

Indian Village Studies :  
Village Resurvey No. 5

## TEGHERIARTARI

A Village Resurvey in Kamrup District  
of Assam  
( 1957 - 1968 )

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## Preface

1. The present report is the 5th in the series of village resurvey report completed by the A.E.R. Centre for N.E. India, A.A.U., Jorhat under the continuous village survey programme. This report embodies the results of the surveys conducted between 1956-57 and 1967-68 in Tegheriartari - a village in Kamrup District of Assam.
2. The first point survey was conducted in 1957 by the Agro-Economic Research Centre at Visva-Bharati University to study the impact of a newly constructed road. The re-surveys in 1962 and 1968 were conducted by the Jorhat Centre. Usually village re-surveys were made after a lapse of 5 years to study the rural-economic change. But in respect of this report the re-surveys were made twice, the first in 1962 i.e. after 5 years and the last in 1968 i.e. after nearly 11 years.
3. In spite of development of road communication the village exhibited no tangible socio-economic change between the period under study. A decade of planned effort has not affected the life and living of the people of Tegheriartari to the extent one may desire in the context of the rural uplift programme initiated throughout the country. This picture is far more distressing since the office of a Community Development and Anchalik Panchayat (the main agency for rural development) is located very near to the village.
4. The report is a joint product of the Centre prepared under the guidance of the Director. Shri Umananda Phukan took the burden of writing the report and surveying the tabulation. The study team associated with this project is given in the report. Besides the study team Dr. P.D. Saikia initiated the field investigation in 1968. The report

was typed by Shri A.K. Chakravarty, Stenographer of this Centre. Shri R. Bora and Shri N. Deka operated the duplicating machine. I am thankful to all my colleagues for completion of this project.

4. It is expected that the present resurvey report which covers a period of 11 years would throw light into several facets of socio-economic life of the village. The report will indicate the urgent necessity of making sincere and co-ordinated efforts towards economic wellbeing of the people living in stagnation.

5. I must thank the people of Tegheriartari for giving the needed cooperation in collection of the necessary data at the time of field investigation.

1.12.72.

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DIRECTOR

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C O N T E N T S

		<u>Page</u>
Preface	.....	1
Chapter I	- <u>Introduction to Tegheriartari</u> The study ..... the purpose of the Study. Location of the village - Comm- unication - Lay out of the village - Climate - Rainfall. People and their Social ties. Village leadership - Village administration Postal faci- lities ..... Educational facilities. Medical facilities - Veterinary facilities - Tenancy - Agricultural Enterprise - Livestock and Poultry enterprise. Marketing facilities ..... 1 -10.	1
Chapter II	- <u>Changes in Basic Demographic Factors</u> Growth of population - Age-Sex and Marital status - Educational Status of the population. ....11 -17	11 -17
Chapter III	- <u>Changes in Occupational Structure</u> Occupational Structure - Economic Status Potential Labour Force - Occupational Classification - Association of Occupation .....18 -23.	18 -23.
Chapter IV	- <u>Changes in the Economic Resources</u> Land - Land Classification and Land Revenue - Land Ownership and distri- bution - Operational Holdings - Livestock - S Tools and Implements-24-39	
Chapter V	- <u>Changes in Levels of Inputs and Outputs</u> Introduction - Crop Enterprise. Rent paid by farmers - Seeds - Wages of labourers - Handloom enterprise - Livestock enterprise - other enterprise ..... 40 -50	40 -50
Chapter VI	- <u>Changes in the Economic condition of the Households</u> Introduction - Household Income - Household Expenditure - Indebtedness - Housing condition - Durable Con- sumer goods ..... 51 -75	51 -75
Chapter VII	- Summary and Conclusion ..... 76 -81	76 -81

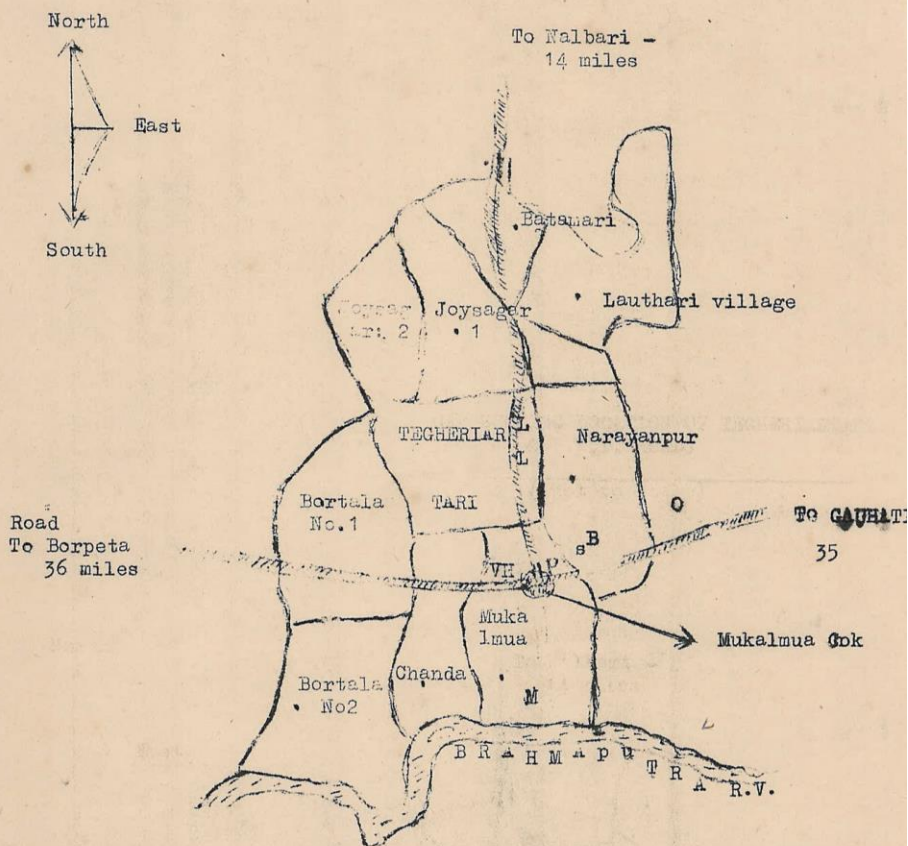
Appendix

Statistical Tables

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MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF TECHERIANTARI  
& P.W.D. ROADS

( not to scale )



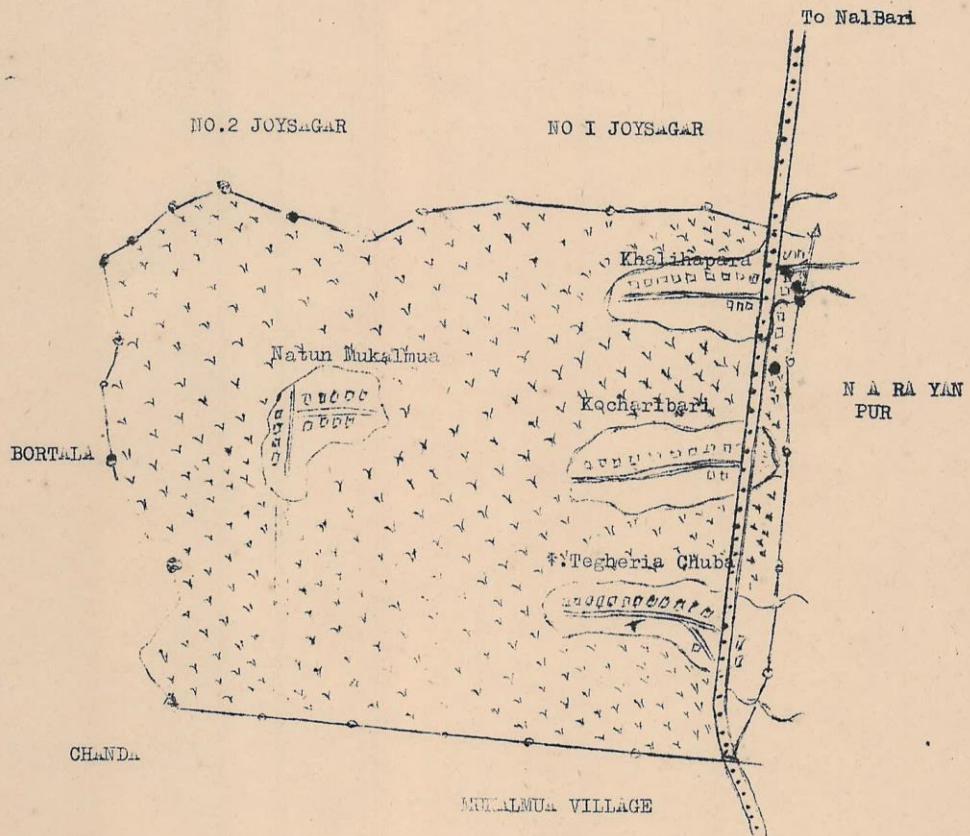
LEGENDS

- O = S.D.C.'s Office
- B = Block Headquarters
- P = Police Station
- L = L.P.Schools
- S = H.E.School
- V = Veterinary Centre
- H = State Hospital
- M = Weekly Markets

U.P.

MAP. NO. 2

VILLAGE TEGHERIARTARI  
SITUATION  
OF  
INHABITED PARTS : ARRANGEMENTS  
OF HOUSEHOLDS AND VILLAGE ROADS.



LEGENDS



Paddy fields



Village Roads



P.W.D. Road.



Households



Patch of High land  
with Households.

North

West

East.

South

INTRODUCTION TO TEGHERIARTARI1. The Study :-

1.1. Tegheriartari is a village in Kamrup District of Assam. The present report is a study on the socio-economic changes in the village between two points of time.

1.2. The village was first surveyed in April, 1957, by the Agro-Economic Research Centre, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan and a report was prepared in 1958. (1) The Agro-Economic Research Centre for N.E. India, Jorhat surveyed the village twice, first survey being done in October, 1962. (2) and the final survey in February-March 1968. The present report is based on these surveys.

1.3. The present resurvey report may be considered as a resurvey report after 11 years from the first point survey. The results of the mid-point survey of 1962 <sup>are</sup> incorporated in appropriate places, although much of the figures of the mid-point survey do not appear to be relevant for comparison purpose on all aspects.

1.4. The reference years for the first point survey was 1956-57, and for the subsequent re-surveys were 1961-62 and 1967-68. For convenience, the reference years are referred to as 1957, for 1956-57, as 1962 for 1961-62 and as 1968 for 1967-68, in all tables and texts of this report.

1.5. The entire revenue village of Tegheriartari was taken in all the surveys and households data was taken by the Investigators. The people of Tegheriartari were met individually. and in groups.

(1) Dr. G.C. Mandal and Dr. J.R. Bhattacharjee :- Tegheriartari: Assam Agro-Economic Research Centre, Visva-Bharati University 1958 (Typed).

(2) Because of the Chinese aggression in October, 1962 in the Northern/Border of Assam, the survey had to be completed very hurriedly and information on all aspects could not be collected at that time.



2. Purpose of the study :

2.1. The village was purposively selected to study the impact of a newly constructed P.W.D. road. This P.W.D. road was constructed shortly before the first point survey was made and as such it serves the purpose of a benchmark survey.

2.2. The village prior to the construction of the new road had no formal communication with the Urban centres at Gauhati and Borpeta. Between the first point survey and the final re-survey further development of road communication took place.

2.3. It should be noted that after the first point survey the Headquarters of the community Development Block and Anchalik Panchayat was established in Narayanpur Village situated at a distance of 3 K.M. from the village Tegheriartari. The impact of the block programme is naturally expected on the life and living of the people of Tegheriartari since Tegheriartari is the nearest village to Narayanpur. This aspect is also taken into consideration in preparation of this report.

3. Location of the Village :

3.1. Tegheriartari is situated by the Gauhati-Hajo-Daulasal-Borpeta road. The new part of the road begins at Hajo and passes right along the northern bank of the Brahmaputra river. A reference to Map No. 1 provided in this report would show that the road touches the southern paddy fields of the Village Tegheriartari and the Bus-stop for the village is at Mukalmua (3). It is about 36 miles from Gauhati, the district headquarters. The inhabited part of the village starts a mile north of Mukalmua. Another P.W.D. road was very recently completed right along the eastern boundary of the village. This road connects Mukalmua with Nalbari, the sub-divisional headquarters (4), and it replaced the old village road.

3.2. The Brahmaputra river flows at a distance of two miles south of the village and forms the southern boundary of Mukalmua village. It should be mentioned here that the river eroded a considerable part of the Mukalmua village during 1965-66 and several households from Mukalmua has migrated to Tegheriartari. An embankment exists in the northern bank of the river and thus the area including Tegheriartari is protected from flood. This embankment was constructed earlier to first point survey.

3.3. The nearest Railway station is at Nalbari and is now 14 miles from the village.

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(3) Mukalmua is the village which lies south of Tegheriartari and is important bus stop. It has recently grown into a service centre for the neighbouring villages.

(4) In 1957, Tegheriartari was in Gauhati Sub-division. A third sub-division with headquarters at Nalbari was created in 1967 and Tegheriartari is now included in Nalbari sub-division.

#### 4. Communication

4.1. Since first point survey in 1957, communication to and from the village improved tremendously. The first point survey noted that two passenger buses were plying between Gauhati and Borpeta up and down the road. The Saraighat bridge over the Brahmaputra was then not there and buses in the northern bank of the river were infrequent. The bridge over the Brahmaputra river was completed in 1965 and from then onwards the number of buses increased and direct communication between the north and the south bank was ensured. In 1968, as many as twenty buses were found to have been plying up and down the road. These passenger bus services are owned by private individuals.

4.2. The communication to the village poses no problem at all. As was already said a road from Mukalmua passes right through the eastern boundary of the village. The people can catch the buses for Nalbari in the village itself. The 1957 survey and 1962 survey noted the existence of a kutchra road to the village. But even today, a part of the village do not have good road. The roads are not muddy during rains because of the fact that the soils are well drained and households are situated on high lands. The period between 1957 and 1968 saw through great improvement of road communications yet transport trucks are not available in the area and bullock carts play important role in transportation of goods (4). How the improved communication facilities are being availed by the village and the surrounding villages will be seen by the discussions to follow.

#### 5 6. The lay-out of the village :

5.1. The physical layout of the village is important so as to understand the social ties within the people of Tegheriartari. The village has four distinct clusters of households and each cluster of household is situated on patches of high land surrounded by paddy fields. Each cluster of households is known by separate name and such clusters are known as Chubas. Each chuba has separate geographical entity and each chuba maintains social individuality. How such social individuality is maintained would be discussed later. The names of each cluster and the number of families

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(4) During investigation it was observed that the weekly markets bring together lot of Bullock carts and marriage parties were seen using bullock carts.

inhabiting them in 1957 and 1968 are given in Table 1.1. Map No. 2 gives the location of the chubas and the arrangements of the households.

Table 1.1.

Distribution of Households per Chubas in Tegheriartari Village

Name of the Chuba	Number of Households		Reasons for Differences between 57-68 :Househ	
	1957	1968	Migration gain	Family Seperator
A. Tegheriartari	15	18	-	3
B. Kocharibari	12	22	5	5
C. Kholihapa	21	26	1	4
D. Natun Mukalmua	Nil	17	17	-
Total	48	83	23	12

2. In Kacharibari chuba there is a subcluster of households. This sub-cluster of households contain 12 families and the people claims to be Hindu displaced persons from Pakistan. They have hired one bigha of land from a local person and constructed very temporary houses on that tiny plot of land. In 1957, 8 such families were found. But in 1962 only four such families were enumerated. It appears that these families belong to Goalpara district and migrates from place to place in search of land and employment. Only four families have been staying in the village for a pretty long time.

Table 1-2

Normal Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperature and Normal Monthly Rainfall (Gauhati)

Month	Temperature C		Rainfall MM
	Maximum	Minimum	
1. January	23.7	10.6	9.7
2. February	25.6	12.1	29.7
3. March	29.9	15.7	50.5
4. April	30.9	19.9	145.0
5. May	30.9	22.4	236.0
6. June	31.6	24.7	312.4
7. July	32.1	25.7	311.9
8. August	32.4	26.6	260.6
9. September	31.9	24.6	167.4
10. October	31.9	21.7	70.6
11. November	27.4	16.3	14.0
12. December	24.2	11.5	4.1
	29.7	16.2	1612.0

## 6. Climate

6.1. Climate consists of rainfall, temperature and humidity. The rainfall and temperature record for the village is not available but it does not differ very much from that of Gauhati. Table 1-2 gives a fair idea about the rainfall and temperature of the area. High temperature occur during June, July and August, the season for harvesting of Summer paddy and transplantation of the Winter paddy. Incidentally, these are also the wettest months and on rainy days the temperature is not felt. The monsoon starts from March and ends in October. But distribution varies from year to year. The temperature goes down from October onwards and the winter sets in November. The winter months are very dry and summer months are humid.

## 7. The People and Their Social Ties

7.1. Majority of the people of Tegheriartari are Kalitas. The Kalitas are high caste Hindus. There are four Rajbanshi Koch and twelve Halia Das families in the village.

7.2. The Halia Das families live in a separate cluster of households and they have no social life linked with the rest of the village. The Rajbanshi Koch families live in Khalihapara Chuba and they share social life with the Kalitas of the Chuba. Castes presents no problem to the village and therefore no analysis on the basis of caste and community is presented in this report.

7.3. But, the village is not socially united. It was already stated that each cluster of household has separate geographical entity. The social life, more or less centres around the geographical boundary.

7.3. All the inhabitants of the village belongs to Hindu religion. But, they follow different sects. There are Mohas, purusias, Harivedias, and Damodorias. These sects are in principle all Vaishnavites and their main form of worship is Nam Kirtan (common prayer in prayer houses called Namghars).

7.6. The village has five Namghars - one each in Khalihapara, Natun Mukalmua and Kocharibari. The Tegheriar Chuba has two Namghars. Except the Namghar in Tegheriar Chuba other Namghars have no buildings worth the name.

7.6. The village has no common meeting occasion and common fairs and festivals are totally absent. Therefore, the revenue village of Tegheriartari is not a village community in strict sociological term. But there is no room for any apprehension that the village presents a picture of disharmony. One instance of discord among the inhabitants of the

Khalihapara in one hand and Kocharibari and Tegheriar chubas on the other arose in the past over the site of a Primary School. The conflict still had been continuing for long. But, there too, conscious attempt towards a solution was noticed.

#### 8. Village Leadership

8.1. The absence of any form of leaders in the village is noteworthy. Even if one chuba claims some one as their leader the people of other Chubas do not accept. Tegheriar and Kocharibari chubas claim one ex-headmaster of the M.E. School as their leader. But in fact, he is not accepted universally. The reason for the absence of leaders in the village is not far to seek. The physical lay out of the village and the sectoral divisions in the religious followings are primary causes. Further, the social and economic hierarchy is not pronounced in the village. Leadership whatever is there revolves round kinship.

#### 9. Village administration

9.1. During the span of eleven years, from 1957 to 1968, the General administration has come nearer to the village. The headquarters of the new Nalbari sub-division is only 14 miles in place of Gauhati which is 37 miles from the village. The Police Station and the Office of the Sub-Deputy Collector was at Hajó (5) which is 15 miles from the village. Now, a Police Station and a S.D.C. circle with headquarters at Mukalmua have been established. Further, the headquarters of the Borkhetri-Bonsor Development Block and Anchalik Panchayat (6) was established in the vicinity. The village is under the area of Narayanpur Gaon Panchayat.

#### 10. Postal facilities

10.1. The post office is located at Mukalmua. It has one peon for delivery of letters and looking after the transport of postal bags. The postmaster is also a shop keeper. Most of the letters are delivered on the weekly market day. But very few letters come for the villages.

#### 11. Educational facilities

11.1. Marked improvement of educational facilities has taken place in the country as whole. Tegheriartari had its share of enhanced educational facilities. In place of one common L.P. School for two villages in 1956, two L.P. Schools were

- (5) Hajó is important from the point of pilgrimage for the Hindus, Muslims and the Buddhists. It has Pua Mecca and Hayagriba Mandir.
- (6) Assam has three tier Panchayats : Mohkuma Parisads in the sub-divisional level, Anchalik Panchayats in the Block level and Gaon Panchayats in the village Level (a proposal to have a two tier panchayats in Assam that would abolish the Anchalik Panchayats.

found in 1968 in the village itself. The enrolment in the L.P. Schools are given below :

Enrolment at L.P. Schools : Tegheriartari

Name of the School	1957	1962	1968
1. Tegheriartari-Khalihapara Milon - L.P. School	77	48	50
2. Khalihapara L.P. School	37	52	88
Total	114	100	138

11.2. Condition of school buildings, equipments and furniture are however not satisfactory in respect of both the school. Khalihapara is better off. But Tegheriartari-Khalihapara schools presents a picture of utter neglect (7). Khalihapara has two teachers and Tegheriartari-Khalihapara Milon - L.P. School has one teacher.

