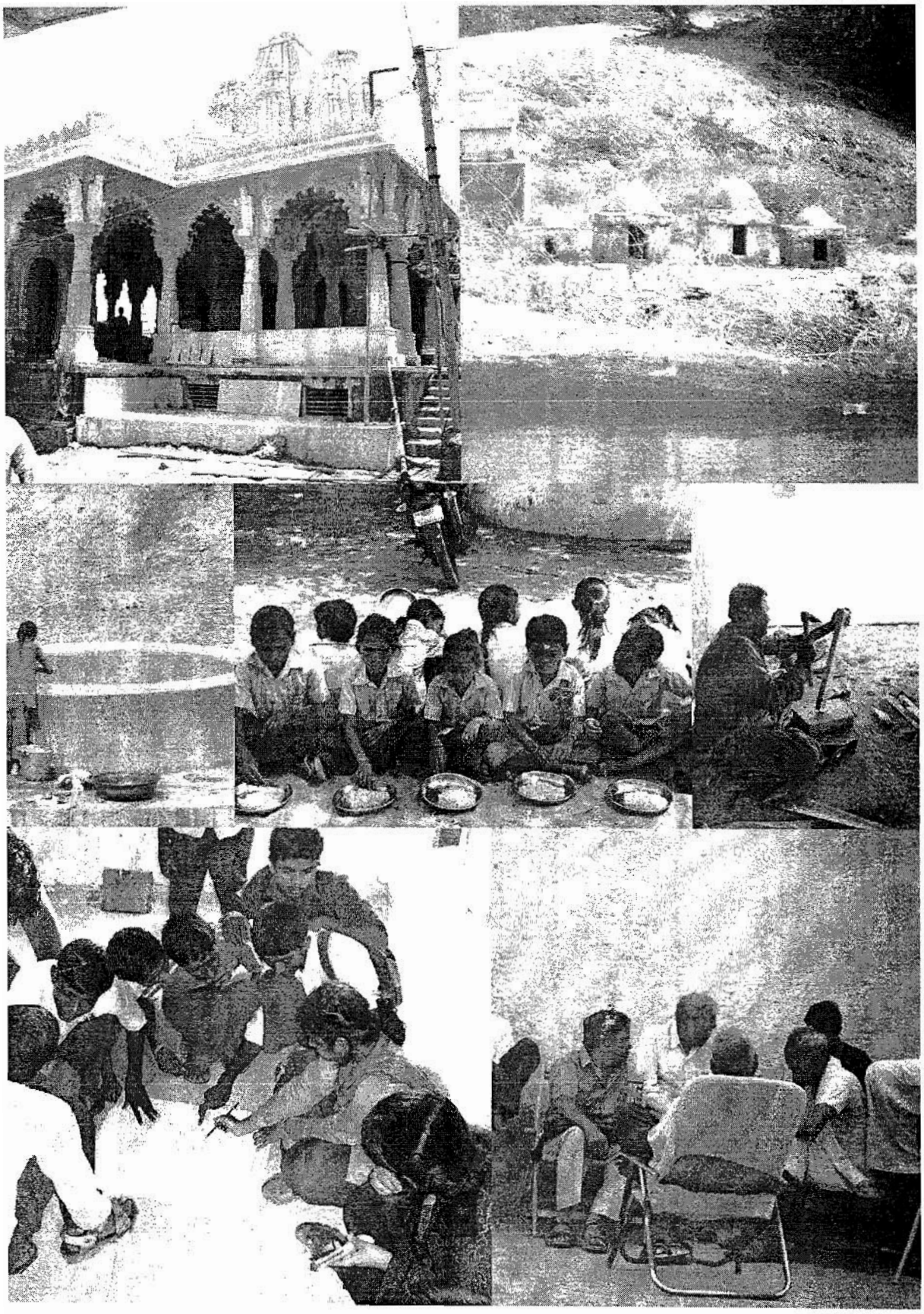

Impact of Caste Discrimination and Distinctions on Equal Opportunities: A Study of Gujarat

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Despite Indian Constitution prohibiting any form of discrimination on the grounds of birth and origin, its practice has been rife especially in the rural society. Various human rights groups and civil society have raised voice against discriminatory practices, Navsarjan being a prominent one among them, has conducted a study in the villages of Gujarat and published the findings in a report titled 'Understanding Untouchability'.

This study is an attempt to review the Navsarjan study and also assess the socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Caste households in rural Gujarat. We would like to acknowledge the help rendered by a number of people and institutions during the course of this study.

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Chapter -1

Introduction

1.1 Background: Project Rationale

Indian Constitution forbids practicing of any form of discrimination against her citizens on grounds of caste, class, creed, colour and sex. However, even sixty years after independence, a huge section of the Indian society is at a disadvantageous position due to traditional discriminatory practices. According to the Hindu caste system, the society had been stratified predominantly into four classes with several sub-castes and sub-groups classified on the basis of livelihood pattern and the lowest of these were both the skilled artisans as well as the personal service providers. The classification also reflected on the rituals, economic relations, settlement pattern and practices of untouchability. These groups, known as the 'depressed classes' by the British administration earlier, have been enlisted as the Scheduled Castes (SCs) in the Indian Constitution, recognizing the disadvantages and hence a need for an 'affirmative action', such as reservation of seats for education, public sector employment and general welfare schemes.

Despite extensive efforts of several reformist movements even before independence, caste dynamics have remained a social reality for most of the Hindu community life in India. There have been inter-faith conversions to rise above the atrocities and deprivations led by the caste system but often the social discriminatory practices have been carried forward to the other religious systems as well.

Gujarat is one of the most developed and progressive states in the country. Pre-independence, the region comprised of innumerable small princely states that had been known for a high caste-based polity and discrimination. Total population of Gujarat in 2001 Census was 50,671,017 out of which 3,592,715 persons were Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituting 7.1 per cent of the total population of the state (Gujarat - Data Highlights : The Scheduled Castes; Census of India 2001). Government of Gujarat has been supporting the welfare activities to uplift the SCs and other backward castes (OBC) out of their disadvantaged socio-economic status through various programmes and schemes.

This research project attempts to understand the status of the SCs in Gujarat in terms of their development, access to opportunities and choices for achieving a life free of discrimination. One of the tasks of the study is carrying out a review of the report "Understanding Untouchability" by Navsarjan Trust and also assessing the impact of caste discrimination and distinctions on equal opportunities by understanding the socio-economic conditions of the target group.

It would be important to mention here that usage of some words representing certain social groups have been banned by law in order to stop discrimination and stigmatization. However, it was not possible to set-up participant observation methodology to understand the dynamics between different community groups during field visits without their usage as even now; in many cases these communities refer to their own settlements and themselves by the same parlance. Hence, wherever identified, these words have been placed in [ ] for depicting their parlance usage. Some communities like [Vagharis] have

also been known to oppose being referred to by this name hence this format is used for them too for their mention in the parlance.

1.2 Literature Review: Findings of the Navsarjan Study

Navsarjan report is based on extensive field level data that involved 1589 villages and 5462 respondents of Rural Gujarat. It has tried to quantify prevailing practices related to untouchability presenting a method for compilation of such data to study discriminatory behaviour in other countries as well. The report also claims that even after prohibition against the practices of untouchability, daily life of many [Dalits] has not changed. A diverse set of practices was defined by an international team of experts and then it was put to study.

The study has collated data on 98 variables representing untouchability practices directed at the [Dalit] community from non-[Dalits] (vertical discrimination) and 99 variables representing practices directed at the [Dalit] community from within [Dalit] community itself (horizontal discrimination). Using an index based on the combination of some inter related variables of binary responses the study has revealed the existence of untouchability practices both vertically and horizontally. The results show higher incidence of both vertical and horizontal untouchability in the sphere of food, water and religion than other aspects.

On a close look, the study appears to have some serious limitations in its methodology. The following sections would present a critical review of the same and substantiate through examples of findings. First of all, discrimination is being talked about in terms of only 'untouchability' which is a criminal offence under the Indian Constitution {Article – (17)). It still is a matter of private practice even if its voluntary acknowledgement is stemmed out from the public domain. Any perpetrator if queried would never admit to its practice for fear of indictment and those at the receiving end might mislead due to interpersonal dynamics with the alleged perpetrators. In such a case, the methodology chosen has to be very discrete and carefully thought out for such inquiries at the community level.

There are a series of biases accrued in the methodology which are being mentioned here. Firstly, the report mentions that the prime objective was a 'census of untouchability' (through 'yes' or 'no' responses) and not really a 'public opinion survey' implying that the context of these responses on the matter has not been taken into account. This is an inappropriate method for the community based surveys, especially with regards to the socio-economic factors and qualitative1 subjective issues under scrutiny. It leads to a high possibility of overlooking details of concern and time overlap tending towards ambiguity or incorrect information in the subject area; by its own admission the study has attempted to 'define' the 'indefinable'.

Other significant problems that would be detailed out here are that the study has multiple accounting of variables; it takes into account only the numerator analysis with even the investigators belonging to the target community – a possibility of resultant bias. Even the approach taken to conduct part of these surveys was not devoid of potential prejudice since they were canvassed to the individuals amidst the groups of target community despite these practices mostly being related to private domain. There are

also some factual errors apart from the methodological issues which would be mentioned in the following sections.

Multiple Accounting of Variables

Though extensive in its design and method, the study has too many variables and indicators that are interrelated and therefore, appear to have resulted in multiple accounting of discriminatory practices on an individual respondent. Multiple accounting projects distorted statistical figures.

The indicators have been classified under eight sub-headings but there are many overlaps, a simple example is social stigma pointed out under 'Water for Drinking' and those under 'Food and Beverage' in sharing vessels for eating and drinking. Similarly, restrictions on temple entry, touching worship articles and participating in religious services can all be considered as one. In the same league, if [Dalit] households are not allowed to drive through or carry their funeral processions through non-[Dalits] areas then even inability to rent houses in the same areas can be considered as one.

Under the sphere of food, untouchability is defined for a set of variables, such as - a [Dalit] may not enter a non-[Dalit]'s shop (variable-shop), [Dalit] children are made to sit separately while having mid-day–meal at school, they are expected to go home to drink water (mid-day-meal), they sit separately in community meals/ bring plates from their homes/eat at the end (community meals), separate cups for [Dalits] (village tea stalls, tea for panchayat member, tea for [Dalits] in non-[Dalit] houses) and [Dalit] may not serve as a cook in mid-day meal ([Dalit] cook in mid-day meal) to name a few.

The sphere of water also includes a set of variables with definitions, such as a [Dalit] woman cannot take water from the well directly, someone will fill up her pot (variable - village well), [Dalit] woman cannot have access to water tap in non-[Dalit] area (water tap located in non-[Dalit] area), [Dalits] must use their hands as they are not allowed to share drinking vessels with non-[Dalits] (Public pub), in public schools there are separate water pots for [Dalit] and non-[Dalit] students (water pot at school), and same practice being followed in village *Panchayats* (water for panchayat members). In fact, if accidental touch is a taboo then shaking hands, sharing a smoke/ pipe/ snuff, touching food and water etc. does not come into picture.

Further, the broad topic of religion includes variables like touching worship articles, temple inauguration, *Katha/Parayan, Prasad* and *Satsang*. It has been mentioned in the report that in all these activities, [Dalits] are not allowed to touch worship articles and are made to sit separately, are not touched when they are offered meals or Prasad and are also asked to bring dishes from their homes. Now all these are interrelated variables once again which need not be separated as different variables.

Numerator Analysis

This study depends on numerator analysis where only one social group has been studied for biases and discrimination while the other non-[Dalit] social groups have not been probed into with respect to their social practices, livelihoods and resources.

Also, all the enumerators belonging to SC and the interviewees being from the same group is methodologically inappropriate as there is a high possibility of partial probing. It is once again a case of numerator analysis and there is a very high chance of over-reporting or biased reporting. Considering the nature of subject which is highly sensitive (acknowledged as a limitation), subjective and qualitative, a large number of enumerators – around 106 were engaged in this data collection which may lead to considerable variations in response interpretation. Even for household level data collection, 67 enumerators were deployed.

There have been two levels of survey – household and community but it appears that both involved individual interviews. Significantly, the individuals were interviewed in the presence of the community members mobilized for pre-testing which the report claims to have 'brought together the entire [Dalit] population'. After de-briefing as well, the enumerators continued to administer the censuses at the community meetings. Now, here it seems that a bias had already been established amongst the community at the onset of the survey by mobilizing them through questions regarding a collective disadvantageous position. This may be damaging in the long-term as direct queries to the community like these will only result in biased responses, mostly over-reporting and importantly, such probing has the chances of leading to a reinforced group consciousness and feeling of victimization in an arena which is only an indirect function of other tangible parameters. Interestingly, under-reporting by the respondents in the presence of group members due to social stigma has been considered as a limitation in the report but not over-reporting which may be a direct outcome of being in the presence of common interest group.

Under the heading, 'Public/ Private Discrimination', the study reports that people from the SC communities are not able to get services of tailors, potters and private doctors (reportedly, quacks). The next obvious question that follows is how these needs are being met and how is the performance of public health systems for people generally. As such remaining 'unserviceable' by the quacks may be best if there is public institutional support mechanism alternatively. Also, harassment of [Dalit] shop-owners has been mentioned such as non-[Dalits] not paying for the goods bought from them but the probe lacks an inquiry into the case of non-[Dalit] shop-owners. Also, it means that non-[Dalits] do not have problems in getting services from [Dalits]. On the other hand, if [Dalit] transport operators were not getting non-[Dalit] passengers, was their business getting affected.

Similarly, it is very important to understand social transactions at the overall village level as well as amongst different social groups such as which members participate to what extent in the marriages, birth and death events of the other communities. Even two families of the same community might not be participating in each others' events while there would be some considered more intimate or acquainted with from other social groups.

As part of the current study, many of these issues were not found in the form mentioned in Navsarjan report rather, there was a different level of dynamics when seen in the context and compared with other communities as well. These would be detailed out in subsequent chapters of this study.

Factual and Classification Errors

One of the findings of the current study was that some of the OBC and all the SC communities bury their dead rather than cremating and hence the statement - "When untouchability is practiced, state constructed funeral pyres and cremation locations are segregated because the smoke from the burning bodies of [Dalits] is thought capable of contaminating non-[Dalits]" – is not valid.

A blatant classification error made in canvassing of Navsarjan surveys is disaggregation of the sub-groups on the basis of age-group in all the spheres. Individuals less than 30 years of age pass through such significant social institutions and phases of life that they may not be bracketed together. A child of 5 years of age may share a very different relationship and experiences with his/ her peer group from other communities than those of adolescent and adult age groups. Even the perceptions of incidents and events change drastically with the time period, context and institutions – formal and informal. In fact, a young child may also not be able to relate many of the incidences involving complex transactions as perceived by adults. These could only be silently observed or probed for repetitions or changes over a period of time.

Compulsion to follow Caste-based Occupations

The study has listed some sources of livelihood as caste-based occupations. But the social reality of many traditional families in rural India remains that many still follow their conventional livelihood patterns though the form of enterprise might have changed with changing technology, knowledge and access to information and facilitation. A significant issue is that the time reference of the study has not been considered which is an important parameter in rural life, economic and social cycles – agriculture, religious and social events which again are observed or carried out during specific seasons. Even production relations change over these cycles when a certain group would have upper hand in one season and demands of other groups may seem unreasonable in others as seen in the relationship dynamics between agricultural labourers and cultivators. These need to be checked with respect to the intergenerational differences which have been described later.

Key questions are whether there is economic diversification and possibility to grow out of the convention over generations; and what proportion of the household members are still following the traditional livelihood systems. The objective of listing only a few occupations as caste-based remains dubious. The present study found that over generations many of the SC household members have achieved higher education levels than not only the OBC but also other castes and communities. This has resulted in shifting occupational profiles for them, a major cause being the 'affirmative action'. This would be substantiated in the concerned chapters on education and occupation and intergenerational changes and mobility.

Impact of Government Interventions: Access to Opportunities

Navsarjan Report claims that the study focuses on what untouchability practices exist to understand the relevant responsibilities, successes or failures of the national, state and local governments. Here the inquiry is only in the private domain, however, other forms of discrimination which may actually impede

access to equal opportunities for those traditionally marginalized have not been probed such as implementation of various schemes and their impact on SCs with respect to the other communities; distribution of resources such as land and infrastructure etc. A lot has been written about direct relation between the socio-economic status and discrimination and the fact that practical action is possible in the public domain but not in the private realm. Intervention and query has to be at the level of the public domain that too state-driven, formal and development (socio-economic and political emancipation) oriented as this is where a practical action is really possible and will go a long way.

As we would move into the analysis chapters of the current research, findings would be highlighted in comparison with those of the Navsarjan study.

1.3 Objectives

The following were formulated as key objectives of the research study initially and pursued throughout the study:

- To critically review the report "Understanding Untouchability"
- To understand the employment status and diversifications in the same across the generations and sectors amongst the target group in the selected areas
- To understand the socio-cultural and religious beliefs of the men and women of the target groups and change brought over generations
- To compare the above with those of the other social groups in the settlements being studied to understand if the beliefs and practices are only social distinctions or discriminatory in nature
- To understand the settlement pattern and access therein to resources for the target group such as land, water, shelter, infrastructure, schools and healthcare vis-a-vis other groups
- To find seasonal and spatial variations existing in the above
- To find out if the above are hindering the prospects of growth and development of the households of the target group
- To understand the outreach and impact of target-group specific welfare and development programmes initiated by the Government and their participation in the democratic processes

1.4 Study Approach

The approach of conducting this study was decided to be process documentation research (PDR)[1] through participant observation methodology. Process documentation usually has participant-observer placed amongst the community either for a long time or shorter visits several times. This project

[1] Mosse, David; Farrington, John and Rew, Alan (Eds.); 1998; Development as Process: Concepts and Methods for Working with Complexity; Routeledge, London and New York

"'Process documentation research' or PDR takes a dynamic view of project implementation by development organizations which may help make projects respond to the contexts, keep them impact-oriented and monitor their timely delivery." Intensive field-work or periodic reviews by researchers and staff through ethnography like field-notes or structured observations of specific events is carried out. Process documentation is a tool to help organizations and researchers document, analyse and learn from their experiences while being engaged in a specific activity usually related to a community either participating in the process or being the subject of study.

attempted to understand the day-to-day and occasionally manifested socio-cultural dynamics as well as economic relations amongst different social groups of the village community. Individual participant observers were stationed in the sample villages for around 6-10 months. Sampling methodology has been described in the following chapter.

Methodology of the study included collection of baseline information by participant observers, house-listing, household sample survey, focus group discussions (FGDs) and village resource mapping which would be described in the following chapters where related analysis is presented. Qualified and experienced field observers were stationed in the study villages to understand the pattern of relationships amongst different caste groups, extent of interdependency among them and also practices that reflected differences and discrimination. Before going to the study villages they were well acquainted with the objectives and other relevant details of the study and thoroughly trained in the methodology to be adopted – particularly participant observation method. Moreover, aspect of caste-based discrimination was introduced only after first visits and observations to avoid any biases from conditioning given the stereotypical knowledge on the subject of caste-based discrimination and its academic popularity.

For the first few weeks, field observers with senior team members met various social groups in the villages to establish rapport. Senior team members explained the purpose and nature of the proposed study to the panchayat officials in order to seek their cooperation besides regularly training and assessing the field investigators' work overtime. A comprehensive check list was given to the field observers to discuss and collect information on various aspects of rural life to begin with. Field observers were also trained in writing objective field notes and distinguishing observations from interpretations.

The villagers were briefed about objectives of the research as – firstly, conducting a socio-economic study of the village and secondly, attempting to document changes in the same over a period of time. Data was collected through house listing which encompassed some basic information from all the households, followed by a sample survey of some households in detail and village resource mapping. Any gaps in information were cross-checked with the respective villagers through FGDs and interviews.

The reference periods used for assessing changes in socio-economic sphere were a decade before and after the 2001 Gujarat Earthquake, since this has been a significant event in the region easily recognizable by the community, assisting them in their recall. This was also a particularly important time from the perspective of development interventions in the human habitat and settlements during the relief and reconstruction period. A systematic and continuous process of development had been initiated for many towns and villages of Gujarat.

All the different tools and techniques used for data collection shall be discussed in detail in the following chapters as per their sequence. Participatory village resource mapping was again a very important aspect that highlighted biases if any in the village. Done with the help of school children, the process in itself had a lot to say about social dynamics as described in the section on settlement pattern.

