education of the village can therefore be said to be improved in 1971 to a great extent.

7. School Registration :

7.1. The school registration of children in 5 - 15 age-group by occupation in Potsangbam for 1964 and 1971 is presented in Table 2.7 . It appears that more than 72% of the total children in 5-15 years age-group were attending school in 1971 as against 75% in 1964. In the first point survey 100 per cent of the children of 5-15 age-group were sent to school by those households who were in the occupation of salaried job. But in 1971 they sent only 79.41 per cent of their children of school-going age to school. In other occupational groups no such tangible change was noticed.

7.2. The sex-wise distribution of school registration of children in Potsangbam shows that 86.44 per cent of the boys

Table 2.3

Distribution of Population by Sex and Educational Status Pottasangbam, 1934 and 1971

	1934			1971		
	Male	Female	Total Percentage	Male	Female	Total Percentage
1. Illiterate	304	487	791	359	533	942
2. Literate	11	-	11	131	38	229
3. Upto M.E.	229	93	327	78	14	92
4. Upto Matric	54	3	57	58	11	69
5. Matric/H.S./I.A.	1	1	2	23	2	25
3. B.A.	1	-	1	2	-	2
Total	600	589	1189	681	378	1359
			100.00			100.00

Table - 2.7

School Registration of Children (5-15) by Age, Sex and Occupation, Patsangbam, 1974-1971.

P - 17

Occupation	5 - 15		Attending School		P.C. of School Registration of total Children	
	Total Nos.		Male	Female	Total	
	Male	Female				
1. Owner Cultivator	1974	66	30	45	105	77.20
	1971	94	94	30	144	77.94
2. Tenant Cultivator	1974	33	20	3	38	71.70
	1971	44	43	20	59	34.13
3. Agril. Labourer	1974	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Agril. Rent Receiver	1974	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Production other than agriculture	1974	-	-	-	-	-
	1971	-	-	-	-	-
6. Trade, Commerce & Transport	1974	33	27	13	43	50.53
	1971	15	12	12	24	70.58
7. Salaried Jobs	1974	2	2	5	7	100.00
	1971	13	15	12	27	78.41
8. Profession and Services	1974	5	4	3	10	33.33
	1971	45	35	15	50	63.49
9. Miscellaneous	1974	25	9	30	39	32.50
	1971	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1974	134	144	99	233	75.13
	1971	214	136	119	304	72.73

and 58.33 per cent of the girls were sent to school in 1971 as against 87.8 per cent and 53.6 per cent respectively in 1964. The proportion of school registration among girls in 1971 has increased by about 5 per cent over 1964.

8. Occupational Groups :

8.1. In 1964, the occupation of a household in Patsang was ascertained on the basis of income. Any occupation contributing the highest income to a family was taken as the principal occupation of that family or household. In the resurvey, classification of occupation of household was done on the same basis as in 1964.

8.2. The distribution of population by occupational classes of households and by sex is presented in Table 2.8. The village had 114 households or about 53 per cent of the total households in agricultural occupation in 1964. But by 1971, agricultural household had increased to 165 or about 68 per cent of the total households. The increase of households in agricultural occupation by 15 per cent over 1964 is due to limitation of the scope of non-agricultural occupations in the village.

8.3. Among the non-agricultural occupational groups the maximum number of households (i.e. 52 households) were found to be in the occupational group "Trade, Commerce and Transport" in 1964; while in 1971 maximum number of households (i.e. 43 households) were found in the occupational group "Profession and Services". This shift of occupation from "Trade, Commerce and Transport" to "Profession and Services" is due to the fact that in 1971 most households derived income from casual earth work at Log Tak Hydel Project. These

Table 2.3

Distribution of Population by Occupational Classes of Households and Sex Patsangbam 1934 & 1971.

Occupational Classes	1934				1971								
	No. of H.H.	Male No.	Female No.	Total %	No. of H.H.	Male No.	Female No.	Total %					
Owner Cultivator	73	237	230	39.05	437	39.23	103	235	43.92	300	14.25	595	45.71
Tenant Cultivator	41	123	114	19.35	237	19.93	56	133	23.91	154	22.71	317	23.31
Agril. Labourer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agril. Rent Receiver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.15	1	0.07
Sub-Total of Agril	114	360	344	58.40	704	59.21	155	453	83.25	455	67.11	913	67.16
Production other than agriculture	1	-	1	0.17	1	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Commerce & Transport	52	102	132	22.41	234	19.53	17	44	3.43	59	8.70	103	7.53
Salaried Jobs	5	17	15	2.55	32	2.39	15	53	7.78	55	8.11	108	7.95
Profession and Services	12	32	32	5.43	64	5.39	43	123	13.50	109	13.03	235	17.29
Miscellaneous	30	39	65	11.04	154	12.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total of non-Agricultural	100	240	245	41.30	485	40.79	75	223	32.71	223	32.83	445	32.82
Grand Total :	214	600	589	100.00	1189	100.00	240	681	100.00	678	100.00	1359	100.00

Table 2.3

Distribution of Population by Occupational Classes of Households and Sex Patsangbam 1934 & 1971.

Occupational Classes	1934		1971		Total No.	Total %	1934		1971		Total No.	Total %	
	No. of H.H.	No. Male	No. Female	% Male			% Female	No. of H.H.	No. Male	No. Female			% Male
Owner Cultivator	73	237	230	39.50	437	39.23	103	205	43.32	300	44.25	595	48.74
Tenant Cultivator	41	123	114	20.50	237	19.93	53	163	23.94	154	22.71	317	23.33
Agril. Labourer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agril. Rent Receiver	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.15	1	0.07
Sub-Total of Agril	114	360	344	30.00	704	59.21	155	453	31.26	455	67.11	913	67.15
Production other than agriculture	1	-	1	-	1	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Commerce & Transport	52	102	132	17.00	234	19.63	17	44	3.45	59	8.70	103	7.53
Salaried Jobs	5	17	15	2.83	32	2.69	15	53	7.73	55	8.11	108	7.95
Profession and Services	12	32	32	5.33	64	5.39	43	123	18.50	109	15.03	235	17.29
Miscellaneous	30	89	65	14.84	154	12.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total of non-Agricultural	100	240	245	40.00	485	40.79	75	223	32.74	223	32.39	445	32.82
Grand Total :	214	500	589	100.00	1189	100.00	240	681	100.00	678	100.00	1359	100.00

households were included in the occupational group "Professional and Services" in 1971.

9. Economic Status and Occupation :

9.1. The distribution of households and population occupation and economic status in Potsangbam for 1964 and is presented in Table 2.9. It appears that in 1964 about 67 per cent of the workers were concentrated in the agricultural occupational households; but in 1971 the concentration of workers in agricultural occupational classes has increased to 67 per cent. The number of helpers in agricultural occupational classes also increased from 50 per cent in 1964 to 68 per cent in 1971. The higher concentration of working force in agricultural occupations is a clear indication of the limitation of non-agricultural occupations for the village people to accept. Finding no other suitable occupations in the non-agricultural field, the villagers had to be crowded in agricultural occupation only.

10. Size of Family and Working Force :

10.1. In 1964 Potsangbam had 609 workers and 53 helpers of a total population of 1189. The average size of working force (workers and helpers together) per household was a little over 3. But in 1971 the number of workers has increased to 92 and helpers to 92. The average working force (workers and helpers together) per family also increased to 3.39 in 1971. The workers of 1971 are therefore, required to support a smaller number of dependents than that of 1964.

11. Working and Labour Force :

11.1. Working force consists of all the workers and helpers of the village; while labour force consist of all the persons belonging to the age-group 15-65 years. Table

Table 2.9

Distribution of Households and Population by Occupation and Economic Status-Potsangbam, 1934 & 1971.

Occupational Classes of Household	1934				1971			
	No. of H.H.	No. of persons in each occupation	No. of Workers Helper	No. of non-Worker	No. of H.H.	No. of persons in each occupation	No. of Workers Helper	No. of non-Workers
Owner Cultivator	73	467	18	213	108	595	314	44
Tenant Cultivator	41	237	9	102	53	317	177	17
Agril. Labourer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agrilrent Receiver	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Sub-total of agril.	114	704	27	313	165	913	492	61
Profuction other than agril.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Commerce and Transport	52	234	14	103	17	103	49	9
Salaried Jobs	5	32	-	15	15	103	51	5
Profession and Services	12	54	4	25	43	235	130	17
Miscellaneous	30	154	8	65	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of non-agril.	100	485	23	209	75	443	230	31
Grand Total	214	1189	53	527	240	1359	722	92

Table 2.10

Working force by Economic Status and Labour force - Potsangbam, 1964 and 1971.