11.3. Number of students in different classes of both the schools is given in Table 1-3. The table reveals that enrolment of students in the lowest class is comparatively larger than the number of students in the final class. This means that as the students grow up they become more handy in the households and therefore they are not encouraged to attend schools. The same is also true in case of female students. Another significant thing that was noticed during investigation that children below the age of 4 also attend school without being enrolled. They are sent to school in order to keep them away from home and avoid troubles. This means that villages need pre-primary institution.

11.4. First point survey reported existence of a M.E. School at Narayanpur village. This M.E. School is being upgraded to High School. This institution is only a mile and half away from the furthest end of the village. The enrolment in the H.E. School is fairly steady and in 1967 it was 362.

(7) Tegheriartari-Khalihapara L.P. School is the original school located at Narayanpur and Tegheriartari. Students from both the villages used to attend this school. At Khalihapara a new school was started in 1956. There arose dispute between Tegheriartari and Narayanpur over the location of the school building and Narayanpur village established a new school inside the Narayanpur village boundary. At first attempt was made to unite the school by shifting the location of the school and renaming the school as Narayanpur-Tegheriartari Milon L.P. School. This failed. Second attempt was made to amalgamate the school with Khalihapara L.P. School by shifting the location again near to the Khalihapara school and giving the present name. Word Milon is significant as it means union.

11.5. Villages do not consider it necessary to send their daughters to school. Therefore the number of females attending high school is very small. Out of 362 in High School only 63 were female students. Only two girls from Tegheriartari was found to be attending the H.E. School.

Table 1-3

Classwise number of students of L.P. Schools  
Tegheriartari

Year	Class A			Class B			Class I			Class II			Class III			Total	
	M	F	T M	F	T M	F	T M	F	T M	F	T M	F	T M	F			
1963(1)14	11	25	4	1	5	3	2	5	1	3	4	1	0	1	23	17	40
(2)13	20	33	3	2	5	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	4	6	22	31	53
1964(1)11	11	22	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	3	4	1	2	3	19	19	38
(2)35	25	60	7	8	15	4	2	6	5	0	5	2	1	3	53	36	89
1965(1)8	3	11	3	4	7	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	3	4	17	12	29
(2)32	30	62	5	1	6	4	0	4	4	2	6	5	0	5	50	33	83
1966(1)14	11	25	2	1	3	2	4	6	2	1	3	3	2	5	23	19	42
(2)30	28	58	34	6	10	6	2	8	2	0	2	5	2	7	46	38	85
1967(1)13	11	24	5	1	6	2	5	7	3	3	6	4	3	7	27	23	50
(2)30	28	58	6	5	11	4	5	9	6	2	8	2	0	2	48	49	88
Average 20	18	32	4	3	7	3	2	6	3	2	5	3	2	4	33	37	60
Percentage to Total	68.3			11.9			9.9			7.7			7.2			100.0	

(1) Tegheriartari-Khailhapara Milon L.P. School (2) Khailhapara L.P. School

12. Medical facilities, Health and Sanitation

12.1. People of Tegheriartari appears to be healthy. No outbreak of epidemic was reported for the period of 11 years. The people accept vaccination without any objection. As the houses are constructed on high lands and soils being very porous natural drainage is good. People collect drinking water from public ring-wells and tube-wells; number of which appears to be marginally sufficient. Households have Katcha drinking water wells.

12.2. The state dispensary is located at Mukalmua. A qualified doctor is posted there by the Government. Besides this, there is one Homeopath and a Ayurvedic practitioner in the area. No villagers avail the services of the Homeopath more than the easily available Government Doctor. During

9  
investigation it was revealed that people prefer the hospital at Nelbari to the local dispensary. It should be noted that there was no State dispensary in 1957 in the area.

### 13. Veterinary facilities :

13.1. First point survey reported that a Veterinary Field Assistant is being posted at Mukalmua. Later, a full-fledged Veterinary Dispensary was established at Mukalmua by the Government. In the Block headquarters one qualified Veterinary Graduate in the capacity of Animal Husbandary and Veterinary Extension Officer is posted. He is mainly responsible for improvement of livestock and poultry. Thus the veterinary facilities for the village has improved.

### 14. Land tenure

14.1. In the Assam plains Rayotwari type of land settlement prevails. Under the this system land is held directly from the government and land revenue is paid annually. Land holders under periodic settlement have inheritable and transferable rights. Tegheriartari is fully settled village and all the households own land under periodic Khiraj. Land under Annual Khiraj (8) has gone down in 1968.

### 15. Tenancy

15.1. The practice of subletting of agricultural land was found in all the surveys. The "Adhi" system was much more in vogue in earlier days. Under this system produce is shared on 50:50 basis. But this system is being gradually replaced by 'Thika' system under which rent is to be paid in kind. As paddy land is leased the usual practice is to take 3 to 4 mds. of paddy per bigha. In 1968 prices this rent in kind amounted to Rs. 90-120 per bigha (0.33 acre). It gives the land owners assured income crop or no-crop. No tenant has ever sought the refuge of the Adhar Act passed by the Assam Govt. to regulate share-cropping.

### 16. Agricultural enterprise

16.1. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Tegheriartari. The cropping pattern is traditional but crop intensity in the village was found to be high compared to many other villages of the state. Two crops of paddy is generally grown. It seems that during this period of 11 years no noteworthy changes have taken place in agriculture of the village.

### 17. Livestock and Poultry enterprise

17.1. First point survey did not reveal existence of any sizable livestock enterprise in the village. 1978 survey revealed that some of the families have considerable income

(8) There are four systems under which land is held. Periodic Khiraj full revenue paying with permanent rights. Annual



from dairy. These families however are immigrants from Mukalmua village. They keep their herd in Char areas of the Brahmaputra.

17.2. Ducks and Pigeons are only birds reared in the village. Kalitas in general do not rear fowls. Improved variety of ducks, namely Khaki-Campbells, were seen in the village. But they are not in large numbers. People have accepted artificial insemination to improve their bovine stock.

18. Other enterprise :

18.1. The principal home industry of the village weaving. Weaving is the domain of the women. Each able-bodied woman has a loom for her. Endi was found in a few households. (Endi is prepared from cocoons of a worm fed with castor leaves and yarns derived from it is woven into a Chaddar for winter).

18.2. Besides these, one household was found to be entirely dependent upon cane and bamboo work.

18.3. There is no scope for hunting and opportunities for fishing in or near the village is limited.

19. Marketing facilities :

19.1. Due to improvement of communications the marketing facilities for the village has improved. The <sup>villagers</sup> can both buy and sell at any market with least difficulties.

19.2. Mukalmua has grown into a marketing centre. Establishment of the Block headquarters, the police station and the like has made this improvement possible. But, the investigators in 1968 observed that the weekly markets had no sellers from Tegheriartari. They had in fact nothing to sell except few pairs of pigeons occasionally. The sale of paddy poses no problem.

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Khairaj - revenue paying but without permanent rights;  
Nisfkhairaj - half revenue paying and Lakhiraj - or revenue free. Both Nisfkhairaj and Lakhiraj land are usually settled in perpetuity.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Changes in Basic Demographic Factors

#### 1. Growth of Population

1.1. From the data of the first point survey in April, 1957, to the date of final survey in March, 1968, the population of the village increased considerably. In absolute terms it increased from 357 to 641 or by 284. In terms of percentages it was 80.6 for the period as a whole and 7.3 per annum. It is almost double the growth rate of the State as shown by 1961 and 1971 Census. This is however the crudest possible measure of population growth.

1.2. Population growth is a dynamic equilibrium between births, deaths, immigration and emigration. Tegheriartari was not a closed community. If births and deaths could have been actually registered between the points of time the natural growth of population or the reproductive changes in the population could have been precisely measured. As both in and out migration was taking place in the village even the data collected at the end of the period is not considered to be of much help in aiming at a measure of reproductive change. Therefore, it was necessary to identify the original batch of households of 1957 survey and trace them back to 1968 survey. The difference in number of persons in this original batch of households is considered to be the natural growth rate in the village.

1.3. Out of 48 households of 1957 survey 4 households left the village at different time. The remaining 44 households increased to 56 household in 1968. These 44 original households had 339 persons and later in 1968 they increased to 56 households by separation and had a population of 443. Thus during this period the reproductive change was 104. This comes to 31 percent for the period as a whole and 2.8 percent annual. Note here be made that number of girls brought in and sent out by marriage exactly balances for these original households.

1.4. Migration factor was responsible for much enhanced rate of population growth. During this period 4 households with a population of 18 migrated out of the village and 27 new households with a population of 198\*immigrated. Therefore net gain from migration factor was 180 during this period.

\* This include children born to new households

The migration took place specially after 1964. The immigration is not due to any "Pull force" operating in the village. It was due to a 'push force' that compelled 17 of the households to settle in Tegheriartari.

1.5. 17 Immigrant households belongs to nearby Mukalmua village who were driven out from thereby erosion of the Brahmaputra river. They occupied a vacant patch of land for construction of their dwelling houses. They belonged to Kalita caste. One household which was absent from the village during 1957 survey, being a service holder came back subsequently. Although the households is not immigrant in true sense of the term for the purpose of this study it is considered as immigrant. The rest 8 immigrant households belongs to Halia Das Community originally belonging to East Bengal.

## 2. Age, Sex and Marital Status

2.1. Age and sex composition of the population is studied first. The percentage distribution of the population according to broad age group and sex is given in Table 2.1. The table reveals overall equal sex ratios in 1957 and 1968. Detailed distribution of population by age and sex is given in Statement II.1 in the appendix. The percentage distribution would be available in Statement II.2 in the appendix.

2.2. The percentage distribution of population by Marital status is given in Table 2.2. The distribution of population (percentage) by civil status according to age groups is given in Table 2.3. Note is to be made of the fact that proportion of unmarried females increased during this period. There were decrease in proportions of widow, widower or divorced. Considering Table 2.3 an elaborate picture can be drawn. No unmarried females above the age of 15 was found in 1957. In 1968 the position somewhat changed. It was found that 8.6 percent of the females above 15 years in the age group of 15-20 years remained unmarried. This indicate a significant change in the outlook of the villagers in regard to getting the females married within 15 years of age. This is custom of the Kalitas in Kamrup district (1). However, a change in the pattern of universal marriage has taken roots. There were no males un

(1) In Upper Assam districts like Lakhimpur and Sibsagar unmarried males and females are conspicuous. But in the Kamrup District, amongst the high caste, the number of unmarried boys and girls are very few due possibly to the custom of marrying at a comparatively early age.

Table 2.1

Percentage Distribution of Total Male & Female Population by Age Groups

Age-Groups	1957			1958		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below 5 years	19.5	26.2	22.7	14.1	18.5	16.2
5 - 15	25.4	25.3	25.3	27.3	32.1	30.0
15 - 25 "	22.1	20.3	21.3	17.5	20.1	18.7
25 - 35 "	7.5	4.1	5.9	15.3	12.7	14.0
35 - 45 "	11.9	12.3	12.3	9.8	5.7	7.8
45 - 60 "	10.2	3.1	9.2	9.4	7.7	8.3
60 yrs. - & above	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.7
Total	51.3	43.2	100.0	51.0	49.0	100.0

Table 2.2.

Percentage distribution of Population by Marital Status

Status	1957		1958	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Unmarried	32.70	43.42	32.03	55.41
Married	35.33	39.53	36.09	33.22
Others	1.32	11.05	3.00	3.37
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Account - ~~100~~ 44  
 Book No - PHV

Table 2.3  
Percentage Distribution of Population according to age group and Civil Status  
1957 - 1968

Age - Groups	1957						1968					
	Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Below 15 years	71.5	100.0	-	5.9	-	-	67.5	91.4	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	22.4	-	3.0	35.3	-	5.2	15.3	8.6	-	15.0	-	-
20 - 25	5.2	-	10.3	14.7	-	-	11.8	-	1.7	24.2	-	5.0
25 - 30	0.9	-	19.7	10.3	-	-	3.9	-	15.3	13.3	-	5.0
30 - 45	-	-	31.8	23.5	33.3	21.1	1.0	-	44.9	23.7	-	15.0
45 and above	-	-	34.9	7.3	33.7	73.7	0.5	-	33.1	15.3	100.0	75.0
Total	100.0 (113)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (33)	100.0 (68)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (17)	100.0 (203)	100.0 (174)	100.0 (118)	100.0 (120)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (20)

Figures within brackets indicate total number of persons.

unmarried beyond 30 years of age in 1957. In 1968, unmarried males were found even beyond 45 years of age. Married females in the age group of 15-20 also decreased. Incidence of widows has also proportionately decreased.

3. Educational Status of the Population

3.1. Improvement in education has taken place in the village. Literacy has increased from 28.9 percent in 1967 to 47.6 percent in 1968. This shows an overall increase of 18.7 percent. Literacy in the original section of the population has increased by 21.2 percent. This would be evident from Table 2.4 below. Educational status of the entire population is given in Table 2.5.

Table 2.4

Educational Status of the Original Population

Educational Status	1957		1968	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Literate	100	28.0	218	49.2 (+21.2)
Illiterate	257	72.0	225	50.8
Total	357	100.0	443	100.0

Table 2.5

Educational Status of the Population of Tegheriartari

Educational Status	1957		1968	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Literate	103	28.9	305	47.6
Illiterate	254	71.1	336	52.4
Total	357	100.0	641	100.0

3.2. It will be of interest to know the levels of education of the people of Tegheriartari in both 1957 and 1968 so as to see the change. This is given in Table 2.6. This table analyses the educational standard of the population by sex on the basis of percentages, and number of persons. In 1957, there were none above matriculation standard. In 1968, the standard went up to post-graduate and technical levels. The rising trend in respect of female education is noteworthy. This again, a sign of change in the outlook of the villagers. Previously female education was considered as not necessary and sending of girls to school after attainment of puberty was considered as improper. It was earlier noticed

**Table 2.3**  
Educational Levels of Adult Population by Sex  
(15 Years-above)

Educational Level	1957		1938		Total	%
	M	F	M	F		
1. Illiterate	59	77	133	133	74.3	57
2. Just Literate	9	3	12	12	6.3	31
3. Primary Status	7	3	10	10	5.4	31
4. M.E. Standard	3	3	6	6	4.4	25
5. H.E. School Standard	10	-	10	10	5.4	29
6. Matriculate	6	-	6	6	3.3	9
7. Under Graduate (P.U.)	-	-	-	-	-	3
8. Graduates	-	-	-	-	-	2
9. Post graduate	-	-	-	-	-	2
10. Technical	1	-	1	1	0.5	1
Total	100	33	133	133	100.0	190
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 2.7**  
Percentage of School Going Children in the age group of 5-15 years

Age-Groups	1957		1938		Total	%
	M	F	M	F		
5 - 10 years	50.00 (25)	29.9 (15)	37.0 (40)	10.33 (37)	27.72 (23)	33.85 (35)
10 - 15 years	23.00 (14)	3.3 (2)	15.9 (15)	28.57 (23)	20.79 (21)	24.48 (47)
Total 5-15	73.0 (39)	33.5 (17)	52.9 (55)	39.23 (33)	48.51 (49)	58.33 (112)
Total in the village age-groups 5-15	50	53	106	91	101	192

Note :- Figures within brackets indicate actual number of students

that girls are given in marriage as soon as possible.

3.3. Percentage of school going in the age group of 5-15 is given in Table 2.7 below. The table reveals that in 1957 78 percent of the boys and 33.5 percent of the girls within the age group of 5-15 were attending school. The position in 1968 however did not improve very much. In this group percentage of boys attending schools decreased and percentage of girls attending schools increased giving an overall marginal increase. One of the main reason for the nominal increase in the percentage of school going children in 1968 over 1957 is less than proportionate increase in the number of children in the age group. A group of 12 Halia Das families never sent their children to school. Within the number not attending schools majority belongs to drop-outs. It seems that the compulsory primary education scheme has not been enforced.

3.4. Note should be made of the fact that the village has advanced greatly in respect of education. But the villagers in general do not have facilities to use the knowledge of reading not to speak of writing. The basic three 'R's of education (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic) are soon forgotten due to disuse. There are no library and reading rooms and the pamphlets and booklets distributed by the Community development Blocks (specially for improved agricultural practices) are unknown in the village. The investment education for the cultivating class has not yielded the desired results. This however is not applicable to persons having education upto M.E. Standard. Those engaged in service maintain their educational attainments, at least their ability to read and write.



## CHAPTER III

### 1. Occupational Structure

1.1. Socio-economic change in a village society is associated with changes in the occupational structure of the population. It is therefore necessary to study the changes in the occupational structure of the population of Tegheriartari, between 1957 and 1968. It is known that the village had no easy contact with the urban centres before the construction of the road by the P.W.D. Even after the construction of roads the village retained a pure rural character. Therefore, much change in the occupational structure in Tegheriartari cannot be expected. Attempt is being made to analyse the changes observed in the village Tegheriartari.

### 2. Economic Status

2.1. In 1957, i.e. in the first point survey the 'economic status' of the population was ascertained on the basis of 1951 Census classification. But in 1968, the classification followed was that of 1961 Census. The former based on "participation in earnings" and later based on "participation in work". Therefore, some conceptual difference exists between the classification of 1957 and 1968. Nevertheless, the two basis of classification does not make much difference - although not strictly comparable.

2.2. The economic status of the population of Tegheriartari for 1957 and 1968 is given in Table 3.1. The original classification for both the point of time is retained. Considering growth of population in the village the economic status of population in terms of percentages did not very much change excepting slight increase in the percentage of females in both "workers" and "helpers" and consequent decrease in Dependent or non-working population. Even then percentage of "workers" or "self-supporting persons" registered a decline. This may be due to lack of opportunities <sup>for</sup> independent work or independent earnings.

### 3. Potential Labour force

3.1. Persons within the age group of 16 to 60 years are considered, excepting the infirms are considered to constitute the potential labour force. In actual practice some persons above 15 years of age are full time students. Although they help in family enterprises their services are not regular and assured. Hence this section may be excluded from the working force. Thus in Tegheriartari, 51.26% in 1957, and 49.14% in 1968, of the total population was in the age group of

16 - 60 years. Details of actual workers and helps are calculated in Table 3.2. Statement III.I in the Appendix gives the detailed classification of economic status of population according to age-group.

3.2. But in actual situation some persons above and below the age-group of 16-60 were found in the working force.

3.3. The tables single out two significant aspects. Firstly, there were considerable increase in both male and female students in 1968 over 1957. Secondly, women's participation in work was practically negligible in Tegheriartari. This is because of the caste composition. Kalitas are high caste Hindus and females are not allowed to work in the fields. This is why the actual working force is less than the total working force in the aggregate. It should be noticed that actual male workers <sup>were</sup> higher than the total potential male workers in 1968. This condition warrants some basic thinking on social security measures because for the absence of which some old people are forced to work.

3.4. It would appear on examination that these two basis of classification gives more or less the same meaning.

'Self-supporting persons' are 'workers', 'earning dependent' are 'helpers' and dependents are non-workers.

3.5. The economic status of the population in Tegheriartari as found in 1957 and 1968 are presented in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1.

Economic Status of Population,  
Tegheriartari

Economic Status	1957			1968			
	M	F	Total	Economic Status	M	F	Total
1. Self-supporting persons	92 (49.7)	2 (1.2)	94 (26.3)	1. Workers	148 (45.3)	6 (1.9)	154 (24.0)
2. Earning Dependents	6 (3.3)	1 (0.5)	7 (2.0)	2. Helpers	29 (8.9)	20 (6.4)	49 (7.6)
3. Dependents	87 (47.0)	169 (98.3)	256 (71.7)	3. Non-Workers	150 (45.8)	288 (91.7)	438 (68.4)
Total :	185 (100.0)	172 (100.0)	357 (100.0)	4. Total	327 (100.0)	314 (100.0)	641 (100.0)

Note :- Figures within brackets indicate percentage.