Chapter – 2

Methodology

2.1 Sampling of Villages

This chapter describes the sampling methodology to select the study villages. Such districts were avoided that showed uncharacteristically high Scheduled Tribe (ST) populations which could have distorted results since these communities also having been marginalized traditionally, do not only have a distinct life from Scheduled Caste (SC) Hindus, even government schemes and programmes have been devised differently for them in regions of their majority. Census 2001 data was used for selection of the study villages. The percentage of SC population was calculated for each district in Gujarat. Four districts with the highest percentage of SC population were considered for further selection of ***talukas.*** These are Kachchh, Surendranagar, Banaskantha and Ahmedabad. Sample village from the district with lowest percentage of SC population was also taken as such villages also would have in most probability a lower percentage share of SC – a fact which may have very different community dynamics there, thus Kheda district was selected. Table 2.1a lists down the districts with their respective SC and ST percentage share of population (the highlighted cells in column of SC percentage share population are the sample districts short listed).

Talukas with the highest share of SC population were selected from each of these five districts. All villages in the selected ***talukas*** were arranged in an ascending order as per their share of SC population. Then the cumulative SC percentage share was calculated for each of the villages and the median village in this list, (i.e. where the cumulative percentage was around 50%) was considered. This would have the highest chance of getting a village with average levels of SC share in the population and associated dynamics in socio-economic and cultural dimensions. It was ensured that the selected villages did not have an unusually high percentage SC population and the village size was around 2000 and 3000 which is an appropriate size for data collection and analysis as per the methodology. It would be pertinent to note here that the districts selected thus also represent some prominent agro-climatic zones of the state as described in table 2.1bb below.

Table 2.1a Districts of Gujarat with Percentage share of SC and ST population

Districts	SC Population as % of Total Population	ST Population as % of Total Population
Kachchh	11.74%	8.20%
Surendranagar	10.97%	0.95%
Banaskantha	10.84%	8.22%
Ahmedabad	10.67%	1.00%
Patan	9.88%	1.07%
Junagadh	9.62%	0.77%
Porbandar	8.98%	1.20%

Gandhinagar	8.69%	1.32%
Amreli	8.29%	0.23%
Jamnagar	8.13%	0.55%
Mahesana	8.09%	0.49%
Rajkot	7.71%	0.42%
Bhavnagar	5.76%	0.30%
Anand	5.30%	1.23%
Kheda	5.24%	1.60%
Sabarkantha	8.32%	20.18%
Vadodara	5.61%	26.56%
Panchmahals	4.57%	27.45%
Bharuch	4.49%	32.40%
Surat	3.39%	28.19%
Navsari	3.22%	48.08%
Valsad	2.64%	54.76%
Dohad	2.01%	72.26%
Narmada	1.95%	78.08%
Dang	0.49%	93.76%

Table **2.1b** Selected Districts, Talukas and Villages along with their Total and SC Population

District	Agro-climatic Zone*	*Taluka*	Village Name	Village Total population **(2001)**	Village SC population **(2001)**
Kachchh	North West Arid	Bhuj	Khavda	3203	484
Surendranagar	Saurashtra	Dasada	Kherva	3115	481
Banaskantha	North Gujarat	Deesa	Nava Nesda	2837	401
Ahrnedabad	North Gujarat	Dholka	Transad	2582	662
Kheda	Middle Gujarat	Thasra	Menpura	2601	313

* Source: http://www.nec.gov.in/envis/SoER Table htm/AgrCliReg.htm viewed on 25th April, 2011

2.2 House listing

House listing exercise was conducted in all the five villages to capture a few specific details for which a schedule was prepared. The parameters that were covered in the house-list schedule were related to the household head's age, sex and education as well as household related information such as its size, caste, sources of income, workers, work related migration, status of the dwelling unit, land owned and cultivated, irrigation status of the land, cropping seasons and access to grazing pastures. Also,

household's access to infrastructure such as drinking water and water for domestic use and social protection strategies such as ration card, health card, employment guarantee card and participation in village cooperatives and gram *sabhas* was probed. House listing data was used to work out the samples for household sample survey, a necessity to canvass details regarding the household level economic profile, production relations, inter and intra generational mobility of target group, amenities, linkage with government schemes and even demographic profile in more detail. For the purpose of analysis, communities have been classified as Scheduled Caste (all Hindu social groups identifying themselves as SC), Other Backward Castes (OBC) as listed by the state government and Other Caste and Communities (OCC). The last two groups may also include people following faiths other than Hinduism. During house listing, several houses were found locked or uninhabited. In Transad, Nava Nesda and Khavda, 3,2 and 7 houses were found locked respectively whereas there were 18 such houses in Menpura. These cases have been omitted from the data and analysis.

Table 2.2.1 below lists the household and community wise population of the five study villages. Khavda is the biggest village that has a household population of 832 followed by 587 in Nava Nesda, 520 in Transad, 439 in Kherva and 431 in Menpura. Transad has the largest share of SC household population at 31 percent amongst all the villages as well as highest number of SC households when seen in all the villages. Menpura, Nava Nesda, Kherva and Khavda follow the descending order sequence in percentage share of SC population. When looked in absolute numbers, Khavda has the next highest SC population after Transad closely followed by Nava Nesda. The largest number of OBC households is in Khavda followed by Nava Nesda at almost 54 percent of the former while the lowest number of OBC households is in Kherva. Khavda also has the highest percentage of OBCs out of its total household population at 65 percent, followed by Menpura at 58.5 percent and least being in Kherva at 22 percent. As expected after seeing population of the other two community groups, Kherva has the largest number of households in OCC category at 270 and highest percentage share of OCC households within at 61.5 percent. There are 193 OCC households in Nava Nesda, 186 in Khavda and the least number is in Menpura at 95. Transad has around 29 percent share of the OCC households total being 149. There are a total of 43 social groups across all the villages with some overlaps. Table 2.2.2 lists down these caste/ communities in the five study villages.

Table 2.2.1 House listing – Household Distribution by ('by' is also represented as '*') Community in the Villages

Village	District	Household Population	SC Population	OBC Population	OCC Population	Different Castes and Communities
Transad	Ahmedabad	520	163 (31.3)	208 (40.0)	149 (28.7)	12
Kherva	Surendranagar	439	74 (16.9)	95 (21.6)	270 (61.5)	20
Nava Nesda	Banaskantha	587	102 (17.4)	292 (49.7)	193 (32.9)	19
Khavda	Kachchh	832	107 (12.9)	539 (64.8)	186 (22.3)	26
Menpura	Kheda	431	84 (19.5)	252 (58.5)	95 (22.0)	18
Total		2809	530	1386	893	

Table 2.2.2 List of Communities and Caste Groups in the Study Villages

Village	Scheduled Castes	Other Backward Castes	Other Castes and Communities
Transad	Vanker, Valmiki	Bharwad, Thakore, Beldar, Valand, Suthar, Kumbhar, Nayak Bajaniya, Darji	Kadva Patel, Brahmin
Kherva	Vanker, [Chamar]	Bharwad, Valand, Luhar, Suthar, Koli, [Vaghari], Thakarda Darbar Muslim, Khoja Muslim, Raval, Prajapati, Darji, Bava Sadhu	Kadva Patel, Brahmin, Darbar, Luhana, Soni, Malek Muslim
Nava Nesda	Vanker, [Bhangi],	Thakore, Valand, Suthar, Kumbhar, Koli, [Vaghari], Raval, Modi, Barot, Darji, Rabari, Marwadi	Brahmin, Chowdhary, Soni, Jain Vaniya, Thakkar
Khavda	Vanker, Valmiki, [Bhangi],	Bharwad, Thakore, Valand, Suthar, Kumbhar, Koli, Raval, Barot, Sama Muslim, Sumra Muslim, Khatri Muslim, Bava Sadhu, Ahir, Rabari, Marwadi	Kadva Patel, Brahmin, Chowdhary Patel, Darbar, Luhana, Soni, Jain Vaniya, Malek Muslim
Menpura	Vanker, Senva, [Mochi]	Thakore, Valand, Luhar, Suthar, [Vaghari], Raval, Prajapati, Darji, Shaikh Muslim, Salat, Pagi, Christian	Kadva Patel, Brahmin, Malek Muslim

2.3 Sampling Methodology for Household Survey

The two parameters that were significant from the point of view of sampling were the community group that the households belonged to and their land ownership status. Thus, house list data was stratified at two levels – land status and community that the households belonged to. The sampling methodology used to arrive at the household sample of different community groups was Optimum Allocation Stratified sampling[2] or Disproportionate Sampling. Here, since the focus is one particular community, variations existing within that are important to be captured hence this sampling methodology has been used. Thus, in the two categories – landed and the landless – 10 percent each of the **OBC** and **OCC** were selected whereas 33 percent of the **SC** households made it to the sample. . Random-interval method was used to select sample households. If for any reason that household was unavailable or unwilling to talk, the next house was taken.

This report incorporates results of data analysis from house listing as well as the sample household survey. Where details have been captured in house listing, i.e. whole population, analysis presented here is based on the same while for other details sample survey has been the basis of analysis; however, it has been cited in the table titles as relevant. The difference is because many of the parameters are amenable to analysis at the overall level than from a sample survey. Moreover, wherever applicable both sets of information have been used supported by observations and focus group discussions to arrive at the conclusions.

[2] "Optimum allocation minimises the standard error of the estimated mean by ensuring that more respondents are assigned to the stratum within which there is greatest variation." (source http://www.fao.org/docrep/W3241E/w3241e08.htm viewed on 05/01/2012)

2.4 Household Sample

The final number of sample households from different caste/ community groups and land status that were surveyed in detail from the study villages is enlisted in table 2.4.1. Overall 410 households were investigated in detail – 240 landed and 170 landless. Total number of SC households in the sample was 175 followed by 145 OBC and 90 OCC. Largest sample is from Khavda at 108 and smallest from Kherva at 61. The landed and landless status would be analyzed in detail in the later sections. Table 2.4.2 shows the caste distribution of sample population from the five villages. Transad has SC population as 61 percent of the sample; similarly, for Kherva it is 46 percent, 42 percent for Nava Nesda, 34 percent in Khavda and lastly 42 percent in Menpura.

Table 2.4.1 Sample Households by Village, Community and Land Status

Village	Community	Landed	Landless	Total
Transad	SC	32	23	55
	OBC	16	4	20
	OCC	4	11	15
	All	52	38	90
Kherva	SC	23	2	25
	OBC	10	1	11
	OCC	7	18	25
	All	40	21	61
Nava Nesda	SC	21	15	36
	OBC	8	21	29
	OCC	1	18	19
	All	30	54	84
Khavda	SC	22	9	31
	OBC	41	17	58
	OCC	17	2	19
	All	80	28	108
Menpura	SC	13	15	28
	OBC	20	7	27
	OCC	5	7	12
	All	38	29	67
All Villages	SC	111	64	175
	OBC	95	50	145
	OCC	34	56	90
	All	240	170	410

Table 2.4.2: Sample Population by Community and Village

Village	Community	Total	%
	SC	280	61.14
	OBC	114	24.89
	OCC	64	13.97
Transad	Total	458	
	SC	141	46.23
	OBC	58	19.02
	OCC	106	34.75
Kherva	Total	305	
	SC	183	42.36
	OBC	157	36.34
Nava	OCC	92	21.30
Nesda	Total	432	
	SC	178	34.03
	OBC	291	55.64
			10.33
Khavda	Total		
			42.35
	OBC		40.59
	OCC		17.06
Menpura	Total	340	

Chapter – 3

Demographic Profile

3.1 Household profile

Community-wise average household size has been given in table 3.1.1 for all the villages. This is based on the house listing data. Overall household size in the study villages has been reported as 5.2 where Nava Nesda has the highest at 5.8, followed by Kherva at 5.3 and the rest three villages share the same household size of 4.9. Individually, SC and CCC households in Nava Nesda have the highest household size at 5.9 while Khavda shows the lowest household size at 3.7 which is amongst the OCC. Seen community wise SC and OBC households have the same average as 5.3 while CCC is lower at 4.9.

Table 3.1.1 Average Household Size by Community (House listing)

Village	Community	HH Size
Transad	SC	4.6
	OBC	5.4
	OCC	4.7
	Total	4.9
Kherva	SC	5.3
	OBC	5.4
	OCC	5.3
	Total	5.3
Nava Nesda	SC	5.9
	OBC	5.7
	OCC	5.9
	Total	5.8
Khavda	SC	6.0
	OBC	5.0
	OCC	3.7
	Total	4.9
Menpura	SC	4.8
	OBC	4.9
	OCC	4.9
	Total	4.9
Total	SC	5.3
	OBC	5.3
	OCC	4.9
	Total	5.2

As table 3.1.2 below illustrates, overall, there are close to 8 percent households that are reportedly headed by women. 8.3 percent of the OBC households are headed by women, followed by 7.5 percent of OCC and 7.4 percent of the SC. Figures 3.1.1 to 3.1.5 show number of women headed households in the three community categories in each of the study villages based on the house listing data. As one can

see, Transad has the maximum number of such households which is actually 18.3 percent of all the households there; maximum being from amongst the OCC at 23.5 percent. Menpura has 9 percent women headed households; SC and OBC both have nearly the same percentage share of 10.7 and 11.1 percent respectively of such households here. Khavda has 7.5 percent of such households with maximum being from amongst the OCC. Kherva has 3.2 percent households headed by women where maximum percentage is from amongst the OBC. Nava Nesda has around 2 percent of such households with maximum being from amongst the OBC.

Table 3.1.2 Sex of head of the household by Community, All Villages (House listing)

Community	Male	Female	Total
SC	491	39	530
	92.6%	7.4%	100.0%
OBC	1271	115	1386
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
OCC	826	67	893
	92.5%	7.5%	100.0%
Total	2588	221	2809
	92.1%	7.9%	100.0%

Figure 3.1.1 Sex of Household Heads in Transad

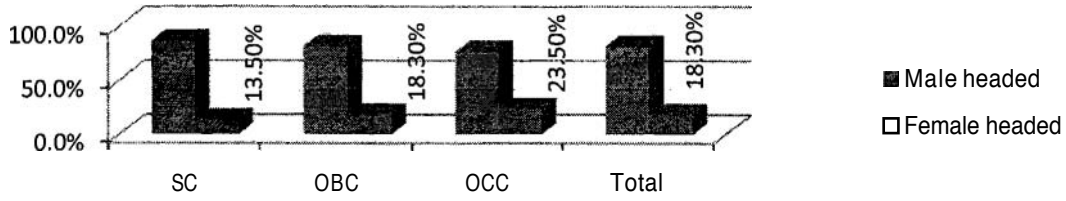


Figure 3.1.2 Sex of Household Heads in Kherva

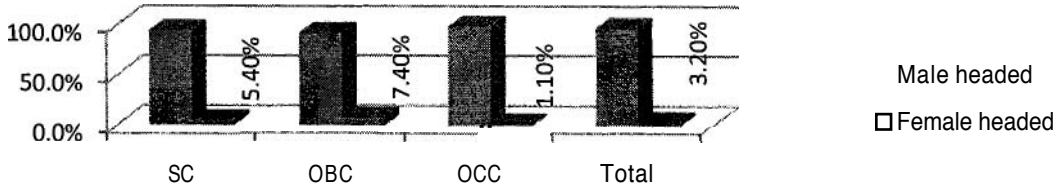


Figure 3.1.3 Sex of Household Heads in Nava Nesda

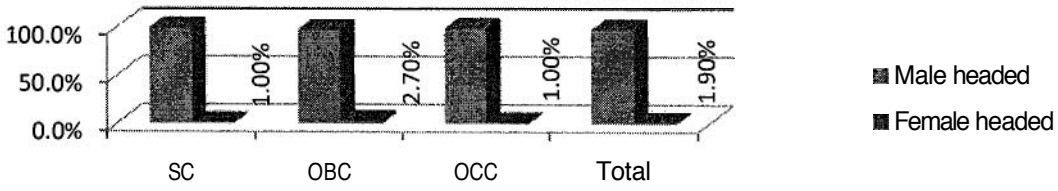


Figure 3.1.4 Sex of Household Heads in Khavda

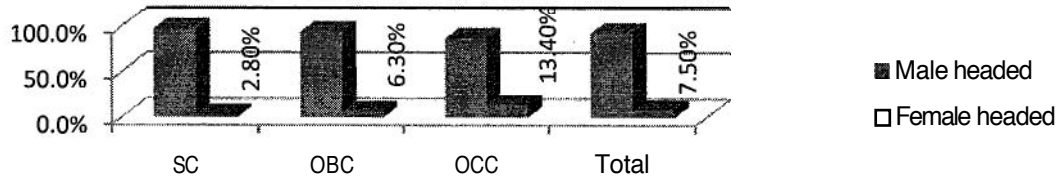
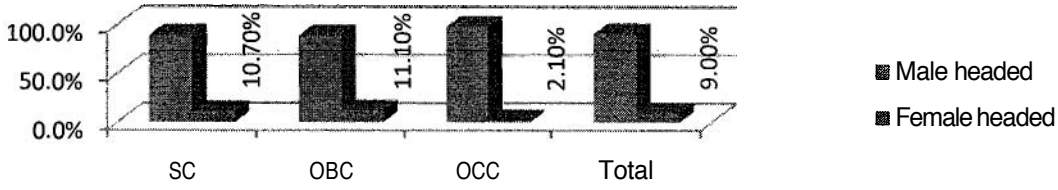


Figure 3.1.5 Sex of Household Heads in Menpura



3.2 Sex ratio

The study villages show a distinct pattern of sex-ratios though it is less number of females than males across the board. Table 3.2.1 reflects the female to male sex-ratio at the overall level in the study villages to be 922. The lowest sex ratio is amongst the OCC at 884, which is followed by 905 amongst the SC and 944 amongst the OBC. Kherva shows the lowest sex-ratio amongst all the categories so much so that it has come down from 952 females per 1000 males as reported during the Census 2001 to 799 presently. After Kherva, Menpura and Transad show the lowest sex ratio at 897 and 910 respectively. Even Nava Nesda shows an overall decline in the sex ratio from 977 during 2001 to 955 now. Two villages – Menpura and Khavda show an improvement in the sex ratio from 2001 at 867 to 897 and 882 to 979 respectively. The OBC sex ratio in Khavda is 1015 which is highest and a naturally appropriate one. Kherva and Menpura show SC category having the lowest sex ratios; lowest sex ratios amongst OBC is in Kherva at 853; and lowest sex ratio amongst OCC is also in Kherva at 775.

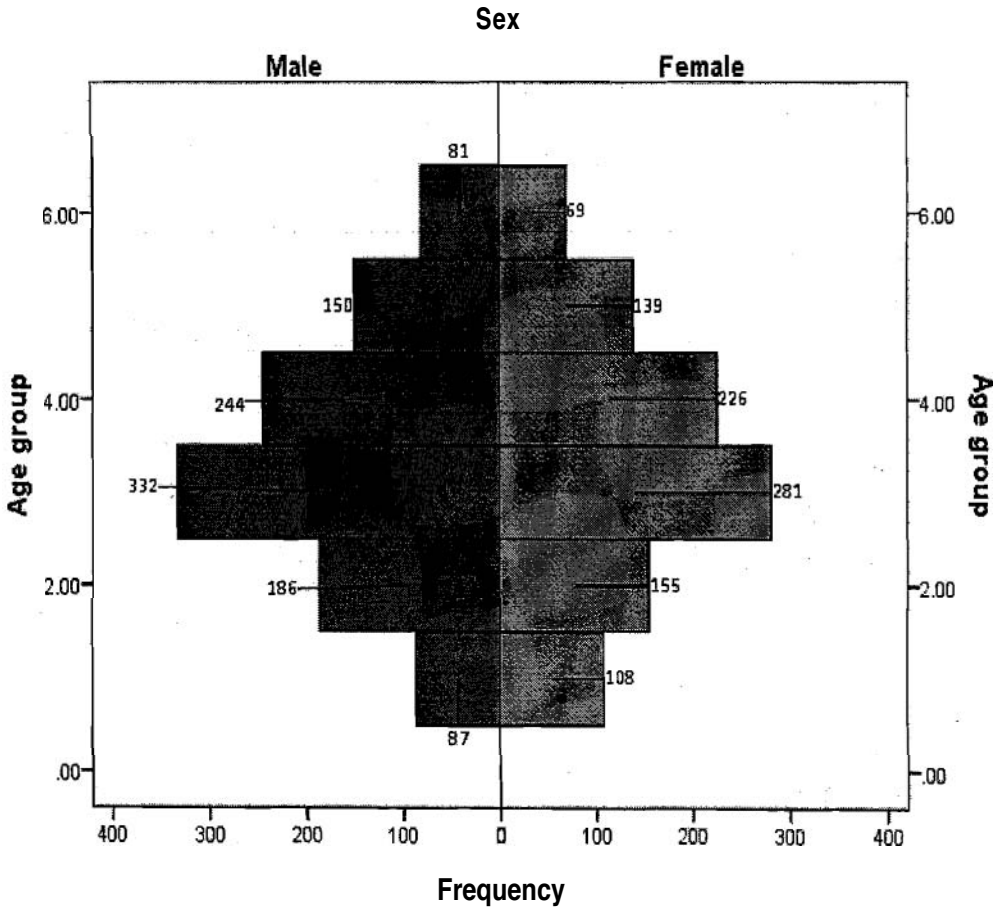
There has been a decline in sex ratio among SCs in Kherva while in others it shows improvement over the period 2001 to the study period, 2011.