Category	1964		1971		Total
	Distribution by Sex		Distribution by Sex		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
A. Working Force:					
1. Workers:					
a) Number	277	332	347	375	722
b) % of total working force	41.84	50.15	42.53	45.07	88.70
2. Helpers:					
a) Number	23	27	43	49	92
b) % of working force	3.93	4.03	5.23	3.02	11.30
3. Total Working Force					
a) Number	303	359	390	424	814
b) % of Total :	45.77	54.23	47.91	52.09	100.00
B. Labour Force :					
a) Number	303	322	345	358	703
b) % of working to Labour Force	98.33	111.49	113.04	113.71	115.79
C. Average working force per family					
	1.4	1.7	1.63	1.77	3.39

Labour force includes all the persons belonging to the

shows that Potsangbam had a working force of 662 in 1964 and 814 in 1971 and a labour force of 630 in 1964 and 703 in 1971. The percentage of working force to potential labour force has therefore, increased from 105.80 in 1964 to 115.79 in 1971. The average working force per family also increased from 3.1 in 1964 to 3.39 in 1971 as indicated earlier.

11.2. Table 2.10 also shows that females predominated males in the economic activities of the village representing about 52 per cent of the total working force of the village in 1971 as against 54 in 1964.

CHAPTER III
Economic Resources

I. Introduction :

1.1. The economic resources of a predominantly agricultural community consist of land, livestock, agricultural tools and implements owned by the cultivators. An attempt is made in this chapter to discuss the changes which have taken place in the economic resources of the villagers of Potsangbam during a period of seven years (1964 - 1971).

2. Land :

2.1. In 1964, out of the total land (435.32 acres) owned by the villagers, 350.05 acres of land were under crops and 85.47 acres were under residential and other uses. In 1971, the land under crops increased to 358.52 acres from 350.05 acres in 1964. The total land owned by the cultivators in 1971 was 444.43 acres. The average size of holdings per capita in the village was 0.37 acres in 1964, and about 0.33 acres in 1971.

3. Distribution of Ownership Holdings :

3.1. Classification of ownership holdings for the years 1964 and 1971 is given in Table 3.1. The biggest size group of holdings in the village was 10.00 - 15.00 acres for both the years : 1964 and 1971. While 1.87% of the total households belonged to that group in 1964, in 1971 only 0.83 per cent of the total households belonged to that group. Most of the villagers are small and marginal farmers. During 1964, 81% of the households belonged to these two groups. In 1971, the situation has further deteriorated

Table 3.1

Classification of Ownership Holdings by Size-Groups, Potsdam, 1934 and 1971.

Size Groups (Acre)	(Area in acre)																			
	1934					1971														
	No. Households	% of Total	Under personal cultivation	Land Owned Leased out	% of total cultivable land	Under personal cultivation	Land Owned Leased out	% of total cultivable land	Under personal cultivation	Land Owned Leased out										
Landless	15	7.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Below-1 acre	94	43.93	5.27	0.32	5.89	1.53	31.95	109	45.41	2.43	2.43	71.90	20.05	22.10	2.50	156.32	74.20	20.70	4.49	33.70
1.00-2.50	37	17.23	43.39	-	43.39	13.91	13.01	55	22.92	71.90	71.90	154.32	43.75	23.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.50-5.00	42	19.33	110.57	3.33	117.43	33.55	19.70	57	23.75	154.32	154.32	74.20	30.31	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.00-7.50	15	7.01	71.22	3.12	74.34	21.24	10.10	13	5.42	74.20	74.20	30.31	22.81	6.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.50-10.00	7	3.27	43.41	3.42	53.33	13.23	3.33	4	1.67	30.31	30.31	22.81	6.36	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.00-15.00	4	1.37	34.03	12.31	45.97	13.39	3.33	2	0.33	22.81	22.81	2.43	0.39	33.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.00-20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.00-25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.00 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	214	100.00	318.22	31.93	350.05	100.00	85.47	240	100.00	353.02	2.50	353.52	100.00	35.91	-	-	-	-	-	-

and the percentage has increased to 92⁰⁰. In 1964, 10 households were enumerated as landless cultivators. However, these households owned homestead and orchard. Since these households possess homestead and orchard, they were not considered as landless cultivators in 1971 survey.

4. Distribution of Operational Holdings :

4.1. Table 3.2 shows the distribution of operational holdings by size groups. It is evident from Table 3.2 that most significant size group in Potsangbam in 1964 and 1971 is 2.50 - 5.00 acres. This group has the largest number of families and largest area under operation. The area of operation has increased from 38.52% in 1964 to 52.36% in 1971 and households have increased from 34.58% in 1964 to 42.92% in 1971 in the size group of 2.50 - 5.00 acres.

4.2. Table 3.3 shows the occupationwise distribution of operational holdings. The owner cultivators and tenant cultivators operated 81.24% of the total area under operation and the remaining 18.76% by the non-agricultural class in 1964. In 1971, the percentage of the total area operated by agricultural class increased to 84.40 and the remaining 15.60 by the non-agricultural class. It is of interest to note that the percentage of area operated by the non-agricultural class has decreased in 1971, compared to 1964.

5. Livestock :

5.1. The livestock population of the village Potsangbam is consisted of mainly milch and draught animals. From the point of view of their utilization, there is no explicit distinction between cattle for draught purpose and cattle for milch purpose. This happens because of the absence of any taboo in the village society of Potsangbam regarding not to use

Table 3.2

Distribution of Operational Holdings by Size Group - Patsangbam 1964 and 1971
(Area in Acre)

Size-group (Acre)	1964			1971			Total Area % of Grand total of operational area.
	Housholds No. % of Total	Operational Area Owned	Leased Area in	Housholds No. % of Total	Operational Area Owned	Leased Area in	
Landless	10	4.67	-	-	-	-	-
Below 1 acre	43	22.43	19.41	1.24	13.73	1.24	14.97
1.00- 2.50	33	13.32	41.30	24.33	79.01	27.31	106.35
2.50- 5.00	74	34.53	123.80	122.87	193.33	144.21	340.37
5.00- 7.50	34	15.99	127.24	75.90	93.93	39.33	133.34
7.50-10.00	9	4.21	53.33	19.99	32.17	-	32.17
10.00-15.00	3	1.40	34.32	-	23.27	-	23.27
15.00-20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	214	100.00	403.75	244.33	433.32	212.15	550.97

Table 3.3

Distribution of Operational Holdings according to Occupational Classes - Potsenzbam, 1934 & 1971.

Occupational Classes	No. of House-holds	OPERATIONAL AREA			No. of House-holds	OPERATIONAL AREA			% of Grand Total of Operational Area	
		Owned	Leased in	Total Area		Owned	Leased in	Total Area		
Owner Cultivator	73	309.42	38.83	348.23	53.74	103	344.13	23.80	333.93	55.37
Tenant Cultivator	40	32.03	143.13	173.21	27.50	53	32.14	150.05	132.19	27.93
Agril. Labourer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agril Rent Receiver	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.31	-	0.31	0.05
Sub-total of Agricultural Class	113	341.45	185.04	523.49	81.24	145	373.58	172.35	549.43	84.40
Production other than Agriculture	1	1.25	-	1.25	0.19	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Commerce & Transport	43	31.18	32.15	33.33	9.77	17	15.31	1.37	17.43	2.33
Salaried Jobs	5	10.28	3.75	14.03	2.13	15	32.14	15.52	47.73	7.34
Profession and Services	12	3.11	8.11	14.22	2.19	43	14.49	21.81	33.30	5.53
Miscellaneous	22	13.48	15.29	28.77	4.45	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of non-agril. class :	83	32.30	59.30	121.30	13.73	75	32.24	39.30	101.54	15.30
Grand Total :	199	403.75	244.34	348.09	100.00	240	433.92	212.15	350.97	100.00

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4. milch cattle for draught purpose. It is evident from Table 3.4 that the population of milch and draught animals and poultry birds has decreased in 1971 compared to 1964. In

Table 3.4

Composition of Live Stock Population, Potsangbam, 1964 & 1971.

5. Pot enl and

Live Stock	Nos.	
	1964	1971
<u>Milch Animal</u>		
Cows	291	240
She Buffaloes	4	20
Sub-Total	295	260
<u>Bullocks (Ordinary)</u>		
Bullocks (Ordinary)	207	83
Bullocks (Improved)	64	161
He Buffaloes	21	35
Sub-total :	292	279
<u>Poultry Birds</u>		
Hen	25	21
Cock	6	3
Chieken	36	43
Duck	11	--
Pigeon	8	10
Sub-Total :	86	77
Grand Total :	673	616

Ma:

the total bullock power of the village was 156.5* and on average the area per unit of bullock power was 4.14 ac. In 1971, the total bullock power units of the village decreased to 152 and on the average the area per unit of bullock power was 4.28 acres.