Table 3.2

Working Force

Particulars	1957			1968		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Potential Labour Force (Persons in age Group of 15 - 60)	100 (54.05)	80 (46.51)	183 (51.26)	170 (51.99)	145 (46.18)	315 (49.14)
2. Nos. of students in No. 1.	2 (1.08)	-	2 (0.56)	22 (6.73)	3 (0.96)	25 (3.90)
3. Potential workers (1-2)	98 (52.97)	80 (46.51)	178 (49.86)	148 (45.26)	142 (45.22)	290 (45.24)
4. (a) Actual workers	92 (49.73)	2 (1.16)	94 (26.33)	148 (45.26)	6 (1.91)	154 (20.02)
(b) Actual Helpers	6 (3.24)	1 (0.58)	7 (1.98)	29 (8.87)	20 (6.37)	49 (7.64)
(c) Total working Force	98 (52.97)	3 (1.74)	101 (28.29)	177 (54.13)	26 (8.28)	203 (31.67)
5. Total Population(100.)	185 (100.0)	172 (100.0)	357 (100.0)	327 (100.0)	314 (100.0)	641 (100.0)

Figures within brackets indicate percentage to column totals.

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1957		1968	
Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Potential Labour Force (Persons in age Group of 15 - 60)	100 (54.05)	80 (46.51)	170 (51.99)
2. Nos. of students in No. 1.	2 (1.08)	-	22 (6.73)
3. Potential workers (1-2)	98 (52.97)	80 (46.51)	148 (45.26)
4. (a) Actual workers	92 (49.73)	2 (1.16)	148 (45.26)
(b) Actual Helpers	6 (3.24)	1 (0.58)	29 (8.87)
(c) Total working Force	98 (52.97)	3 (1.74)	177 (54.13)
5. Total Population(100.)	185 (100.0)	172 (100.0)	327 (100.0)

Figures within brackets indicate percentage to column totals.

3.6. In Chapter II growth of population was studied. Keeping in view the growth rate of the population in Tegh-eriartari between 1957 and 1968 much change in the economic status of the population did not take place.

3.7. Non workers or the Dependents are economically inactive part of the population. There was a decline of 3.3 percent of non-workers in 1968 although in absolute terms the class increased by 182 or by above 70 percent. <sup>They</sup> are the burden of the community being minor, women and the old.

3.8. There were some increase in the percentage of helpers or earning dependents both male and female. <sup>More</sup> women helpers in 1968 than 1957 was noticed. Non participation of women in "work" is striking phenomena here. This aspect would be discussed later. The table also reveals some decline in the percentage of workers. But all these are not very significant.

#### 4. Occupational Classification

4.1. The occupational classification of the first point survey and the final resurvey was a bit different. However, this difference was not of kind but of degree. The basis for both the classifications was income. The <sup>major</sup> source of income was considered to be the primary occupation of the household.

4.2. In Table 3.3 the occupational classes of 1957, i.e. first point survey and of 1968 the final resurvey is given.

Table 3.3  
Occupational Classification

First Point Survey (1957)	Final Survey (1968)
<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Cultivation of land wholly owned	1. Owner Cultivator
2. Cultivation of land mainly owned	
3. Cultivation of land wholly owned	2. Tenant Cultivator
4. Cultivation of land mainly owned	
5. Agricultural Labourer (attached)	3. Agricultural Labour
6. Agrl. Labourers (un-attached)	
7. Agricultural Rent Receiver	4. Agrl. Rent receiver
<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>
8. Production other than cultivation	5. Production other than agriculture
9. Trade and Commerce	6. Trade, Commerce and Transport
10. Transport	
11. Miscellaneous	7. Salaried jobs in organised establishments
	8. Professions and Services
	9. Others (Misc.)

The classes cultivation of land wholly and mainly owned were considered as owner cultivators. The classes cultivation of land wholly and mainly unowned were Tenant cultivators. The agricultural labour attached and unattached are agricultural labour. Thus in the agricultural classes, the difficulty of comparing between 1957 and 1968 did not arise.

4.3. As regards classification of non agricultural classes, two new classes "salaried jobs" and professions and services were made in conformity with 1961 Census classification. In 1957, professions and services <sup>were</sup> included in "Miscellaneous" class. There were, however, no household with salaried job as the the primary occupation. For the purpose of the report the tables were rearranged as per 1968 classification.

4.4. In Table 3.4 households classified according to occupation and number of persons by sex in each group is given - both for 1957 and 1968. Considering agricultural classes as a whole it was found that number of households proportionately declined from 75.0 to 73.5 percent i.e. by 1.5 percent. Within a period of nearly 11 years. There <sup>were</sup> corresponding increase in the proportion of non-agricultural households. This is significant from the point of view that the increased population has not wholly fallen on the land. But <sup>the</sup> statement would have to be varified from the discussions, follow.

4.5. Within the agricultural classes there were certain modifications. Proportion of agricultural rent-receivers increased. It would appear later that this in no way suggestive of increase in landlordism, but is the result of pretty land owners diverting to other occupations by leasing out land. Increase in tenant cultivation was noted. These are only the result of population growth.

4.6. Growth of non-agricultural occupation in the village itself was not significant. One household had the purely non-agricultural income which was engaged in cane and bamboo works. Number of households having salaried jobs increased considerably.

4.7. What was presented earlier was the picture taking into account the people who migrated into the village. 27 households came into the village. Their occupations greatly influenced the occupational structure of the village. In Table 3.5 the change in occupational pattern of the original group of households is studied.

Table 3.4

Households Classified according to occupation  
with population in each occupation

Occupation	1957				1963			
	Households	Population			Household	Population		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1. Owner Cul- tivation	28 (58.3)	122	115	237	45 (54.2)	203	185	388 (60.5)
2. Tenant Cul- tivation	3 (6.3)	15	10	25	5 (6.0)	16	19	35 (5.5)
3. Agri-Labour	4 (8.3)	8	13	21	5 (6.0)	12	11	23 (3.6)
4. Agri. Rent Receiver	1 (2.1)	1	4	5	6 (7.3)	20	16	36 (5.6)
Sub-Total	36 (75.0)	-	-	288 (80.7)	61 (73.5)	-	-	2 (.2)
Agri...								
5. Salaried job	-	-	-	-	7 (8.4)	37	34	71 (11.1)
6. Trade, Comm- erce & Trans- port	1 (2.1)	2	3	5	1 (1.2)	1	3	4 (0.6)
7. Production other than agriculture	-	-	-	-	1 (1.2)	3	4	7 (1.1)
8. Profession and Services	-	-	-	-	12 (14.5)	32	40	72 (11.2)
9. Others (Misc.)	11 (22.9)	37	27	64 (17.9)	1 (1.2)	3	2	5 (0.8)
Sub-Total * Non-Agri.	12 (25.0)			69 (19.3)	22 (26.5)			159 (24.8)
Grand Total	48 (100.0)	185	172	357 (100.0)	83 (100.0)	327	314	641 (100.0)

Figures within brackets indicate percentage to total

Table 3.5

Classification of Households according  
to Occupation of the Original Group of  
Households

Occupation	1957		1968	
	Household	Total Popula- tion	Household	Total Po- pulation
1. Owner Cul- ticator	28 (58.3)	237 (66.4)	36 (64.3)	307 (69.3)
2. Tenant Cul- ticator	3 (6.3)	25 (7.00)	1 (1.8)	7 (1.6)
3. Agrl. Labour	4 (8.3)	21 (5.9)	3 (5.4)	12 (2.7)
4. Agrl. Rent Receivers	1 (2.1)	5 (1.4)	4 (7.1)	30 (6.8)
Sub-Total Agrl.	36 (75.0)	288 (80.7)	44 (78.6)	356 (80.4)
5. Salaried jobs	-	-	3 (5.4)	38 (8.6)
6. Trade, Comm- erce & Trans- port	1 (2.1)	5 (1.4)	-	-
7. Production other than	-	-	-	-
8. Profession & Service	-	-	9 (16.0)	49 (11.0)
9. Others	11 (22.9)	64 (17.9)	-	-
Sub-Total Non-Agriculture	12 (25.0)	69 (19.3)	12 (21.4)	87 (19.6)
10. Grand Total	48 (100.0)	357 (100.0)	56 (100.0)	443 (100.0)

Table - 3.6

Association of Primary Occupations with Subsidiary Occupations  
Tepheriartari - 1958 - Households

Occupations	Total Number of H.H. In the Groups	Number of Households Having Subsidiary Occupations								
		Owner Cultivation (1)	Tenant Cultivation (2)	Agri. Labour (3)	Agri. Rent Receiver (4)	Subsidiary Salaried Jobs (5)	Trade, Commerce, Transport and other (6)	Production other than Agr. (7)	Profession & Service (8)	Others (9)
1. Owner Cultivator	45	-	23	3	-	3	10	3	5	-
2. Tenant Cultivator	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
3. Agri. Lab. Receiver	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
4. Agri. Rent Receiver	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sub-Total	51	9	23	4	-	7	10	9	6	-
5. Salaried job	7	4	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
6. Trade, Commerce, Transport other than Agrl.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Production other than Agrl.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Profession & Service	12	5	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	-
9. Others (Misc.)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	22	9	2	3	2	7	1	3	1	-
Grand Total	83	18	25	7	2	14	11	12	7	-



4.8. Leaving aside this 27 immigrant households who migrated to the village, <sup>there were 56</sup> original group of households. 12 being new households, separated from the 44 original households. The occupational classification of the original households, separated households <sup>and</sup> immigrant households would be available from the statement III.2 in the appendix.

4.9. The study of the occupational pattern of the original group of households reveals that there were increase in number of households in the agricultural classes. Only change in the occupational structure is that <sup>the</sup> households belonging to salaried jobs have emerged in 1968.

There were no change in the occupational structure of the original group of households. The increased population is absorbed in agriculture. Whatever change in the occupational structure was there was due mainly to the presence of the immigrant households. These migrants being erosion affected are naturally more economically active than that of the original residents of the village. This would be more apparent when income of this group of people is analysed.

#### 5. Association of Occupation

5.1. Earlier, households were classified according to primary occupation. Many households had several other sources of income. These sources are generally termed as secondary and tertiary. Here, it was found difficult to make distinction between secondary and tertiary. Therefore, all occupations other than primary occupations are termed as subsidiary occupations.

5.2. Subsidiary occupation followed by the households under different primary occupational classes are given in Table 3.6

The Table reveals that in 1968/45 households were in this occupation was followed by 18 other households <sup>as the</sup> the primary occupation of owner households subsidiary occupation. Similar was the cases of other primary occupational classes. Tenant cultivation was followed by 25 households as subsidiary occupation. This was the subsidiary source of income of 23 owner cultivator households. This means that almost half of the owner cultivator group had taken land from others for cultivation.

Table 3.7  
 Association of Primary Occupations with Sub-sidiary Occupation  
 of the Working Force, Teshertartari, 1952-1968

Occupation Classes	Nos. with Secondary Occupation, 1957									Nos. with Secondary Occupation, 1968										
	Total W.F.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total W.F.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Owner Cultivation	65	(47)	-	-	3	5	1	-	-	3	126	(89)	.1	5	-	-	11	12	8	-
2. Tenant Cultivation	8	-	(7)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	2	(2)	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
3. Agricultural Labour	7	-	2	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	(4)	-	1	-	-	1	-
4. Agrl. Rent Receiver	1	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	(4)	2	2	-	1
5. Production other than Agr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
6. Trade, Commerce & Transport	1	-	1	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-
7. Salaried jobs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	13	1	2	1	-	-	(7)	1	1
8. Profession & Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	6	-	4	1	3	1	-	-	(6)
9. Miscellaneous	19	5	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Total	101	52	11	5	5	7	2	-	-	13	203	115	4	16	6	9	13	19	17	1
	(100.0)	(51.5)	(10.9)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(7.0)	2.0	-	-	(15.9)	(100.0)	(56.3)	(2.0)	(8.0)	(3.0)	(4.4)	(3.0)	(9.4)	(8.4)	(0.5)

Figures within brackets between nos. 1 to 9 - indicate number having no secondary occupation  
 Figures within brackets in 10th row indicate percentage.

5.3. Association of primary occupation with subsidiary occupation was highest in case of owner cultivators. Other primary occupation classes other than the 'Production other than agriculture' and Trade Commerce and Transport had subsidiary occupations of varied nature as given in the table under reference. Unfortunately, we have no comparable data on the basis of households for 1957. This analysis is done on the basis of persons in the working force.

5.4. The Association of Primary occupation with sub-occupation of the working force is given in Table 3.7. From this table number of persons actually engaged in the occupation and numbers of persons with different subsidiary occupation could be ascertained. But it is difficult to identify precisely that each of the <sup>WORKERS</sup> did full time work in the subsidiary occupations. Therefore it only gives an idea of association of subsidiary occupation of each class of primary occupation in 1957 and 1968.

5.5. The statistics given in the Table under reference is sufficient to convince that the owner cultivators had the widest variation in having subsidiary occupations. But, such variations were noticed in the occupational classes of Agri.-Rent receivers, salaried jobs and professions and services in 1968.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Changes in the Economic Resources

#### 1. Introduction :

1.1. Changes in the economic resources of the village Tegerhartari is discussed in this Chapter. Besides land, the main economic resources of the village community, other important resources are livestock and implements. Manpower which is the essential mover of the economic resources was discussed partially in the chapter devoted to demography. But in a situation where people cannot count in terms of years even, it is difficult to estimate the utilization of manpower in terms of mandays and manhours. It is therefore, extremely difficult to ascertain number of mandays spent in a particular enterprise by a particular family labour unless a complete set of daily diary of the labour concerned is maintained. Hence no attempt is made to analyse the utilisation of family labour in different economic enterprises.

1.2. There is hardly any investment in any modern capital to increase the productive capacity of the various enterprises in Tegerhartari. The agriculture being the only important enterprise, tools and implements used in the pursuit were studied and it was found that excepting a solitary iron mouldboard plough all implements were traditional.

#### 2. Land

2.1. Revenue records shows that the village has a total geographical areas of 2151 bighas (717 acres). It will be seen from Table 4.1 that in 1930 only 543.33 acres of land were settled area and 171.66 acres remained unsettled with the Govt. This picture changed considerably in 1960 and

Table 4.1.

Land Classed by Tanure between two Settlements  
Tegerhartari

Particulars	1930		1960	
	Settlement		Settlement	
A. <u>Settled Area</u>	1636 Bighas	(545.33)	2100 Bighas	(700.0)
(1) Periodic Khiraj	5	" ( 1.66)	2055	" (685.0)
(2) Annual Khiraj	1631	" (543.33)	45	" ( 15.0)
B. <u>Unsettled Area</u>	515	(171.66)	51	" ( 17.00)
(1) Roads & Roadsides	Nil		38	" ( 126.6)
(2) Waste land	515	(171.66)	13	" ( 4.33)
Total	151	ighas (717.00)	2151 Bighas	(717.00)

Source: S.D.C. Office Mukalmua (Figures within brackets indicate area in acres)

only 17.0 acres of land remained unsettled in that year. The existing unsettled land is mostly used as roads and roadsides. Almost the entire settled land were converted from Annual Khiraj (land held for a year only without heritable and transferable rights) to Periodic Khiraj (land held permanently with heritable and transferable rights). This process was completed in 1960 the year in which survey for resettlement was done by the Govt. There is at present no land in Tegheriartari for further settlement to cultivators. 2.2. It may be noted that ownership of the settlement land is not confined to the households residing within the revenue unit of Tegheriartari village. Some outsiders owned land in Tegheriartari. Some villagers also possess land in other village areas. The ownership and distribution of land is discussed later in this chapter.

### 3. Land Classification and Land Revenue

3.1. Land holders have to pay land revenue to the Govt. on the basis of class of land they hold. The land is classified by the revenue authorities but the exact basis of this classification is more of guess work of the surveying Mondols than any of scientific basis. The nomenclature used in this classification points to the fact that the classification is based on probable crops to be grown and the texture of the soil. For example, 'Balisahiya' is used to denote sandy soils and Athaletia is used to denote clay soils; and again 'Ahutoli', 'Baotoli', and 'Bordhantoli' are used to denote land suitable for the cultivation of Summer paddy (Ahu paddy), Broadcast Winter Paddy (Bao Paddy) and Winter Paddy (Sali paddy) respectively. The main purpose of this classification is for the assessment of land revenue by the government. The revenue authorities classify land into seventeen classes and eight of these classes have three sub-classes each. But Tegheriartari has only five classes of land. The classification and land revenue for each class is given in Table 4.2. Note

Table 4.2

Land Classified for Revenue Purpose

Class of land	Area	Rate of Revenue per bigha (annl.)
1. Athaletiya Ahutoli Sadharan	1038 Bighas	0.88
2. Balisahiya Ahutoli Sadharan	4 "	0.69
3. Baotoli	947 "	0.88
4. Faringanti	51 "	(Unsettled)
5. Basti (Narambari)	111 "	1.00
Total	2151	

Note should be made of the fact that the area was subject to floods of the Brahmaputra prior to the construction of the bund along the bank of the river. The land is basically alluvial with greater proportion of sand. The sandy nature of the soil makes the soil highly porous and irrigation in the village would be costly.

4. Land ownership and its distribution

4.1. The important question is that how much of the land resource is being owned by the villagers and what is the pattern of its distribution. Here it is being studied along with the changes in the distribution of land. In this connection Statement IV.1 in the Appendix is to be noted. Table 4.3 is the abstract of the statement. In this table households are grouped according to size groups of ownership holding and percentage of households in each of this size group in 1957, 1962 and 1968 is given. Average size of holding and per capita area is worked out.

4.2. The analysis of the table gives the following results. During the span of 11 years overall average size of land holdings decreased from 6.43 acres to 4.25 acres. As a corollary to this per capita land holdings also decreased from 0.86 to 0.55 acres. Some marginal difference in land holdings in between the size groups do not invite any comment except that of the landless class which increased from 12.5 to 15.7 percents. But it can be said that that the land holdings of the households of Tegheriartari did not remain static in any point of time. Land is the single economic resource around which the economic activities of the village mainly revolved, and this scarce resource constantly changed hands. This can be explained by the fact that highest size class of above 20 acres disappeared in 1968 and some of the middle size-classes increased their average size of holding and they have gained both in respect of average area per household and percentage of households. Higher size classes

lost some area. There seems to be no sign of concentration of this resource with the big owners.

4.3. In actual figure total land did not change very much. In 1957, 48 households owned 308.43 acres of land and in 1968 it was found that 83 households owned 352.35 acres. Precisely, additional population that accrued to the village during this period had to be sustained on almost the same area. Taking into accounts both in-migration (immigration) and out-migration (emigration) 44 original batch of households increased to 56 households but land owned by this original batch of households decreased from 308.48 to 301.26 acres. (See Statement IV.4) In 1957, the per household area owned by those original households was 308.43 acres, the figure decreased to  $\frac{301.23}{\text{acres}}$  in 1968.

4.4. It can be judged from Table 4.4 that percentage of households upto 5 acres of owned land increased from 50.0 to 68.67. But share of total land increased from 16.85 to 33.65 percent. Nevertheless, the inequality in the distribution of land persists.

4.5. Distribution of land by occupational classes is shown in Statement IV.5. It would be apparent from the table that amongst the original classes agricultural rent receivers increased the share of total land in 1968 i.e. from 0.75 percent to 12.17 percent. The average size owned by them also increased from 2.30 acres to 7.14 acres. The share of land and also the average size of owned land of the owner cultivators decreased in 1968.

4.6. Utilisation of the land owned by the households is important. The data relating to land utilisation as found in 1957 and 1968 survey are provided in Statement IV.3 in the appendix. The statement is important from the point that it gives detailed classification of the land owned according to size class of ownership holding. It also shows how much of owned land is being leased out to others. It will be

Table 1.3

Land Ownership according to Size of households  
Terheriartari

Size-Group (Acre)	Percent of House- holds			Average Size of households			Per Capita area		
	1957	1932	1963	1957	1932	1963	1957	1932	1963
Landless	12.5	3.2	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Below 1 acre	6.3	2.0	7.2	0.39	0.13	0.41	0.07	0.30	0.07
1.0 - 2.5	8.3	16.3	15.7	2.07	1.33	1.66	0.26	0.37	0.32
2.5 - 5.0	22.9	24.5	30.1	3.80	3.34	3.78	0.31	0.47	0.43
5.0 - 7.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	5.90	3.04	6.49	0.84	0.64	0.70
7.5 - 10.0	20.3	10.2	3.4	3.74	3.93	8.61	1.03	1.50	0.39
10.0 -15.0	12.5	12.2	6.0	11.93	12.00	12.33	1.22	1.06	1.07
15.0 -20.0	2.1	6.1	2.4	13.0	13.99	16.9	1.13	1.42	1.30
20.0 - above	2.1	2.0	-	43.93	21.47	-	2.53	1.95	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.43	6.10	4.25	0.36	0.79	0.55



Seen later that households have also leased in land more than it leased out. In this connection it can be mentioned that land was found to have been mortgaged. In case of mortgage, right to cultivate the land passes to mortgagee and the mortgagee cultivates the land and gets the whole of the produce. Or the mortgagor takes his own land on lease from the mortgagee. There were cases of mortgaging in and mortgaging out and all these are accounted as leased in or leased out as the case may be. Incidence of leasing out land has almost doubled.