Figure 3.2.1 depicts that overall except for the smallest age-group of 0 to 6 years; number of females is smaller with respect to the males in all the age-groups. Figure 3.2.2 shows separate population pyramids of different communities for sex count in different age groups. It shows that females in the youngest age-group have a better chance of survival amongst SC rather than OBC and OCC households.

Table 3.2.1 Community-wise Sex ratio in the Villages (House listing)

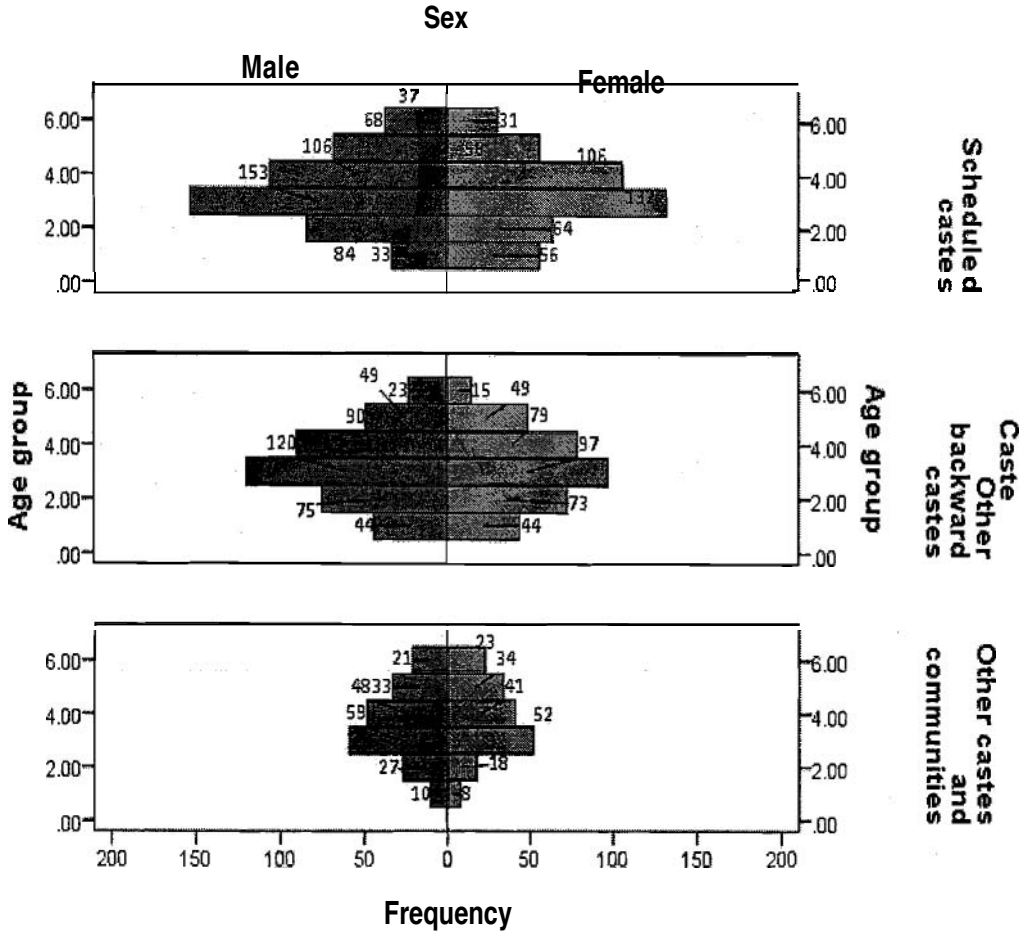
Village	SC			OBC		OCC		All		
	Popn	Sex ratio	Sex ratio (Census 2001)	Popn	Sex ratio	Popn	Sex ratio	Popn	Sex ratio	Sex ratio (Census 2001)
Transad	742	932	897	1117	880	700	934	2559	910	930
Kherva	395	**820**	**916**	515	853	1443	775	2353	**799**	**952**
Nava Nesda	603	990	956	1674	931	1143	974	3420	955	977
Khavda	638	904	876	2724	1015	683	913	4045	979	882
Menpura	405	824	789	1236	913	470	918	2111	897	867
Total	2783	905	933	7266	944	4439	884	14488	918	908

Figure 3.2.1 Population Pyramid of Male and Female Population by Age group (Sample Survey)



Legend: 1.00 – 0 – 6 **years,** 2.00 – 7 – 14 **years,** 3.00 – 15 – 29 **years,** 4.00 – 30 – 44 **years,** 5.00 – 45 – 59 **years,** 6.00 – 60 **years and above**

Figure 3.2.2 Population Pyramid of Male and Female Population by Age group amongst Community groups (Sample Survey)



3.3 Educational attainment

This data was collected during sample survey for all the household members. To calculate effective literacy rate and educational attainment, population in the age-group of 7 years and above must be considered since children in the age group lower than this may not be attending any formal education. Figure 3.3a shows that the OBC have the highest level of illiteracy at 41 percent, followed by SC at 30 percent and OCC are the most literate at around 87 percent. SC and OBC populations see the maximum share of lower primary education at around 25 percent each; whereas, in the case of upper primary SC are at the same level as the OCC and better than the OBC. In the case of secondary and higher secondary education, OCC are better off than the SC and OBC in that order. the same trend is followed all through till the postgraduate education. In fact for the SC and OBC, maximum population is in the illiterate category but for the OCC, most are in the 'secondary education' category. Its significance could only be cross-verified through understanding their age and employment factors.

The educational status of the working age group of 15 – 59 years has also been presented in table 3.3a, which may be an important catalyst in the nature of occupations – a factor analysed in later sections. It shows that the trend remains the same for the different community groups except for the SC and in the case of school education. In this group, the percentage of those acquiring education in the lower primary to secondary, remains almost constant. A higher percentage of the SC and OBC are illiterate amongst the working age-group of 15-59 years.

Field observations also reinforced much of the above findings. Generally speaking, awareness about education was found to be much higher amongst SC households and some OBCs even in the case of illiterate parents. It was mentioned in Khavda that earlier education was not valued much and adoption of family occupations by sons was preferred while for further studies students had to go far. Today children from this village have access to even higher secondary education within the village. People of all communities residing in the village now made attempts so that their children got education. Muslims in particular, had started sending their daughters to school which was not the case earlier, though still the desired educational status for girls was only primary and for boys it was higher secondary level as revealed during discussions. It was observed in Kherva, Nava Nesda and Menpura that educational attainment was highest amongst the Patel community. However, it was reported in Transad that rising prices of rural land in some of these regions had made parents care less about their children's education based on assumptions that even if their sons were not sincere in studies they would have alternatives for livelihood by selling a part of their land. In Transad, an important parameter related to education and training was noticed regarding ITI courses. Many youth from here reported preferring a vocational training from ITIs that would readily fetch them employment in the local pharmaceutical manufacturing factories.

However, SCs' rise of education in Transad was reportedly seen only amongst those whose parents were also educated. Children of those who were not educated went to work as non-farm wage labourers. Children of less educated or illiterate parents usually studied up to 6^{th} to 8^{th} standards and then started working to add to the household income. Due to increase in the number of educated unemployed in the recent time, students had developed a sort of negative attitude towards higher education. This was reported to be true amongst OCC also who felt that there was no point in focussing so much on higher education if it does not assure employment.

On the other hand, Kherva has many parents renting houses in Surendranagar where their children – both girls and boys, are admitted in educational institutions. Most of the secondary school students desired admission in science stream to study engineering. However, it is true that only economically better off parents could afford higher education for their children. It has been observed that many communities including Hindu sub-castes have schools, hostels, *dharamshalas* and other community facilities running for the community members only. There is a private school run by Patel *Samaj* Trust in nearby Malwan village near Kherva. Here, it was reported that children of all communities study together as 2 SC students were also reportedly studying there although the fees may not be affordable for all creating an economic barrier for entry. What is important here is that possible discrimination in private social domain that of SC being denied equal opportunity to study with other community children was not seen.

Table 3.3b shows the educational levels of children between 7 – 14 years of age. While there are no cases of illiterate OCC in this age group, there are 2 SC (Vankers from Khavda) and 18 OBC (17 Koli & 1 Sumra from Khavda and 1 Thakore from Nava Nesda) children who are not attending school. Percentage that completed lower primary is highest amongst SC and OBC while in upper primary and secondary, majority are OCC. It has been reported that students from 6 households are sent to private schools, 5 out of these 6 households are from SC and OBC community groups.

Kherva and Khavda field visits reported incidents of long term absence of children from the villages as their parents migrated for work impacting their education (described in later sections). Some of the children reported staying back at home to take care of their younger siblings while parents went for work, which made them miss school. This was found to be more common among the children of Koli, [Vaghari], Bharwad and Muslim communities. Compared to others, spread of education seemed to be lower in [Vaghari], Raval and [Bhangi] communities of Nava Nesda too.

Figure 3.3a Educational Status (7 years and Above) by Community (Sample Survey)

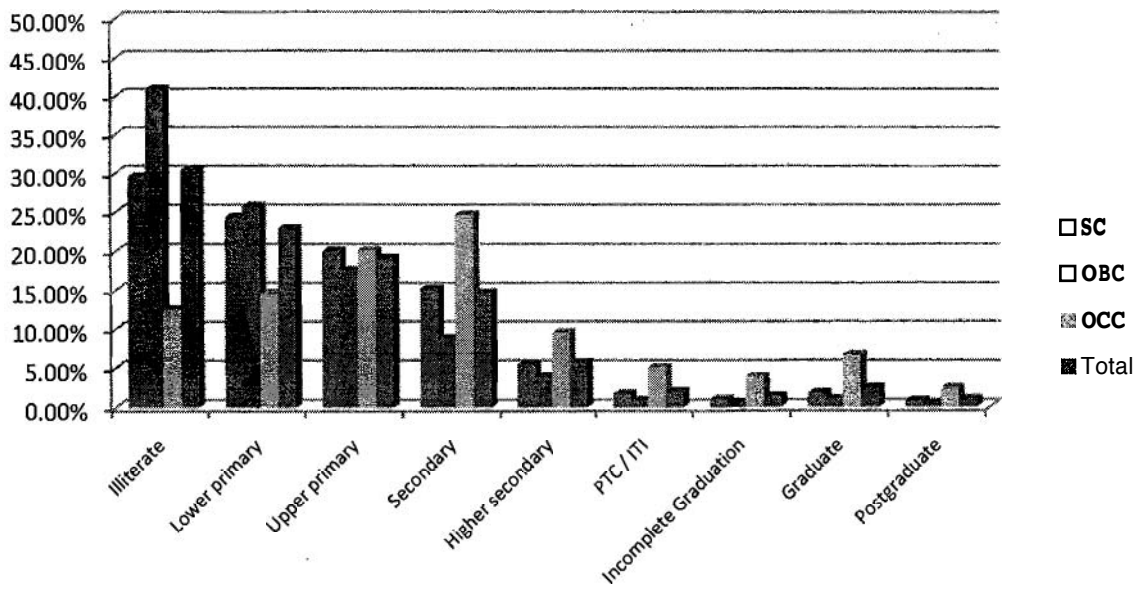


Table 3.3a Education of the working age-group by Community, All Villages (Sample Survey)

Education	For population aged 15-59 (working age-group)			
	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Illiterate	194	222	25	441
	44.0%	50.3%	5.7%	100.0%
	31.2%	45.9%	9.4%	32.1%
Lower primary	113	88	29	230
	49.1%	38.3%	12.6%	100.0%
	18.2%	18.2%	10.9%	16.8%
Upper primary	110	71	39	220
	50.0%	32.3%	17.7%	100.0%
	17.7%	14.7%	14.6%	16.0%
Secondary	116	58	79	253
	45.8%	22.9%	31.2%	100.0%
	18.7%	12.0%	29.6%	18.4%
Higher secondary	45	26	34	105
	42.9%	24.8%	32.4%	100.0%
	7.2%	5.4%	12.7%	7.7%
PTC / ITI	13	6	17	36
	36.1%	16.7%	47.2%	100.0%
	2.1%	1.2%	6.4%	2.6%
Incomplete Graduation	8	4	14	26
	30.8%	15.4%	53.8%	100.0%
	1.3%	.8%	5.2%	1.9%
Graduate	15	7	21	43
	34.9%	16.3%	48.8%	100.0%
	2.4%	1.4%	7.9%	3.1%
Postgraduate	7	2	9	18
	38.9%	11.1%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	.4%	3.4%	1.3%
Total	621	484	267	1372
	45.3%	35.3%	19.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table3.3b Educational Attainment of Age group 7-14 years by Community

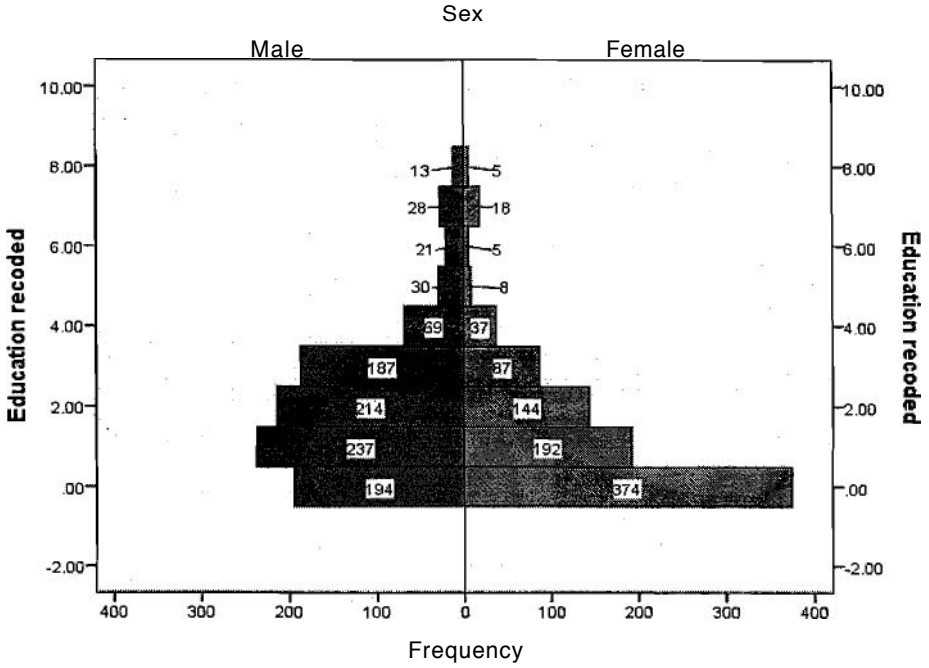
	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Illiterate	2	19	0	21
	1.35	12.84	0.00	6.16
Lower primary	82	80	15	177
	55.41	54.05	33.33	51.91
Upper primary	55	48	23	126
	37.16	32.43	51.11	36.95
Secondary	9	1	7	17
	6.08	0.68	15.56	4.99
Total	148	148	45	341
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

When seen across the sexes, men have a higher literacy level than women with a gap of almost 31.6 percent as seen in table 3.3c. However, this gap is lowest in primary at 10 percent to increase further in higher education, only to come down in the case of graduation. Figures 3.3b and 3.3c graphically depict sex wise education pyramid, the former at overall level and the latter in various community groups as well (top bar illustrates the frequency for females and the lower one for males). The education gap between sexes is relatively smaller amongst the OCC and high amongst the SC and OBC groups. However, in the case of higher education incidence of college education is as frequent amongst SC as OCC. A strikingly large gap is seen in the case of PTC/ ITI and incomplete graduation. There are fewer women who acquired vocation related education and fewer still that dropped out of their graduate course. For the village wise distribution of this data, please refer to annexure. Broadly, one can say the following. Menpura has the best educational standard for all the communities, though educational attainment of OBC is lowest even there; this is followed by Kherva but higher education is frequent mainly amongst the OCC; while Khavda has the worst status of education for all, the education gap between sexes is very high even amongst the OCC. For Nava Nesda, the educational status is almost equal amongst all the community groups and education is good till higher secondary. Transad has the lowest education levels overall but SC fare better than the other community groups.

Table 3.3c Education of Population aged 7 years and above by Sex

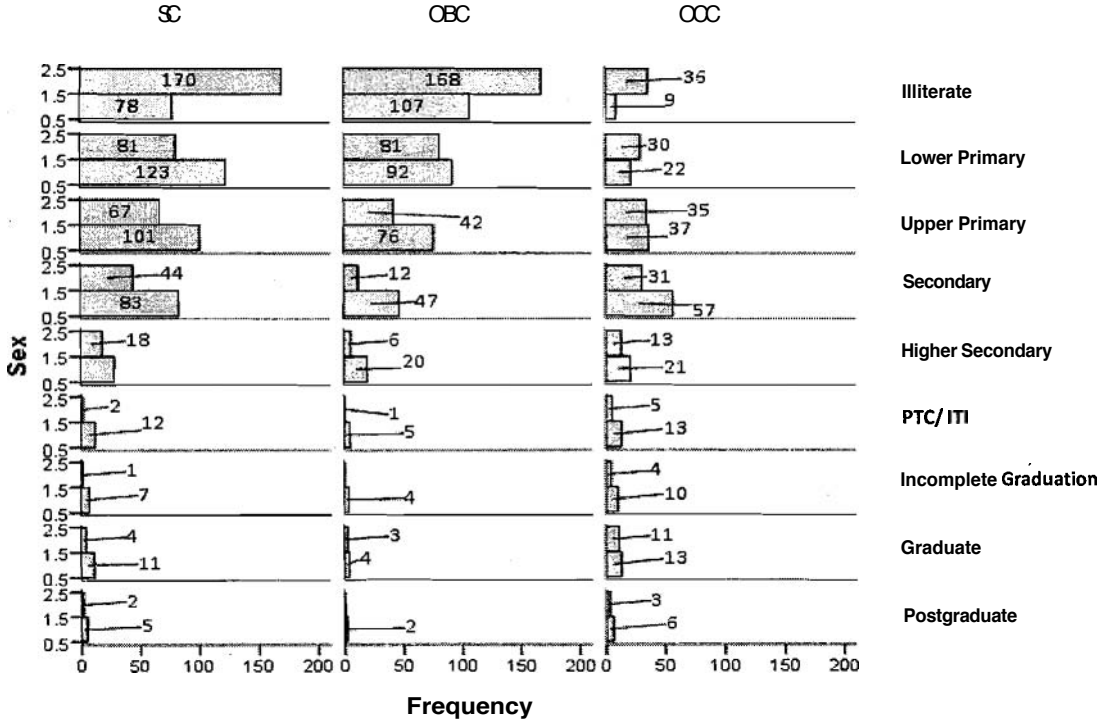
Education	Male	Female	Total	Gap between the two sexes (in %)
Illiterate	194	374	568	
	34.2%	65.8%	100.0%	31.6
	19.5%	43.0%	30.5%	
Lower primary	237	192	429	
	55.2%	44.8%	100.0%	10.4
	23.9%	22.1%	23.0%	
Upper primary	214	144	358	
	59.8%	40.2%	100.0%	19.6
	21.6%	16.6%	19.2%	
Secondary	187	87	274	
	68.2%	31.8%	100.0%	36.4
	18.8%	10.0%	14.7%	
Higher secondary	69	37	106	
	65.1%	34.9%	100.0%	30.2
	6.9%	4.3%	5.7%	
PTC / ITI	30	8	38	
	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%	57.8
	3.0%	.9%	2.0%	
Incomplete Graduation	21	5	26	
	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%	61.6
	2.1%	.6%	1.4%	
Graduate	28	18	46	
	60.9%	39.1%	100.0%	21.8
	2.8%	2.1%	2.5%	
Postgraduate	13	5	18	
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%	44.4
	1.3%	.6%	1.0%	
Total	993	870	1863	
	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Figure **3.3b** Population Pyramid of Male and Female Population aged 7 years and above by Education (Sample Survey)



Legend: 0.00 – Illiterate, 1.00 – Lower Primary, 2.00 – Upper Primary, 3.00 – Secondary, 4.00 – Higher Secondary, 5.00 – PTC/ITI, 6.00 – Incomplete Graduation, 7.00 – Graduate, 8.00 – Postgraduate

Figure **3.3c** Population Pyramid - Community by Education for Females and Males aged 7 years and above (Sample Survey)



There was a lot of variation seen with respect to the community groups that teachers reportedly belong to. In Transad, teachers are mostly from SC community in one of the schools while in Menpura, no teachers are from SC. A native youth of Kherva, posted as teacher in a Rapar village, Kachchh mentioned about discrimination not being practiced at his school anymore and in the past whenever there had been a situation of this kind, he and his fellow teachers have protested against it.