5.2. Distribution of farm animals by operational groups in 1964 and 1971 is shown in Table 3.5. In 1961, was only one bullock power unit for every 12 households

* One bullock power unit consists of either a pair of bullocks or one buffalo.

the lowest size group; two bullock power units per household in the size group of 7.50 - 10.00 and less than one unit of bullock power per household in the size group of 2.50 - 5.00 acres. In 1971, there was almost one bullock power unit for every 7 households in the lowest size group; two bullock power units for every household in the size group 7.50 - 10.00 acres and 0.8 bullock power unit for every household in the size group of 2.50 - 5.00 acres.

6. Tools and Implements :

6.1. Table 3.5 shows the types of implements used by the villagers in different stages of production starting from ploughing to grinding of corns. In 1964, there were 203 plough units owned by the households. In 1971, there were 220 plough units. The increase of plough units is due primarily to the increase of households. In 1961, the area per plough unit varied from 2.07 acres in the operational size group of below to 4.91 acres in the size group of 7.50 - 10.00 acres. 1 acre. In 1971, the area per plough unit varied from 1.67 acres in the lowest operational size group to 3.57 acres in the size group of 7.50 - 10.00 acres.

6.2. It is evident from Table 3.5 that the ownership of distribution of tools and implements is uneven in the village. The discrepancy in the distribution of agricultural tools and implements and of farm animals is due perhaps to the smallness of the size of holdings.

7. Human Labour :

7.1. According to 1964 survey, the total working population of the village was approximately 105 per cent of the potential workers consisting of 303 male and 359 female engaged in different occupations. In 1971, the total working population of the village was approximately 116 per cent of the potential

workers consisting of 390 male and 424 female. The high percentage of the working population of the village is due to active participation of persons belonging the age group of 65 years and above. Persons below 15 years of age also participate in work. However, the workers belonging to these two age groups are not counted as potential workers. In 1964, the labour-land ratio works out at 1:0.98, while in 1971, the labour-land ratio works out at 1:0.80. It is pertinent to note that, for both the counts the class of agricultural labour was non-existent.

8. Water Resources :

8.1. The agricultural fields of the village Potsangbam stretches from the foot of a nearby hill down to the bank of a Lake. The plots of land situated in foot hills region are irrigated by means of streamlets which flow from the top of the hills down to the foot hills. The plots lying away from the foot hills depend for water mostly on natural precipitation. Effective drainage and water disposal systems are lacking in the village Potsangbam, but there are little water-logging areas around the village because of the fact that the lake is situated at a lower level.

CHAPTER IV

Economic Activities

I. Introduction :

I.1. The pattern of crop production, input-output relationship, cropping pattern with details of crop grown, their respective yields for two years, i.e. , 1964 and 1971, is incorporated in this chapter.

2. Crop Pattern :

2.1. The area under different crops and crop production for the years 1964 and 1971 are presented in Table 4.1. Besides paddy, the villagers also raise some other crops such as mustard, peas, sugarcane, tobacco and vegetables. But the acreage and production of these crops are small. The noticeable exception is vegetable production, the money value of which during 1964 and 1971 was Rs.8540.08 and Rs.29,780.00 respectively. As such, vegetable production occupies the second important place in the cropping pattern - the first place being occupied by the paddy. The annual total output of the paddy crop for the year 1964 was 5,900.50 quintals while the annual total output of paddy for the year 1971 was 6,142.40 quintals.

2.2. It is to be noted that there was no rotation or effective diversification of crops during that period. Fields are cultivated only once in a year. Though there are possibilities of raising alternative crops of higher yield, these have never been explored. The intensity of land use is shown in Table 4.2.

3. Method of Cultivation and Yields of Paddy :

3.1. The method of cultivation in Potsangbam is traditional. The villagers prepared land for cultivation with

Table 4.1

Area, Production, Value and Yield of Crops Potsangbam 1934 & 1971.

Area (Acres)	1934		1971		Yield per acre (qtl)	Gross Value (Rs.)	Yield per acre (qtl)	Gross Value per acre (Rs)	
	Production (quintal)	Gross Value (Rs.)	Production (quintal)	Gross Value (Rs.)					
559.73	5,900.40	1,73,884.47	10.54	310.63	571.95	3,142.40	4,12,199.00	10.74	720.59
4.03	1.50	80.00	0.37	19.70	2.00	0.50	50.00	.25	25.00

Table 4.2
Operated Area and Cropped Area by Size groups Patsangbam 1934 and 1971.

Size-Groups	1934		1971		Remarks
	Operated area (acres)	Cropped area (acres)	Intensity of Cropping	Cropped Area (acres)	
Landless	-	-	-	-	-
Below 1 acre	20.35	20.65	100.00	14.97	Unity
1.00 - 2.50	33.13	36.13	100.00	103.35	-do-
2.50 - 5.00	249.67	249.67	100.00	345.37	-do-
5.00 - 7.50	203.14	203.45	100.15	135.34	Greater than unity
7.50 - 10.00	73.67	73.67	100.00	33.17	Unity
10.00 - 15.00	34.32	33.07	103.53	25.27	Greater than unity
15.00 - 20.00	-	-	-	-	-
Total	343.03	349.64	100.21	330.95	101.01

the help of bullocks, traditional ploughs and crude tools.

They also used local seeds. The villagers did not use any kind of improved inputs (seeds, fertilizer, etc.) for cultivation during that period (i.e., 1964 to 1971).

3.2. The yield of paddy in the village for the years 1964 and 1971 is shown in Table 4.3. Despite the fact that the villagers practise the traditional method of cultivation, the yield of paddy in the village is found to have been relatively high.¹ The average yield per acre for the year 1964 was 10.54 quintals, while the average yield per acre for the year 1971 was 10.28 quintals. Table 4.3 reveals that the yield of paddy varies with the size of the farm inversely. The yield rate is high in the case of the small size of farms.

4. Input-Output Co-efficient and Gross Margin :

4.1. The input-output data in respect of paddy cultivation are presented in Table 4.4. It is evident from Table 4.4 that the direct cost-output co-efficient tends to diminish as the cash expense per acre increases and vice-versa.

4.2. It is evident from Table 4.4 that the gross margin of profit for paddy in the year 1964 varied from Rs.313.50 per acre in size group 1.00 to 2.50 to Rs.237.50 per acre in size group 7.50 to 10.00. The gross margin of profit for paddy in the year 1971 varied from Rs.638.18 per acre in size group 7.50 - 10.00 to Rs.658.82 per acre in size group 7.50 - 10.00.

5. Receipts and Disposal of Paddy ;

5.1. Table 4.5 shows receipts and disposal of paddy by operational holdings in Potsangbam for the years 1964 and 1971. The total receipt of paddy was estimated at 5,310.87 quintals out of which 2933.12 quintals were from personal

1. The average yield rate in Manipur, corresponding to the year of survey of the village, was estimated at 9.34 quintals per acre according to National Sample Survey.

Table 4.3

Output of Paddy by Farm-Size Patsangbam 1964 and 1971

Farm-Size (Acres)	1964		1971		
	Area (Acres)	Production (quintal)	Output per acre (q/ha)	Production (quintal)	Output per acre (quintal)
Below 1 acre	4.98	55.43	11.13	3.83	90.60
1.00 - 2.50	52.71	734.54	11.71	100.55	1,020.00
2.50 - 5.00	226.55	2,423.45	10.71	304.38	3,059.40
5.00 - 7.50	194.31	1,999.27	10.27	110.73	1,203.30
7.50 - 10.00	48.12	455.17	9.43	40.32	420.00
10.00 - 15.00	22.81	229.54	10.03	12.50	120.00
Total	559.78	5,900.40	10.54*	575.17	5,913.60

* Average.

Table 4.4

Gross margin in Paddy cultivation by Farm size Patsambam 1934 and 1971.