#### 5. Operational Holdings

5.1. The process of leasing out and leasing in land brought about the size of area cultivated or operated by the households. This operational holding is the size of farms. Statement IV.2 in the appendix shows area leased in and area leased out by each size class. An abstract showing cumulative totals of households and cumulative area by size class of towns for 1957 and 1968 is given in Table 4.5.

5.2. It is seen that small sizes of farms during 1968. So also few higher size class of farms decreased. Thus the concentration of operated area rested in the middle sized farms. For instance, in 1957, size class 5 to 10 acres operated 52.24 percent of the area while the same group in 1968 operated 67.23 percent of the area.

#### 6. Livestock

Next to land, livestock is the important resource in the hands of the households. Table 4.6 indicates that the bullocks did not increase very much during the period. The distribution of bullocks for occupational class shows that the supply of bullocks for the cultivating classes are adequate (See Table 4.7). There were no appreciable increase in number of animals and as well as poultry population.

#### 7. Tools and Implements

7.1. Tools and Implements owned by the households and its

distribution by occupational class is given in Statement V.6. It would be seen from the table that necessary tools and implements to perpetuate the traditional mode of cultivation were owned by them. Most of the tools were locally made.

7.2. There were six bullock-carts in the village. These bullock carts were used for carrying produce of the households and also hiring out. Bullock carts still play important role in the village.

7.3. There were also two Ghanis (bullock driven oil expellers) owned by two different households. The Ghanis are not in much use.

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Table 4.2

Livestock Population of Tegerhartari by Occupational Classes  
Tegerhartari, 1957 and 1938

Occupation	Milk Animals		Work Stock		Young Stock		Goats		Pigs		Fowls					
	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938	1957	1938				
1. Owner Cultivator	88	150	1	13	92	103	4	2	71	105	43	51	35	43	100	130
2. Tenant Cultivators	6	3	-	-	10	10	-	-	3	7	3	-	2	6	10	50
3. Agri. Labour	2	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	3	3	2	1	3	-	2	2
4. Rent Receivers	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	2	1	3	-	2	3
5. Salaried jobs	-	11	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	15	2	2	-	10	2	8
6. Profession & Services	13	5	-	-	10	7	-	-	14	4	5	3	3	12	22	21
7. Trade, Commerce & Transport	1	3	-	-	2	2	-	1	4	-	1	-	2	-	4	5
Total:	113	195	1	13	113	142	4	2	101	141	53	39	43	83	140	237

Table 1.6  
Livestock Population, Gogheriartari

Particulars	1957	1958
<b>1. Cattle</b>		
(a) Milch animals (cows)	118	135
(b) Do (She buffaloes)	1	13
(c) Work-stock	120	145
(d) Young-stock	101	141
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>434</b>
<b>2. Other Productive animals</b>		
(a) Goats	53	69
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>3. Poultry</b>		
(a) Ducks	48	88
(b) Pigeons	140	267
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>355</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>913</b>

Table 4.5

Quantitative Evaluation of Operational Holdings by Size-Group, 1957 & 1963

(Tegheriariari)

Size-Class (Acres)	1957					1963				
	No. of H.H.	Cumulative No. of H.H.	Cumulative P.C. of Total Area (Acres)	Cumulative Percent of Total Area	No. of H.H.	Cumulative No. of H.H.	Cumulative Percent of Total Area	Total Area (Acres)	Cumulative Percent of Total Area	
Landless :	6	6	12.50	-	13	13	15.36	-	-	
Below - 1	5	11	22.92	1.93	9	22	23.51	3.43	3.43	
1.0 - 2.5	2	13	27.08	5.23	10	32	38.55	13.13	19.53	
2.5 - 5.0	9	22	45.83	38.91	20	52	32.35	73.43	93.02	
5.0 - 7.5	3	30	62.50	50.05	15	67	30.72	83.30	134.32	
7.5 - 10.0	10	40	83.33	84.31	12	79	95.13	105.70	290.00	
10.0 - 15.0	3	43	89.53	33.81	3	82	93.30	34.33	324.35	
15.0 - 20.0	3	43	95.83	52.35	1	83	100.00	15.44	340.09	
20.0 and above	2	43	100.00	55.23	-	-	-	-	100.00	

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Changes in levels of inputs and outputs

#### 1. Introduction

1.1. In this chapter the changes in levels of inputs and outputs in farming is mainly discussed. The major inputs in cultivation of crops were seeds and labour. Rent for leased land was also a main item of input. The households incurred very little cash expenditure in undertaking production of crops. The cash expenditure was made in connection with payment of wages to casual labourers and partly to permanent labourers.

1.2. Study of inputs in farms gives a clear insight into the system of farming followed. It will be seen from the discussions in the following section that the farmers in Tegheriartari used traditional inputs. They did not use any improved inputs like fertilizers and pesticides not to speak of improved implements. No wonder that the present study could not find any change in the levels of inputs and outputs during the span of 11 years.

1.2. It is to be noted that it is very difficult to arrive at correct levels of inputs and outputs in self operated family farms where there is no practice of keeping farm records, and weighing of seeds and harvested crops. For this reason it is also difficult to impute value of family labour engaged. Hence the value of family labour has not been imputed here.

1.3. Besides farming, value of inputs and outputs in production of cloth in the households is also discussed. As regards livestock enterprise we have no precise data of inputs and outputs for 1957. Data of inputs for 1968 is also not complete. Outputs of livestock enterprise for 1968 is discussed briefly.

Table 4.4

Cumulative Distribution of Ownership Holding by Size-Groups, 1957 & 1968

Size-Group (Acre)	No. of H.H.	1957			1968			
		Cumulative Total H.H.	P.C. of Total Area (Acre)	Cumulative Total Area (Acre)	No. of H.H.	Cumulative Total H.H.	P.C. of Total Area (Acre)	
Landless	6	6	12.50	-	13	13	15.65	-
Below 1	3	9	18.75	1.18	6	19	22.39	2.46
1 - 2.5	4	13	27.08	3.23	13	32	38.55	21.56
2.5 - 5.0	11	24	50.00	12.53	25	57	63.37	34.53
5.0 - 7.5	6	30	62.50	25.33	12	39	71.90	41.45
7.5 - 10.0	10	40	83.33	37.41	7	79	83.13	46.90
10.0 - 15.0	3	43	95.83	41.73	5	81	87.59	49.38
15.0 - 20.0	1	47	100.00	51.55	2	83	90.96	51.35
20 and above	1	48	100.00	53.93	-	-	-	-

Table 5.1  
Paddy Output according to Farm Sizes, 1957 and 1933

Farm Sizes (acres)	No. of Farms	1957			1933			Remarks
		Paddy area (acre)	Output (mts)	Value (Rs.)	Paddy area (acre)	Output (mts)	Value (Rs.)	
Landless	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Below - 1	5	2.06	31.0	310.00	15.04	9	19.51 (1) Value of output calculated on Farm Harvest	
1.00 - 2.50	2	2.99	44.0	440.00	14.71	10	(11) Total area under paddy in 1933 in-clude area under Ahu; Bao & Sali -	
2.50 - 5.00	9	37.49	476.0	4730.00	13.30	20	Prices of Sali was higher than the other two other paddy. This division is not available for 1957 survey	
5.00 - 7.50	3	42.51	500.0	6000.00	14.11	15	(11) In 1933-54.69 acres were under Mixed cropping (Ahu & Bao)	
7.50 - 10.00	10	32.99	965.0	9550.00	15.13	12		
10.00- 15.00	3	31.46	339.0	3390.00	12.34	3		
15.00- 20.00	3	43.32	550.0	5500.00	11.30	1		
20.00 - above	2	35.33	442.0	4420.00	12.51	Nil		
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>253.15</b>	<b>3437.0</b>	<b>34370.00</b>	<b>13.51</b>	<b>83</b>		



## 2. Crop enterprise

2.1. Paddy is the most important crop of the households of Tegheriartari. The output of paddy for 1957 and 1968 is given in Table 5.1. The table gives the distribution of area, production and value of production of paddy by different size-groups of farms. The average per acre production of paddy is also given in the table.

2.1. The first point survey noted presence of 'Aus' and 'Aman' paddy in the village and no reference was made to Sali paddy. It may be assumed from circumstances prevailing in the village that the village had a practice of sowing Ahu paddy (Summer paddy) and Bao Paddy (Broadcast Winter Paddy) together as mixed crop. In such a case, Ahu is harvested in June-July and Bao is harvested in November-December, and scope for Sali paddy (Transplanted Winter Paddy) does not exist. The practice of such mixed cropping was found in 1968 also and the extent of such mixed cropping was 54.59 acres. For the purpose of comparison all area and production of paddy taken together and area under mixed cropping is deducted from appropriate area under Ahu. The cultivation of Sali paddy is a new aspect in the agriculture of the village but a reference to Table 5.2 would show that production of sali paddy is lower, but it gave higher per acre gross return. To the poorer section the value is not much important

Table 5.2

Area and Output under different Classes of Paddy:1968

Paddy	Area (Acre)	Output (In mds)	Per Acre Output (In mds)	Value of Output per acre*(Rs.)
1. Winter Paddy (Sali)	166.15	2065.2	12.43	31.08
2. Winter Paddy Broadcast (Bao) *	63.35	787.0	12.42	26.76
3. Summer Paddy (Ahu)	184.32	2498.8	13.56	27.12

(\*) Including 54.59 acres mixed cropped with Ahu

(2) At farm harvest prices 1967-68.

because it is the quantity that counts for them.

2.3. Reference may be made to Statements V.I and V.2 for detailed area and production of different crops. But before going into that, per acre production of paddy be discussed. Referring Table 5.1. it was found that per acre production of paddy was not same in different size-classes of farms and it was comparatively higher in lower size-class. But large farms above 10 acres had increased their per acre production of paddy in 1968. This is because of the fact that they began taking more care in production of paddy as soon as the prices of paddy went up. The large farmers could sell paddy at much higher prices than the rest. Nevertheless, average per acre production of paddy did not go up appreciably. The farmers used no high yielding varieties and did not take improved methods.

2.4. Other crops grown in the village are listed in Table 5.3 Reference may be made to the Statements V.I. and V.2 in the appendix. It is apparent from the table that area under certain crops like Sugarcane, Mustard, Matikalai and Potato had dwindled during the period. Along with area, production of these crops also went down. The farmers in general opine that due to the absence of regular floods the production of these crops went down.\*

2.5. Area under Jute has increased and so also its per acre production. Other crops which had been grown were Lentil, Sunhemp, Khesari, Dhania and Tobacco. These crops are listed together in the table under reference. It will be seen from the table that the farmers did not consider per acre value

\* Regular silting of land helps the soil to regain fertility. Due to absence of for a long time floods soil must have become acidic. There was no conscious attempt on the part of the cultivators to apply adequate organic and inorganic manures for increase in production of these crops. Those who applied cowdung got better results. But the bulk of the home produced dung was applied to Jute crop.

tion were availability of rel

Table 5.3

Area, Production and Value of Crops  
Other than Paddy : Tegheriartari,  
1957 and 1968

Crop	1957			1968			(+ or -) in acre
	Area (Acre)	Product- ion (Mds)	Value (Rs.)	Area (Acres)	Product- ion (Mds)	Value (Rs.)	
1. Jute	12.25	95.50 (7.79)	1910.00 (155.92)	19.80	192.00 (9.70)	6317.00 (319.04)	+ 7.55
2. Sugarcane	3.19	48.50 (15.20)	1023.00 (320.69)	1.51	16.00 (10.59)	1325.00 (877.48)	- 1.68
3. Matikalai	27.30	149.00 (5.46)	1639.00 (60.04)	5.13	15.50 (3.02)	278.20 (54.23)	-22.17
4. Mustard	21.66	68.00 (3.14)	1212.00 (55.95)	9.30	21.50 (2.31)	915.50 (98.44)	-12.36
5. Potato	2.36	28.00 (11.36)	280.00 (118.64)	0.68	24.50 (36.02)	667.00 (980.80)	- 1.68
6. Lentil	Nil			3.12	15.80 (4.80)	1146.00 (367.31)	+ 3.12
7. Others	Nil			7.31	28.29 (3.87)	966.50 (132.22)	+7.31
Total	66.76	389.00 (5.83)	6064.00 (90.83)	46.85	312.79 (6.67)	11615.20 (247.92)	-19.91

N.B : Figures within brackets indicate per acre production and per acre value of production respectively

production as the basis of selection of crops in their fields. Paddy gets first preference because it is the basic need of the farmers. The Physical possibilities of growing other crops and availability of suitable land for a particular crop is also taken into consideration. Other factors which are taken into consideration were availability of reliable seeds, certainty of production and storage facilities.

3. Rent paid by the Farmers :

3.1. Rent was found to be one of the major input in crop production to those who leased in land. It was already observed that incidence of leasing in land increased in 1968. Similarly, there were certain land held under mortgage in which the mortgagor transferred the right of cultivation to the mortgagee. For such land rent was not paid. Some of the land were cultivated without any rent at all being land taken from relatives. Two types of tenant cultivation prevailed, firstly, on share cropping basis and secondly on contract or thikka basis. In the former case half share of the produce is invariably taken by the land owner. In the later case 3 mds. of paddy was fixed for the year for a bigha of land. The lasee can cultivate two crops if he desires in both cases. In both the cases the land owner do not share anything towards inputs. We have earlier observed that production of paddy was nearly 15 mds. If 9 mds. of taken out as rent 6 mds. is left for the actual tiller. The tiller must grow a second crop to compensate the loss and he is not to pay anything to the owner for the second crop. For this reason a second crop is invariably grown whenever possible. In case of share cropping the owner of land gets nearly 7 to 8 mds. of paddy per acre i.e. 2 to 3 mds. per bigha of land. Therefore the landowners prefer the thikka system. There is no effective legislation which fixed fair rent under rayatwari tenure.

Table 5.4  
Value of Inputs in Crop Production according Farm Sizes :  
Tegheriartari 1957 and 1938

Farm Sizes	Total output of Paddy			Rent Paid			Seeds		Hired Lab- our	Total Inpu- ts	Residual Value
	Years	Mds.	Value(Rs.)	Mds.	Value(Rs.)	Mds.	Value(Rs.)	Rs.			
Below - 1	1957	31.00	310.00	-	-	3.50	35.00	-	35.00	275.00	
	1963	35.00	1910.00	-	-	5.00	115.00	-	115.00	1794.00	
	1957	44.00	440.00	13.50	155.00	5.30	53.00	-	53.00	222.00	
1.0 - 2.5	1963	134.00	4045.00	37.25	831.25	11.50	197.00	-	197.00	1073.25	
	1957	475.00	4750.00	13.00	130.00	33.00	330.00	135.00	395.00	4065.00	
	1963	1335.30	29745.00	132.00	3315.00	80.75	1745.25	331.00	5192.25	23553.75	
2.5 - 5.0	1957	300.00	3000.00	53.00	530.00	53.00	530.00	338.00	1793.00	4202.00	
	1963	1431.50	30352.00	113.00	2320.50	92.57	1093.00	2023.00	3541.50	24310.50	
	1957	955.00	9550.00	31.00	310.00	101.00	1010.00	330.00	2250.00	7300.00	
5.0 - 7.5	1957	1447.70	31772.50	135.00	3110.00	93.40	2435.50	1742.00	2250.00	24335.00	
	1963	339.00	3390.00	13.00	130.00	41.00	410.00	205.00	795.00	3025.00	
	1957	433.50	10530.00	52.00	520.00	29.50	530.00	1703.00	2453.00	3122.00	
7.5 - 10.0	1957	550.00	5500.00	52.00	520.00	42.00	420.00	200.00	1140.00	4330.00	
	1963	399.00	3330.00	15.00	150.00	41.00	350.00	-	350.00	3030.00	
	1957	442.00	4420.00	15.00	150.00	25.00	250.00	500.00	1000.00	3420.00	
10.0 - 15.0	1933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.0 - 20.0	1957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.0 - above	1957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1957	3437.00	34370.00	233.50	2335.00	313.30	3133.00	2453.00	7931.00	26939.00	
	1963	5331.00	117335.50	447.25	10227.75	356.35	3043.75	6399.00	24673.50	93212.00	

3.2. Although the Government of Assam has passed Adhjar Act to protect the right of share croppers and as well as fixing the share of the landowner the villagers seems to be quite <sup>unaware</sup> of the legislation. Those who are aware are unwilling to seek protection lest they would be evicted by the landowners in subsequent years.

3.3. All these transactions are carried on verbal basis and nobody has ever claimed receipts for rent or share given to the landlords. This is because of the fact that such leasing out land and leasing in land took place mostly within kins.

#### 4. Seeds

Seeds used by the farms in production of crops were mostly home produced. It is of interest to note that per acre incidence of paddy seeds was 1.2 mds. in 1957 and it went down to 0.99 mds. in 1968. This decrease, however small, is important for the fact that in traditional agriculture lot of seed is wasted by higher seed rate. Very little quantity of potato seeds were purchased by the farmers and we have ignored the purchase for the purpose of the report (See Table 5.4 for the inputs in farming).

#### 5. Wages of Labourers

5.1. For reasons stated earlier only hired labourer were taken into consideration. The farmers engaged two types of labourers - firstly on casual basis and secondly as attached labourer. Casual labourers were engaged by almost all farmers having Jute cultivation. Extraction of fibre from the Jute stalk is a skill mostly known to the Muslim migrants from East Bengal. The area being surrounded by villages of Muslim immigrants there are ample cheap labour for the purpose. Attached labourers were engaged by larger size farms - specially by households having salaried jobs.

5.2. Daily wage of an agricultural labourer was Rs. 1.50 in 1957 and in 1968 it was Rs. 2.50. But the actual amount

Table 5.5

Value of Gross Output, Yarn and Net-Output  
of Handloom weaving by Occupational Class,  
1963

Occupational Class	No. of Household	Gross Value of Production (Rs.)	Value of Yarn Consumed (Rs.)	Value of Yarn Produced (Rs.)	Net Value of Production (Rs.)
1. Owner Cultivator	25	1,136.00	150.00	417.30	713.20
2. Tenant Cultivator	3	179.00	90.00	23.50	150.50
3. Agrl. Labour	2	109.00	75.00	10.00	99.00
4. Rent Receiver	3	373.00	270.00	34.00	342.00
5. Production other than Agrl.	-	-	-	-	-
6. Trade, Commerce, Transport	-	-	-	-	-
7. Salaried job	5	329.00	-	112.00	217.00
8. Profession & Service	2	183.00	150.00	12.00	171.00
9. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41	2,312.00	735.00	614.30	1,697.70

Table 5.6.

Gross Value of Production and Disposal of Handloom Articles  
1963

Items produced	Output		Sale		Home Consumption		Stock in hand	
	quantity No.	Value (Rs)	quantity No.	Value Rs.	Qty. No.	Value Rs.	Qty. No.	Value Rs.
1. Gamocha	253	274.00	3	9.60	207	222.15	43	42.25
2. Chaddar	198	613.00	-	-	139	529.00	29	89.00
3. Mekhela	209	350.00	-	-	179	549.50	31	100.50
4. Riha	5	10.00	-	-	5	10.00	-	-
5. Endi chadder	27	760.00	20	575.00	4	110.00	3	75.00
Total	397	2312.00	23	534.60	533	1420.65	106	306.75

paid by different households differed since some paid such labour in kind. The remuneration of an attached labourer is very difficult to be reckoned in terms of money. The cash was paid in addition to food and other perquisites. The cash portion of the wages was Rs. 175.00 to Rs. 200.00 in 1957 and in 1968 it was Rs. 300.00 to Rs. 400.00.

5.3. It was already said that the family labour was engaged in all the farms and it is very difficult to ascertain the exact involvement of family labour in farming. Therefore, income that remained after paying for other inputs may be considered as the basic earnings of family labour. The residual value given in Table 5.4 may be seen in this context.