In the next section, some educational programmes and government support are discussed. However, it was mentioned during interviews and discussions that primary teachers are involved in various governmental schemes not related to their prime work which leaves little time for them to teach students and spend time with them, which ultimately affected the quality of education.

3.3.1 Government Support for Education

There are quite a few interesting observations and findings from discussions in the villages. Villages reported that in the month of June, a function called '*Shala* Pravesotsavd literally, the 'festival of school admission' is organized. All children of 5 years and above not enrolled in any school are invited with their parents. These children are welcomed and admitted to the school. Sometimes, government officials, social workers and politicians also participate in this event and welcome new entrants. School bags, pens and pencils are given to the new entrants.

With primary education being universally free in the government schools, scholarships in the secondary levels for the children of the SC households is an important tool for the government to facilitate education and mainstream those groups who have been marginalized historically and systemically. Free uniform and books are supposed to be provided to all the students of government run primary schools in the villages irrespective of their socio-economic backgrounds. However, 5 out of 162 households who sent their children to government primary schools reported not getting free uniform and books last year. It was reported during discussions that cash was preferred by some parents over actual material for uniform, in fact, very few number of households have mentioned receiving uniforms.

Similarly, mid-day meal is another universal supportive programme having multi-pronged strategy towards improving child health, nutrition as well as retention rate of students in schools. Overall, 86 percent of the households sending their children to government primary schools reported availing of benefits from the scheme. There were 91 percent of the SC, 94 percent of the OBC and 56 percent of the OCC households who reported the same. It may be noted that lesser percentage of OCC households are availing of the benefits from mid-day meal scheme. FGDs revealed that children of some households preferred going back home for their meals and did not take mid-day meals at school. This can be seen in figures 3.3.1a to 3.3.1c for different caste groups. Amongst OCCs, Menpura does not have children of the concerned age group, in Khavda all avail of the mid-day meal scheme benefits whereas the other three villages have 37.5 percent in Nava Nesda, 56 percent in Kherva and 75 percent in Transad not availing of the mid-day meal scheme. Interestingly, out of 140 households availing of the benefits, 96 percent spoke positively about the quality and quantity of food served to the children.

Field observations suggest that mid-day-meal programme was under implementation in all the village primary schools and there was no discrimination reported particularly with reference to the SC or any other category of students. However, participation of students in mid-day meal varied from village to village where most of the Patel community and some other students as well either went back home for lunch or brought food from home. In Kherva, only children belonging to Muslim, Koli and [Harijan] communities took part in the programme and those of [Vaghari] and Bharwad households also reportedly do not take part. In Transad some parents from OBC (Beldar) households mentioned that the food given was only seasoned rice and most of the time that was inadequate for the nutritional needs of their children, hence their children would not avail of the facility. Menpura also had only around 50 percent of the students availing of the benefits and the rest of the children who went home were mostly Patels. Khavda and Nava Nesda reported total coverage which may also be due to the distance of hamlets and farmhouses in these villages.

Daily menu is usually fixed but subject to the availability of food grains. In place of wheat now flour is supplied and in Transad food made of rice is more preferred than items made of flour. However, the mid-day meal organizers mentioned in Menpura that to take care of fuel, spices and vegetables for the meals Re.1 was the grant per child, which was found to be very less. All students drank water from a stand post in the school campus indicating no discrimination as such. The same situation was reported for other villages' schools as well and nowhere separate drinking water set-up for different communities was seen.

In Transad, the team came across a school event when the SC and ST students were distributed health kits that included nail cutter, soap, toothbrush and comb together worth Rs. 30. The teachers also informed that in order to encourage savings habit amongst school children, one of the government bank branches in neighbouring village opened accounts for 80 school children with 0 Rs. Balance – an initiative for all.

Table 3.3.1a Free uniform and books last year by Community

Free uniform and books last year	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Yes	69	66	22	157
	39.4%	45.5%	24.4%	38.3%
No	1	1	3	5
	.6%	.7%	3.3%	1.2%
Not applicable	102	76	64	242
	58.3%	52.4%	71.1%	59.0%
Child goes to private school	3	2	1	6
	1.7%	1.4%	1.1%	1.5%
Total	175	145	90	410
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.3.1b If received free books and uniform, details by Community

	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Books	58	65	21	144
	84.1%	98.5%	95.5%	91.7%
Uniform	1	0	0	1
	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.6%
Books and uniform	10	1	1	12
	14.5%	1.5%	4.5%	7.6%
Total	69	66	22	157
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 3.3.1a Mid-day meal amongst SC households by Village (in %)

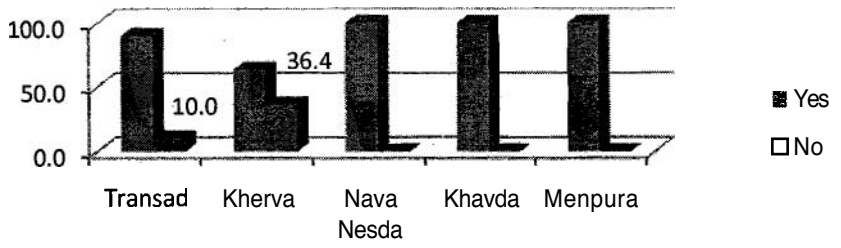


Figure 3.3.1b Mid-day meal amongst OBC households by Village (in %)

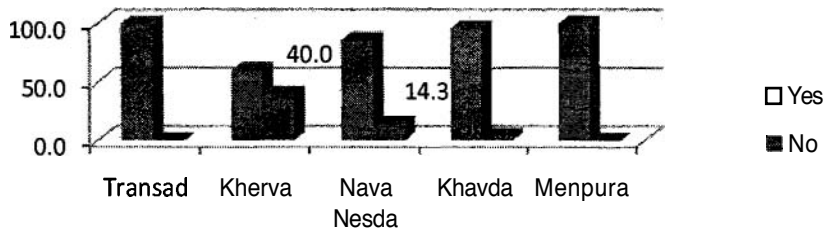


Figure 3.3.1c Mid-day meal amongst OCC households by Village (in %)

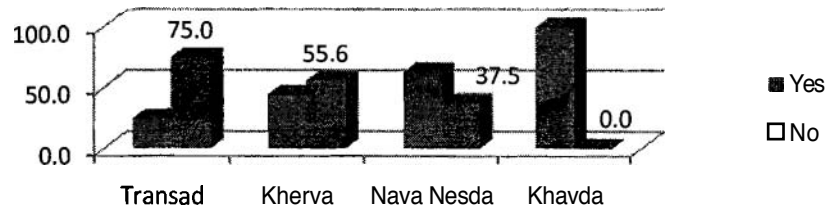


Table 3.3.1c If Using mid-day meals scheme, details about quality, quantity and frequency by Community

Details about quality, quantity and frequency	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Everyday adequate food good quality	60	60	14	134
	93.8%	96.8%	100.0%	95.7%
No idea	3	1	0	4
	4.7%	1.6%	.0%	2.9%
Not given regularly	1	1	0	2
	1.6%	1.6%	.0%	1.4%
Total	64	62	14	140
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The households were enquired about scholarship being received by their children for education. It was reported that none of the OCC households availed of the benefit from any government schemes. Almost 59 SC households and 30 OBC households reported some assistance. Details of these are given in the table 3.3.1d below. Amongst SC, Nava Nesda had the highest frequency of households receiving this assistance whereas amongst OBC, it was Khavda village. In Menpura it was informed during discussions that scholarship rates have been increased from Rs 75 to 150 annually and monetary assistance for uniform had also been raised from Rs 150 to 200 a year. [Bhangi] and Senva are considered most backward castes among SC and therefore students of these castes get assistance of Rs. 600 a year inclusive of assistance for uniform.

Table 3.3.1d Details about scholarship by Community, all villages

Scholarship amount	SC	OBC	Total
Rs 750 (3 children, each getting Rs. 250)	10	4	14
	16.9%	13.3%	15.7%
Rs. 450 (3*150)	4	3	7
	6.8%	10.0%	7.9%
Rs. 1200 (1*1200)	6	1	7
	10.2%	3.3%	7.9%
Rs. 500 (2*250)	14	10	24
	23.7%	33.3%	27.0%
Rs. 250 (1*250)	8	8	16
	13.6%	26.7%	18.0%
Rs. 900	3	1	4
	5.1%	3.3%	4.5%
Rs. 1800 (3*600)	5	0	5
	8.5%	.0%	5.6%
Rs. 900 (2*450)	8	1	9
	13.6%	3.3%	10.1%
Rs. 1700 (1*1200 / 2*250)	1	0	1
	1.7%	.0%	1.1%
Rs. 300 (2*150)	0	2	2
	.0%	6.7%	2.2%

Total	59	30	89
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Many teachers, teaching in schools of Khavda and nearby villages are living in the village itself. There is a teachers' colony meant only for the teachers. Built by a Bhuj based NGO, Kachchh Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS) post 2001 earthquake, only teachers are given houses on rent in this colony. Reportedly, presence of teachers in large numbers in the village and frequent communication with them has brought about positive changes as far as enrolment and education of children is concerned.

3.4 Workforce Participation Rate (WPR)

Figures 3.4.1 to 3.4.6 and table 3.4.1 illustrate the worker population ratio in the villages. These are based on the house listing data. When seen at all villages' level, the women's participation is lesser than men's in economic activities – overall between 35 to 40 percent along the community groups. The trend is similar to the men's participation which again does not vary greatly in different community groups. However, seen across both the sexes, there is a difference of just about 1 percent. However, this must be compared with different villages. In Transad, OCC has the highest WPR followed by the SC and OBC respectively, the last being only 37 percent; the participation of women is much lower – around one-fourth. Transad also has the lowest total WPR at 39 percent. In the case of Kherva, the WPR amongst men and women is close at 52 and 51 percent respectively and the participation rate of SC is highest at 51 percent followed by OBC at 48 percent and OCC at 45 percent. Nava Nesda again has more or less equal participation of women in the workforce as men; however, the highest WPR here is that of OCC at 54 percent, followed by OBC at 52 percent and SC at 48 percent. It has the highest total WPR at 52 percent. In Khavda, the WPR of women is lower than men's coming down to as much as 16 percent in the case of OCC which incidentally has the highest WPR at 63 percent amongst men. Here, overall, OBC has the highest WPR at 45 percent, followed by SC at 43 and the OCC at 41 percent. Menpura also follows a trend similar to Khavda – women's participation in work amongst OCC is again very low at 16 percent. Overall, OBC WPR is the highest at 47 percent, followed by SC at 44 and OCC at 35 percent.

Figure 3.4.1 WPR for all villages (House listing)

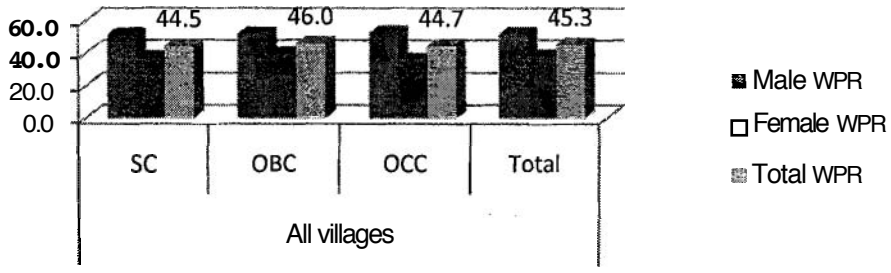


Figure 3.4.2 WPR for Transad (House listing)

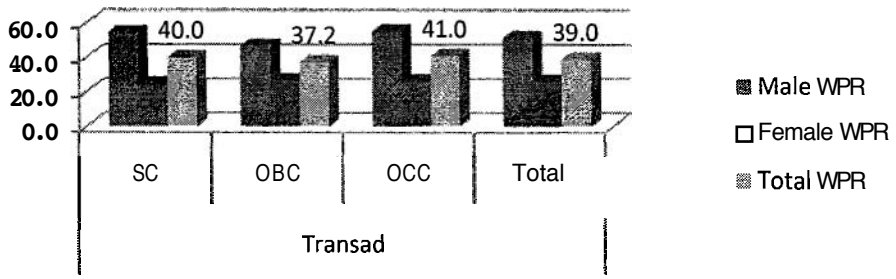


Figure 3.4.3 WPR for Kherva (House listing)

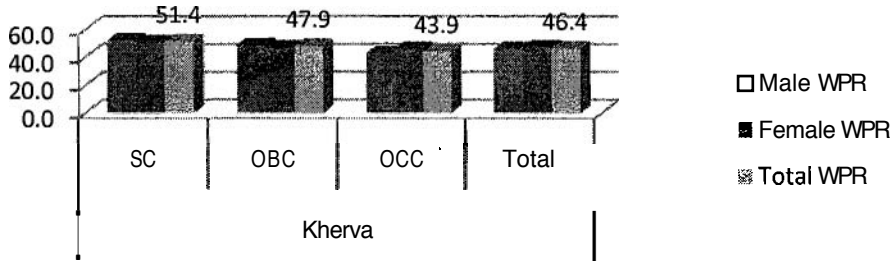


Figure 3.4.4 WPR for Nava Nesda (House listing)

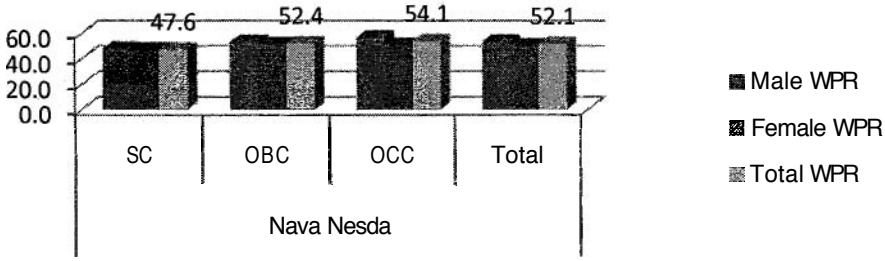


Figure 3.4.5 WPR for Khavda (House listing)

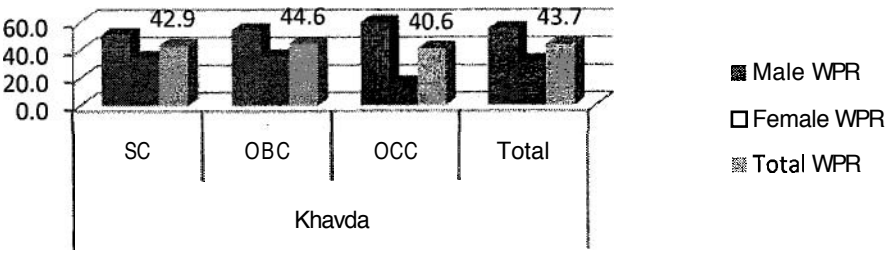


Figure 3.4.6 WPR for Menpura (House listing)

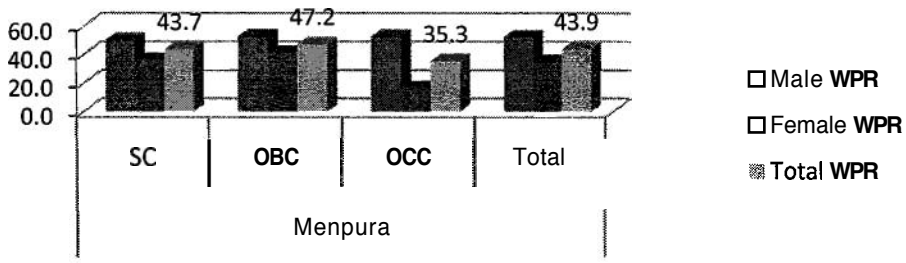


Table 3.4.1 WPR by Community by Sex Crosstabulation (House listing)

Village	Community	Male WPR	Female WPR	Total WPR
Transad	SC	54.4	24.6	40.0
	OBC	46.6	26.4	37.2
	OCC	55.0	26.0	41.0
	Total	51.1	25.8	39.0
Kherva	SC	52.1	50.6	51.4
	OBC	49.3	46.0	47.8
	OCC	43.2	46.3	44.6
	Total	45.9	47.0	46.4
Nava Nesda	SC	47.9	47.3	47.6
	OBC	53.2	51.7	52.4
	OCC	57.0	51.0	54.1
	Total	53.5	50.7	52.1
Khavda	SC	51.0	34.0	42.9
	OBC	54.1	35.2	44.6
	OCC	63.0	16.3	40.7
	Total	55.1	31.9	43.7
Menpura	SC	50.0	36.1	43.7
	OBC	52.9	41.0	47.2
	OCC	52.7	16.4	35.3
	Total	52.3	34.6	43.9
All villages	SC	51.3	37.0	44.5
	OBC	52.1	39.4	45.9
	OCC	52.4	36.4	44.9
	Total	52.0	38.0	45.3

3.5 Occupation

This section describes the occupations and sources of household income for the sample population. Since the rural households are known to have diversified sources of income, two set of occupations – primary (referred to as occupation one in some places) and secondary (occupation two) have been covered in the household survey. Following tables relate occupations of the three community groups in study villages reported for all the members from the sample households. Table 3.5.1 shows the first occupation reported by community in all the villages. Here, almost half of the sample SC population is engaged in agricultural labour, followed by a much lower 18 percent in cultivation and 11 percent in animal husbandry. OCC shows a majority in cultivation – near half, followed by almost equally distributed regular employment and animal husbandry. OBC occupation is spread over cultivation at 27 percent, agricultural labour at 26 percent, non-agricultural wage labour (this mainly includes factory labour - packaging, loading etc; saltpan workers, coal making, construction, domestic help, sweeper, helper in hotel/ restaurant etc.) at 20 percent and animal husbandry at 17 percent. Hair cutting (barbers) and driving rickshaw/ *chhakada* etc fall in the category of other first occupations.

Figures 3.5.1 to 3.5.5 below depict occupation one at the village level amongst different community groups. Figure 4.5a shows that except for in Nava Nesda and Khavda, a majority of SC and OBC household members are engaged in agricultural labour while most of the OCC household members are involved in cultivation. In Transad, Animal Husbandry and regular employment are the next most important occupations after cultivation amongst the OCC. Field observations also suggest that while most Patels are engaged in cultivation, most of other community households sustain on agricultural labour available in the fields of Patel farmers and elsewhere. Animal husbandry has been the traditional occupation of Bharwad households. Bharwads and some Patel households engaged in animal husbandry have private dairies in the village to market their milk. Most of the Thakore households are engaged in cultivation with small land holdings. SC Vanker households residing in Vanker *vaas* sustain on agricultural and non-agricultural labour. Some reported a reduction in agricultural employment due to farm mechanization in recent times. Advent of equipments like tractor and harvester help even a large farmer having more than 100 acres of land to operate it on his own. Earlier large farmers used to lease out their land. Those who work in agricultural fields for either weeding or harvesting reportedly get Rs 50 to 60 a day. Some of the agricultural activities such as transplantation and harvesting of paddy are also taken up on lump sum basis by agricultural labourers. In such arrangements a labourer earns about Rs 100 a day. In fact, paradoxical to the above mentioned statement by agricultural labourers, farmers reported shortage of labour in agriculture. To meet the shortage, farmers called labourers from tribal areas of Godhra district for carrying out agricultural operations in paddy and wheat fields.

The younger generation is mostly engaged in wage labour employment in pharmaceutical manufacturing factories nearby – Cadila and Concord – performing various jobs like operating machines, packing etc. The villagers employed by these factories through contractors earn Rs 160 to Rs 175 a day. Reportedly, Cadila offers tea and meals to its workers at highly subsidized rates. Local labourers get higher wages in chemical industries than in agriculture. However, most of the village youths who work in these factories are recruited through contractors and do not get regular employment. They get work for about 15 to 20 days a month.