Size groups	Year	Acreage	Value of Output (Rs.)	Variable inputs			Total direct cost (Rs.)	Gross margin - Output - variable inputs (Rs.)	Gross margin per acre (Rs.)
				Seeds (Rs.)	Fired Labourers (Rs.)	Fired Bullock (Rs.)			
Below 1 acre	1934	4.98	1307.47	53.00	20.00	47.25	130.25	1477.22	293.53
	1971	3.33	3040.00	170.13	-	-	170.13	5339.32	922.93
1.00 - 2.50	1934	32.71	21301.33	737.50	473.75	373.00	1342.25	13359.41	313.50
	1971	100.55	33903.30	2394.71	40.00	-	2734.71	34138.35	333.13
2.50 - 5.00	1934	223.55	70337.05	2954.53	453.00	1260.00	4537.53	35799.52	290.44
	1971	301.33	21330.00	9157.25	-	-	9157.25	210522.75	391.34
5.00 - 7.50	1934	194.31	5078.33	2443.50	930.00	330.00	3133.10	53972.33	277.33
	1971	110.73	7979.00	2933.10	200.00	-	3133.10	73550.90	391.14
7.50 - 10.00	1934	43.12	16199.93	309.00	1132.50	-	1771.50	11428.43	237.50
	1971	40.32	23000.00	1033.75	150.00	-	1233.75	23731.25	353.82
10.00 - 15.00	1934	22.81	3353.33	233.50	-	47.25	330.75	5325.91	255.41
	1971	12.50	5000.00	335.00	200.00	-	535.00	7435.00	597.20
Total :	1934	559.73	17111.30	7044.03	3542.25	2332.50	12943.73	153132.82	232.54
	1971	575.17	40732.30	15414.02	590.00	-	13004.02	331333.53	330.33

Output of 5000 PA Kumbh-Bing Corporation for 1934-1971

1971-73

Table 4.5

Receipts and Disposal of Paddy by Operational Holding Potosangbam 1934 and 1971

Operational Holding	Year	Receipts (in quintal)		Total	Sale	Wages	Disposal (in quintal)		Total	Balance
		Owned Land	Leased out land				Leased in land	wire charges of Bullock		
Below 1 acre	1934	53.75	15.83	69.58	-	-	-	-	-	30.31
	1971	31.20	23.40	54.60	-	-	1.33	-	1.33	35.40
1.00 - 2.50	1934	314.30	3.36	317.66	-	-	-	-	-	453.12
	1971	397.20	-	397.20	35.50	2.30	13.44	-	48.24	935.70
2.50 - 5.00	1934	1037.43	35.02	1072.45	-	-	-	-	-	1499.13
	1971	1707.00	-	1707.00	437.83	23.87	44.79	-	482.69	2533.40
5.00 - 7.50	1934	749.23	14.37	763.60	237.30	-	-	-	237.30	1033.91
	1971	932.40	-	932.40	312.91	-	-	-	312.91	994.90
7.50 -10.00	1934	472.52	10.03	482.55	255.60	-	-	-	255.60	405.90
	1971	321.00	-	321.00	174.57	23.00	22.39	-	219.96	150.04
10.00 -15.00	1934	303.21	7.34	310.55	72.00	-	-	-	72.00	129.00
	1971	219.00	-	219.00	132.36	-	1.33	-	133.69	129.00
Total :	1934	2933.12	87.53	3020.65	1513.30	57.37	83.98	-	1654.95	3355.91
	1971	3907.30	23.40	3930.70	355.20	-	-	-	355.20	5037.30

cultivation of owned land (in 1964). The total receipt of paddy in 1971 was estimated at 5,692.50 quintals out of which 3,907.80 quintals were from personal cultivation of owned land. Table 4.5 reveals that in case of receipts and disposal of paddy by operational size groups, there is marked variation. 5.2. The total quantity of paddy disposed in 1971 by way of sale and payment on various accounts was 1654.95 quintals leaving a balance of 3,655.91 quintals for consumption. The total quantity of paddy disposed of by way of sale and payment on various accounts was 655.20 quintals, much lower compared to 1964, leaving a balance of 5,000.71 quintals for consumption. The quantity of marketed paddy was 655.20 quintals in 1971. This was much lower compared to marketed paddy of 1964, the season of selling paddy while the data for the year 1970-71 were collected. Table indicates that there was a balance stock of 1,00,37.30 quintals in 1971 which is higher compared to the stock of paddy of 36,55.19 in 1964.

6. Production and Disposal of Handloom Products :

6.1. Handicraft :- Handloom is an important part of the life of the villagers of Potsangbam. Despite the availability of improved factory products handloom - the traditional enterprise of the village - has always been a part of the life of the villagers. This is due to the fact that the cost of production is low as well as the villagers prefer handloom production to meet their own need particularly during their leisurely hours.

6.2. Cotton bed spreads, ladies showls, handkerchiefs are the major handicrafts of the village. This is the primary time occupation of the women-folk. There were 239

in the village in the years 1964 and 1971, respectively. The number of fly shuttle-looms has increased in the year 1971. The loom looms - the indigeneous variety of looms - have also increased in number in the year 1971.

6.3. Production and Disposal : Table 4.6 shows production and disposal of handloom articles. During 1963-64 the total gross production of the looms was valued at Rs.57,912.00 and the cost of raw materials at Rs.17,216.00 which included the price of raw cotton and yarn only. During 1970-71, the total gross production of the looms was valued at Rs.16,380.00 and the cost of raw materials at Rs.10,260.00 which included the price of yarn only. The fall in the production rate of handloom products in 1971 is perhaps due to the fact that the villagers have begun to wear some mill-made clothes, i.e. ready-made shirts, pants, and other clothes, which are cheaper compared to the handloom products. The total gross margin from handloom products, during 1963-64 and 1970-71 stood at Rs.40,696.00 and 6,120.00 respectively. It is to be noted here that the handloom products are brought to the market by the villagers themselves and are disposed of through retail sale.

6.4. It also appears from the table 4.6 that in 1964 the value of Handloom articles were more than 3 times the value of raw materials and in 1971 the value of Handloom products were only one and a half times the value of raw materials. This is due to the fact that in 1964 major part of the raw materials for Handloom products consisted of cotton the price of which was much cheaper than the price of yarn. The women made yarn from cotton by themselves. But in 1971 raw materials for handloom products consisted of yarn only the price of which was relatively higher than that of the cotton.

CHAPTER V

Income and Expenditure

I. Introduction :

1.1. The income-expenditure pattern of the village Potsangbam is analysed in this Chapter. In order to analyse the income-expenditure pattern of the village, the levels of per capita and per household income, income distribution and family budgets are taken into consideration.

2. Income :

2.1. Table 5.1 shows the income distribution of Potsangbam according to sources and occupation for two years, i.e., 1963 and 1971. The income derived from various sources in the village during 1963-64 and 1971 was Rs.3,97,725.00 and Rs.7,16,521.00 respectively.

2.2. Table 5.2 shows the percentage distribution of income and population among the different occupational classes. The distribution of income among the different occupational classes in Potsangbam was not uniform. It is evident from Table 5.2 that for the year 1963, the percentage of income from primary occupations and from associated occupations were nearly equal. However, this was not the case for the year 1971.

2.3. It appears from the Table 5.1 that in 1971 more than 50% of the total income of the village was derived from agricultural occupations. The second important occupation was profession and services and the third important occupation was trade, commerce and transport. In 1964, the highest income was also derived from cultivation, next to it was trade, commerce

Table 5.1

Income Distribution of Patsangbam according to sources and Occupation - 1934 and 1971.

Occupation	Year	Agriculture		Arts & Crafts		Trade, Commerce & Transport		Salary		Profession & Services		Others		Total
		1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971	1934	1971	
1. Owner Cultivator	1934	95,670.00	14,930.00	32,585.00	2,220.00	17,335.00	3,530.00	1,53,330.00						
	1971	2,72,206.00	4,130.00	15,830.00	3,130.00	10,550.00	240.00	3,03,133.00						
2. Tenant Cultivator	1934	39,433.00	3,150.00	17,495.00	1,324.00	12,130.00	745.00	77,350.00						
	1971	1,07,528.00	2,300.00	5,540.00	2,040.00	13,375.00	1,920.00	1,34,203.00						
3. Production other than agriculture	1934	187.00	375.00	-	-	-	-	532.00						
	1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
4. Trade, Commerce & Transport	1934	17,423.00	10,995.00	33,850.00	-	9,890.00	1,940.00	73,993.00						
	1971	12,729.00	380.00	38,020.00	-	4,430.00	-	55,589.00						
5. Salaried Jobs	1934	3,350.00	755.00	720.00	5,700.00	250.00	-	10,775.00						
	1971	31,449.00	755.00	100.00	47,802.00	-	-	80,103.00						
6. Profession & Services	1934	4,113.00	1,845.00	3,330.00	-	7,200.00	7,330.00	24,193.00						
	1971	27,392.00	515.00	3,730.00	-	1,07,300.00	7,200.00	1,39,707.00						
7. Miscellaneous	1934	7,833.00	5,343.00	3,130.00	-	22,310.00	1,390.00	43,832.00						
	1971	150.00	-	-	-	-	300.00	750.00						
Total :	1934	1,68,015.00	40,393.00	94,190.00	9,534.00	59,515.00	15,745.00	3,97,725.00						
	1971	4,51,454.00	8,080.00	34,270.00	53,022.00	1,33,215.00	3,430.00	7,13,521.00						

and transport and the third one was profession and services. In 1971, profession & services was the second largest occupation contributing about 19% of the total income of the village; while in 1964 trade, commerce and transport was the second largest occupation contributing about 6% of the total income of the village. The reason for profession and services getting the second position in 1971 was due to the fact that the construction of the log-tak Hydel project had offered ample scope to the villagers to earn on casual work in the project site. The villagers earned to the extent of Rs.1,39,707.00 in 1971 as against Rs.24,198.00 in 1964 from the occupation profession and services which include casual work also.