#### 6. Livestock enterprise

6.1. Livestock enterprise comprises of rearing of cows, goats and buffaloes. In 1957, there was very little income from livestocks. All milk produced were consumed in the households. But in 1968, the villagers sold some young stock as well as milk. But such sale was not from cows kept along with the households in the permanent residences in the village. Some households had herd in the Charr ( kabd formed by rivers) areas of the Brahmaputra (2) and production of milk in those households was found to be considerable. They also sold milk products such as curds and Gheel. But this enterprise belongs to some of the households who migrated from Mikalmua. There were no inputs involved in this enterprise since only family labour was engaged in looking after the herd. The most of the livestock were home bred.

6.2. It was however seen that some of the household accepted artificial insemination in breeding their stock. Further, level of care for the livestock including that of bullocks was found to be higher than most other villages of upper Assam.

(2) The households kept their herds in "Kalachar" a Professional Grazing Reserve for which some taxes are to be paid per head of cattle.



6.3. As regards Poultry the households had Ducks and pigeons. Some Khaki Campbell ducks were seen. There is no facility for large scale duck rearing as the area becomes very dry during winter.

6.4. Production and disposal of livestock are given in Statement V.3 in the appendix. The table shows the sale of these products.

#### 7. Handloom enterprise

7.1. Weaving of cloth is the home industry of the village. Women spend their spare time in preparing cloth mainly for themselves. Endi rearing and weaving of endi chaddar was also found in the village. The Halia Das families had no such enterprise so also few other immigrant families.

7.2. Table 5.6 gives the net value of output of Handloom products for 1968. Distribution of such products by occupational classes is also given. The households purchased mill produced yarns for cotton cloth and used home produced yarn for endi chaddars. Proportion of consumption of such products and sale is shown in Table 5.6.

#### 8. Other enterprises

8.1. The village has two bullock driven Ghans in 1957. During 1968 one such Ghani was seen in a household. Area under Mustard being small the Ghani in the village do not give sufficient return.

8.2. The Arts and Crafts in the village is not that of independent production. Few households make cane and bamboo materials of inferior type. All materials are supplied by a person and the workers get a fixed rate for each piece of item completed. This gives employment to few Halia Das families who have no other source of income.

## CHAPTER SIX

### CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

#### 1. Introduction

Changes in the economic condition of the households between 1957 and 1968 is discussed in this chapter. The economic condition of the households is examined with reference to earnings, consumption pattern, indebtedness, housing conditions and possession of durable consumption goods. Such a study is difficult in view of various limitations (1).

#### 2. Household Income

2.1. Distribution of village income is shown in Table 6.1. Agriculture is the most important source of income of the households of Tegheriartari village. A purely agricultural community where occupational pattern is undiversified agriculture contributes the major share of the total income. So was the case with Tegheriartari in 1957. In that year, agriculture contributed 70.15 percent of the total income. But after a period of eleven years, contribution of agriculture came down by 19.31 percent. Changes in the occupational structure of the households were discussed earlier and it is due to these changes in the occupational structure the percentage contribution of agriculture towards total income has gone down. Otherwise, value of agricultural produce as well as quantum of produce have increased considerably. Such decline in the percentage contribution of agriculture suggests a change in source of income. Closer examination of the table under reference would show that income from salary has increased by 10.31 percent, from livestock products by 10.13 percent and from rent on land by 4.31 percent. In 1968 some households received remittance to the tune of Rs. 5373.00 which was 2.21 percent of the total income of

(1) The conceptual framework, limitations and difficulties in such a study is being fully discussed by Dr. Goswami-see Dispur by Dr. P.C. Goswami, 1967 : AERC, Jorhat.

Table 6.1

## Distribution of Income by Source, 1957 and 1958

Sources	1957		1958	
	Income (Rs.)	P.C. of Total	Income (Rs.)	P.C. of Total
1. Field Crops, paddy, jute	40,330.00	33.40	1,09,363.75	45.73
2. Miscellaneous	2,279.00	3.75	13,453.50	5.61
Sub-Total - Cultivation	42,609.00	70.15	1,23,125.25	51.34
3. Live Stock Product	593.00	0.93	24,737.50	11.13
4. Agricultural Labour	2,350.00	4.33	5,393.00	2.33
5. Rent from Land Property	60.00	0.10	11,753.30	4.91
6. Forestry	-	-	2,592.00	1.03
7. Trade, Commerce	1,203.00	1.93	8,954.00	3.74
8. Transport	700.00	1.15	3,990.00	1.66
9. Profession & Service	3,013.00	13.22	13,571.00	7.74
10. Casual Labour	527.00	0.37	3,374.00	1.41
11. Arts & Crafts	4,075.00	3.71	3,434.30	1.43
12. Salary	-	-	23,152.00	10.91
13. Remittance	-	-	5,373.00	2.24
Sub-Total of Non-Agriculture	13,134.00	29.35	1,16,374.40	48.35
Grand Total	50,743.00	100.00	2,39,799.65	100.00

of the village. In 1957 such remittance was absent. The remittances were generally from the family members working elsewhere, some of whom have left their families in the village and some others have gone out of the village with their family in the strict sense (e.g. wife and children)

2.2. Distribution of income by sources and by occupational classes for 1957 and 1963 are worked out in Statement VI.1 and VI.2 provided in the Appendix. Here, occupational classes are divided according to primary occupation i.e. the occupation from which the households received major share of their income. Apart from the principal source of income there were other sources i.e. the secondary sources of income of the households. The statements referred to above indicate the secondary source of income from which the different primary occupation groups derived income. The statements show that the primary occupation groups 'Owner cultivators' and 'Salaried Jobs' had the largest number of secondary sources of income. The later class was non-existent in 1957 and in 1963 it seems to be the economically the predominant class. These two classes, are in fact identical because the owner cultivators have income from salaried jobs and households with salaried jobs <sup>had</sup> considerable income from agriculture.

2.3. Average per capita and per household income and its distribution by occupational classes is given in Table 6.2. It will be evident from the table that the average per capita income has increased in spite of increase in population. The rise of per capita income was more than two fold. But this rate of increase did not accrue to all occupational classes. For instance the agricultural labourers increased their per capita income only nominally. It would be noted here that one household of 1963 miscellaneous group had no income from recognised source. This family lived on begging. If the family is altogether excluded from the

Table 3.2

Distribution of Village Income Per Household and Per Capita by Occupational Classes

Occupational Classes	1957		1953	
	Per household	Per Capita	Per household	Per Capita
1. Owner Cultivator	1459.50	172.43	3,317.93	417.31
2. Tenant Cultivator	1000.37	120.03	1,347.50	192.50
3. Agricultural Labour	333.50	159.33	339.00	193.25
4. Rent Receiver	103.00	21.20	1333.39	313.35
<u>Sub-Total Agriculture</u>	<u>1314.74</u>	<u>134.31</u>	<u>3,037.57</u>	<u>334.12</u>
5. Production other than Agr.	-	-	2,430.00	374.14
6. Trade, Commerce and Transport	1175.00	235.00	1,300.00	450.00
7. Salaried jobs	-	-	5,311.33	523.70
8. Profession & Services	-	-	1,091.25	131.33
9. Miscellaneous	1113.45*	191.33	-	-
<u>Sub-Total : Non-Agriculture</u>	<u>1113.53</u>	<u>194.34</u>	<u>2,477.34</u>	<u>312.32</u>
Grand Total :	1235.43	170.15	2,339.15	374.10

\* Miscellaneous Class of 1957 included households in production other than agriculture, Profession and services.

(Figures in Rupees)

picture the average income percapita for 1963 would be Rs. 377.33 in place of Rs. 374.10. This would not affect the data much and as such the household was included under miscellaneous group. It may be of interest to note the change in per capita and per household income of the original batch of population of Tegheriartari and for this Table 3.3 is provided. Excepting some minor difference the rate of increase of income of the original batch of households was more or less the same.

2.4. It would be proper to mention that prices of agricultural produce has more than doubled during this period. For example the harvest price of paddy was Rs. 10.00 per maund in 1957 and it went up <sup>to</sup> Rs. 25.00 a maund in 1963. Therefore, per capita income in terms of paddy was about 17 mds. in 1957 and it went down to nearly 15 mds. in 1963. Although this is the crudest way of comparing income at two point of time yet, it suggests that real income has gone down.

### 3. Household expenditure.

3.1. Household expenditure as the term denotes is current expenditure of the household on consumption. It appears from observation that the people of Tegheriartari are very careful in matters of cash expenditure on consumption and more so in matters of consumption of luxury items. They were found to be very simple in dress. Short Dhoti and a vest (Baniyan) is sufficient for most of the time. For this reason only it is very difficult to distinguish between a rich and the poor easily.

3.2. Annual expenditure as available from investigation can be examined here. Expenditure under different heads for 1957 and 1963 is given in Table 3.4. The Table gives total annual expenditure and its percentage distribution over different major heads. Item 1 (b), Non-cereals include pulses, sugar Gur, tea, milk etc. Food both cereals and non-cereals constitute the bulk of the expenditure of the household.

**Table 3.3**

Income per household and, per Capita of the Original Households according to Occupational Class

Occupational Class	1957		(Figures in Rupees)	
	Per household	Per Capita	Per Household	Per Capita
1. Owner Cultivator	1,459.50	172.43	3390.34	408.37
2. Tenant Cultivator	1,000.37	120.03	1337.50	239.34
3. Agricultural Labour	395.00	125.35	832.37	203.17
4. Rent Receiver	105.00	21.20	2494.38	332.53
Sub-Total : Agricultural	1334.94	133.18	3107.20	392.73
5. Production other than Agri.				
6. Trade Commerce & Transport	1175.00	335.00	-	-
7. Salaried jobs	-	-	7302.00	573.47
8. Profession & Service	-	-	1151.13	216.02
9. Miscellaneous	1255.37	201.33	-	-
Sub-Total : Non-Agricultural	1243.50	204.37	2335.91	335.12
Grand Total	1314.75	170.35	3053.91	391.35

Table - 3.4

Annual Expenditure in Different Heads, 1957 and 1968

Head of Expenditure	1957		1968	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
1. Food : (a) Cereal	21,220.20	45.20	89,350.34	51.58
(b) Non-cereal	3,017.03	17.07	29,017.20	13.65
Sub-Total	29,237.23	62.27	118,367.54	65.24
2. Fuel and Lighting	1,171.13	3.13	5,017.03	2.38
3. Clothing and Footwear	4,251.50	9.05	3,735.30	3.33
4. Education	1,743.00	3.72	4,110.50	2.53
5. Medical	1,997.12	4.25	3,131.32	1.32
3. Intoxicants	2,353.16	5.65	4,132.72	2.53
7. Ceremonial & Entertainment	2,713.00	5.79	21,773.30	12.50
3. Luxuries	-	-	2,532.72	1.47
9. Miscellaneous	2,330.03	6.11	7,173.97	4.12
Grand Total	16,953.13	100.00	174,202.15	100.00

In miscellaneous expenditure of 1968 includes Rs. 1,793.50 as travelling expenditure.



In terms of percentage <sup>the</sup> expenditure on food items has increased in 1963 over 1957 by 5.97 percent. Other heads on which percentage of expenditure have increased is cere-  
monials and entertainments. In this item expenditure on marriage is included. Marriages have become more costly than before. Luxuries constituted 1.47 percent of the total expenditure in 1963. It is significant that such expenditure was not incurred by the households in 1957. Another item of expenditure was very nominal in 1957 became pronounced in 1963, is Travelling. This item is not separately shown in Table but it was found that in 1963 an amount of Rs. 1796.50 was spent by the households on Travelling (2) Expenditure on other heads such as Fuel and lighting, clothing and foot-wears, Education, Medical and Intoxicants had decreased in terms of percentage to totals. It should be noted here that head 'Intoxicants' include 'Pan', 'Tahol' Tobacco and Bidis. The village is free from alcoholic drinks of any kind.

3.3. The distribution of average annual expenditure per household and average annual expenditure per expense in-  
curring household under different items is given in Table 6.5. The table shows that there is no difference between average per household and average per expense incurring household in respect of food, fuel and lighting as all the household incurred such expenditure. But other items were not incurred by all the households and hence difference exists between the two averages. This table gives the difference in the average expenditure on each item between 1957 and 1963. Only significant point is to note that expenditure on clothing and footwear did decrease. The households must have cut their expenditure on this item drastically.

3.4. It might <sup>be</sup> of interest to examine the distribution

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(2) Travelling increased due to improvement in bus communication.

Table 3.5

Distribution of Expenditure Under different Items

Items	1957		1953	
	Average per Ex- pende-Incurring households	Average per households	Average per expense-Incurring households	Average per households
1. Food				
(a) Cereal	442.09	442.09	1032.53	1032.53
(b) Non-Cereal	157.02	157.02	349.50	349.50
2. Fuel and lighting	30.35	30.35	30.43	30.43
3. Clothing & Footwear	90.43	33.57	90.21	31.52
4. Education	30.21	33.33	31.33	53.14
5. Medical	42.49	41.31	35.45	33.00
6. Intoxicant	33.17	55.27	73.29	53.77
7. Ceremonials & Te Entertainment	57.79	53.53	54.47	232.40
8. Luxuries	-	-	31.33	30.33
9. Miscellaneous	30.02	30.02	93.95	33.43

(Figures in Rupees)

Table - 6.3  
Distribution of Village Expenditure per household and per capita  
by Occupational Class, 1957 and 1938

(Figures in Rupees)

Occupational Class	1957		1938	
	Per Household	Per capita	Per household	Per Capita
1. Owner Cultivator	1113.20	131.52	2431.33	235.50
2. Tenant-Cultivator	973.17	117.14	1,110.05	230.14
3. Agrl. Labour	573.77	110.24	332.13	137.42
4. Rent Receiver	333.74	77.75	1554.47	259.08
<b>Total : Agrl.</b>	<b>1022.23</b>	<b>127.43</b>	<b>2171.57</b>	<b>274.32</b>
5. Production other than Agriculture	-	-	1,431.33	204.55
6. Trade Commerce and Transport	974.14	194.33	917.70	229.43
7. Salaried jobs	-	-	3,333.01	333.11
8. Profession & Services	-	-	1,095.95	132.33
9. Miscellaneous	334.23	148.39	442.44	33.49
<b>Total : Non-Agrl.</b>	<b>345.94</b>	<b>147.12</b>	<b>1,397.12</b>	<b>252.49</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>973.19</b>	<b>131.52</b>	<b>2,093.32</b>	<b>271.77</b>

Table 6.7

Distribution of Expenditure amongst Original Households under  
Different heads, 1957 & 1963

Items of Consumption	1957		1963	
	Per Expense- incurring house- hold	Average per household	per Expense in- curring household	Average per household
1. Food :				
(a) Cereals	549.10	549.10	1104.32	1104.32
(b) Non-Cereals	170.03	170.03	353.11	353.11
2. Fuel & Lighting	32.02	32.02	33.50	33.50
3. Clothing & Footwear	91.45	92.31	95.48	90.33
4. Education	62.29	39.34	31.13	53.50
5. Medical	45.53	44.52	119.27	30.33
6. Intoxicants	55.31	55.34	32.21	53.72
7. Ceremonies & entertainments	60.91	60.91	626.49	335.32
8. Luxuries	-	-	33.43	30.47
9. Miscellaneous	63.50	65.39	100.14	100.14

(Figures in Rupees)

of per capita and per household expenditure by occupational classes. Table 3.6 is provided to show the distribution. A comparison of the expenditure pattern between the broader groups of agricultural and non-agricultural reveals that average per capita expenditure of non agricultural group was higher in 1957 but it became lower in 1963. In the non agricultural group occupational class under salaried jobs had the highest per capita and highest per household expenditure. The agricultural labourers had the lowest per household and per capita income. Their position was only slightly better than the beggar family in the Miscellaneous group.

3.5. Table 3.7 and Table 3.8 is related to the original batch of households. The first table gives the distribution of per household expenditure on different heads of expenditure and the second table gives the per household and per capita expenditure of different occupational classes. The comparison of these two tables with similar tables provided earlier for the entire households of the village shows that the original households in 1963 made less average expenditure on cereals, but the average per capita expenditure was higher in that year. Apart from this no other significant changes in the expenditure pattern is notice in the original batch of households.

3.6. Distribution of households according to levels of income is given in Table 3.9. The table shows the percentage distribution of the households by different levels of income for 1957 and 1963. It should be noted here that in the lowest income group of 1963 there was a beggar family with no source of income. The distribution of 1963 is more unequal than that of 1957. Although there is no figure for 1962 in the table the examination of 1962 figures show that inequality has increased further after 1962. Presence of larger number of households in the <sup>lower</sup> income group in 1963 is due to the

Table 5.8  
Distribution of Expenditure amongst original Households according  
to Occupational Class

(Figures in Rupees)

Occupational Classes	1957		1953	
	Per Household	Per Capita	Per Household	Per Capita
1. Owner Cultivator	1113.20	131.52	2333.18	237.22
2. Tenant Cultivator	973.17	117.14	1339.94	233.53
3. Agrl. Labour	559.23	103.93	340.69	210.17
4. Agrl. Rent Receiver	333.74	77.75	1973.74	203.13
<u>Sub-Total : Agrl.</u>	<u>1047.31</u>	<u>123.15</u>	<u>2223.10</u>	<u>231.31</u>
5. Production other than Agrl.	-	-	-	-
6. Trade, Commerce & Transport	974.14	194.33	-	-
7. Salaried jobs	-	-	5032.61	400.21
8. Profession & Services	-	-	1143.65	213.71
9. Miscellaneous	923.33	143.47	-	-
<u>Sub-Total : Non-Agrl.</u>	<u>923.33</u>	<u>152.27</u>	<u>2221.39</u>	<u>301.67</u>
<u>Grand Total :</u>	<u>1020.77</u>	<u>132.49</u>	<u>2223.73</u>	<u>235.35</u>

Table 3.9

Distribution of Household according to level of Income  
1957 and 1958

Income Groups (Rs.)	No. of House- hold	1957		1958		Percentage of Total Income
		Total Percentage of Total H. H.	Total Inc- come (Rs.)	Total Percentage of Total Income	Total Inc- come (Rs.)	
Below 2.50+00	3(19)	5.32	394.00	0.55	1.20	-
250.00 - 500.00	2(13)	3.64	949.00	1.53	2.41	745.30
500.00 - 750.00	7(35)	10.09	4,230.00	3.93	3.32	1,332.00
750.00 - 1000.00	10(33)	13.49	3,590.00	14.14	19.23	14,311.00
1000.00 - 1500.00	13(38)	23.31	15,339.00	26.13	12.05	13,007.00
1500.00 - 2000.00	5(43)	12.39	3,030.00	13.27	15.53	24,171.75
2000.00 - 2500.00	3(25)	7.00	5,292.00	10.35	3.43	13,033.30
2500.00 - 3000.00	2(21)	5.33	5,223.00	3.30	3.32	3,413.00
3000.00 - 4000.00	2(29)	8.12	3,393.00	10.53	9.34	27,339.00
4000.00 - 5000.00	1(17)	4.73	4,713.00	7.77	10.34	40,115.00
Above 5000.00	-	-	-	-	13.25	93,224.00
Total	43(357)	100.00	30,743.00	100.00	33(341)	2,39,793.65

Figures within brackets indicate number of persons.

the existence of 12 Halia Das families who live in utmost poverty since they have no land and sources of assured income. Increase in number of persons in salaried jobs account for the higher levels of income in 1963.

3.7. Table 3.10 gives the average amount of surplus or deficit per household for both 1957 and 1963. At the first instance it is seen that in 1957, 23.50 percent of the households had deficit budgets and in 1963 the percentage of households with deficit budgets has gone down very slightly to 23.57 percent of the households.

3.8. But, income levels of deficit households has gone up during 1963. In 1957, an income slightly over Rs. 500.00 gave the households some surplus, whatever small it might be; but in 1963 a household must have an income over Rs. 1000.00 to have surplus. As the standard of consumption has remained almost stationary, it can be assumed that the income of Rs. 500.00 in 1957 is equivalent to the income of Rs. 1000.00 in 1963. Further, tangible surplus was noticed in households falling under the income level over Rs. 2000/- and Rs. 4000/- respectively in 1957 and 1963.

3.9. It is also seen that the distribution of income in 1957 did not exhibit marked concentration of income in high income group. The 1963 distribution reveals that the highest income group i.e. 13.25 percent of the households had a share of 38.33 percent of the total village income. This shows that inequality in income has increased.