Kherva reported availability of wage employment in construction sector in the nearby areas when the agricultural labourers migrated in search of work during lean seasons to other districts. Nava Nesda has a large proportion of SC households also engaged in cultivation, an activity that has seen sudden spur due to cash crops along with animal husbandry. Khavda has the most diversified of rural activities amongst all the study villages while cultivation is not as prominent as in other villages owing to limited supply of cultivable land and means of irrigation. Luhanas (a Sindhi community) are engaged in trade lease-out of cultivable land to other communities, Muslims are involved in print work and factory labour, most of the Koli households live on wage labour for charcoal making and agriculture; and handicrafts & carpentry has been major source of income for many [Harijan] households. Many teachers live in Khavda who are either posted in schools here or nearby villages. In fact, some SC members reported to be engaged as helper or supervisor in a factory – Solaris, upgrading their status.

Most of the Sumra Muslim households depend on animal husbandry and cultivation and give their cattle for grazing to [Harijan] and Koli members who take their animals along with their own sheep or goats to the wasteland and other Commons or when they go for labour work or for cutting woods. Kolis are probably not only socially but also economically the most backward community in Khavda most of whom have to undertake regular and sometimes long duration – up to 8 months – migration into Banni with their families to make charcoal[3] for the contractors who reportedly sell it to the forest department. Regular seasonal migration has affected their children's education adversely. Some are also engaged in agricultural labour when the work is available however; large populations including men, women and children were also seen gambling even at mid-day amongst several groups during field visits.

Out of all the communities in Menpura, CCC – Patels and Malek Muslims are much better off than the rest mainly owing to cultivation and animal husbandry, some Patels are in salaried employment as teachers, doctors and GEB employees leasing out their lands; Thakore, Vanker and Shaikh Muslim households, mostly being landless or marginal land holders are also engaged in wage labour for their livelihoods. Thakore households reported having smaller land holdings sufficient to grow food grains for home consumption; they supplemented their income from cultivation by engaging in agricultural labour and rearing animals. However some households were also found to be growing cash crops like tobacco as well as engaged in cattle rearing and non-agricultural wage labour and salaried employment in Vanakbori Thermal Power Plant situated in proximity.

All Senva households residing in this village are landless. Most of the Shaikh Muslims also have smaller land holdings and therefore these households depend on agricultural labour. Some Shaikh Muslim households rear animals and poultry. Other communities include Brahmin, Suthar, Valand, Darji engaged in their traditional occupations. Pagi households sustain on agricultural labour. [Vaghari]

[3] The process of coal making is very difficult as the wood generally being used as raw material in Banni is Juliflora Prosopis or baval which is a thorny tree. While cutting them, thorns penetrate in the fingers and palms causing pain to counter which the labourers often take pain killers. The respondents showed tablets which they were consuming and also their hands full of dots and corns resulting from the pricks. Labourers usually go in a group of 15 to 20 and stay at the place of work where their employer makes arrangements for water etc. At the work place, they live in makeshift shelters. They make visits to their village as and when required, particularly to take food grains to place of work in a truck arranged by their employer. The wages available to labourers involved in coal making process are Rs. 150 for males and Rs 100 for females.

households, with lowest level of education sustain on cutting and selling *datan* (twigs of *neem* tree used as tooth-brush).

Data reveals that in Transad, Nava Nesda and Khavda only SC members are artisans whereas in Kherva and Menpura OBC and OCC are also part of the artisan group. Nava Nesda has a majority of OCC and OBC and even a substantial part of the SC group in cultivation as the main occupation. Majority of OCC from Khavda and Menpura are in regular employment. Khavda has minimal percentage of those engaged in cultivation while most of the OBC are in non-agricultural wage employment followed by a larger proportion of SC as artisans.

Production relations amongst different community groups and occupations would be discussed in chapter seven.

Table 3.5.1 Occupation One by Community, All Villages (Sample Survey)

Occupation one	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Cultivation	84	109	87	280
	17.8%	27.0%	47.5%	26.5%
Animal husbandry	52	70	31	153
	11.0%	17.4%	16.9%	14.5%
Agricultural labour	227	104	13	344
	48.1%	25.8%	7.1%	32.5%
Regular employment	34	16	33	83
	7.2%	4.0%	18.0%	7.8%
Wage labour in non agriculture	38	81	11	130
	8.1%	20.1%	6.0%	12.3%
Artisan	32	6	2	40
	6.8%	1.5%	1.1%	3.8%
Trade	1	7	4	12
	.2%	1.7%	2.2%	1.1%
Other occupations	4	10	2	16
	.8%	2.5%	1.1%	1.5%
Total	472	403	183	1058
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 3.5.1 Occupation One by Community in Transad (Sample Survey)

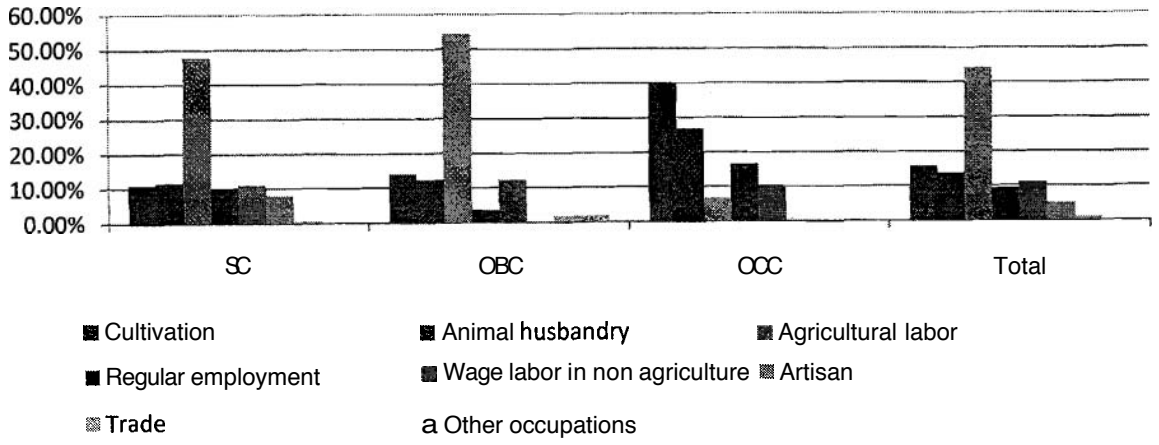


Figure 3.5.2 Occupation One by Community in Kherva (Sample Survey)

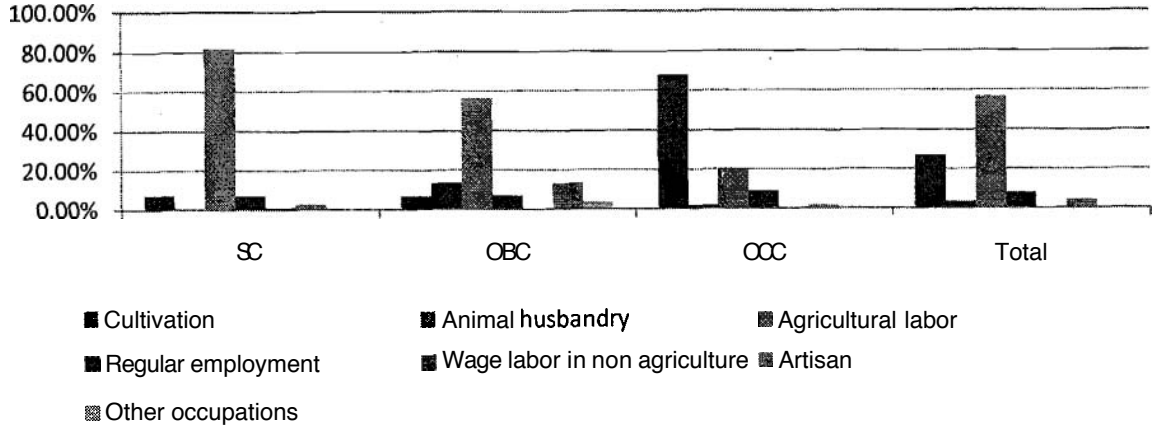


Figure 3.5.3 Occupation One by Community in Nava Nesda (Sample Survey)

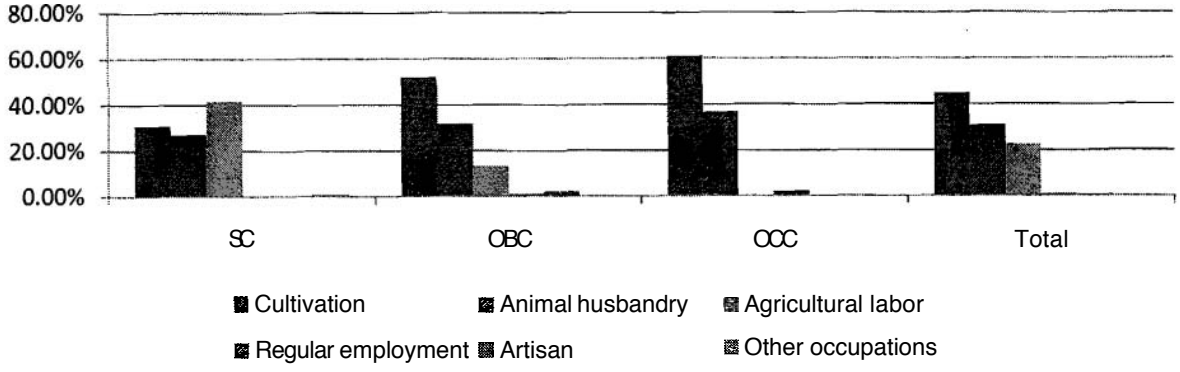


Figure 3.5.4 Occupation One by Community in Khavda (Sample Survey)

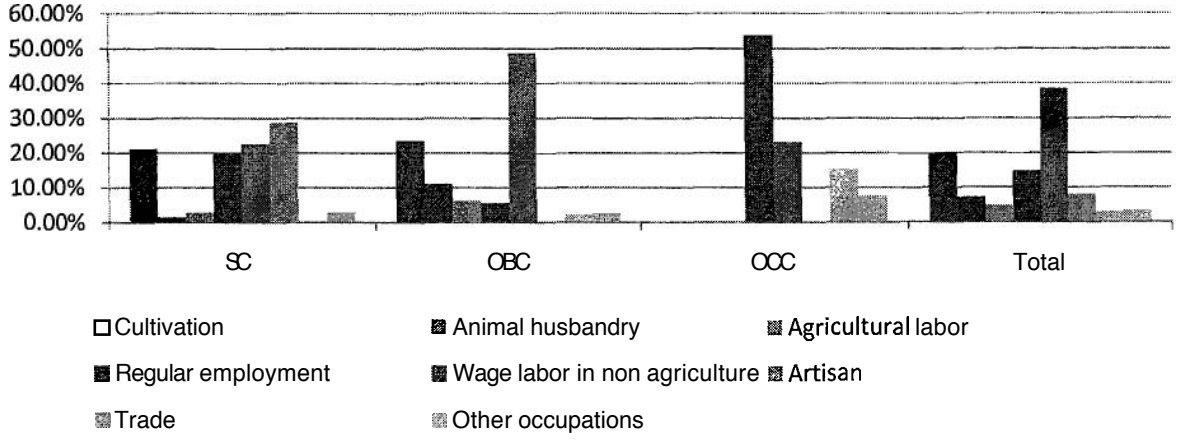


Figure 3.5.5 Occupation One by Community in Menpura (Sample Survey)

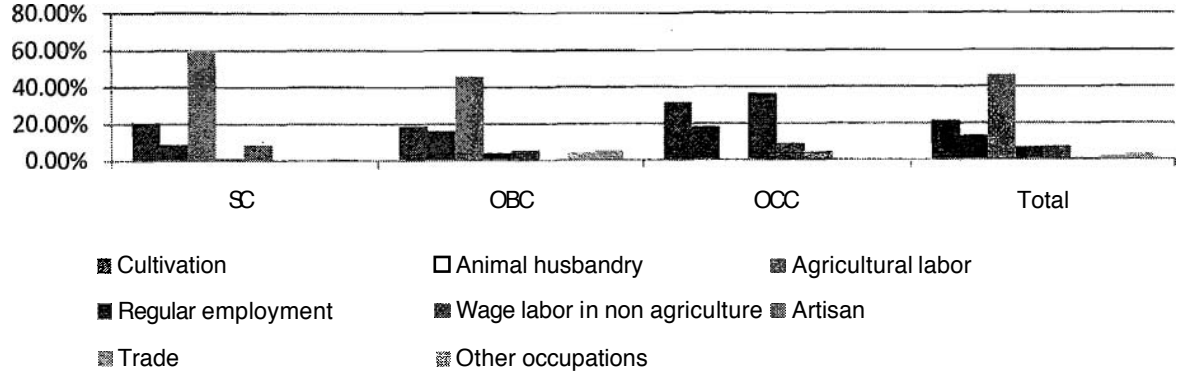


Table 3.5.2 illustrates the second occupation reported for all the sample household members. Corresponding to the results of subsidiary sources of income as would be seen later, least percentage of OCC households have reported second occupation. However, OBC households have reported maximum engagement in second occupation at nearly 46 percent which is more than SC households also at 35.6 percent. Out of those engaged in a second occupation, for all the three community groups, animal husbandry accords the highest percentage followed by agricultural labour for SC and cultivation for OBC and OCC.

Table 3.5.2 Occupation Two by Community, All Villages (Sample Survey)

Second occupation	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
No second occupation	304	216	152	672
	64.4%	53.6%	83.1%	63.5%
Cultivation	41	55	8	104
	8.7%	13.6%	4.4%	9.8%
Animal husbandry	60	64	20	144
	12.7%	15.9%	10.9%	13.6%
Agricultural labour	47	47	3	97
	10.0%	11.7%	1.6%	9.2%
Regular employment	2	0	0	2
	.4%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Wage labour in non agriculture	12	21	0	33
	2.5%	5.2%	.0%	3.1%
Artisan	4	0	0	4
	.8%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Other occupations	2	0	0	2
	.4%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Total	472	403	183	1058
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3.5.1 Activity Status and Industry

Occupation must be looked in conjunction with the activity status and industry. Figure 3.5.1a illustrates that overall, self employed and casual wage labour are the most frequently occurring activity status for first occupations of the members, besides students. However, when seen by the community groups it reflects that self employment is the most cited activity status amongst the OCC at almost one-third, followed by student and then those engaged in household chores (mainly women) while casual labour is the most uncommon one whereas, amongst the SC household it is the opposite with the highest percentage of casual wage labourers at nearly 29 percent. Amongst OBC also, the incidence of casual labour is very high. Nearly one-fourth of the OBC are self-employed, higher than SC. On the other hand, least number of OBC is engaged in regular employment followed by SC and OCC. When seen village-wise as depicted in the table 3.5.1a, it shows that 2 SC members in Kherva and 1 OBC member in Menpura have reported unemployed status. In Khavda, most of the SC members are engaged in household chores, followed by self-employment and as students whereas in Nava Nesda, most of them – one-third are self-employed followed by student and casual labour activity status. In all other villages, the most occurring activity status is that of casual labourer amongst this group followed by student. Amongst OBC members also, in all the villages except Nava Nesda, a majority are involved as casual labourers whereas in the latter, they are self-employed mostly. Khavda and Menpura have a high percentage as self-employed while the status as student is again high. Amongst OCC group, in all the villages but for Khavda and Menpura, majority are self-employed followed by student whereas in Menpura, it is the opposite. In Khavda, a majority are in regular employment followed by engagement in household chores.

Figure 3.5.1a Activity Status of First Occupation by Community (Sample survey)

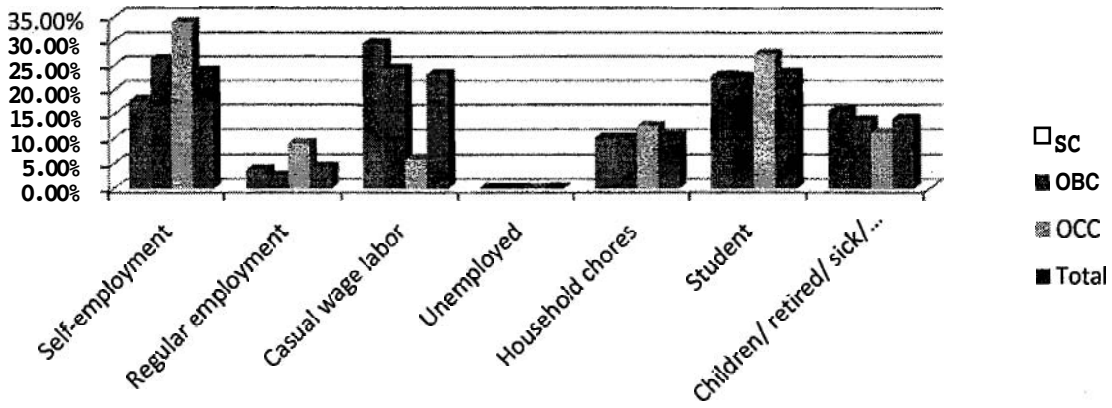


Table 3.5.1a Village Wise Distribution of Community by Activity status of First Occupation

		Self-employment	Regular employment	Casual wage labour	Unemployed	Household chores	Student	Children/ retired/ sick /disabled	Total
Transad	SC	42	14	82		25	69	48	280
		15.0%	5.0%	29.3%		8.9%	24.6%	17.1%	100.0%
	OBC	15	4	38		11	36	10	114
		13.2%	3.5%	33.3%		9.6%	31.6%	8.8%	100.0%
	OCC	20	5	5		8	15	11	64
		31.2%	7.8%	7.8%		12.5%	23.4%	17.2%	100.0%
	Total	77	23	125		44	120	69	458
		16.8%	5.0%	27.3%		9.6%	26.2%	15.1%	100.0%
Kherva	SC	6	6	71	2	7	31	18	141
		4.3%	4.3%	50.4%	1.4%	5.0%	22.0%	12.8%	100.0%
	OBC	11	2	17	0	7	12	9	58
		19.0%	3.4%	29.3%	.0%	12.1%	20.7%	15.5%	100.0%
	OCC	40	5	11	0	13	28	9	106
		37.7%	4.7%	10.4%	.0%	12.3%	26.4%	8.5%	100.0%
	Total	57	13	99	2	27	71	36	305
		18.7%	4.3%	32.5%	.7%	8.9%	23.3%	11.8%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	SC	61	0	44		5	45	28	183
		33.3%	.0%	24.0%		2.7%	24.6%	15.3%	100.0%
	OBC	83	2	13		2	39	18	157
		52.9%	1.3%	8.3%		1.3%	24.8%	11.5%	100.0%
	OCC	49	0	0		3	36	4	92
		53.3%	.0%	.0%		3.3%	39.1%	4.3%	100.0%
	Total	193	2	57		10	120	50	432
		44.7%	.5%	13.2%		2.3%	27.8%	11.6%	100.0%
Khavda	SC	33	14	19		50	31	31	178

		18.5%	7.9%	10.7%		28.1%	17.4%	17.4%	100.0%
	OBC	57	8	79		45	52	50	291
		19.6%	2.7%	27.1%		15.5%	17.9%	17.2%	100.0%
	OCC	6	16	4		12	6	10	54
		11.1%	29.6%	7.4%		22.2%	11.1%	18.5%	100.0%
	Total	96	38	102		107	89	91	523
		18.4%	7.3%	19.5%		20.5%	17.0%	17.4%	100.0%
Menpura	SC	24	1	56	0	7	36	20	144
		16.7%	.7%	38.9%	.0%	4.9%	25.0%	13.9%	100.0%
	OBC	33	3	38	1	13	33	17	138
		23.9%	2.2%	27.5%	.7%	9.4%	23.9%	12.3%	100.0%
	OCC	12	8	2	0	11	17	8	58
		20.7%	13.8%	3.4%	.0%	19.0%	29.3%	13.8%	100.0%
	Total	**69**	**12**	**96**	**1**	**31**	**86**	**45**	**340**
		20.3%	**3.5%**	**28.2%**	**.3%**	**9.1%**	**25.3%**	**13.2%**	**100.0%**

Occupations seen across industry show that overall agriculture is most common at 74 percent, followed by manufacturing and repairing at 15 percent and social and personal services at 6 percent. Incidentally, CCC followed by OBC are the groups with the highest incidence of social and personal services, however, data suggests that these occupations mainly include salaried employment (mainly includes *vidya* sahayak, wireman, peon, teacher, police, security guard, mid-day-meal organizer, factory supervisor, nurse, plumber, aanganwadi worker), hair cutting or barber, cook and others. Seen village-wise, Khavda has a majority of first occupations in manufacturing and repairing industry followed by agriculture, both amongst SC and OBC members whereas amongst the CCC members, the majority are in social and personal services followed by wholesale and retail trade. Other villages follow more or less the overall trend (refer annexure for tables).