2.4. Table 5.3 shows the distribution of income according to income groups of Potsangbam for the years 1964 and 1971. In the year 1964, nearly 82% of the families were in the income range Rs.1,000-Rs.3,000, 8.88% below 1000 and 9.34% had income above Rs.3,000. In 1971, 58% of the families were in the income range Rs.1,000 - 3,000; 5.09% below Rs.1,000 and 37.50% had income above Rs.3,000.

2.5. Table 5.4 shows the income per capita and income per household of different occupational classes. The income per family varied from Rs.562 to Rs.2283.29 in 1963 and Rs.750.00 to Rs.5340.40 in 1971. The average income per family was Rs.1858.53 and Rs.2,985.50 in 1963 and 1971 respectively. The per capita income was Rs.334.50 and Rs.527.24 in 1963 and 1971 respectively.

3. Expenditure :

3.1. The data on household expenditure are presented in statements V-1 for the years 1963 and 1971, The annual

Table 5.3

Distribution of Income according to income groups, Patsangbam, 1934 and 1971

Income Groups (Rs.)	No. of families	1934			1971		
		% of families in this group	% of income received by this group	No. of families in this group	% of families in this group	% of income received by this group	No. of families in this group
Below 500	3	1.40	0.31	1.40	0.31	-	
500-750	3	1.40	0.45	2.30	0.75	2	
750-1000	13	5.03	2.34	8.33	3.30	10	
1000-1500	52	21.30	15.77	33.13	20.37	23	
1500-2000	33	31.73	29.23	34.03	49.33	45	
2000-3000	55	25.70	32.20	30.33	31.33	39	
3000-4000	17	7.94	14.55	93.23	93.33	51	
Above 4000	3	1.40	3.32	100.00	100.00	33	
Total :	214	397725.00	100.00	716521.00	100.00	240	

Income Groups (Rs.)	No. of families	1934			1971		
		% of families in this group	% of income received by this group	No. of families in this group	% of families in this group	% of income received by this group	No. of families in this group
Below 500	3	1.40	0.31	1.40	0.31	-	
500-750	3	1.40	0.45	2.30	0.75	2	
750-1000	13	5.03	2.34	8.33	3.30	10	
1000-1500	52	21.30	15.77	33.13	20.37	23	
1500-2000	33	31.73	29.23	34.03	49.33	45	
2000-3000	55	25.70	32.20	30.33	31.33	39	
3000-4000	17	7.94	14.55	93.23	93.33	51	
Above 4000	3	1.40	3.32	100.00	100.00	33	
Total :	214	397725.00	100.00	716521.00	100.00	240	

expenditure on different heads in the village during 1963-64 was estimated at Rs.2,69,385.17, and during 1970-71 at Rs.4,75,395.16. Food and clothing are the major items of expenditure for both the counts. Expenditure on food and clothes accounts for nearly 74% and 89% for the years 1963 and 1971 respectively. In comparison to food and clothing the percentage of expenditure on other items is low.

3.2. Table 5.5 shows the percentage of income spent on certain important items by different occupational classes. The percentage of expenditure on food were highest in the case of all occupational classes. At the time of resurvey, the percentage of expenditure on food items was found to be higher in all occupational classes, except the households in the occupation of salaried job.

3.3. The annual per capita and per household expenditure on food and clothing are shown in Table 5.6. It is evident from Table 5.6 that the expenditure per household for the year, 1963 was Rs.928.77 while the expenditure per household for the years 1971 was Rs.1,980.81. The per capita expenditure during the year 1963 in the occupational classes 'owner cultivator', 'production other than agriculture', 'profession and services', and 'salaried jobs' was above the village average. During the year 1971, the per capita expenditure in the occupational classes, 'trade, commerce & transport' and 'salaried jobs' was above the village average. The owner cultivator class shows the highest expenditure per family of Rs.1075.20 (village average was Rs.928.77) in 1963 and the salaried jobs holder class shows the highest expenditure per family of Rs.2607.31 (the village average was 1980.81 in 1971).

Table 5.4

Percentage and Per Household Income Distribution, Potosangbam, 1934 and 1971.

OCCUPATION	1934		1971		1971		1971	
	No. of House- hold	Popu- lation	Total Income (Rs.)	Income per household (Rs.)	No. of house- hold	Popu- lation	Total Income (Rs.)	Income per Per capita Household Income (Rs.)
Owner Cultivator	73	467	13330.00	223.29	108	595	303133.00	2834.87
Tenant Cultivator	41	237	77650.00	1893.90	56	317	134203.00	2396.48
Production other than agriculture	1	1	532.00	532.00	-	-	-	-
Trade, Commerce & Transport	52	234	73998.00	1423.04	17	103	55539.00	3269.94
Salaried Jobs	5	32	10775.00	2153.00	15	103	80106.00	5340.40
Profession & Services	12	64	24198.00	2016.50	43	235	139707.00	3249.00
Miscellaneous	30	154	43332.00	1432.33	1	1	750.00	750.00
Total :	214	1,139	397725.00	1853.53	240	1,359	716521.00	2985.50
								527.21

Table 5.5

Percentages of Income spent on certain important items Potsangbam 1953 and 1971.

Occupational Classes	1953		1971		Income	1971		Total			
	Percentage of Income spent on Food Clothing Luxuries	Percentage of Income spent on Education.	Percentage of Income spent on Food Clothing Luxuries	Percentage of Income spent on Education.		Food	Clothing Luxuries		Education.		
Owner Cultivator	42.17	4.92	2.77	1.48	1,33,380.00	53.30	3.03	0.61	1.32	0.95	3,03,133.00
Tenant Cultivator	44.83	5.37	2.13	0.83	77,350.00	33.82	3.39	0.75	2.94	0.69	1,34,203.00
Production other than agriculture	32.99	7.12	3.20	-	532.00	-	-	-	-	-	532.00
Trade, Commerce and Transport	47.71	5.03	2.32	0.71	73,998.00	51.85	2.34	0.84	0.64	0.32	55,539.00
Salaried Jobs	41.71	3.49	1.35	0.38	10,775.00	39.82	2.40	0.83	1.44	0.10	30,105.00
Profession & Services	40.35	4.79	1.99	0.91	24,198.00	49.35	2.23	0.75	0.18	0.28	1,39,707.00
Miscellaneous	52.57	5.33	2.20	5.43	43,862.00	51.50	3.33	1.20	-	2.00	750.00

Table 5.3

Annual per capita and per household expenditure on Food & Clothing by Occupational Classes -
Potsanibam 1934 and 1971.

Occupational Classes	1934		1971		Total Expenditure per H.H.	Total Expenditure per H.H.			
	No. of persons H.H.	Total Expenditure	No. of persons H.H.	Total Expenditure					
Owner Cultivator	437	78490.00	168.07	1075.20	595	103	213233.43	353.46	1974.85
Tenant Cultivator	237	33937.00	134.50	950.90	317	53	103705.83	342.92	1941.13
Production other than agriculture	1	394.00	394.00	394.00	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, Commerce and Transport	234	39025.44	135.78	750.49	103	17	35259.04	342.32	2074.03
Salaried Jobs	32	5409.00	139.03	772.71	103	15	39109.60	332.12	2307.31
Profession & Services	34	11054.00	172.72	921.17	235	43	73543.13	334.25	1923.70
Miscellaneous	154	25399.44	164.93	843.55	1	1	489.00	439.00	439.00
Total	1,139	198753.88	137.16	923.77	1359	240	475395.15	349.81	1980.81

Table 5.7

Annual Expenditure in Different Heads
1964 and 1971. Patsangbam.