Surplus or deficit as per occupational classes for both the point of time under consideration is shown in Table 3.11. The table shows that the position of the agricultural labourers worsened. This is mainly due to the fact the remuneration of the agricultural labourers has not increased in proportion to the rise of prices of agricultural produce. Deficit in miscellaneous household in 1963 is obvious because the size household falling



Table 5.10

Average Surplus or Deficit per household according to levels of income

Income Groups (Rs.)	No. of H.H.	1957			1963			
		Average in- come per H. H. (Rs.)	Average Ex- penditure per H.H. (Rs.)	Surplus or Deficit per H.H. (Rs.)	No. of H.H.	Average in- come per H.H. (Rs.)	Average Ex- penditure per H.H. (Rs.)	Surplus or Deficit per H.H. (Rs.)
Below 250								
250.00 - 500.00	3	131.33	395.73	- 234.43	1	142.44	412.44	-
500.00 - 750.00	2	474.50	533.94	- 113.44	2	372.30	415.30	- 43.00
750.00 - 1000.00	7	304.23	570.20	+ 34.03	3	327.33	731.40	- 104.07
1000.00 - 1500.00	10	359.00	333.01	+ 170.31	13	334.44	1175.23	- 230.79
1500.00 - 2000.00	13	1222.23	923.73	+ 295.47	10	300.70	1207.13	- 93.57
2000.00 - 2500.00	5	1512.00	1213.32	+ 393.33	7	359.33	1443.53	+ 410.33
2500.00 - 3000.00	3	2037.33	1274.30	+ 322.73	2	298.04	1923.25	+ 369.79
3000.00 - 4000.00	2	2311.50	1357.57	+ 329.10	3	303.00	1594.99	+ 1111.01
4000.00 - 5000.00	2	3139.00	2339.90	+ 329.10	3	470.37	2332.75	+ 797.12
Above 5000.00	1	4713.00	3783.00	+ 939.00	9	457.22	3433.05	+ 994.15
Total	43	1235.43	973.13	+ 237.29	33	2,339.15	2093.33	+ 790.33

Table 3\* 11

Average amount of Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) per household

Occupational Class	1957		1958	
	Whole Village	Original Households	Whole Village	Original Households
1. Owner Cultivator	+ 343.30	+ 343.30	+ 1153.30	+ 1007.33
2. Tenant Cultivator	+ 24.50	+ 33.50	- 233.45	+ 217.53
3. Agrl. Labour	+ 257.73	* 125.77	+ 23.37	- 3.02
4. Rent Receiver	+ 232.74	- 232.74	+ 329.22	+ 590.34
Sub-Total : Agrl.	+ 292.13	+ 283.50	+ 333.02	+ 372.10
5. Production other than agriculture	-	-	+ 003.14	-
3. Trades, Commerce and Transport	+ 200.33	+ 200.33	+ 332.30	-
7. Salaried jobs	-	-	+ 1323.35	+ 2213.93
3. Profession & Service	-	-	+ 5.71	+ 12.43
3. Miscellaneous	+ 279.17	+ 332.34	- 142.44	-
Sub-Total : Non-Agricultural	+ 272.34	+ 310.34	+ 530.52	+ 314.52
Grand Total	+ 237.29	+ 293.93	+ 730.33	+ 327.13

under this group lived on begging.

4. Indebtedness :-

4.1. Indebtedness by size-classes of income groups is given in Table 6.12. In general there is no relation between size of income and borrowings and indebtedness has increased during this period. But the lowest income groups knew their limitations and did not indulge in borrowings but per household borrowing was higher in highest income group in 1968. Most of the borrowings were incurred in connection with marriages of sons and daughters of the households.

4.2. Borrowing by different sources is indicated in Table 6.13. No government agencies like the cooperatives, Land Mortgage Banks supplied advances to the households of Tegheriartari in 1957. But in 1963, 23.04 percent of the total borrowings was from Larger Size Cooperative and Land Mortgage Banks. But unfortunately, these loans were not utilised for agricultural development. One loanee spent it on higher education of his son and the other in marrying his daughter. Some of the loans from private sources were for purchase of bullocks and land. Some were for current consumption also.

4.3. The usual borrowings were from other well to do cultivators. In such cases land is to be mortgaged. The loanee forfeits the right to cultivate the land as long as the loan remains outstanding. The lender either cultivates the land or leases out to the particular loanee to whom the loan is advanced. Thus the loanee takes his own land on lease from the lender and pays a rent on 3 mds. of paddy. This is indirect way of taking interest on loan. Thus the virtual rate of interest is 30.00 to 75.00 percent per year. Some loans were given without any mortgage of land and in such cases 3 mds. of paddy is taken for every hundred rupees. For one hundred rupees one bigha of land is to be mortgaged.

Table 3.12

Indebtedness of the indebted households by Size of Income, 1957 & 1958

Income Size (Rs.)	No. of Indebted H.H.	1957		1958		(Value in Rupees)
		Total Indebtedness	Indebtedness per Indebted household	Total Indebtedness	Indebtedness per Indebted household	
Below 250.00	3	210.00	70.00	-	-	-
250.00 - 500.00	1	400.00	400.00	-	-	-
500.00 - 750.00	6	710.00	113.33	1	500.00	500.00
750.00 - 1000.00	3	2,380.00	330.00	5	1,315.00	333.00
1000.00- 1500.00	11	4,790.00	435.45	7	3,505.00	500.71
1500.00- 2000.00	4	1,450.00	332.50	8	7,700.00	932.50
2000.00- 2500.00	3	1,220.00	403.37	3	3,320.00	553.33
2500.00- 3000.00	1	400.00	100.00	3	2,230.00	753.33
3000.00- 4000.00	2	1,300.00	900.00	4	1,710.00	427.50
4000.00- 5000.00	1	100.00	100.00	7	3,100.00	1,157.14
Above 5000.00	-	-	-	3	13,000.00	2250.00
Total	40	13,930.00	394.00	49	47010.00	959.39

Table 3-12

Table 3.13

Distribution of loans According to Agencies

Agencies	1957		1933	
	Amount	% to Total	Amount	% to Total
1. Village Mahajan	8,140.00	53.31	7,330.00	13.33
2. Neighbours	1,450.00	10.39	2,035.00	4.43
3. Friends & Relatives	1,430.00	10.24	7,155.00	15.22
4. Traders	340.00	3.02	-	-
5. Landlords	300.00	2.15	-	-
6. Government	-	-	13,130.00	23.04
7. Others	1,800.00	12.39	16,900.00	35.95
Total	-	-	-	-

Table 6.14  
Financial position of Households during 1933

Occupational Classes	Total Receipts			Total Expenditure Advance & Investment	Total		
	Revenue	Capital	Borrowing & Debts		Revenue	Capital	Investment
1. Owner Cultivator	1,32,307.00	3,939.00	3,620.00	1,10,773.37	13,042.00	3750.00	1,30,565.37
2. Tenant Cultiva- tor	3,737.50	950.00	900.00	3,537.50	8,054.73	1,030.00	10,234.73
3. Agrl. Labour	4,145.00	35.00	-	4,530.00	4,319.96	300.00	4,510.33
4. Agrl. Rent Receiver	11,302.15	120.00	200.00	11,322.15	9,323.33	-	9,323.33
<b>Total : Agriculture</b>	<b>1,35,291.35</b>	<b>3,124.00</b>	<b>7,720.00</b>	<b>2,01,135.35</b>	<b>1,32,435.59</b>	<b>17,422.00</b>	<b>4,350.00</b>
5. Production other than Agriculture	2,430.00	-	-	2,430.00	1,431.35	-	1,431.35
6. Trade, Commerce & Transport	1,300.00	-	-	1,300.00	917.70	-	917.70
7. Salaried jobs	37,133.00	700.00	7000.00	44,333.00	25,731.07	1,110.00	26,391.07
8. Profession & Services	13,095.00	-	200.00	13,295.00	13,159.49	-	13,159.49
9. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	442.44	-	442.44
<b>Total : Non-Agriculture</b>	<b>54,503.00</b>	<b>700.00</b>	<b>7200.00</b>	<b>32,403.00</b>	<b>41,735.53</b>	<b>1,110.00</b>	<b>42,843.53</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,39,793.35</b>	<b>3,824.00</b>	<b>14,920.00</b>	<b>2,33,543.35</b>	<b>1,74,202.15</b>	<b>13,532.00</b>	<b>4,350.00</b>
							<b>1,97,584.15</b>

(Figures in Rupees)

Table 5.15  
Distribution of Residential Units by Occupation

Occupational Classes	No. of H.H.	No.	Residential Unit	
			Floor Space Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft. per H.H.
1. Owner Cultivator	15	112	28,238	561.93
2. Tenant Cultivator	5	8	1,438	287.30
3. Agri. Labour	5	7	1,043	209.10
4. Agri. Rent-Receiver	3	12	2,741	453.33
5. Production other than Agriculture	1	1	34	34.00
6. Trade, Commerce & Agri.	1	1	120	120.00
7. Salaried jobs	7	17	5,211	744.43
8. Profession & Service	12	14	1,210	159.17
9. Miscellaneous	1	1	103	103.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>37,923</b>	<b>456.21</b>

District Office, Bangalore  
 Date: 10/10/55  
 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Officer in Charge

Table 3.16

Nature of Residential Buildings by Construction Types in Tashkent, 1968

Particulars	No. of Units	Area in Sq. Ft	Total
Bricks walls, C.I. Sheet roofs & Pucca Floor	2	900	
Brick walls, C.I. Sheet roofs & Kutcha floor	1	-	
Brick walls, thatched roofs & Kutcha floor	1	-	
Reed walls, C.I. Sheet roofs & Kutcha floor	3	3,152	
Reed walls, thatched roofs & Kutcha floor	133	33,374	
	173	37,923	

Classification of Residential Buildings according to kind of structure, 1968

Table 3.16



Table 6.17

Distribution of Residential Units According to Level of Income, 1968

Income Level (Rs.)	Bricks wa- 11s, C.I. Sh- get roofs, Pucea floor	Brick walls C.I. Sheet roofs & cha floor	Brick walls thatched roofs & floors	Kutcha wa- 11s C.I. S- heet roofs kutcha fl- oors	Kutcha that- ched roofs kutcha fl- oors	Total	Floor Space Sq. Ft. Per H.H.	Per Capita
Below 250.00	-	-	-	1	1	1	103.00	21.30
250.00 - 500.00	-	-	-	2	2	2	140.00	46.37
500.00 - 750.00	-	-	-	5	5	5	293.37	59.33
750.00 - 1000.00	-	-	-	1	21	22	243.50	42.41
1000.00-1500.00	-	-	-	-	14	14	307.30	53.93
1500.00- 2000.00	-	-	-	1	24	25	313.35	47.34
2000.00- 2500.00	-	-	-	-	15	15	415.43	30.53
2500.00- 3000.00	-	-	-	-	7	7	421.37	33.25
3000.00- 4000.00	-	-	-	-	24	24	303.32	59.33
4000.00- 5000.00	-	-	-	1	27	28	313.37	72.33
Above 5000.00	-	-	-	2	23	25	300.13	33.23
Total	-	-	-	5	133	138	403.12	52.35

5. Housing condition

5.1. Housing condition of the village did not improve much during this period. Out of 33 households 5 households had house with C.I. Sheet roofs. All other houses were thatched with walls mud plastered over woven bamboo slit. All floors were katcha. Area of living space is no proper indication of housing conditions. Majority of houses had more open space than covered space. Living was congested for low income group households. Reference may be made to Table 6.6 and Table 6.7 in this context.

5.2. The materials used by the households were not locally available. The Halia Das families lived in houses roofed with paddy straw and walls made of jute stalk.

6. Durable Consumer goods

6.1. Possession of durable consumer goods is also an indication of economic condition. Statement VI.4 and Statement VI.5 in the appendix gives the distribution of durable consumer goods in 1957 and 1963 respectively. The <sup>possession</sup> of Radio by 5 households in 1963 indicate that level had gone up. One sewing machine was also found in 1963.

6.2. Among other items the households have increased their wooden cots, chairs and tables but not in proportion to the needs of households. Many households reported theft of brass utensils from their houses. Therefore, the number of brass utensils went down. In its place cheap utensils like enamel coated dishes and buckets were acquired.

1.3. Educational facilities in the village went up appreciably. Literacy and as well as levels of education did undergo both quantitative and qualitative change for the better. The attitude of not sending females to school after attainment of puberty is in the process of decline. But, early marriage of girls (not child marriage) still prevails and therefore number of female students attending High School were few.

1.4. Occupational opportunities in the village remained almost the same. The occupational class having salaried jobs were not marked in 1957. But in 1963, this class became prominent. Since there were limits to such occupations around Tegheriartari, persons with salaried jobs were mostly teachers of L.P. Schools in nearby villages. 73.5 percents of the households belonged to agricultural classes - the main source of their income being agriculture. There were also association of this primary occupation with other secondary occupations but they were of very little significance.

1.5. Participation of women in work or in earnings was practically non-existent in the village. The village is inhabited mostly by the people of Kalita caste and the Kalitas being high caste Hindus do not allow their women to work in the fields. The few women shown as worker in the report were engaged in weaving. For the exclusion of female actual workers fell short of the total working force in Tegheriartari.

1.6. Agriculture, which is the main source of income of the households remained basically traditional. The methods of crop production and as well as the tools of production remained unchanged. The study of inputs and outputs of crop production revealed no change. The per acre yield of paddy was 13.51 mds in 1957 and it was 14.93 mds. in 1963. This increase was nominal but average per acre production of paddy can be said to be low. On the other hand per acre yield of

Jute increased considerably, without the use of chemical fertilizers. This is because the farmers took to the required level of interculture of the crop.

1.7. There was some increase in the volume of livestock enterprise in the village. But, this was because of the fact that some immigrant households owned livestock and these livestock were located in the Charr areas of the Brahmaputra. Some households were seen accepting artificial insemination of the Key Village scheme but number of calves born were insignificant.

1.8. As regards poultry, rearing of fowls is a taboo for the Kalitas and they rear ducks and pigeons. Few improved breeds of ducks namely Khaki Campbell were found in the village. These improvements were due mainly to a Veterinary Field Assistant, who is a local man of the village and works in the newly established Veterinary Hospital at Mukalmua.

1.9. Distribution of land in the village had undergone modifications. The overall average size of ownership holding had decreased from 6.43 acres to 4.25 acres within the period of 11 years inspite of increase in total land held by the households. Similarly, the landless section has increased from 12.5 to 15.7 percent. The inequality in the distribution of land was apparent by not alarmingly high

1.10. Income and expenditure of the households showed marked increase in 1963 over 1957. There were certain diversification of the sources of income of the households and the share of agriculture in total income increased. The expenditure pattern did not show any marked difference in 1963 excepting inclusion of few luxury items. Expenditure on food increased in 1963 over 1957.

1.11. The average per capita income was Rs. 170.15 in 1957 and it went up to Rs. 374.10 in 1963. This estimate of per capita income was based on farm harvest prices of the agricultural produce of the respective years. In terms

of paddy per capita income was 17 mds. paddy in 1957 and it went down to 15 mds. in 1963. This is indicative of the fact that real income had gone down. Apart from this, the distribution of income according to levels of income shows considerable increase in inequality of income. The households with salaried jobs enjoyed the top positions both economically and socially. The next to them were the owner cultivators. The agricultural labourers were worst off.

1.12. Housing conditions as well as living standard had not improved excepting for a few households. The stock of durable consumption goods did not increase considerably. Some radio sets and bicycles were added. But, the households lost many valuable brass utensils. Incidence of theft was reported. Levels of consumption as revealed by the study was poor in most cases.

1.13. Extension Agency in the Community Development block did not contribute anything towards the socio-economic development of the village. People in general are critical as regards the activities of the local gramsevak and the officials of the block, the headquarters of which is situated near the village. The records of the gramsevak indicate that several demonstration plots were taken up in the village during the period. These demonstrations were taken to show the results of fertilizers. But the demonstrations failed to impress the farmers. The farmers did not try any High Yielding varieties of Paddy. The programme for extension of wheat had not reached the village till 1968, although cultivation of wheat in nearby villages observed.

## 2. Conclusions

2.1. The improvement in road communication, by itself cannot bring about a desired socio-economic change in a village community, unless it is associated with increased flow of goods and services. Increase in flow of goods and services means increase in production and as well as

consumption. Both production and consumption remained static during the period in Tegheriartari.

2.2. Tegheriartari remained a rural community during the span of 11 years and it made no conscious attempt to increase the production of agricultural commodities. The method of production remained almost at the same level.

2.3. Only benefit the rural community derived is easier contact with urban centres and establishment of administrative centres like the Police Station and the Revenue Office etc. near the village.

### 3. Future Development

3.1. If economic development and removal of disparity in income distribution are taken as the twin objectives of Planning, Tegheriartari offers a challenge to planners. There are apparently many other similar villagers in this part of the country.

3.2. Plan for development of the village should be based on the actual situation prevailing in the village itself. The overall Plan for the development of agriculture, generation of employment and income should be modified to suit the local condition. In this particular case the village should be treated as three separate sociological units and three separate plans should be prepared for each of the units. Tegheriartari and Kocharibari chubas constitute one unit. The other two units are Khalihapara and Natun Mukalmua.

3.3. Proper rapport should be established between the extension agency and the people in the separate units of the village. People be organised and educated in new technology in the field of agricultural production.

3.4. Soil improvement by addition of organic manure like the compost seems to be the most important for the village Tegheriartari. The next important programme is provision of irrigation for both the season. But before embarking upon irrigation projects the possibility of irrigation be studied.