Table series 3.5.1b to 3.5.1d shows a cross-tabulation between the industry and activity status of first occupations of households from the three Community categories. It shows that a majority - around 58 percent of the SC workers are casual wage labourers mainly engaged in agriculture (84 percent of them) followed by manufacturing and repairing. Next is self-employment at 35 percent, out of which 83 percent are in agriculture and 14 percent in manufacturing and repairing. Rest of the workers are in regular employment at 7 percent out of which a majority are each in manufacturing and repairing, and social and personal services at 40 percent each. Around 14 percent are in electricity, gas and water (companies, organization etc. related to these). Amongst OBC a majority are self-employed followed by casual labour and then regular employment, however, the latter category is still lower than the SC. On the other hand, amongst the CCC households, almost 70 percent are self-employed followed by 19 percent in regular employment and the rest 12 percent in casual labour.

Figure 3.5.1b Industry of First Occupation by Community (Sample Survey)

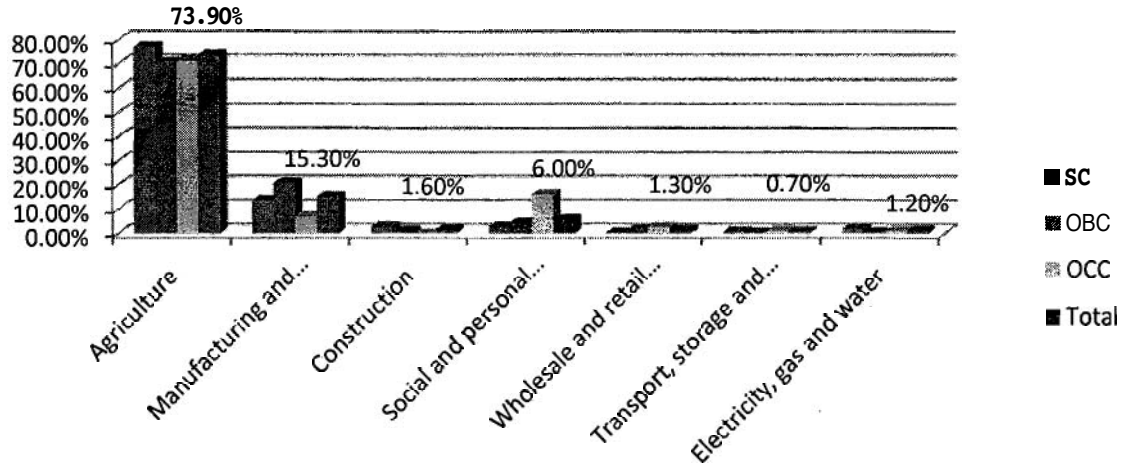


Table 3.5.1b SC Industry one * Activity status one Crosstabulation

	Self-employment	Regular employment	Casual wage labour	Total
Agriculture	136	1	228	365
	37.3%	.3%	62.5%	100.0%
	82.4%	2.9%	83.8%	77.3%
Manufacturing and repairing	23	14	28	65
	35.4%	21.5%	43.1%	100.0%
	13.9%	40.0%	10.3%	13.8%
Construction	4	0	9	13
	30.8%	.0%	69.2%	100.0%
	2.4%	.0%	3.3%	2.8%
Social and personal services	0	14	0	14
	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	.0%	40.0%	.0%	3.0%
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotel	1	0	1	2
	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	.6%	.0%	.4%	.4%
Transport, storage and communication	1	1	2	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	.6%	2.9%	.7%	.8%
Electricity, gas and water	0	5	4	9
	.0%	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
	.0%	14.3%	1.5%	1.9%
Total	165	35	272	472
	35.0%	7.4%	57.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.5.1c OBC Industry one * Activity status one Crosstabulation

	Self-employment	Regular employment	Casual wage labour	Total
Agriculture	179	3	104	286
	62.6%	1.0%	36.4%	100.0%
	44.4%	.7%	25.8%	71.0%
Manufacturing and repairing	7	2	75	84
	8.3%	2.4%	89.3%	100.0%
	1.7%	.5%	18.6%	20.8%
Construction	0	0	4	4
	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Social and personal services	6	13	0	19
	31.6%	68.4%	.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	3.2%	.0%	4.7%
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotel	7	0	0	7
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	.0%	.0%	1.7%
Transport, storage and communication	0	1	0	1
	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.2%	.0%	.2%
Electricity, gas and water	0	0	2	2
	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	.5%	.5%
Total	199	19	185	403
	49.4%	4.7%	45.9%	100.0%
	49.4%	4.7%	45.9%	100.0%

Table **3.5.1d** OCC Industry one * Activity status one Crosstabulation

	Self-employment	Regular employment	Casual wage labour	Total
Agriculture	118	0	13	131
	90.1%	.0%	9.9%	100.0%
	64.5%	.0%	7.1%	71.6%
Manufacturing and repairing	1	5	7	13
	7.7%	38.5%	53.8%	100.0%
	.5%	2.7%	3.8%	7.1%
Social and personal services	2	28	0	30
	6.7%	93.3%	.0%	100.0%
	1.1%)	15.3%	.0%	16.4%
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurarrt and hotel	4	0	1	5
	80.0%	.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	.0%	.5%	2.7%
Transport, storage and communication	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
Electricity, gas and water	0	1	1	2
	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.5%	.5%	1.1%
Total	127	34	22	183
	69.4%	18.6%	12.0%	100.0%
	69.4%	18.6%	12.0%	100.0%

When seen with respect to activity status and education, as expected, majority of those in regular employment have done either PTC/ ITI followed by graduation and secondary high school education. Also, in the case of industry, a majority of those in social and personal services have better education levels than those in other industries (refer annexure).

3.6 Source(s) of Household Income

Source(s) of Household Income is such a parameter that needs to be covered in greater depth with more probing at the household level in related issues. Thus, household survey database has been used to analyze and cross-verify the parameter with other factors. However, for Major Source of Household Income (MJSI hereafter) of women headed households, house listing data is used for getting substantial frequency for analysis. Continuing with the reason of capturing diversified occupations of rural population, up to three sources of household income – major, first and second subsidiary – have been covered for the sample households.

3.6.1 Major Source(s) of Household Income

Table 3.6.1a below presents a cross-tabulation of MJSI in all villages by Community. It shows that in all, maximum households have their MJSI as agricultural labour, around 30 percent; this is followed by

cultivation closely. The rest are spread over wage labour in non-agriculture, regular employment and other sources of income (carpenters and traders have the highest frequency in this case). Animal husbandry and remittances are also MJSI for some households. However, when seen across the community groups, somewhat different picture emerges. Around 46 percent of SC households have agricultural labour as their MJSI followed by 21 percent cultivation. 12 percent of these households have regular employment followed by other sources (mainly carpenters – mostly those from Meghpar hamlet of Khavda). Amongst OBC households also, the highest percentage is of agricultural labour as MJSI at 26 percent. Wage labour in non-agriculture and cultivation equally share the next place in the MJSI of OBCs. Other sources of income (hair cutting, traders and tailoring), animal husbandry and regular employment are some other significant MJSI in this community's households. Coming to OCC households, more than half have MJSI as cultivation followed by around 19 percent's regular employment and 10 percent's other sources of income (mainly traders and cooks).

This relationship is being studied at the level of different villages in the following figures 3.6.1a to 3.6.1e. For table at the village level, refer annexure. Transad has the highest percentage of OCC having cultivation as MJSI at 60 percent, whereas 50 percent of OBC and 47 percent of SC have agricultural labour as MJSI. Wage labour in non-agriculture as MJSI, mainly in the pharmaceutical manufacturing units in the village vicinity, account for 20 percent of the OCC, 15 percent of the OBC and only 9 percent of the SC households. In the case of Kherva, around 80 percent of the SC and 36 percent of the OBC – the highest amongst these categories rely on agricultural labour as their MJSI while 68 percent of the OCC households again have cultivation as MJSI. This village has none dependent on wage labour in non-agriculture. In Nava Nesda, 95 percent of the OCC and 65 percent of OBC households have cultivation as their MJSI while 47 percent of SC have cultivation and another 47 percent have agricultural labour as their MJSI. This village has no households depending on wage labour in non-agriculture and regular employment. Khavda has almost 50 percent of the OBC wage labour in non-agriculture as MJSI, 47 percent of OCC have regular employment and almost equal percentage of SC – 32 and 29 percent – have other sources of income (carpentry, masonry) and regular employment respectively as MJSI. None in Menpura have reported animal husbandry as their MJSI whereas 68 percent of SC and 56 percent of the OBC have reported it to be agricultural labour and 50 percent of the OCC have regular employment as MJSI. Both Khavda and Menpura are reporting a high incidence of regular employment as MJSI.

This analysis also points towards lack of large industries and institutions offering employment in Kherva and Nava Nesda, a fact that becomes important in creating a potential for social interaction in secular public domain as would be described in later chapters.

Table 3.6.1a Community by Major Source of **Household Income, All Villages** (Sample Survey)

Community	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labour	Regular employment	Wage labour in non-agriculture	remittance/ pension/ rent	Other sources	Total
SC	36	5	81	21	11	6	15	175
	20.6%	2.9%	46.3%	12.0%	6.3%	3.4%	8.6%	100.0%
	30.3%	27.8%	65.3%	42.9%	22.0%	50.0%	39.5%	42.7%
OBC	34	12	38	11	34	2	14	145
	23.4%	8.3%	26.2%	7.6%	23.4%	1.4%	9.7%	100.0%
	28.6%	66.7%	30.6%	22.4%	68.0%	16.7%	36.8%	35.4%
OCC	49	1	5	17	5	4	9	90
	54.4%	1.1%	5.6%	18.9%	5.6%	4.4%	10.0%	100.0%
	41.2%	5.6%	4.0%	34.7%	10.0%	33.3%	23.7%	22.0%
Total	119	18	124	49	50	12	38	410
	29.0%	4.4%	30.2%	12.0%	12.2%	2.9%	9.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure **3.6.1a MJSI** by Community in **Transad (Sample** Survey)

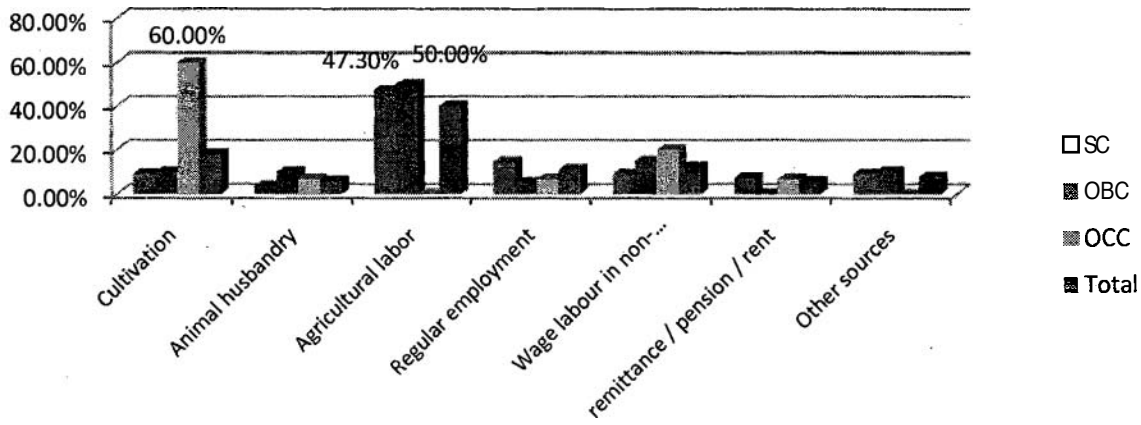


Figure **3.6.1b MJSI** by Community in **Kherva (Sample** Survey)

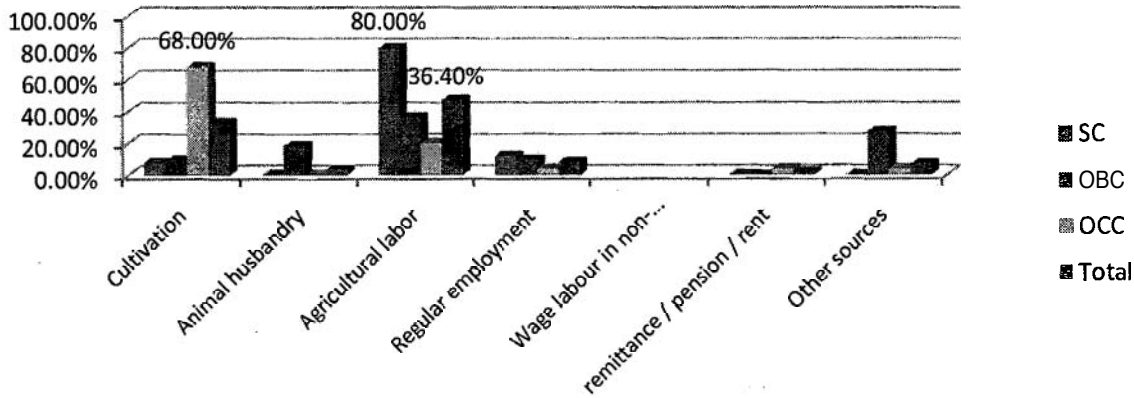


Figure 3.6.1c MJSI by Community in Nava Nesda
(Sample Survey)

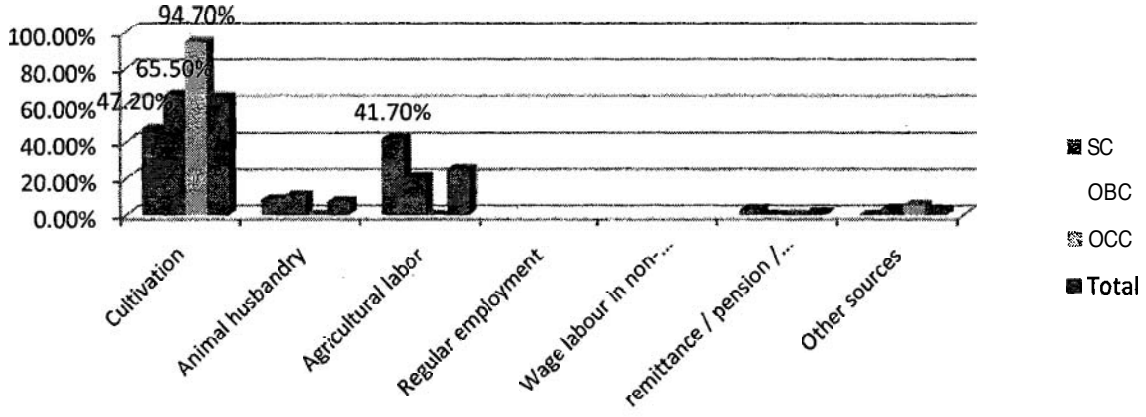


Figure 3.6.1d MJSI by Community in Khavda
(Sample Survey)

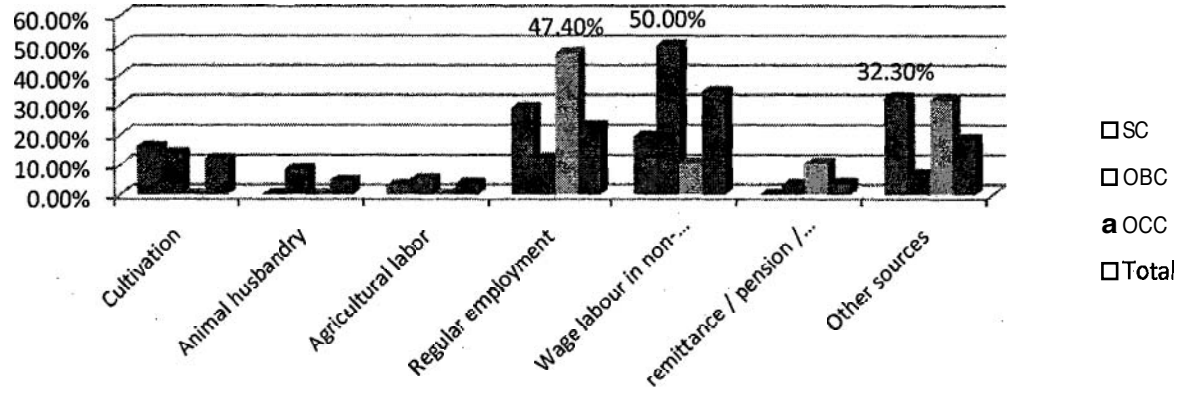
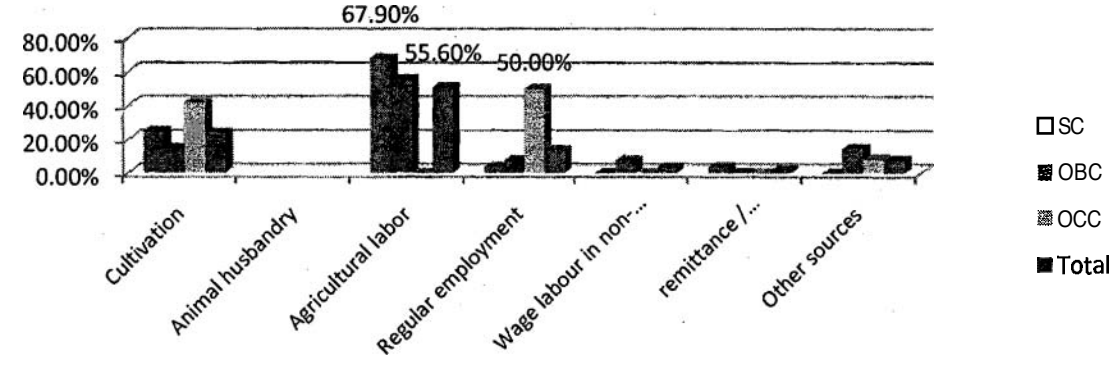


Figure 3.6.1e MJSI by Community in Menpura
(Sample Survey)



3.6.2 Major Source(s) of Income by Activity Status and Industry of Occupation

Table 3.6.2a below shows cross tabulation between major sources of income in the households and activity status of the first occupations being pursued. It reveals that out of those with cultivation as MJSI, 54 percent are self-employed, 23 percent are students and around 12 percent are either children/ retired/ sick/ disabled. Out of those with Animal Husbandry, more than one-third are self-employed and an almost equal proportion is engaged in household chores. This points towards a long-known fact that animal care and breeding is often the work of women in rural areas as shown in table 3.6.2b. When seen caste-wise, it shows that 88 percent of SC, 74 percent of OBC and all women of OOC households are engaged in this; also confirmed by field observations, reportedly they spend on an average, 3 to 4 hours of time looking after them every day.

Table 3.6.2c shows that in the case of those with agricultural labour as MJSI, more than half have casual labour status, followed by one-fourth students, and around 14 percent are children/ elderly, sick or disabled. Almost similar trend is there even for the non-agricultural wage labourers. Amongst those with MJSI as 'other sources', 30 percent are self-employed, 26 percent are students, 22 percent are engaged in household chores and around 13 percent are children/ retired/ sick/ disabled. For those with 'other sources' as MJSI, almost 40 percent of these are artisans followed by 'other occupations' and trade.