Heads of Expenditure	(value in Rupees)			
	1964		1971	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
1. Food :				
(a). Cereal	1,11,060.00	41.23	3,32,150.64	69.87
(b) Non-cereal	67,139.88	24.93	70,090.80	14.74
Sub-total	1,78,199.88	66.16	4,02,241.44	84.61
2. Fuel and lighting	23,307.72	8.65	11,112.00	2.34
3. Clothing	20,550.00	7.63	20,623.00	4.34
4. Intoxicant	18,501.00	6.87	10,809.00	2.27
5. Luxuries and comforts	8,106.07	3.02	5,046.72	1.06
6. Umbrella and Footwear	2,374.50	0.88	2,201.00	0.46
7. Education	4,214.00	1.56	10,668.00	2.25
8. Medical	3,402.00	1.26	2,628.00	0.55
9. Ceremonial and entertainment	6,617.00	2.46	4,674.00	0.98
10. Repairs and renewals	4,053.00	1.51	5,392.00	1.14
Grand Total	2,69,335.17	100.00	4,75,395.16	100.00

3.4. Table 5.7 shows the details of expenditure in different items in both the counts. It is interesting to note that the proportion of expenditure on food has increased considerably at the time of resurvey. This might be mainly due to the increase of prices of food items at that time.

4. Family Budgets :

4.1. Table 5.8 shows the surplus and deficit households by income groups. In 1963, excepting in the case of 3 households who belonged to income group 'below 500', the budgets of all other families were surplus. In 1971, excepting 35 households belonging to income groups between : 'below 500' and '1000-1500', the budget of other households were surplus. The average surplus per family was estimated at Rs.599.95 and Rs.1,004.69 for 1963 and 1971 respectively.

Table 5.3

Surplus or Deficit Households by Income Groups Patsangbam 1964 and 1971.

Income Groups (Rs.)	1964		1971		No. of H.H. per household	Average Income diture per H.H. (Rs.)	No. of H.H. per Household	Average Income diture per Household (Rs.)	(+ Surplus or (-) Deficit per Household
	No. of H.H.	Average Income diture per H.H. (Rs.)	(+) surplus or (-) Defe cit per household	(+) surplus or (-) Defe cit per household					
Below 500	3	411.32	(-) 291.33	-	-	-	901.32	(-) 139.32	
500 - 750	3	543.33	(+) 34.35	2	732.50	2	1,031.33	(-) 192.33	
750 - 1000	13	353.15	(+) 131.45	10	339.50	10	1,459.74	(-) 213.37	
1000 - 1500	52	1,282.35	(+) 305.43	23	1,255.37	23	1,554.93	(+) 137.45	
1500 - 2000	38	1,711.32	(+) 479.10	46	1,742.43	46	1,332.72	(+) 553.09	
2000 - 3000	55	2,328.53	(+) 327.35	39	2,420.31	39	2,157.23	(+) 1,311.74	
3000 - 4000	17	3,403.21	(+) 1534.19	51	3,479.00	51	3,035.42	(+) 3,443.02	
Above 4000	3	4,301.00	(+) 2457.02	39	5,473.44	39	1,930.31	(+) 1,004.39	
Total :	214	1,353.53	(+) 599.95	240	2,935.50	240	1,930.31	(+) 1,004.39	

CHAPTER VI

Financial Transaction and Standard of Living :

I. Introduction :

I.I. The capital transactions, investment, indebtedness, standard of living and housing condition of the villagers are discussed in this chapter.

2. Capital Transactions :

2.1. Capital transactions mainly refer to purchase and sale of assets. Table 6.1 shows the capital transactions in Potsangbam for 1964 and 1971. It appears that in 1964, the total sale of assets exceeded the total purchases by a margin of Rs.5057.00; while in 1971 the total purchases of assets exceeded total sale by a margin of Rs. 13,170.00. There were thus depletion of assets in 1964, and increase of assets in 1971. The depletion of assets in 1964 was due to sale of land the value of which was Rs.18,726.00. But in 1971 there was no sale or purchase of land in Potsangbam. On the other hand, there was a purchase of one truck at Rs.7000.00 in 1971.

2.2. Table 6.1 shows that in 1964 the highest amount (Rs.8146.00) was spent on purchase of land out of a total amount of Rs.19,139.00; while in 1971 the highest amount (Rs.7000.00) was spent for purchase of a Truck out of a total amount of Rs.15,680.00. In the disposal side of the assets it is seen that the highest amount of Rs.18,726.00 was obtained by selling land alone in 1964; out of a total amount of Rs.24,196.00 while in 1971 a total amount of Rs.2510.00 only was obtained by disposing livestock and other durable goods.

Table 5.3

Surplus or Deficit Households by Income Groups Patsangbam 1964 and 1971.

Income Groups (Rs.)	1964		1971		No. of H.H. per household	No. of H.H. per household	Average Income diture per H.H. (Rs.)	Average Income diture per H.H. (Rs.)	Average Expen diture per Household (Rs.)	Average Expen diture per Household (Rs.)	Surplus or Deficit per Household
	No. of H.H.	Average Income diture per H.H. (Rs.)	No. of H.H.	Average Income diture per H.H. (Rs.)							
Below 500	3	411.32	703.03	(-) 291.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 - 750	3	549.33	559.37	(+) 34.36	2	732.50	901.32	1,39.32	(-) 139.32	(-) 139.32	(-) 139.32
750 - 1000	13	359.15	737.59	(+) 131.43	10	339.50	1,031.33	1,92.33	(-) 192.33	(-) 192.33	(-) 192.33
1000 - 1500	52	1,282.85	977.37	(+) 305.48	23	1,255.37	1,439.74	213.37	(-) 213.37	(-) 213.37	(-) 213.37
1500 - 2000	33	1,711.32	1,232.22	(+) 479.10	46	1,742.43	1,554.93	137.45	(+) 137.45	(+) 137.45	(+) 137.45
2000 - 3000	55	2,328.53	1,501.23	(+) 327.35	39	2,420.31	1,332.72	553.09	(+) 553.09	(+) 553.09	(+) 553.09
3000 - 4000	17	3,403.21	1,339.02	(+) 1534.19	51	3,479.00	2,137.23	1,311.74	(+) 1,311.74	(+) 1,311.74	(+) 1,311.74
Above 4000	3	4,301.00	2,333.93	(+) 2457.02	39	5,473.44	3,035.42	443.02	(+) 443.02	(+) 443.02	(+) 443.02
Total	214	1,358.53	1,253.53	(+) 599.95	240	2,935.50	1,930.31	1,004.59	(+) 1,004.59	(+) 1,004.59	(+) 1,004.59

Table 3.1

Capital Transactions Patsangbam, 1934 and 1971.

Items	1934		1971	
	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale
1. Land	Rs. 8,143.00	Rs.18,723.00	1. Land nil	nil
2. Livestock	Rs. 5,033.00	Rs. 5,470.00	2. Livestock	Rs. 2,330.00
3. Durable Consumer goods.	Rs. 4,235.00	-	3. Durable Consumer goods	Rs. 150.00
4. Tools & Implements	Rs. 1,320.00	-	4. Tools & Implements	Rs. 4,800.00
5. Others	-	-	5. Others (Truck)	Rs. 7,000.00
Total	Rs.19,139.00	Rs.24,193.00	Total	Rs. 15,330.00
				Rs. 2,510.00

2.3. The villagers generally invest their surplus amount in purchasing land, livestock and tools & implements and for construction of houses. In Potsangbam an amount of Rs.4,800.00 was spent for obtaining tools and implements in 1971 as against Rs.1620.00 in 1964. Investment in construction of houses has increased from Rs.19,300.00 in 1964 to Rs.1,35,000.00 in 1971 reflecting an excess of Rs.1,15,700.00 over 1964. But investment towards improvement in agricultural practices was completely absent during 1964 to 1971. Investment in purchasing a truck is stated to be remunerative.

3. Indebtedness :

3.1. Lending and borrowing is not very common amongst the villagers of Potsangbam. But they were found to help each other at the time of need, for which they were not required to pay any interest. The indebtedness in Potsangbam by source and rate of interest for 1964 and 1971 is presented in Table 6.2. In 1964 the total debt of the village was Rs.12,905.00 and by 1971 the amount of debt reduced to Rs.9,222.00 only. The rate of interest varied from 3 p.c. to 80 p.c. in 1964 depending upon the sources of supply, while in 1971 the interest rate varied from 12 p.c. to 60 p.c. only.

3.2. The extent of indebtedness per family was accounted for Rs.60.00 in 1964, while in 1971 per family indebtedness was Rs.40.00 only. However, the lending and borrowing done on the basis of helping each other without any interest were not disclosed.