3.5. Scope for livestock and poultry development for farmers with small holdings are likely to be helpful.

3.6. Control of population by spread of family planning idea is an important programme to be taken up earnestly.

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APPENDIX

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS :TE HERIARTARI



Statement - II.I

Distribution of population by Age and Sex : 1957 and 1968 : Tegheriartari

Age-Group	1957		1968		Total	No. of Fe- males per 100 males	Male	Female	Total	No. of F-Male emales per 100 males.	Net addition	
	Male	Female	Male	Female							Females	Total
Below 5 Years	36	45	81	125	46	58	104	123	10	13	23	
5 - 10	30	28	58	93	49	51	110	124	19	33	52	
10 - 15	17	13	33	94	42	40	82	95	25	24	49	
15 - 20	28	25	53	89	31	33	34	103	3	8	11	
20 - 25	13	10	23	77	23	30	53	115	13	20	33	
25 - 30	14	7	21	50	23	23	49	33	12	16	23	
30 - 35					24	17	41	71	34			
35 - 40	22	22	44	100	21	12	33	57				
40 - 45					11	3	17	54				
45 - 50					13	11	27	39				
50 - 55	19	14	33	74	9	9	13	100	12	10	22	
55 - 60					6	4	10	57				
60 & above	6	5	11	33	20	10	30	50	14	5	19	
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>284</b>	



Statement 11.3

Marital Status by Sex and Age Group, 1957 and 1938, Tegheriartari

Age-Group	Unmarried		Married		Widow/er		Total		Total				
	1957		1957		1937		1957		1957		1938		
	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Below 5 years	36	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	45	
5-10	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	28	
10-15	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	
15-20	26	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	25	
20-25	3	-	7	10	2	13	-	-	-	-	13	10	
25-30	1	-	13	7	13	22	-	-	-	-	14	7	
30-35	-	-	21	18	22	15	1	4	-	-	22	22	
35-40	-	-	-	-	20	11	-	-	-	-	19	14	
40-45	-	-	-	-	11	5	-	-	-	-	16	11	
45-50	-	-	-	-	15	7	1	9	1	1	19	9	
50-55	-	-	19	5	3	6	-	-	1	1	6	4	
55-60	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	x	x	8	3	
60-65	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	2	2	8	7	
65-70	-	-	4	-	1	2	-	-	1	x	7	2	
70-75	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
75 & above	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	1	4	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>314</b>

1957 1938 1957 1937 1957 1937 1957 1937 1957 1937 1957 1938

Statement II.4

Distribution of Literacy according to Age and Sex, Teshertartari - 1968

Age-Group	Illiterate		Literate		Primary Standard		Up to M.E. Matric Standard		Matric H.S.		I.A./P.U. Graduate		Others		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0	44	56	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	53
5	10	31	9	15	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	31
10	9	12	3	4	23	13	3	2	10	1	1	1	-	-	-	42	40
15	4	15	1	6	5	5	3	2	12	1	1	1	-	-	-	31	33
20	1	23	1	3	4	5	3	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	23	30
25	1	17	1	5	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	23	23
30	7	15	5	3	4	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	24	17
35	7	12	5	1	5	4	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	21	12
40	3	8	1	1	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6
45	7	3	1	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
50	3	8	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
55	3	4	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
60	2	4	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
65	2	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
70	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6
75	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
75 & above	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>314</b>

C.I.I. M. S. 4

Statement 11.5

Distribution of Literacy according to Age-Group among the Original Households-  
1957-1968, Tegheriarta

	Literates						Illiterates						Total					
	1957		1968		1957		1968		1957		1968		1957		1968			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Below 15 years	35	18	53	54	41	95	43	71	119	40	36	106	83	89	172	94	107	201
15 - 25	22	3	25	37	13	53	19	32	51	2	27	29	41	35	76	39	43	82
25 - 35	9	2	11	27	4	31	16	12	23	12	22	34	25	14	38	39	23	35
35 - 45	4	1	5	16	1	17	7	14	21	8	13	21	11	15	27	24	17	41
45 & above	3	-	6	20	2	22	19	19	38	14	13	32	25	19	44	34	20	54
Total	73	24	100	154	34	218	109	143	257	76	119	225	185	172	357	230	213	443

Statement - III - I

Distribution of Working Force by Age and Sex, 1957 and 1938

Teheran

Age Group	1957						1938											
	Nos. of Persons in each group		No. of Self supporting persons		No. of Earning dependents		Nos. of Persons in each group		No. of Workers		No. of helpers							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Below 5 years	33	45	31	-	-	-	46	58	104	-	-	-	-					
5-10	30	28	58	-	-	-	49	61	110	-	-	-	-					
10-15	17	13	33	2	-	2	1	42	40	32	2	-	3					
15-20	23	25	53	19	-	19	4	31	33	34	14	-	2					
20-25	13	10	23	13	-	13	-	23	30	56	15	1	7					
25-30	14	7	21	25	-	25	-	23	23	49	24	2	2					
30-35	22	22	44	11	2	13	1	24	17	41	24	2	2					
35-40	19	14	33	13	-	13	1	21	12	33	21	1	1					
40-45	19	14	33	13	-	13	1	11	5	17	11	-	1					
45-50	19	14	33	13	-	13	1	11	11	22	15	-	5					
50-55	19	14	33	13	-	13	1	9	9	13	9	-	2					
55-60	19	14	33	13	-	13	1	9	4	10	3	-	1					
30 and above	6	5	11	4	-	4	-	20	10	30	10	-	1					
Total	185	172	357	92	2	94	3	1	7	327	314	641	148	6	154	29	20	49

Statement III.2

Distribution of Population According to Household Occupation and Economic Status - 1957 and 1968, Teheriantari

Occupations	1957												1968											
	Self-Supporting persons				Earning Dependents				Workers				Helpers				Non-workers							
	M	F	T	M	M	F	T	M	M	F	T	M	M	F	T	M	M	F	T	M				
1. Owner Cultivator	31	-	61	4	-	-	4	57	115	172	97	-	97	20	9	29	86	173	232	232				
2. Tenant Cultivator	7	-	7	1	-	-	1	7	10	17	5	2	7	-	-	-	11	17	28	28				
3. Agrl. Labour	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	13	14	7	1	8	-	-	-	5	10	15	15				
4. Rent Receiver	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	-	4	4	4	3	12	12	24	24				
<b>Sub-Total of agrl.</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>329</b>				
5. Salaried job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18	5	3	3	14	31	45	45				
6. Trade, Com. & Transport	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	2				
7. Arts & Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	18	-	3	3	17	34	51	51				
8. Prof. & Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	3	72	75	75				
9. Misc.	15	1	17	1	1	1	2	20	25	45	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	72	75	75				
<b>Sub-Total of non-Agrl.</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>				
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>438</b>				

Statement III.3

Distribution of population of Tegheriartari according to Occupation  
- 1933

Occupation	Original Household		Separated households		Immigrant households		No. of									
	No. of Male H.H.	Female H.H.	Total H.H.	No. of Male H.H.	Female H.H.	Total H.H.	Male H.H.	Female H.H.								
1. Owner Cultiva- tor	32	152	138	200	4	6	11	17	9	45	35	333				
2. Tenant Cultiva- tor	-	5	-	-	1	2	5	7	4	14	14	23				
3. Agril. Labour	2	13	3	30	1	3	1	4	2	4	7	11				
4. Rent Receiver	4	22	15	33	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	5				
5. Salaried jobs	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	18	33				
6. Trade, Commerce and Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4				
7. Arts & Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7				
8. Prof. & Servi- ces	3	3	10	13	3	14	17	31	3	10	13	23				
9. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	5				
Total	44	205	179	334	12	25	34	59	27	97	101	193	83	327	314	641
	(53.9)	(32.0)	(27.9)	(59.9)	(14.5)	(3.9)	(5.3)	(9.2)	(32.5)	(15.1)	(15.3)	(30.9)	(100.0)	(51.0)	(49.0)	(100.0)

Note ; - Figures in brackets indicate percentages.



Statement - III - 4

Distribution of economic status according to  
Age and Sex - Tegheriartari - 1968.

Age Group (age in years)	Workers		Helpers		Non-workers		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 5					46	58	46	58
5 -10					49	61	49	61
10 -15	2	-	3	-	37	40	42	40
15 -20	11	-	10	2	10	31	31	33
20 -25	15	1	7	3	4	26	26	30
25 -30	24	2	2	2	-	19	26	23
30 -35	24	2	-	2	-	13	24	17
35 -40	21	1	-	1	-	10	21	12
40 -45	11	-	-	1	-	5	11	6
45 -50	15	-	-	5	1	6	16	11
50 -55	9	-	-	2	-	7	9	9
55 -60	6	-	-	1	-	3	6	4
60 -65	5	-	3	-	-	6	8	6
65 -70	5	-	-	1	2	1	7	2
70 -75	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
75 & above	-	-	3	-	1	1	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>314</b>

Statement IV - 1  
Land Ownership according to Size of Holdings, Teshertartari -  
1957, 1952 and 1968

Size-Group (Acres)	1957				1952				1968			
	No. of H.H.	No. of Area persons (in the Group)	Average Area Size per ca- H.H. (Acres)	No. of persons (in the Group)	No. of Area persons (in the Group)	Average Area Size per ca- H.H. (Acres)	No. of persons (in the Group)	Average Area Size per holding (Acres)	No. of persons (in the Group)	Average Area Size of holding (Acres)	No. of persons (in the Group)	Average Area Size of per Capita (Acres)
Landless	5	29	-	4	19	-	13	31	-	-	-	-
Below 1 acre	(12.5) 3	13	1.13 (0.4)	(3.2) 1	4	0.33 (0.1)	0.15 (7.2)	33	2.43 (0.7)	0.41	0.07	0.07
1.0 - 2.5	(3.3) 4	23	8.23 (2.7)	(2.0) 3	39	14.33 (4.9)	1.33 (15.7)	33	21.53 (6.2)	1.35	0.32	0.32
2.5 - 5.0	(3.3) 11	70	42.53 (13.3)	(2.5) 12	83	40.03 (13.4)	3.34 (30.1)	193	94.53 (27.3)	3.78	0.43	0.43
5.0 - 7.5	(22.9) 5	42	35.33 (11.5)	(24.5) 9	35	54.40 (13.2)	3.01 (14.5)	111	77.90 (20.3)	3.49	0.70	0.70
7.5 - 10.0	(12.5) 10	35	37.41 (23.3)	(13.5) 5	30	44.93 (15.0)	3.93 (3.1)	33	60.30 (17.4)	3.31	0.39	0.39
10.0 - 15.0	(20.3) 5	59	71.73 (23.3)	(10.2) 3	33	72.00 (21.1)	12.00 (6.0)	53	51.93 (17.9)	12.33	1.07	1.07
15.0 - 20.0	(12.5) 1	13	13.00 (5.8)	(12.2) 3	33	50.93 (17.1)	13.99 (2.4)	25	33.37 (9.7)	13.33	1.30	1.30
20.0 & above	(2.1) 1	17	43.93 (14.2)	(2.0) 1	11	21.47 (7.2)	21.47 1.95	-	-	-	-	-
Total	43 (100.0)	357 (100.00)	308.43 (7.13)	49 (100.00)	373 (100.00)	293.32 (7.22)	3.10 0.79	33 (100.0)	341 (100.00)	352.35 (7.25)	4.25	0.55

Note :- Figures within brackets indicate percentage of Column total.

Statement IV - 2

Distribution of Operational Holdings According to Size-  
Groups, 1957, 1962 & 1963,  
Pehariartari

Size Groups (Acres)	Years	Owned land including leased out		Ex- Land taken on lease		(Area in Acres)		
		Total operational holding		Total operational holding		Land leased out		
		No. of H.H.	Area	No. of H.H.	Area	No. of H.H.	Area	
Landless	1957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Below 1.00	1957	5	1.96	-	-	1.96	5	10.33
	1962	2	1.50	-	-	1.50	1	1.00
	1963	9	3.43	Nil	Nil	3.43	7	17.87
1.00 - 2.50	1957	2	1.27	2	3.63	5.26	1	12.26
	1962	9	11.70	3	4.50	13.20	7	5.73
	1963	10	12.46	3	3.67	13.13	3	13.33
2.50 - 5.00	1957	9	33.25	2	2.63	33.91	2	3.32
	1962	15	47.23	9	9.30	53.53	9	14.50
	1963	20	52.56	12	23.90	73.46	3	9.60
5.00 - 7.50	1957	3	39.39	5	10.66	50.05	2	4.33
	1962	4	16.37	3	7.33	24.00	3	6.33
	1963	15	63.47	10	19.33	33.30	11	25.33
7.50 -10.00	1957	10	69.62	3	14.99	84.61	2	6.00
	1962	6	43.70	2	2.33	49.03	3	8.33
	1963	12	33.20	9	22.50	105.70	5	13.87
10.00-15.00	1957	3	23.49	3	5.32	33.21	-	-
	1962	7	73.22	3	3.43	34.72	5	7.33
	1963	3	34.63	Nil	Nil	34.63	1	3.33
15.00-20.00	1957	3	33.33	3	19.32	52.65	-	-
	1962	2	32.17	-	-	32.17	1	1.33
	1963	1	3.77	1	3.37	15.44	Nil	-
20.00- & above	1957	2	51.93	1	3.33	55.26	1	10.00
	1962	1	21.43	1	5.57	27.13	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1957	42	232.24	19	60.27	322.51	13	43.24
	1962	43	253.77	24	37.53	291.33	29	45.05
	1963	70	232.52	35	73.57	340.09	37	83.33

Statement IV - 3

Utilisation of owned land according to Size-Groups,  
1957 + 1933

Size-Groups (in acres)	Years	No. of H.H.	Cultivated Land		Cultivable Land	Fallow area	Land self operated		Non-cultivable Land		Total
			Net sown area	Permanent Crops			Homestead	Others	Tanks		
Landless	1957	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1958	13	1.13	-	-	-	0.43	0.46	0.55	-	-
	1959	3	8.43	-	-	-	0.54	0.54	1.92	-	-
Below 1 acre	1957	3	8.23	5.33	-	-	1.13	1.33	0.93	-	-
	1958	4	21.53	4.53	-	-	10.30	12.33	4.35	-	-
	1959	13	42.53	-	1.33	-	33.22	33.55	2.25	0.35	-
1.00 - 2.50	1957	11	21.53	21.33	-	-	29.60	59.73	7.27	0.35	0.07
	1958	25	35.39	7.63	0.13	-	24.93	29.40	1.51	0.49	0.07
	1959	6	70.37	21.33	-	-	45.77	50.40	3.37	2.73	0.03
2.50 - 5.00	1957	12	41.90	6.33	1.33	-	32.37	37.77	4.74	1.32	-
	1958	10	37.41	13.37	4.00	-	73.03	74.03	2.17	4.33	-
	1959	7	60.30	15.32	-	-	50.33	50.93	2.03	1.33	-
5.00 - 7.50	1957	3	71.73	5.30	2.33	-	47.27	51.93	2.03	1.47	-
	1958	5	51.03	-	3.00	-	14.00	17.33	0.31	0.33	-
	1959	1	18.00	20.31	-	-	7.33	3.33	1.37	2.33	-
7.50 - 10.00	1957	2	33.37	10.00	10.00	-	22.00	32.27	1.33	-	-
	1958	1	13.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1959	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.00 - 15.00	1957	3	71.73	13.37	4.00	-	50.33	50.93	2.03	1.47	-
	1958	5	51.03	5.30	2.33	-	14.00	17.33	0.31	0.33	-
	1959	1	18.00	20.31	3.00	-	7.33	3.33	1.37	2.33	-
15.00 - 20.00	1957	2	33.37	10.00	10.00	-	22.00	32.27	1.33	-	-
	1958	1	13.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1959	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.00 - above	1957	1	13.93	10.00	10.00	-	22.00	32.27	1.33	-	-
	1958	1	13.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1959	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1957	43	308.43	45.24	13.00	-	224.51	240.94	15.25	5.35	0.10
	1958	33	352.35	90.93	9.19	-	201.03	221.39	22.74	13.93	0.10
	1959	33	352.35	90.93	9.19	-	201.03	221.39	22.74	13.93	0.10

(Area in acres)

Statement IV.4

Utilisation of owned land according to Size Group of Ownership  
Holdings Original Households  
1957 - 1963

Size-Group (acres)	Years:	No. of H.H.	Total Ow- ned land	Leased Out	Cultivable land Fallow	Net area sown	Self operated Permanent sops	Non-cultivable land			Total	
								Homestead	Others	Tanks		
Landless	1957	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	5	-	-	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Below 1 acre	1957	3	1.18	-	-	1.33	-	0.46	0.55	0.17	-	0.72
	1963	2	1.93	-	-	1.13	0.50	1.33	0.50	-	-	0.30
1.00 - 2.50	1957	4	3.24	5.33	-	1.13	0.37	1.65	0.93	0.36	-	1.36
	1963	10	14.38	6224	1.33	2.77	0.37	4.47	4.05	-	0.07	4.12
2.50 - 5.00	1957	11	42.53	-	-	33.22	0.33	33.55	2.95	-	0.03	3.94
	1963	19	39.70	17.80	-	57.37	2.30	59.67	6.17	6.03	0.03	12.23
5.00 - 7.50	1957	6	36.39	7.66	-	24.93	0.34	25.60	1.31	0.43	-	2.10
	1963	10	71.90	10.20	1.33	51.31	2.63	55.77	3.20	2.73	-	5.93
7.50 - 10.00	1957	10	37.41	6.33	-	73.03	1.05	74.03	1.74	2.23	-	7.00
	1963	4	42.07	19.37	3.37	15.67	0.50	19.94	0.50	2.33	-	3.16
10.00-15.00	1957	6	71.76	13.92	-	59.63	0.31	50.90	2.47	1.33	-	3.35
	1963	3	43.26	2.50	3.33	35.23	2.00	41.23	1.33	1.14	-	2.50
15.00-20.00	1957	1	13.00	-	3.00	14.00	0.33	17.33	0.34	0.33	-	0.37
	1963	2	33.67	20.31	-	7.33	1.53	8.35	1.37	2.33	-	4.00
20.00- & above	1957	1	43.93	10.00	10.00	22.00	0.27	32.27	1.33	-	-	1.36
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1957	44	303.43	46.24	13.00	224.51	3.43	240.94	15.25	5.95	0.10	21.30
	1963	55	301.26	77.42	8.63	173.21	9.43	191.30	17.55	14.39	0.10	32.54

Statement IV - 5

Distribution of Horticultural Plants, According to Occupation, 1938

Occupational Class	Tamil	Pan	Coconut	Banana	Mangoes	J. Fruit	Bamboo Gro
1. Owner Cultivator	293	21	37	233	32	20	133
2. Tenant Cultivator	33	-	-	45	1	-	5
3. Agrl. Labour	7	-	-	39	1	-	2
4. Rent Receiver	115	-	7	39	13	3	47
5. Salaried jobs	145	3	3	35	7	12	39
3. Trade, Commerce & Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Arts & Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Profession and Service	15	-	2	3	1	1	4
9. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	609	24	54	512	55	39	265

Statement IV - 6  
Agricultural Tools and Implements, Tegheriartari, 1968

Occupation	Desi Plough	I. Plo-	Spade	Hoes	Harrow	Sickle	B.Cart	Window- or	Dhenki	Ghani	Dolibari
1. Owner Cultivator	56	1	42	33	43	72	11	2	33	2	24
2. Tenant Cultivator	5	-	5	2	4	8	2	-	4	-	5
3. Agrl. Labour	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
4. Rent Receiver	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
5. Salaried jobs	5	-	5	2	4	3	1	-	7	-	8
6. Trade, Commerce, Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (Buffaloe)	-	-	-	-
7. Artts & Crafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Profession & Services	2	-	3	2	1	3	-	1	4	-	2
9. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70	1	59	41	57	87	15	3	59	2	40

Statement IV - 7

Distribution of Owned Land according to Occupational Classes,  
Tegherlartari, 1957 and 1968

Occupational Class	1957				1968				
	No. of H.H.	Area Owned	Average area owned	No. of H.H.	Area Owned	Average area owned	No. of H.H.	Area Owned	Average area owned
1. Owner Cultivator	28 (53.3)	253.02 (32.02)	9.03	45 (54.2)	254.73 (72.29)	5.66			
2. Tenant Cultivator	3 (3.3)	5.99 (1.91)	2.00	5 (3.0)	2.75 (0.73)	0.55			
3. Agricultural Labour	4 (3.3)	5.50 (1.73)	1.37	5 (3.0)	3.53 (1.00)	0.70			
4. Agrl. Rent Receiver	1 (1.1)	2.30 (0.75)	2.30	3 (7.3)	42.87 (12.17)	7.14			
5. Production other than agriculture	-	-	-	1 (1.2)	-	-			
6. Salaried jobs	-	-	-	7 (3.4)	41.30 (11.72)	5.90			
7. Trade, Commerce & Transport	1 (2.1)	2.93 (0.35)	2.93	1 (1.2)	-	-			
8. Profession & Services	-	-	-	12 (14.5)	7.17 (2.04)	0.59			
9. Others	11 (22.9)	38.74 (12.53)	3.52	1 (1.2)	-	-			
Total	43 (100.00)	303.43 (100.00)	3.43	33 (100.00)	352.35 (100.00)	4.25			

Figures within brackets indicate percentages to column total.



Statement V.3  
Crop Output according to Farm Sizes, 1963

Farm Sizes (Acres)	Paddy		Jute		Sugarcane		Matikalai					
	Area	Output	Area	Output	Area	Output	Area	Output				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
below 1	4.35	35.04	1910.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 - 2.50	12.33	134.0	4045.00	0.87	3.0	199.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.50 - 5.00	33.33	1365.3	29,743.00	3.20	22.5	753.00	0.10	2.0	160.00	-	-	-
5.00 - 7.50	97.79	1431.5	30,952.00	6.33	57.5	2109.00	0.34	5.0	400.00	-	-	-
7.50 - 10.00	102.01	1447.7	31,772.50	3.10	38.5	2317.00	0.30	4.0	320.00	1.30	7.50	275.00
10.00-15.00	34.76	433.5	10530.00	1.30	24.5	344.00	0.27	5.0	445.00	3.53	3.0	3.20
15.00-20.00	23.63	303.0	3330.00	2.00	3.0	90.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	350.23	5331.00	117,335.50	19.30	19.2	3317.00	1.51	16.0	1325.00	5.13	15.5	273.20

Contd.....

(Contd.)