Table 3.6.2a MJSI * Activity status one Cross tabulation

	Self-employment	Regular employment	Casual wage labour	Unemployed	Household chores	Student	Children/ retired/ sick/ disabled	Total
Cultivation	339	9	15	0	43	143	73	622
	54.5%	1.4%	2.4%	.0%	6.9%	23.0%	11.7%	100.0%
Animal husbandry	34	5	4	0	6	33	9	91
	37.4%	5.5%	4.4%	.0%	6.6%	36.3%	9.9%	100.0%
Agricultural labour	27	2	323	1	33	149	86	621
	4.3%	.3%	52.0%	.2%	5.3%	24.0%	13.8%	100.0%
Regular employment	9	65	9	1	49	50	28	211
	4.3%	30.8%	4.3%	.S%	23.2%	23.7%	13.3%	100.0%
Wage labour in non-agriculture	18	1	117	0	35	53	54	278
	6.5%	.4%	42.1%	.0%	12.6%	19.1%	19.4%	100.0%
remittance / pension / rent	4	1	3	0	8	5	14	35
	11.4%	2.9%	8.6%	.0%	22.9%	14.3%	40.0%	100.0%
Other sources	61	5	8	1	45	53	27	200
	30.5%	2.5%	4.0%	.5%	22.5%	26.5%	13.5%	100.0%
Total	492	88	479	3	219	486	291	2058
	23.9%	4.3%	23.3%	.1%	10.6%	23.6%	14.1%	100.0%

Table 3.6.2b Sex * Community Cross tabulation for those engaged in Animal Husbandry as First Occupation

	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Male	6	18	0	24
	11.5%	25.7%	.0%	15.7%
Female	46	52	31	129
	88.5%	74.3%	100.0%	84.3%
Total	52	70	31	153
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.6.2c Occupation one (if MJSI is 'other sources') * Activity status one Cross tabulation

	Self-employment	Regular employment	Casual wage labour	Total
Cultivation	3	0	0	3
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	4.9%	.0%	.0%	4.1%
Animal husbandry	4	0	0	4
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	6.6%	.0%	.0%	5.4%
Agricultural labour	0	0	2	2
	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	25.0%	2.7%
Regular employment	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	40.0%	.0%	4.1%
Wage labour in non agriculture	1	2	4	7
	14.3%	28.6%	57.1%	100.0%
	1.6%	40.0%	50.0%	9.5%
Artisan	28	0	2	30
	93.3%	.0%	6.7%	100.0%
	45.9%	.0%	25.0%	40.5%
Trade	12	0	0	12
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	19.7%	.0%	.0%	16.2%
Other occupations	12	1	0	13
	92.3%	7.7%	.0%	100.0%
	19.7%	20.0%	.0%	17.6%
Total	61	5	8	74
	82.4%	6.8%	10.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table **3.6.2d MJSI** * Activity status two Cross tabulation

	Self-employment	Regular employment	Casual wage labour	Total
Cultivation	116	1	29	146
	79.5%	.7%	19.9%	100.0%
Animal husbandry	16	1	12	29
	55.2%	3.4%	41.4%	100.0%
Agricultural labour	80	0	36	116
	69.0%	.0%	31.0%	100.0%
Regular employment	4	1	0	5
	80.0%	20.0%	.0%	100.0%
Wage labour in non-agriculture	26	0	47	73
	35.6%	.0%	64.4%	100.0%
remittance / pension / rent	2	0	1	3
	66.7%	.0%	33.3%	100.0%
Other sources	6	0	10	16
	37.5%	.0%	62.5%	100.0%
Total	250	3	135	388
	64.4%	.8%	34.8%	100.0%

3.6.3 First Subsidiary and Second Subsidiary Source(s) of Household Income

In the overall sample, there are around 62 percent of the households who have reported first subsidiary source of income (FSSI) and 20 percent of this group has reported second subsidiary source of household income (SSSI). There are about one-third of the SC households who do not have a subsidiary source of income, followed by 37 percent of OBC and around 46 percent of the OCC.

The following section would detail out the subsidiary sources of household income starting from the table 3.6.3a that shows a cross-tabulation of community by FSSI. Overall, 45 percent of the households have reported animal husbandry to be the FSSI. This is followed only by agricultural labour at 17 percent and wage labour in non-agriculture and cultivation at 10 percent each.

Table **3.6.3a** Community by FSSI, All Villages (Sample **Survey)**

	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labour	Regular employment	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Remittance / pension / rent	Other sources	Total
SC	14	48	19	7	13	5	10	116
	12.1%	41.4%	16.4%	6.0%	11.2%	4.3%	8.6%	100.0%
	56.0%	41.4%	44.2%	41.2%	48.1%	31.2%	83.3%	45.3%
OBC	10	44	21	3	11	2	0	91
	11.0%	48.4%	23.1%	3.3%	12.1%	2.2%	.0%	100.0%
	40.0%	37.9%	48.8%	17.6%	40.7%	12.5%	.0%	35.5%
OCC	1	24	3	7	3	9	2	49
	2.0%	49.0%	6.1%	14.3%	6.1%	18.4%	4.1%	100.0%
	4.0%	20.7%	7.0%	41.2%	11.1%	56.2%	16.7%	19.1%
Total	25	116	43	17	27	16	12	256

	9.8%	45.3%	16.8%	6.6%	10.5%	6.2%	4.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The trend is the same for SC and OBC households but amongst OCC animal husbandry is followed by remittances and regular employment for FSSI. Other sources of income, classified here include SCs as mason, cobbler, embroider (handicraft) and *pipudi* player. Amongst OCC, they include tailor and cook.

The frequencies are very less in most of the cases of different community groups to comment upon the overall situation, when seen separately across the villages. However, the details may be referred to in the annexure. A few pointers could be made here. As already highlighted in the previous section, Kherva and Nava Nesda have very limited sources as first subsidiary. Where on one hand in Kherva, cultivation, animal husbandry and wage labour in non-agriculture do not make it to the subsidiary sources; in Nava Nesda, regular employment, remittances and non-agricultural wage labour do not make it. Nava Nesda followed by Transad show animal husbandry as the most prevalent FSSI amongst all the groups. Kherva has the highest percentage of OBC and OCC having regular employment and majority of SC having agricultural labour as FSSI. Khavda has majority of SC and OBC having agricultural employment as FSSI and most of the OCC having remittances as the same. Menpura also has the majority of SC and OBC having animal husbandry as FSSI and most of OCC having remittances.

Table 3.6.3b represents the households having second subsidiary source of income. There are around 18 percent of such SC households out of which most of them reportedly depend upon other sources – carpentry and masonry. Most of others are spread over agricultural labour, animal husbandry and wage labour in non-agriculture. 15 OBC households have reported SSSI which is spread over animal husbandry, non-agricultural wage labour and cultivation. There are only 5 households reporting SSSI amongst OCC which is animal husbandry.

Table 3.6.3b Community by SSSI, All Villages (Sample Survey)

	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labour	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Other sources	Total
SC	3	6	7	6	9	31
	9.7%	19.4%	22.6%	19.4%	29.0%	100.0%
	42.9%	37.5%	87.5%	54.5%	100.0%	60.8%
OBC	4	5	1	5	0	15
	26.7%	33.3%	6.7%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%
	57.1%	31.2%	12.5%	45.5%	.0%	29.4%
OCC	0	5	0	0	0	5
	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	.0%	31.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.8%
Total	7	16	8	11	9	51
	13.7%	31.4%	15.7%	21.6%	17.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Relationship between the MJSI and FSSI is shown in the table 3.6.3c. It shows that nearly 38 percent have not reported any FSSI. 20 percent of those with MJSI as cultivation have no FSSI and 60 percent

have it as animal husbandry. For those with animal husbandry as MJSI, FSSI is spread over agricultural labour, none and cultivation. Agricultural labour as MJSI has no FSSI as maximum occurrence – 47 percent – followed by animal husbandry at 31 percent. For those with regular employment as MJSI, 63 percent have no FSSI and around 12 percent have it as remittances. Non-agricultural wage labour as MJSI households have agricultural labour as largest FSSI – 44 percent followed by 20 percent having none. Remittance based households as MJSI have either no other sources of income or remittance only which could be from other household members or assets (in the form of pension, rent etc). Even in the case of other sources of income (carpentry, masonry, hair cutting mainly) as MJSI, almost 58 percent do not have a subsidiary source.

Data reveals that 94 percent of OCC, 90 percent of OBC and 82 percent of SC households do not have a third source of income or second subsidiary (SSSI). Amongst those who have a second subsidiary source of income, maximum have agricultural labourers followed by cultivation as MJSI (refer table 3.6.3d).

Table 3.6.3c MJSI by FSSI (Sample Survey)

MJSI	No FSSI	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labour	Regular employment	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Remittance/ pension/ rent	Other sources	Total
Cultivation	24	0	70	10	8	4	2	1	119
	20.2%	.0%	58.8%	8.4%	6.7%	3.4%	1.7%	.8%	100.0%
Animal husbandry	5	4	0	6	1	1	1	0	18
	27.8%	22.2%	.0%	33.3%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	.0%	100.0%
Agricultural labour	58	9	38	0	2	12	1	4	124
	46.8%	7.3%	30.6%	.0%	1.6%	9.7%	.8%	3.2%	100.0%
Regular employment	31	4	2	3	2	0	6	1	49
	63.3%	8.2%	4.1%	6.1%	4.1%	.0%	12.2%	2.0%	100.0%
Wage labour in non-agriculture	10	7	2	22	1	6	2	0	50
	20.0%	14.0%	4.0%	44.0%	2.0%	12.0%	4.0%	.0%	100.0%
Remittance / pension / rent	4	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	12
	33.3%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	8.3%	8.3%	25.0%	16.7%	100.0%
Other sources	22	1	3	2	2	3	1	4	38
	57.9%	2.6%	7.9%	5.3%	5.3%	7.9%	2.6%	10.5%	100.0%
Total	154	25	116	43	17	27	16	12	410
	37.6%	6.1%	28.3%	10.5%	4.1%	6.6%	3.9%	2.9%	100.0%

Table 3.6.3d MJSI by SSSI, All Villages (Sample Survey)

Major source of household income	No subsidiary source of income	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labour	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Other sources	Total
Cultivation	108	0	8	1	1	1	119
	90.8%	.0%	6.7%	.8%	.8%	.8%	100.0%
Animal husbandry	16	0	0	2	0	0	18
	88.9%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Agricultural labour	107	4	2	0	8	3	124
	86.3%	3.2%	1.6%	.0%	6.5%	2.4%	100.0%
Regular employment	44	0	1	1	1	2	49
	89.8%	.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	4.1%	100.0%
Wage labour in non-agriculture	41	2	4	1	1	1	50
	82.0%	4.0%	8.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Remittance/ pension/ rent	10	0	1	0	0	1	12
	83.3%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	100.0%
Other sources	33	1	0	3	0	1	38
	86.8%	2.6%	.0%	7.9%	.0%	2.6%	100.0%
Total	359	7	16	8	11	9	410
	87.6%	1.7%	3.9%	2.0%	2.7%	2.2%	100.0%

3.6.4 Source(s) of Household Income for Women headed Households

Table 3.6.4a shows cross-tabulation of sex of the household head by MJSI in the case of all the study villages. This is once again based on the house list to get substantial frequencies for analysis. From column percentages it can be noticed that almost 26 percent of the women headed households have agricultural labour as their major source of income, followed by 'other sources of income' (that includes around 50 percent of those with 'pension and remittances') at 18.6 percent and cultivation at 17 percent. Nearly 15 percent have regular employment – mainly staff members in schools, CHC/ PHC, *aanganwadis* etc. in Khavda and Transad – and 10 percent have non-agricultural wage labour as MJSI.

Table 3.6.4b gives these details village-wise. Out of 95 women headed households of Transad, nearly 30 percent have cultivation as their MJSI, followed by agricultural labour at 25 percent and around 15 percent as animal husbandry. The next village with largest number of women headed households is Khavda with more than one-third in regular employment; around 32 percent in other sources of income (mostly pension); around 23 percent in non-agricultural wage labour (embroidery, construction, factories etc). Menpura with the next largest number of women headed households has more than 50 percent engaged in agricultural labour; almost 15 percent with other sources of income (remittance, income from leased out land and carpentry1 blacksmith work) and the rest are distributed over other sources. In Kherva, more than three-fourth have their MJSI as agricultural labour; in Nava Nesda more than 50 percent have cultivation as their MJSI.

Table 3.6.4c illustrates cross tabulation between community groups and MJSI of the women headed households. It shows that amongst the SCs, nearly half of the women headed households have

agricultural labour as their MJSI followed by cultivation at 20 percent. On the other hand, amongst the OBC women headed households, where almost one fourth have agricultural labour as MJSI, one fourth have other sources of income – mainly pension and remittance, and another 15 percent have wage labour in construction, factories and coal making as their MJSI. Amongst the women headed households of OCC, one third of them have regular employment, another 27 percent have cultivation and the rest are distributed over other categories.

Table 3.6.4a MJSI by Sex of head of the household, All Villages (House listing)

Major source of household income	Male	Female	Total
Cultivation	948	38	986
	96.1%	3.9%	100.0%
	36.6%	17.2%	35.1%
Animal husbandry	186	19	205
	90.7%	9.3%	100.0%
	7.2%	8.6%	7.3%
Agricultural labour	442	58	500
	88.4%	11.6%	100.0%
	17.1%	26.2%	17.8%
Wage labour in non-agriculture	413	23	436
	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
	16.0%	10.4%	15.5%
Regular employment	206	33	239
	86.2%	13.8%	100.0%
	8.0%	14.9%	8.5%
Trade	163	9	172
	94.8%	5.2%	100.0%
	6.3%	4.1%	6.1%
Other sources of income	230	41	271
	84.9%	15.1%	100.0%
	8.9%	18.6%	9.6%
Total	2588	221	2809
	92.1%	7.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table **3.6.4b** Village by MJSI of Women headed households (House listing)

	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labour	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Regular employment	Trade	Other sources of income	Total
Transad	28	14	24	6	9	4	10	95
	29.5%	14.7%	25.3%	6.3%	9.5%	4.2%	10.5%	100.0%
	73.7%	73.7%	41.4%	26.1%	27.3%	44.4%	24.4%	43.0%
Kherva	0	0	11	0	0	0	3	14
	.0%	.0%	78.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	21.4%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	19.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.3%	6.3%
Nava Nesda	6	1	1	0	0	1	2	11
	54.5%	9.1%	9.1%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	18.2%	100.0%
	15.8%	5.3%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	4.9%	5.0%
Khavda	2	0	0	14	23	3	20	62
	3.2%	.0%	.0%	22.6%	37.1%	4.8%	32.3%	100.0%
	5.3%	.0%	.0%	60.9%	69.7%	33.3%	48.8%	28.1%
Menpura	2	4	22	3	1	1	6	39
	5.1%	10.3%	56.4%	7.7%	2.6%	2.6%	15.4%	100.0%
	5.3%	21.1%	37.9%	13.0%	3.0%	11.1%	14.6%	17.6%
Total	38	19	58	23	33	9	41	221
	17.2%	8.6%	26.2%	10.4%	14.9%	4.1%	18.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table **3.6.4c** Community by MJSI of women headed households (House listing)

	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labour	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Regular employment	Trade	Other sources of income	Total
SC	8	0	19	4	3	1	4	39
	20.5%	.0%	48.7%	10.3%	7.7%	2.6%	10.3%	100.0%
OBC	12	14	30	18	8	4	29	115
	10.3%	12.1%	26.1%	15.5%	6.9%	3.4%	25.0%	100.0%
OCC	18	5	9	1	22	4	8	67
	27.3%	7.6%	13.4%	1.5%	33.3%	6.1%	12.1%	100.0%
Total	38	19	58	23	33	9	41	221
	17.2%	8.6%	26.2%	10.4%	14.9%	4.1%	18.6%	100.0%

Chapter – 4

Analysis – Economic Profile of Occupation Groups

This chapter details some significant occupation groups such as cultivators, agricultural labourers, artisans, livestock breeders to understand the economic profiles of respective households. With an understanding that agricultural labour and artisan work based households came from groups low on the socio-economic ladder whereas cultivation based households were generally better off; the survey schedule was designed to capture some specific occupation groups and economic profile of such households; these are cultivators, agricultural labourers, artisans, traders and livestock breeders. Here, each of these would be analysed separately for their occupational details including related productive assets. Last section of this chapter presents aspects of work related migrated undertaken if any. Each section as follows looks at the major source(s) of income by particular occupation before describing further details.

4.1 Cultivators

Table 4.1a suggests a relationship between those who have reported cultivation as their first occupation and their respective MJSI by community groups. 89 percent of the SC, 90 percent of OBC and 99 percent of OCC cultivators have cultivation as MJSI. Around 6 percent of the OBC households have non-agricultural wage labour as their MJSI while for 11 percent of the SC cultivators it is distributed over wage labour – agricultural and non agricultural both, artisan work and remittances.

Table 4.1a Community by MJSI of Cultivators Cross tabulation

	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Cultivation	75	98	86	259
	89.3%	89.9%	98.9%	92.5%
Animal husbandry	0	1	0	1
	.0%	.9%	.0%	.4%
Agricultural labour	2	2	0	4
	2.4%	1.8%	.0%	1.4%
Regular employment	0	1	1	2
	.0%	.9%	1.1%	.7%
Wage labour in non-agriculture	3	7	0	10
	3.6%	6.4%	.0%	3.6%
Masonry work	1	0	0	1
	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Carpentry	2	0	0	2
	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Remittance	1	0	0	1
	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Total	84	109	87	280
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

4.1.1 Land Ownership Status

The aspect of socio-economic status dependent on land is true of Gujarat as well despite low productivity of land in many parts which has now been countered with improved agricultural practices over the past few decades. Figures 4.1.1a to 4.1.1d illustrate the land ownership status of households from different community groups – data based on the whole village. Overall, there are 43 percent of households who own land but when seen across different community groups, OBCs followed by SCs have the lowest percentage of households with some land holding both around one-third.

Figure 4.1.1e to 4.1.1i show variations in land ownership status across the community groups in different villages. If we see Transad, a majority of OBC – more than three-fourths – are landless followed by SC at 49 percent and less than one-third OCC are landless. In Kherva, all the SC and 94 percent of the OBC are landless as compared to around 28 percent of OCC; as per field observations, most of the [Harijan], Muslim, Koli and [Vaghari] community households are land less just as around 50 Patel households who all rely on agricultural wage labour employment mainly and some [Vaghari] households grow vegetables on encroached pond bed. Interestingly, legend about Kherva's evolution as told by an elderly Muslim suggests that originally, *Jat* Muslims were large landlords here who had called and employed some Patel labourers from nearby villages but post-Independence, in 'land to the tiller' movement, much of the lands were redistributed mainly amongst Patel households. In recent times, prices of lands have gone up, ranging from Rs. 3 to 5 *lakh* per vigha, with road side lands fetching higher prices than lands located in interior areas, a fact which once again reinforces the value of land as an asset in the current economic era which has been traditionally available to some while many others have been deprived since ages.

Nava Nesda has around 57 percent of the SC landless, followed by around one-third or 34 percent of OBC and only 7 percent of OCC. On the other hand, Khavda has around 77 percent of all households who are landless; in fact OCCs' landless status is the highest at more than 90 percent which is followed by the SC at 80 percent and OBC at 72 percent. Overall, landless status is second highest in Menpura at 62 percent. Here, OBC have the highest percentage of landless at 77 percent, followed by SC at 57 percent and OCC at 27 percent (refer annexure). In Menpura, field observations also suggested that while Patel households seem to rely mainly on cultivation and animal husbandry, Thakore, Vanker and Muslim households, being landless or marginal land holders are also engaged in wage labour for their livelihoods.

In all the villages, aspect of land being leased-in and leased-out for cultivation was reported; however, this fact is neither necessarily disclosed by the individual households nor are the arrangements of the deal. Mainly marginal cultivators and agricultural labourers are the ones who lease-in land for cultivation while some Patels and other land owners in regular employment reported leasing-out. Some of these details would be discussed in later sections.