4. Standard of Living :

4.1. Table 6.3 shows units of per capita consumption of certain essential commodities in Potsangbam for 1964 and 1971. It shows that the per capita monthly consumption of rice

decreased from 17.57 k.g. in 1964 to 16.29 k.g. in 1971. Although per capita per month consumption of rice had decreased by 1.28 k.g. over 1964 yet the consumption of 16.29 k.g. per head per month is high. But considering the fact that rice is the only staple food consumed in the village, per capita consumption of rice seems to be reasonable. The value of per capita per monthly consumption of fish increased from Rs.1.78 in 1964 to Rs.2.65 in 1971. The per capita consumption of other items are almost at a subsistence level of living. The important point is that a major part of the essential commodities consumed are home produced.

Table 6.3.

Per Capita Consumption of Essential Commodities by Items, Potsangbam, 1964 and 1971.

Items	1964		1971	
	Per capita per annum	Per capita per month	Per capita per annum	per capita per month
1. Rice	210.84 kg.	17.57 kg.	195.53 kg.	16.29 kg.
2. Pulses	3.37 kg.	280 grams.	2.52 kg.	210 grams.
3. Vegetables	Rs.20.28	Rs.1.69	Rs.20.16	Rs.1.68
4. Fish	Rs.21.36	Rs.1.78	Rs.31.80	Rs.2.65
5. Milk	7.68 lit.	640 ml.	6.36 lit.	530 ml.
6. Mustard oil	1.92 lit.	160 ml.	2.00 lit.	167 ml.
7. Salt	7.18 kg.	598 grams.	6.96 kg.	580 grams
8. Clothing	Rs.17.28	Rs.1.44	Rs.15.18	Rs.1.27

5. Housing Conditions :

5.1. The residential houses in Potsangbam have a common structural pattern : low bamboo structures raised on bamboo or wooden pillars with thatched roofs and thick walls made

of straw mixed clay. But a few households have pucca or semipucca buildings with C.I. sheets roofings. One family has a R.C.C. building. The most common feature in the structural pattern is that houses are wanting in sufficient light and air as there are no windows and ventilators in them. However, the most striking characteristic feature of residential houses in Potsangbam is that the houses and surroundings are kept clean. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Manipuris wear very neat and clean dresses.

Items	Per capita per month	Per capita per month	Per capita per month	Per capita per month
1. Rice	17.37 kg.	17.37 kg.	17.37 kg.	17.37 kg.
2. Pulses	2.32 kg.	2.32 kg.	2.32 kg.	2.32 kg.
3. Vegetables	12.10 kg.	12.10 kg.	12.10 kg.	12.10 kg.
4. Fats	1.10 kg.	1.10 kg.	1.10 kg.	1.10 kg.
5. Milk	1.08 lit.	1.08 lit.	1.08 lit.	1.08 lit.
6. Muscard oil	1.02 lit.	1.02 lit.	1.02 lit.	1.02 lit.
7. Salt	1.18 kg.	1.18 kg.	1.18 kg.	1.18 kg.
8. Clothing	12.17 Rs.	12.17 Rs.	12.17 Rs.	12.17 Rs.

2.1. The residential houses in Potsangbam have a common structural pattern - low pitched structures raised on poles or wooden pillars with thatched roofs and thatch walls made

CHAPTER VII

Summary and Conclusion

I. The foregoing chapters depict a short account of the socio-economic aspects of the village Potsangbam. An attempt has been made to record the changes that have occurred in the socio-economic life of the people during the period from 1964 to 1971. In the following paragraphs the important findings are summarised.

2. Potsangbam is quite a big village situated at the foot hills, having similar socio-economic system like other villages in the plains of Manipur. It is inhabited entirely by the Meiteis. The Meiteis are patriarchal permitting freedom to women in many important socio-economic activities, honouring rights and liberty of individual and prohibiting liquor etc. An important aspect of the village is that the females predominate males in economic activities, representing about 52 per cent of the total working force of the village. This is a village without any class or caste conflict and the people are leading a peaceful life.

3. The village enjoys comparatively better facilities for education and communication. The percentage of school-going children is satisfactory. The number of literate persons increased and the level of standard improved by 1971 over 1964. The village had 2 graduates and 25 matriculates in 1971 as against 1 graduate and 2 matriculates in 1964. Being situated near the Bishenpur town and the Logtak Hydel project and by the side of the Tiddim

road, the village is well-connected with other important towns.

4. Agriculture is the main stay of the people of Potsangbam. In agricultural occupation the village had 53 p.c. of the total households in 1964 and by 1971 this had increased to 68 p.c. In the non-agricultural occupations, a shift of occupation from "Trade, Commerce & Transport" to "Profession and Services" was noticed in 1971. The construction of the Logtak Hydel project has the influence on this occupational shift.

5. The average size of land-holding in Potsangbam was barely 2 acres per family. The maximum holding is 12.81 acres only. Most of the villagers are small and marginal farmers. During 1964, 81 per cent of the households belonged to these 2 groups. In 1971, the situation has further deteriorated and the percentage of small and marginal farmers has increased to 92 per cent. Although the average size of land-holding is low yet there is ample scope to improve the productive capacity of the soil and crop intensity. Because, the fields of the village stretch from the foot hills down to the bank of a lake and water can be made available to the field at any time by bunding the streamlets flowing from the hills.

6. The yield rate of paddy is comparatively high in the village. With the rise in prices of paddy and other agricultural commodities, the level of income of the village has increased. This has resulted in higher rate of consumption expenditure. In housing condition there was some improvement in the village with an increased investment

of Rs.1,15,700.00 by 1971 over 1964. But investment towards improvement in agricultural practices was conspicuously absent during that period. There was no rotation or diversification of crops during the period under study. Most of the fields are cultivated only once a year. Effective guidance for productive investment by the villagers is necessary.

7. Handloom weaving was a principal part-time occupation of the women-folk of the village. But in 1971, there was a fall in production of handloom weaving products over 1964. The mill-made clothes specially ready-made garments stood in the way of its development. The handloom industry, therefore, needs modernisation. Co-operative marketing societies have important role to play in widening the marketing facilities.

8. Dairy Farming, could be another important source of income and employment for the small and marginal farmers. The small and marginal farmers are at the subsistence level of living and without additional source of income, there is very little hope of their economic improvement.

9. The village was revisited in March, 1976, and the changes that have taken place during 1971-76, are noted in the epilogue.

AN EPILOGUE

I. The village Potsangbam was first surveyed in 1964 and resurveyed in 1971. It was revisited for a short period in the month of March, 1976, to observe the changes that had occurred during the period since 1971. The following changes were observed during the revisit.

2. In 1971, the village had 240 households and by 1976 it had increased to 245. Of the total households of 240 in 1971, two households left the village. One of them had no cultivable land at Potsangbam and was wage-earner. The head of the other household had died and his wife went to her mother's village. During 1971-76, seven households came to the village from different places of the State for settlement. Three of them are fishermen, 3 cultivators and the remaining one started a shop at Potsangbam.

3. In the field of education the village had also made some remarkable improvement during 1971-76. There were 2 graduates and 25 matriculates including some under-graduates in 1971. But by 1976, the village had two M.A.'s, three B.A.'s, one B.Sc. and 10 matriculates. Besides, 23 students (18 boys and 5 girls) are attending colleges in under-graduate classes. The proportion of school-going children has also increased. The educational standard of the villagers has thus improved to a great extent during the period from 1971 to 1976.

4. The avenues of employment has increased with the installation of the Logtak Hydrel Project. The number of educational institutions around the village have increased. Three of the 4 graduates are locally employed in teaching profession. Seven out of ten matriculates are also employed elsewhere and the two M.A.'s are employed as College teachers in the local Bishenpur College. The village had only 4 educated unemployed (3 matriculate and one B.A.) in the month of March, 1976. In the recent years the Logtak Hydrel project has offered ample scope for casual employment to the villagers at a daily wage of Rs.6.00 per day.

5. The most striking changes of Potsangbam are noticed in the field of agriculture. The mono-crop system so long in vogue as changed into a double-crop system and in certain cases it changed even into a triple-crop system. The lake-side field of the village are now seen green throughout the year. After the harvest of the first crop paddy, the second crops of wheat and vegetables are grown which include potatoes, peas, mustard and cabbages. Then in certain cases the third crop of H.Y.V. paddy are grown in the field.

6. Nearly 25 households of the village cultivated H.Y.V. paddy in about 37.5 acres of land in 1975. The production of this variety of paddy was stated to be about 1440 kg. per acre. Fifty families have grown wheat in about 75 acres of land the yield of which was stated to be about 640 kg. per acre. Potato, peas, cabbages and mustard are

grown by almost all the households for home consumption and also for sale. Chemical fertilizers - specially, superphosphate and urea were applied in recommended doses by most of the households growing H.Y.V.