Area	Mustard			Lentil (Masur)			Potato			Others			Total		Net Area sown
	Output	Value	Area	Output	Value	Area	Output	Value	Area	Output	Value	area (Acres)	D.C.		
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0:30	3.00	120.00	0.58	3.50	320.00	.01	1.5	45.00	-	-	-	4.35	2.00	2.35	
3:17	5.01	205.00	-	-	-	.30	3.5	195.00	1.33	9.25	335.00	13.70	3.53	10.17	
5:33	13.5	590.00	1.33	8.0	617.00	.37	13.5	427.00	3.77	11.04	421.50	33.47	27.50	30.37	
-	-	-	0.33	2.0	164.00	-	-	-	0.36	3.00	90.00	109.31	40.20	39.31	
-	-	-	0.33	1.5	45.00	-	-	-	1.00	5.00	100.00	121.31	40.00	31.31	
9:30	21.5	915.00	3.12	15.0	1143.00	0.33	21.5	537.00	7.31	23.29	963.50	40.35	9.33	31.02	
												23.99	12.33	14.65	
												105.98	135.49	270.49	

Statement V.2

Crop output according to Farm Sizes, 1957

Farm Sizes (acres)	Paddy				Jute				Sugarcane	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Area	Area	Production Value	Area	Area	Production Value	Area	Area	Production Value	Area
Below 1	2.06	31.0	310.00							
1.00 - 2.50	2.99	44.0	440.00	0.36	2.00	130.00	-	-	-	-
2.50 - 5.00	34.49	173.0	4730.00	2.09	14.00	230.00	0.43	3.50	77.00	
5.00 - 7.50	42.51	300.0	3000.00	2.14	20.00	400.00	0.63	8.00	173.00	
7.50 - 10.00	32.99	355.0	3550.00	4.03	27.00	540.00	0.93	18.00	393.00	
10.00- 15.00	31.13	330.0	3300.00	1.33	13.00	330.00	0.22	5.00	110.00	
15.00- 20.00	45.62	550.0	5500.00	0.33	4.50	90.00	0.74	10.00	220.00	
20 - above	35.33	442.0	4420.00	1.17	3.00	50.00	0.21	4.00	44.00	
Total	253.15	3437.0	34370.00	12.25	95.5	1910.00	3.19	43.50	1023.00	

Contd.....

Masticulate

Potato

Mustard

Total

(Contd) (Area in Acres, Production in Mts., Value in Rupees)

Area	Production	Value	Area	Production	Value	Area	Production	Value	Area	Production	Value
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0.33	2.0	22.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.06	310.00	
5.02	17.0	137.00	-	-	-	4.31	13.5	296.00	3.93	612.00	
1.34	25.0	275.00	1.09	9.0	90.00	4.43	13.50	243.00	46.34	5301.00	
3.31	75.0	325.00	0.4	3.0	30.00	6.29	22.50	405.00	55.47	7142.00	
2.32	10.0	110.00	0.33	5.0	50.00	1.32	5.50	113.00	33.02	11796.00	
2.39	7.0	77.00	-	-	-	-	6.5	118.00	33.88	1333.00	
3.33	13.0	143.00	0.50	5.0	60.00	1.33	2.00	33.00	42.20	4733.00	
27.30	149.0	1339.00	2.33	23.0	230.00	21.63	63.00	1212.00	324.91	40934.00	

Statement V. 3

Production and disposal of Livestock Products, 1968.

Production	Litters	Milk Total production	Sale	Sale of Young Livestock			Egg Total prod- uction	Total Value of livestock Products						
				Calves	Pigs	Goats			Poultry	Sale				
Value (Rs)	Nos	Value (Rs)	Nos	Value (Rs)	Nos	Value (Rs)	Nos	Value (Rs.)						
15,943	15,203.75	10,262	9,300.00	29	1,362.00	22	740.00	304	336.95	739	165.00	160	33.50	17,337.70
290	217.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	133.00	32	16.00	-	-	402.50
300	245.00	140	125.00	-	-	-	-	4	5.00	-	-	-	-	250.00
535	401.25	50	50.00	1	40.00	-	-	10	12.50	132	33.00	-	-	439.75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	112.50	50	37.50	8	320.00	-	-	37	135.00	402	92.00	350	30.00	659.50
17,333	16,717.50	10,582	10,092.50	39	1,752.00	22	740.00	513	731.20	1,742	339.00	526	117.50	20,409.70

Statement V.4

Production and disposal of Livestock Products, 1957

Occupational Class	Milk		Eggs		Total Value of Livestock prod (Rs.)
	Production Liters	Value	Production Nos.	Value	
1. Owner Cultivator	3,375	1,594.00	200	50.00	1,366.00
2. Tenant Cultivator	320	155.00	-	-	137.00
3. Agrl. Labour	-	-	-	-	3.00
4. Agrl. Rent Receiver	130	45.00	90	23.00	45.00
5. Production other than agrl.	-	-	-	-	-
6. Trade, Commerce, Transport	130	45.00	-	-	45.00
7. Salaried jobs	-	-	-	-	-
8. Profession & Services	-	-	-	-	-
9. Miscellaneous	1,160	290.00	335	97.00	290.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>2129.00</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>170.00</b>	<b>2213.00</b>

Statement VI.1

Distribution of Village Income by Sources and Occupational Class, 1957

Occupational Class	Sources of Income					(Income in Rupees)					
	No. of H.H.	Field Crop Receipts	Mis. Receipts	Agri. Labour	La-Rent from Land	Trade, Commerce & Service	Casual Labour	Arts & Crafts	Total Income		
Cultivator	23	33,691.00 (23)	1,520.00 (5)	135.00 (1)	-	-	700.00 (1)	3,130.00 (2)	1,340.00 (3)	300.00 (1)	40,835.00
Cultivator	3	2,229.00 (3)	-	167.00 (2)	-	353.00 (1)	-	-	-	-	3,002.00
Labourer	4	390.00 (2)	-	3.00 (1)	2,950.00 (4)	-	-	-	-	-	3,343.00
Receiver	1	-	23.00 (1)	23.00 (1)	-	30.00 (1)	-	-	-	-	103.00
Agri.	36	33,310.00 (33)	1,543.00 (3)	331.00 (3)	2,940.00 (4)	30.00 (1)	700.00 (1)	3,130.00 (2)	1,340.00 (3)	300.00 (1)	47,320.00
Non-agri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commerce, Industry & Services	1	575.00 (1)	-	-	-	500.00 (1)	-	-	-	-	1,175.00
Non-agri.	11	3445.00 (6)	735.00 (7)	237.00 (5)	-	-	-	4,334.00 (4)	2,735.00 (7)	227.00 (3)	2243.00
Total	43	40,330.00 (40)	2,279.00 (13)	598.00 (13)	2,950.00 (4)	60.00 (1)	1,203.00 (2)	3,013.00 (6)	1,075.00 (10)	527.00 (4)	60,734.00

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate number of household. There was no income from forestry, Salary & remittance

Statement VI. 2

Distribution of Village Income by source and occupational class, 1963

(Income in Rupees)

Occupational Classes	No. of H.	Sources of Income							
		Field Crops	Mis. Recel.	Livestock	Agri. Lab.	Rent from land	Forestry	Trade, Commerce	Miscellaneous
	H.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Owner Cultivator	45	99,539.75 (15)	3,532.50 (37)	23,053.75 (38)	1,123.00 (2)	-	1,300.00 (1)	8,304.00 (4)	
2. Tenant Cultivator	5	4,270.00 (5)	530.00 (5)	1,102.50 (5)	132.00 (1)	-	-	-	
3. Agri. Labour	5	117.00 (1)	31.00 (2)	250.00 (3)	3,315.00 (5)	-	-	-	
4. Rent Receiver	6	1,150.00 (3)	360.00 (2)	439.75 (3)	-	5,347.30 (6)	-	400.00 (1)	
Sub-Total : Agri.	31	105,085.75 (54)	9,543.50 (45)	24,839.00 (43)	4,573.00 (10)	7,647.30 (3)	1,300.00 (1)	3,704.00 (5)	
5. Production other than agri.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Trade, Commerce, Transport	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Salaried jobs	7	3,293.50 (4)	1,135.00 (5)	1,203.00 (3)	-	3,002.50 (5)	-	-	
8. Profession & Service	12	1,007.50 (3)	25.00 (1)	359.50 (4)	1,070.00 (3)	213.00 (2)	732.00 (2)	250.00 (1)	
9. Miscellaneous	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub-Total : Non-Agri.	22	7305.00 (7)	1,190.00 (3)	1,353.50 (10)	1,070.00 (3)	4,120.50 (7)	792.00 (2)	250.00 (1)	
Grand Total	33	112,391.75 (51)	10,733.00 (52)	23,737.50 (59)	5,323.00 (13)	11,733.30 (13)	2,592.00 (3)	3,954.00 (5)	

Contd. ...



( Contd.. )

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	2,190.00 (5)	4,972.00 (6)	1,304.00 (2)	90.00 (1)	6,934.00 (6)	4,373.00 (2)	162,307.00
	-	-	554.00 (2)	90.00 (1)	-	-	6,737.50
	-	300.00 (1)	102.00 (1)	270.00 (2)	-	-	4,445.00
	-	-	-	254.60 (2)	-	1000.00 (1)	11,302.15
	2,190.00 (5)	5,272.00 (7)	2,460.00 (5)	704.60 (6)	6,341.00 (9)	5,373.00 (3)	1,85,291.65
	-	-	30.00 (1)	2,400.00 (1)	-	-	2,430.00
	1,300.00 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	1,300.00
	-	5,200.00 (2)	-	240.00 (1)	10,153.00 (7)	-	37,133.00
	-	3,029.00 (1)	334.00 (1)	30.00 (1)	-	-	13,095.00
	1,300.00 (1)	13,203.00 (13)	914.00 (2)	2,730.00 (3)	19,163.00 (7)	-	54,503.00
	3,990.00 (5)	13,571.00 (20)	3,374.00 (7)	3,434.60 (9)	26,152.00 (13)	5,373.00 (3)	2,30,799.65

10 - Transport, 11-Profession & Service, 12-Casual Labour, 13-Arts & Crafts, 14-Salary, 15-Remittance,  
 16 - Total Income.

Statement VI.3

Purchase and Sale of Capital Assets during 5 years, 1963-68

Tejheriartari

(Figures in Rupees)

Occupational Classes	Land	Livestock	Purchase		Others	Land	Livestock	Machinery	Sale
			Building	Durable					
			Construction	Goods					
1. Owner Cultivator	7,345.00	14,037.00	13,735.00	777.50	-	3,300.00	5,304.00	140.00	
2. Tenant Cultivator	750.00	1,530.00	147.00	-	-	1,000.00	700.00	-	
3. Agrl. Labour	-	385.00	38.00	-	-	-	-	Rs	
4. Rent Receiver	-	-	522.00	-	-	3,200.00	120.00	-	
Sub-Total : Agrl.	3,095.00	17,002.00	19,437.00	777.50	-	13,000.00	3,124.00	140.00	
5. Production other than Agrl	-	-	32.00	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Trade, Commerce, Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Salaried Jobs	3,900.00	1,110.00	3,300.00	-	-	900.00	700.00	-	
8. Profession & Service	-	200.00	219.00	-	14.00	-	-	-	
9. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub-Total : Non-Agrl.	3,900.00	1,310.00	3,519.00	-	14.00	900.00	700.00	-	
Grand Total	13,995.00	13,312.00	23,123.00	777.50	14.00	13,900.00	3,324.00	140.00	

Statement - VI.4

Durable Consumer Goods by Occupational Classes, 1933, Teshertartari

Class	Radio	Machine	Bicycle	Watch	Clock	max	Patrol	Torch	Table	Chair	Cots	sh	Almfr-China	Utensils	Ironer	Brac	Kettle	utensils
1. Owner Cultivator	4	1	3	5	2	3	9	23	60	34	2	33	272	30	34	50	121	
	(4)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(7)	(17)	(28)	(25)	(2)	(11)	(37)	(24)	(41)	(43)	(13)	
2. Tenant Cultivator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	2	5	1	3	4	15	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	(1)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(2)	
3. Agril. Labourer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	13	-	3	5	10	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(2)	-	(4)	-	(5)	(5)	(2)	
4. Agril. Rent receiver	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	13	13	1	5	14	5	11	7	25	
	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(2)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(2)	
Sub-Total: Agril.	5	1	4	5	2	3	9	23	77	77	5	40	304	35	107	53	172	
	(5)	(1)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(7)	(19)	(35)	(33)	(5)	(14)	(49)	(28)	(59)	(53)	(22)	
5. Production other than Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	
6. Trade, Commerce, Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	3	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	
7. Salaried jobs	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	3	18	13	-	6	79	3	15	11	24	
	-	-	(2)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(4)	(5)	(5)	-	(1)	(6)	(3)	(7)	(7)	(3)	
8. Profession & Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	9	10	31	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(3)	-	(7)	(10)	(3)	
9. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	
Sub-Total: Non-Agril.	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	3	18	13	-	7	94	3	25	23	39	
	-	-	(2)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(4)	(8)	(5)	-	(3)	(12)	(3)	(15)	(19)	(14)	
Grand Total	5	1	5	10	2	3	10	34	95	122	5	47	398	44	132	39	240	
	(5)	(1)	(5)	(10)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(23)	(10)	(33)	(5)	(17)	(61)	(35)	(74)	(77)	(35)	

Figures within brackets indicate member of households possessing the particular items.

Statement - VI.5

Durable Consumer Goods by Occupational Classes, 1957, Teghariartari

Occupational Class	Bicycle	Watch	Patrol max	Torch	Table	Chair	Cots	Almirah	Crocker-Ustensils	Brass Lantern	Bullock Cart
1. Owner Cultivator	4 (2)	-	1 (1)	3 (3)	13 (9)	28 (11)	57 (22)	-	32 (15)	374 (23)	23 (7)
2. Tenant Cultivator	-	-	-	1 (1)	-	-	3 (1)	-	-	27 (3)	2 (2)
3. Agrl. Labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (1)	-	-	19 (3)	2 (2)
4. Agrl. Rent Receiver	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (1)	-	-	3 (1)	-
Sub-Total : Agrl.	4 (2)	-	1 (1)	4 (4)	13 (9)	28 (11)	71 (25)	4	32 (15)	423 (34)	27 (7)
5. Production other than agrl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Trade, Commerce, Transport	-	-	-	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	2 (1)	-	4 (1)	-	1 (1)
7. Salaried Jobs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Profession & Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Miscellaneous	3 (3)	2 (2)	-	1 (1)	3 (2)	10 (3)	13 (4)	3 (3)	19 (3)	70 (10)	7 (3)
Sub-Total : Non-Agrl.	3 (3)	2 (2)	-	2 (2)	3 (2)	11 (4)	13 (5)	3 (3)	23 (4)	70 (10)	8 (7)
Grand Total	7 (5)	2 (2)	1 (1)	6 (6)	16 (11)	39 (15)	92 (30)	7 (7)	55 (19)	493 (44)	35 (32)

Figures within brackets indicate number of households possessing the particular items.

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Statement VI.7

Annual Expenditure under different Heads, 1953, Teghariartari

Occupation	No. of H.H.	Food		Fuel & Lighting		Clothing & Footwear		Medical		Intoxicant	Ceremonials & Entertainment	Luxuries	Miscellaneous	Total Expenditure
		Cereal	Non-Cereal	Lighting	Other	Footwear	Medical	Medical	Medical					
1. Owner Cultiva-	45	3,346.00	19,345.38	3,274.50	1,745.00	2,745.00	1,023.70	3,423.00	13,033.50	1,303.08	5,352.21	110,773.37		
for	(45)	(45)	(41)	(45)	(37)	(23)	(34)	(27)	(43)	(45)	(45)	(45)		
2. Tenant Cultiva-	5	329.32	231.43	153.50	130.00	249.00	34.30	1,157.00	141.00	173.33	3,054.73			
for	(5)	(5)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
3. Agrl. Labour	5	2,952.00	303.53	117.32	1.50	3.50	73.00	-	33.00	201.20	4,310.33			
	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(4)		
4. Rent Receiver	6	3,631.00	1,633.00	274.30	303.25	1,011.50	403.00	327.30	305.30	150.00	434.33	9,326.33		
	(6)	(3)	(3)	(6)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(3)		
Sub-Total : Agrl.	61	331.00	22,671.36	3,898.26	5,142.07	3,933.00	1,373.20	3,911.20	15,240.30	1,930.03	5,226.52	132,155.50		
	(61)	(31)	(43)	(55)	(42)	(33)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)		
5. Production other than Agrl.	1	354.00	193.00	40.33	32.13	-	-	43.00	-	12.00	237.00	1,431.35		
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
6. Trade, Commerce, Transport	1	720.00	143.40	22.30	23.30	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	917.70		
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
7. Salaried jobs	7	10,343.61	4,492.92	597.34	1,212.75	463.00	1,203.00	322.14	3,192.00	505.44	443.04	25,731.07		
	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(7)	(7)	(7)		
8. Profession & Service	12	9,563.00	1,492.03	449.40	355.30	4.50	235.52	131.03	343.00	115.20	235.31	13,133.49		
	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(1)	(5)	(9)	(4)	(3)	(12)	(12)		
9. Miscellaneous	1	120.00	13.44	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	442.44		
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Sub-Total : Non-Agrl.	22	22,013.64	3,345.64	1,119.72	1,323.73	472.50	1,433.62	551.52	3,533.00	332.64	947.85	41,135.53		
	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(20)	(3)	(3)	(15)	(7)	(13)	(21)	(21)		
Grand Total	33	39,350.64	29,017.20	5,017.93	3,735.80	4,410.50	3,151.33	4,462.72	21,773.30	2,532.72	7,173.97	1,74,202.15		
	(33)	(33)	(33)	(33)	(75)	(52)	(37)	(47)	(40)	(74)	(31)	(31)		

Statement VI-3

Monthly Per capita Consumption of Food Articles by Occupational Classes  
for the month of Feb.-March, 1968

Items	Unit	Occupational Classes									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Rice	Kg.	13.02	11.31	8.00	11.03	6.83	10.00	13.13	9.03	7.00	12.07
2. Other Cereals	Gram.	.138	-	-	1.37	-	-	1.41	97	-	150
3. Pulses	Kg.	0.43	0.31	0.43	0.39	0.14	0.50	0.51	0.29	-	0.44
4. Vegetables (Onions, Green Vegetables, potato etc.)	Kg.	1.04	0.29	0.73	1.22	0.33	1.00	0.75	0.47	0.30	0.92
5. Spices	Rs.	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.33	0.05	0.04	-	0.05
6. Fish	Rs.	0.24	0.05	0.13	0.24	0.43	-	0.54	0.03	-	0.24
7. Meat	Gram.	2	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2
8. Eggs	Rs.	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
9. Milk & Dahi	Kg.	1.10	0.29	0.73	0.14	0.13	-	1.12	0.02	-	0.33
10. Ghee & Vanaspati	Gram.	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.33
11. Sugar	Gram.	77	-	22	97	-	-	70	3	-	32
12. Gur	Gram.	244	157	195	134	335	-	373	139	-	234
13. Mustard Oil	Mil	95	79	37	100	33	125	134	57	25	94
14. Salt	Gram.	317	523	323	250	71	75	343	233	400	133
15. Tea leaves	Gram	19	43	39	51	35	125	50	33	-	47
16. Tobacco (Jiri, Pan, Tamul etc.)	Rs	0.70	0.20	0.27	0.37	0.37	-	0.33	0.13	-	0.59

Note :- 1. Owner Cultivator, 2. Tenant Cultivator, 3. Agricultural Labour, 4. Agricultural Rent Receiver  
5. Production other than Agriculture, 6. Trade, Commerce, Transport, 7. Salaried jobs, 8. Profession and Services, 9. Miscellaneous.

Statement VI.9

Cumulative Distribution of Households According to Level of Income, 1957 & 1963  
Tezheriartari

Income Level (Rs.)	1957				1963			
	No. of H.H.	Cumu- Total Income	Total In- come Rs.	P.C. of Total In- come	No. of H.H.	Cumu- Total Income	Total In- come Rs.	P.C. of Total In- come
Below 2.50.00	3	5.32	394.00	0.35	1	1.20	745.30	745.30
2.50 - 500.00	2	8.93	919.00	2.21	3	3.31	1,332.00	2,327.30
500.00- 750.00	7	19.05	4,230.00	9.17	3	7.23	14,311.00	16,333.60
750.00- 1000.00	10	37.54	3,590.00	23.31	13	23.51	13,007.00	29,945.30
1000.00-1500.00	13	31.35	15,339.00	37.17	10	33.50	24,171.75	54,117.35
1500.00-2000.00	5	74.21	3,030.00	32.74	13	54.92	13,033.30	70,203.35
2000.00-2500.00	3	31.21	3,232.00	73.10	7	32.35	3,413.00	73,321.35
2500.00-3000.00	2	37.12	5,223.00	31.70	3	33.27	27,330.00	1,03,150.35
3000.00-4000.00	2	95.21	3,303.00	96.23	3	73.31	40,115.00	1,43,575.35
4000.00-5000.00	1	100.00	4,713.00	100.00	0	33.75	34,221.00	2,39,799.35
Above -5000.00	43	100.00	30,743.00	100.00	33	100.00		
Total	43		50,745.00		33		2,39,799.35	