7. The Logtak Hydel project, which is expected to be commissioned soon will be of much help in the field of cultivation. The construction of one irrigation canal through the village had already been completed for regular supply of water to the field. The entire area of the village fall under command area of the project.

8. Some improvement has also been noticed in the field of communication. One new road constructed by the project passes through the village. Besides a 4 k. m. inter-village link road was improved with a grant of Rs.3000.00 during 1971-76.

9. During 1971-75 seven families have constructed pucca buildings at an estimated cost of Rs.1,60,000.00 which includes 4 two-storied R.C.C. buildings and two godowns. In one family a scooter was purchased at Rs.4000.00 in 1974. Another family has installed one small huller rice mill in the early part of 1976 at a cost of Rs.4000.00. But purchase and sale of land during 1971-75 in Potsangbam was very insignificant. Only one household purchased 1.87 acres of land at Rs.5000.00 from an inhabitant of nearby hills. There was no sale of any land during that period.

10. With the cultivation of vegetables (potato, peas, cabbages etc.) in larger quantities the villagers

now consume more of these articles than before.

11. The changes are now seen in every sphere of their lives. The cropping system, introduction of H.Y. V., purchase of a scooter, installation of a rice mill are some of the bright signs for development of a village. Food habits of the villagers have also improved significantly.

12. The stagnant village economy of Potsangbam has now shown signs of improvement due to rapid implementation of development programmes in recent years.

A P P E N D I X

Statement V-I

Statement of Annual Expenditure on different heads Patsangbam, 1974 and 1975.

Occupational Classes	(Value in Rs) 1974											
	Cereals	Non-Cereals	Fuel & Lighting	Clothing	Intoxicant	Luxuries & Comforts	Umbrella and footwear wear	Education	Medical	Ceremonial & entertain ment	Repairs and Renewals	Total
Owner Cultivator	4330.00	2310.00	9022.20	8200.00	7314.00	3072.44	1034.50	2170.00	1332.00	3530.00	2215.00	109345.14
Tenant Cultivator	21504.00	13303.00	1572.34	4175.00	3399.00	1390.39	547.50	333.00	570.00	795.00	553.00	52033.03
Production other than agri.	192.00	132.00	39.00	40.00	42.00	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	493.00
Trade, Commerce & Transport	2174.00	13531.44	4731.24	3720.00	3021.00	1720.44	299.50	525.00	500.00	757.00	350.00	51229.40
Salaries Jobs	2743.00	1743.00	348.00	915.00	714.00	200.00	103.50	95.00	90.00	35.00	190.00	7439.50
Professions and services	3192.00	3393.00	1304.34	1130.00	1014.00	132.50	171.00	220.00	40.00	230.00	200.00	14737.17
Miscellaneous	15000.00	3059.44	2939.80	2340.00	2397.00	937.00	133.50	233.00	340.00	1190.00	250.00	33954.7
Total :	111030.00 (41.23)	37139.33 (24.93)	23307.72 (8.35)	20550.00 (7.33)	18501.00 (3.37)	8103.07 (3.02)	2374.50 (0.83)	4214.00 (1.53)	3402.00 (1.23)	3317.00 (2.43)	4033.00 (1.51)	239335.17 (100.0)

(Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of row totals)

Contd/-

Statement V-I (cont'd)

Statement of Annual Expenditure on different heads 1974 and 1971

Occupational CLASSES	Cereal	Non- Cereal	Fuel & Lighting	Clothing	Intoxicant	Luxuries and comfort	Umbrella and footwear	Fruita- tion	Medical	1971		
										Cereals & entertain- ment	Repairs & Renovals	
Total											Total	
Owner Cultivator	147385.44	31715.04	5073.84	9339.50	4233.00	1353.34	1425.00	4973.00	1200.00	2920.00	2332.00	213283.43
Tenant Cultivator Production other than agriculture Trade, Commerce & Transport	73518.00	15543.00	2111.33	4544.00	2130.00	1011.00	130.00	3940.00	500.00	925.00	450.00	109705.33
Salaried Jobs Profession & Services	23534.40	5037.00	855.50	1924.00	1455.00	333.30	231.00	1150.00	220.00	73.00	530.00	39109.30
Miscellaneous	53812.80	12554.88	1933.80	3132.50	1512.00	1042.20	70.00	250.00	100.00	390.00	700.00	73548.13
Total	332150.34 (39.87)	70090.80 (14.74)	11112.00 (2.34)	20323.00 (4.34)	10309.00 (2.27)	5043.72 (1.05)	2201.00 (0.43)	10333.00 (E.25)	2328.00 (0.55)	4374.00 (0.93)	5392.00 (1.14)	475395.1 (100.00)

(Figures in the brackets indicate percentages of row totals)

A. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES IN RURAL CHANGE :

- (I) **FIRST-POINT VILLAGE SURVEYS:**
1. Rural Life in Assam Hills : Reports on four hill Villages of Kanther Terang, Mawntum, Banshidua and Hmunpui (Published, Price Rs. 15.00) (Unpublished).
 2. Kathaliacherra : A Jhumia Settlement Colony in Tripura (Unpublished).
 3. Morangaon : A Plains Village in Sibsagar District, Assam (Mimeographed).
 4. Khonajan : A Plains Village in Lakhimpur District, Assam (Mimeographed).
 5. Chalihagaon : A Plains Village in Sibsagar District, Assam (Mimeographed).
 6. Potsangbam : A Plains Village in Manipur (Mimeographed).
 7. Khonsa : A Naga Village in Arunachal Pradesh (Mimeographed).
 8. Borkuloi : A Plains Village in Assam (Mimeographed).
 9. Socio-Economic Survey of Three Daffa villages in Assam : A Village in Siang District in Arunachal Pradesh (Mimeographed).
 10. Pakam : A Bodo-kachari Village in Goalpara Dist. Assam (Mimeographed).
 11. Habrubari : A Plains Village near Gauhati, Assam (Published, Price Rs. 8.00)

- (II) **VILLAGE RESURVEYS :**
1. Dispur : A Plains Village in Nowgong District, Assam (Mimeographed).
 2. Chotahaibor : A Plains Village in the Mikir Hills District, Assam. (Published, Price Rs. 8.00)
 3. Changes in Mikir Society : A Jhumia Settlement Colony in Tripura ... (Mimeographed)
 4. Kathaliacherra : A Plains Village in Kamrup, Assam (Mimeographed)
 5. Tegheriartari : A immigrant Village in Lakhimpur District ... (Mimeographed)
 6. Khonajan : A Village in Sibsagar District ... (Mimeographed)
 7. Morangaon : A Khasi Village in Meghalaya (1964-1969) - (Mimeographed)
 8. Mawntum : ... (Unpublished).

B. AD-HOC STUDIES :

1. State Trading in paddy in Assam ... (Unpublished).
2. Changing Pattern of Village Leadership in N.E. India ... (Unpublished).
3. Changes in Conditions of Agricultural Labour ... (Published, Price Rs. 12.00).
- 4 & 5. Cooperative Farming in Assam ... (Mimeographed).
6. Working of Fair Price Shops for Foodgrains in Assam ... (Mimeographed).
7. Farmers' Response to Improved Agricultural Practices Under I.A.D.P. ... (Mimeographed).
8. Behaviour of Agricultural Prices in Assam, 1952-64 ... (Mimeographed).
9. The Rice Economy of Manipur, 1952-65 ... (Mimeographed).
10. The Pattern of Disposal and Holdback of Paddy by Surplus Growers ... (Mimeographed).
11. Evaluation of High Yielding Variety Programme in Paddy, 1967-68 ... (Mimeographed).
12. Farmers' Response to Use of Fertilizers in Nowgong District, Assam ... (Mimeographed).
13. The Problems of Agricultural Development in the Hill Areas of N.E. India ... (Mimeographed).
14. Problems of Small Farmers in Assam ... (Mimeographed).
15. A Study of Loans Advanced by Land Mortgage Banks and their Utilisation in Assam ... (Mimeographed)
16. An Assessment of Colonisation Scheme of Shifting Cultivators in Tripura ... (Mimeographed)
17. Report on High Yielding Variety Programme in Paddy in Sibsagar Distn. (1968-69) ... (Mimeographed)
18. A Study in Double Cropping in Sibsagar District, Assam, 1968-69 ... (Mimeographed)
19. Socio-Economic conditions of Small Farmers—A Case Study in Goalpara District, Assam, 1971. ... (Mimeographed)
20. A Study on Income, Saving & Investment in an Agriculturally Prosperous Area of Assam : A Case Study in Nowgong District for 1969-70 ... (Mimeographed)
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