Figure 4.1.1a Land ownership status amongst SC (House listing)

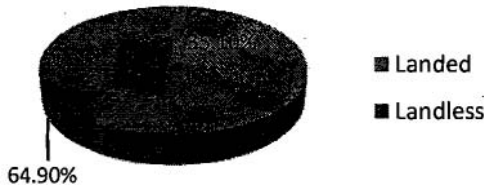


Figure 4.1.1c Land ownership status amongst OCC (House listing)

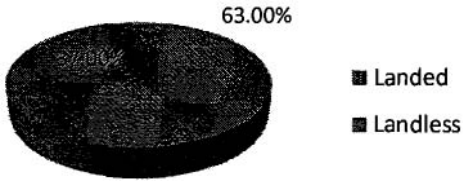


Figure 4.1.1b Land ownership status amongst OBC (House listing)

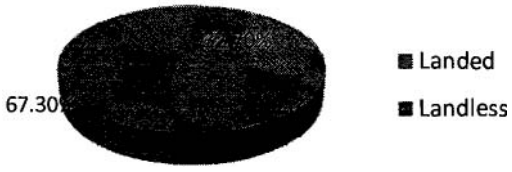


Figure 4.1.1d Land ownership status amongst All (House listing)

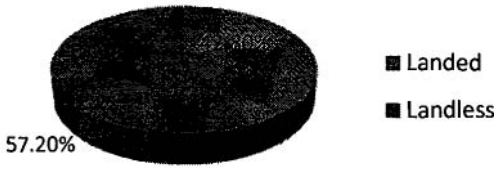


Figure 4.1.1e Community by Land ownership status in Transad (House listing)

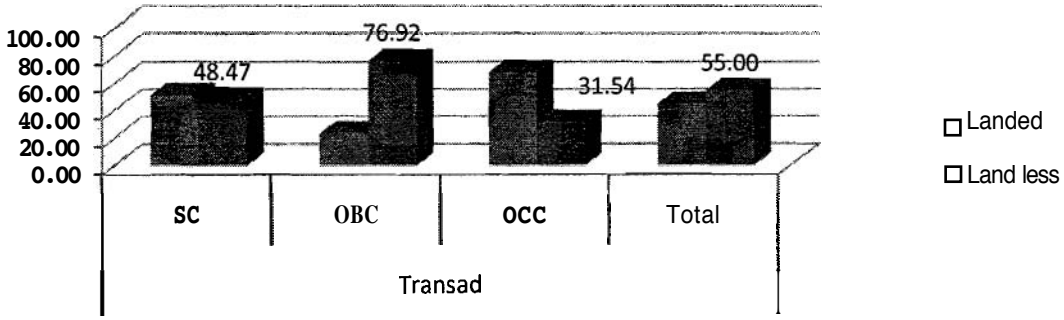


Figure 4.1.1f Community by Land ownership status in Kherva (House listing)

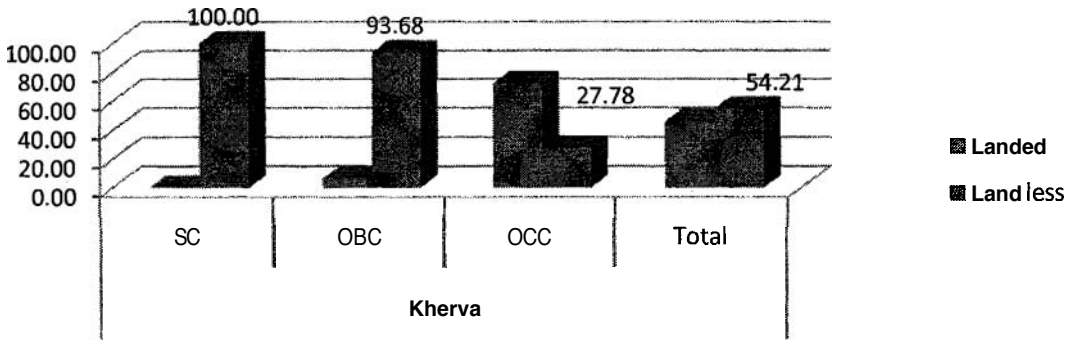


Figure 4.1.1g Community by Land ownership status in Nava Nesda (House listing)

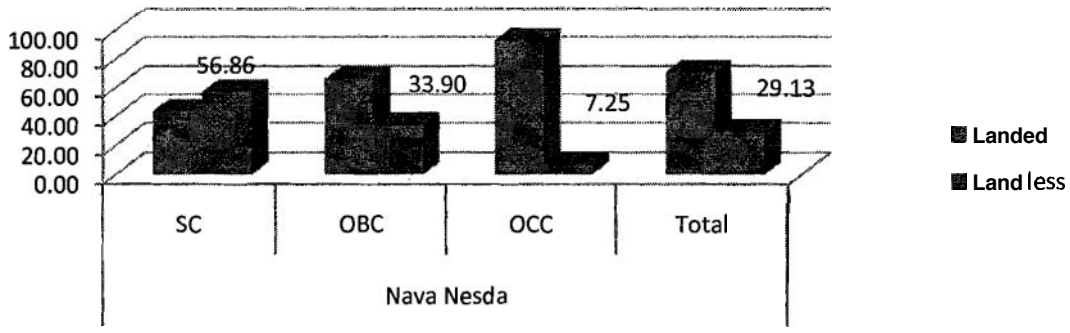


Figure 4.1.1h Community by Land ownership status in Khavda (House listing)

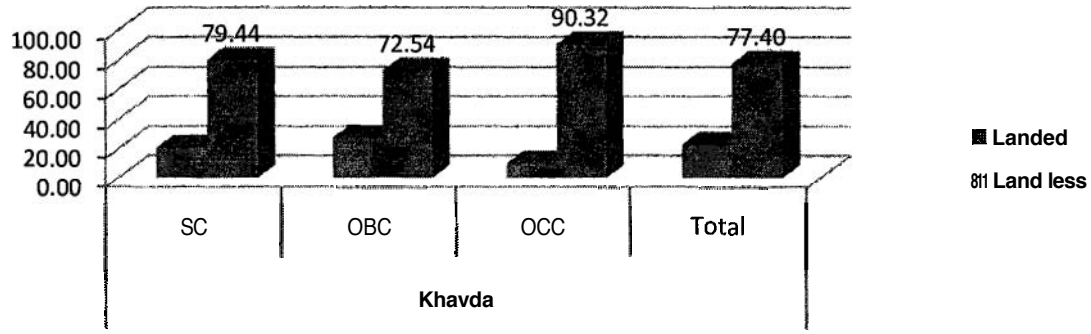


Figure 4.1.1i Community by Land ownership status in Menpura (House listing)

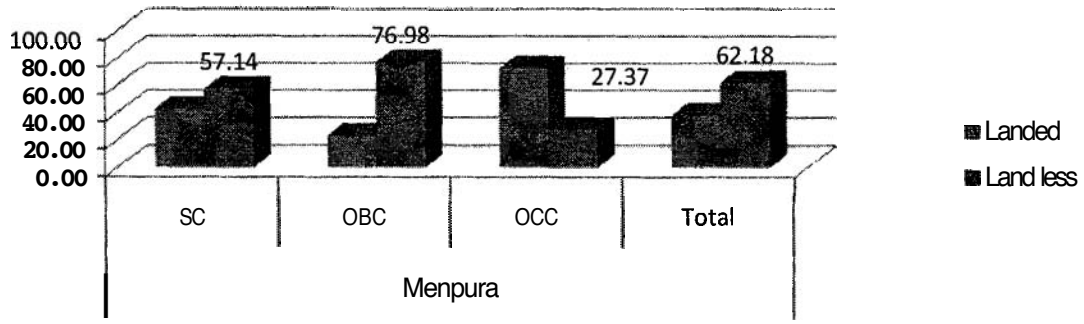
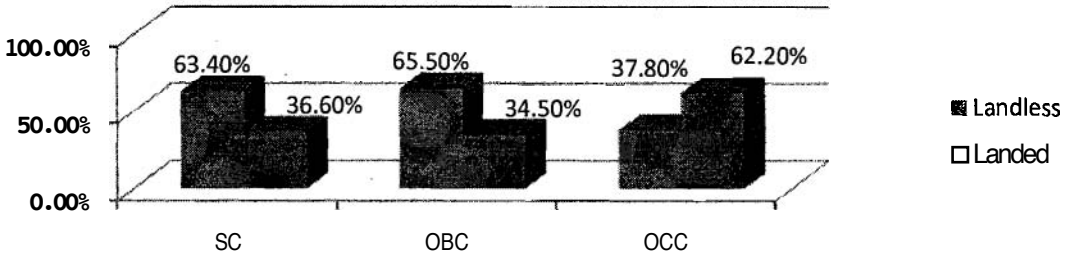


Figure 4.1.1j Community by Land Status, All Villages (Sample Survey)



The following section describes land ownership status as known from the sample survey. This would be seen in correlation with other parameters captured as part of the household schedule. Figure 4.1.1j suggests that in all villages and across different community categories, there are around two-third households that are landless. See annexure for the table showing these values as well as for a break-up of figures for the villages. Table 4.1.1a shows a cross tabulation between the size class of land holding and land owning households from different community groups. Sample survey data shows that at the overall level, more than half of land owning SC households have marginal land holding of upto 1.0 hectare, numbers descending along the size class and only 3 such households are there who have reported owning more than 4.0 ha of land.

Amongst the OBC land owning households, around 40 percent are small farmers having 1.01 to 2.0 ha of land, followed by 34 percent of marginal farmers and again only 3 large land owning. There is opposite trend amongst OCC with fewer households being marginal land owners – 4 cases reported in the sample – while, medium and large farmers together form almost 70 percent of the land owning OCC group.

Table 4.1.1b shows Mean and Median Land holding across different Community groups in the villages. In some cases such as OBC and SC in Kherva, the frequencies are very small. However, overall Menpura has reported the lowest average land holding of only 0.7 ha whereas Kherva has the highest at 3.7 ha. In between come Transad at 1.0 ha, Nava Nesda at 2.3 ha and Khavda at 2.7 ha. Similar pattern is revealed from the data on average operational holding in all the villages as shown in table 4.1.1c. It can be

observed that overall, OCC group has the highest average operational holding followed by SCs. OBCs has the lowest average operational holding except in Transad where SCs have the lowest average holding. However, land ownership data must be examined along with the land productivity, access to irrigation and major sources of household income as described in later sections of this chapter.

Table 4.1.1a Community by Size Class of Land holding Cross tabulation (Sample Survey)

Caste	Marginal farmer (up to 1 hectare)	Small farmer (1.01 to 2.00hectares)	Medium farmer (2.01 to 4.00hectares)	Large farmer (More than 4.00hectares)	Total
SC	36	16	9	3	64
	56.2%	25.0%	14.1%	4.7%	100.0%
	63.2%	32.7%	22.0%	13.0%	37.6%
OBC	17	20	10	3	50
	34.0%	40.0%	20.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	29.8%	40.8%	24.4%	13.0%	29.4%
OCC	4	13	22	17	56
	7.1%	23.2%	39.3%	30.4%	100.0%
	7.0%	26.5%	53.7%	73.9%	32.9%
Total	57	49	41	23	170
	33.5%	28.8%	24.1%	13.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.1.1b Average Size of land holding by Community Cross tabulation (Sample Survey)

Village	Caste	N	Mean	Median	Range	Minimum	Maximum
Transad	SC	23	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.2	2.3
	OBC	4	1.4	0.9	3.2	0.2	3.5
	OCC	11	1.6	1.4	2.1	0.7	2.8
	Total	38	1.0	0.9	3.2	0.2	3.5
Kherva	SC	2	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.6	4.9
	OBC	1	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4
	OCC	18	3.8	4.0	6.0	1.3	7.3
	Total	21	3.7	3.9	6.0	1.3	7.3
Nava Nesda	SC	15	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.5	3.5
	OBC	21	1.5	1.4	4.4	0.2	4.6
	OCC	18	3.9	3.7	7.6	1.2	8.8
	Total	54	2.3	1.7	8.6	0.2	8.8
Khavda	SC	9	3.3	2.3	11.3	0.8	12.1
	OBC	17	2.3	1.9	5.8	0.7	6.5
	OCC	2	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.6	3.2
	Total	28	2.7	1.9	11.5	0.7	12.1
Menpura	SC	15	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.9
	OBC	7	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.2
	OCC	7	1.9	1.9	2.9	0.6	3.5
	Total	29	0.7	0.3	3.4	0.1	3.5
Total	SC	64	1.2	0.8	12.0	0.1	12.1
	OBC	50	1.6	1.4	6.4	0.1	6.5
	OCC	56	3.1	2.7	8.2	0.6	8.8
	Total	170	2.0	1.4	12.0	0.1	12.1

Table 4.1.1c Average Operational Size of land holding by Community Crosstabulation (Sample Survey)

Village	Caste	Mean	N
Transad	SC	1.07	31
	OBC	1.23	10
	OCC	1.34	26
	Total	1.20	67
Kherva	SC	1.62	4
	OBC	1.21	2
	OCC	2.73	26
	Total	2.50	32
Nava Nesda	SC	1.34	51
	OBC	0.72	91
	OCC	1.67	61
	Total	1.16	203
Khavda	SC	1.97	12
	OBC	1.78	30
	Total	1.83	42
Menpura	SC	0.25	20
	OBC	0.25	18
	OCC	1.10	13
	Total	0.48	51
Total	SC	1.16	118
	OBC	0.92	151
	OCC	1.76	126
	Total	1.26	395

When seen in relation to size class of land holding, MJSI figures become more meaningful, especially in the case of agricultural households. As depicted in table 4.1.1d, amongst the SC households, it was observed that 73.5 percent of those with cultivation as the MJSI were marginal and small farmers. On the other hand, a majority of SC marginal land owners had MJSI other than cultivation which was agricultural labour at 33.3 percent, followed by remittances and others. Amongst the OBCs also a similar trend of MJSI is observed although, small land owners were reportedly the highest in number. For almost half the marginal farmers, cultivation is the MJSI; while, animal husbandry and non-agricultural wage labour were the other two prominent MJSIs overall. Amongst the OCC, there is a very small percent with small land holdings and smaller still with marginal ones, however all amongst the marginal farmers reported cultivation as MJSI. Regular employment and remittances were other frequent MJSI reported by OCC.

Table 4.1.1d Size class of land holding * Major source of household income * Community Cross tabulation (Sample Survey)

		Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labour	Regular employment	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Remittance/ pension/ rent	Other sources	Total
SC	Marginal farmer (up to 1 hectare)	13	1	12	3	2	4	1	36
		36.1%	2.8%	33.3%	8.3%	5.6%	11.1%	2.8%	100.0%
		38.2%	100.0%	100.0%	60.0%	66.7%	80.0%	25.0%	56.2%
	Small farmer (1.01to 2.00 hectares)	12	0	0	1	1	1	1	16
		75.0%	.0%	.0%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	100.0%
		35.3%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	33.3%	20.0%	25.0%	25.0%
	Medium farmer (2.01 to 4.00 hectares)	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
		88.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	100.0%
		23.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	14.1%
	Large farmer (More than 4.00 hectares)	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
		33.3%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	100.0%
		2.9%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	4.7%
	Total	34	1	12	5	3	5	4	64
		53.1%	1.6%	18.8%	7.8%	4.7%	7.8%	6.2%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
OBC	Marginal farmer (up to 1 hectare)	9	0	3	1	4		0	17
		52.9%	.0%	17.6%	5.9%	23.5%		.0%	100.0%
		27.3%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	57.1%		.0%	34.0%
	Small farmer (1.01to 2.00 hectares)	17	2	0	0	1		0	20
		85.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%		.0%	100.0%
		51.5%	40.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%		.0%	40.0%
	Medium farmer (2.01to 4.00 hectares)	6	2	0	0	2		0	10
		60.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%		.0%	100.0%
		18.2%	40.0%	.0%	.0%	28.6%		.0%	20.0%
	Large farmer (More than 4.00 hectares)	1	1	0	0	0		1	3
		33.3%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%		33.3%	100.0%
		3.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%		100.0%	6.0%
	Total	33	5	3	1	7		1	50
		66.0%	10.0%	6.0%	2.0%	14.0%		2.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%
OCC	Marginal farmer (up to 1 hectare)	4	0		0		0		4
		100.0%	.0%		.0%		.0%		100.0%
		8.2%	.0%		.0%		.0%		7.1%
	Small farmer (1.01to 2.00 hectares)	9	1		2		1		13
		69.2%	7.7%		15.4%		7.7%		100.0%
		18.4%	100.0%		50.0%		50.0%		23.2%
	Medium farmer (2.01to 4.00 hectares)	19	0		2		1		22
		86.4%	.0%		9.1%		4.5%		100.0%
		38.8%	.0%		50.0%		50.0%		39.3%
	Large farmer (More than 4.00	17	0		0		0		17
		100.0%	.0%		.0%		.0%		100.0%

	hectares)	34.7%	.0%		.0%		.0%		30.4%
	Total	49	1		4		2		56
		87.5%	1.8%		7.1%		3.6%		100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

4.1.2 Cropping Pattern

The gross cropped area cultivated by the sample households under all crops in the sample villages is 498.4 ha, of which 61 percent is irrigated and 39 percent is un-irrigated. Table 4.1.2a shows cropping pattern in the sample villages during 2010-11 besides indicating relative share of area under crops to total cropped area. The area under food crops accounts for 51 percent and that of non-food crops forms 44 percent, of the gross cropped area during the reference year (5 percent of the remaining area accounts for mixed crops). The proportion of the area devoted to *Kharif* crops is 64 percent, followed by Rabi crops with 21 percent, and that of hot weather is 15 percent of the total gross cropped area. Out of the 61 percent of irrigated area, 45 percent is shared by *Kharif* crops, 31 percent by Rabi and 24 percent by hot weather crops. In all the sample villages as a whole, *Kharif* season is dominated by paddy, castor, cotton and groundnut, Rabi season by wheat and mustard and hot weather by Summer Bajri.

Cropping pattern followed in each of the study villages are identified and represented in Table 4.1.2b. In Transad, major *Kharif* crops include paddy and castor; and Rabi crop includes wheat. *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops share the entire cropped area in the proportion of 57 percent and 43 percent respectively while share of irrigated area is in proportion of 46 percent during *Kharif* and 54 percent during Rabi. In Kherva, crops are grown under rain-fed condition without any irrigation which includes cotton, jowar and castor. *Kharif* crops share about 95 per cent of the cropped area and remaining by *Rabi* crops with 5 per cent. In case of Nava Nesda, *Kharif* crops share 44 percent of the total gross cropped area which majorly includes crops like cotton, castor and groundnut. Rabi crops share 26 percent of the area for which Wheat is the principal crop while during hot weather irrigated bajri is majorly grown. In Khavda, important crops grown by the sample cultivators are – castor, bajri and mixed crops like bajri + mug + guvar + castor + sesamum which are cultivated under rain-fed conditions only during *Kharif* season. The prevailing cropping pattern in Menpura village includes tobacco and paddy during *Kharif* season which shares 70 percent of the cropped area; Rabi accounts for 18 percent share of cropped area and has Wheat as the principal crop; while hot weather crop shares remaining 12 percent of the cropped area and includes irrigated bajri.

T'able **4.1.2a** Percentage Area under Crops by season and irrigation status, All Villages

Crop	Area under cultivation / season					All seasons		
	Kharif		*Rabi*		Hot weather			
	Irri	Unirri	Irri	Unirri	Irri	Irri	Unirri	Total
Paddy	20.7 (32)	7.5 (16)				9.3 (32)	7.1 (16)	8.4 (48)
Wheat			65.4 (50)			20.4 (50)		12.5 (50)
Castor	20.0 (25)	19.5 (22)	1.3 (3)	7.2 (1)		9.4 (28)	18.9 (23)	13.1 (51)
Bajri	2.6 (7)	2.9 (5)			92.5 (57)	23.5 (64)	2.8 (5)	15.4 (69)
Tobacco	**7.9** (15)		**0.5** (1)			**3.5** (16)		**2.3** (16)
Jowar		**6.3** (7)					**6.0** (7)	**2.3** (7)
Kasumbi	**0.5** (1)			**33.0** (1)		**0.2** (1)	**1.7** (1)	**0.8** (1)
Cotton	**18.8** (17)	**34.4** (22)				**8.4** (17)	**32.7** (22)	**17.8** (39)
Groundnut	**26.6** (27)	**1.3** (1)				**11.9** (27)	**1.2** (1)	7.7 (28)
Mustard			**20.0** (23)	**9.3** (2)		**6.2** (23)	**0.5** (2)	**4.0** (25)
Sesamum	**0.4** (1)	**0.4** (2)				**0.2** (1)	**0.4** (2)	**0.2** (3)
Potato			**11.3** (10)			**3.5** (10)		**2.1** (10)
Mug		**10.0** (14)		**50.5** (3)			**12.1** (17)	**4.7** (17)
Choli	**1.2** (2)	**0.3** (1)				**0.5** (2)	**0.3** (1)	**0.4** (3)
Lucern			**0.5** (1)			**0.2** (1)		**0.1** (1)
Adad	**0.1** (1)				**1.6** (1)	**0.5** (2)		**0.3** (2)
Bajri for fodder	**1.1** (5)		**0.9** (2)		**5.9** (4)	**2.2** (11)		1.4 (11)
Muth		**0.5** (1)					0.5 (1)	0.2 (1)
Guvar		**1.7** (1)					**1.7** (1)	0.6 (10
Bajri + Mug + Muth + Guvar + Castor + Sesamum		**6.6** (1)					**6.3** (1)	**2.4** (1)
Mug + Castor		**3.4** (5)					**3.4** (5)	1.3 (5)
Bajri + Castor		**0.9** (1)					**0.8** (1)	0.3 (1)
Bajri + Mug + Muth		**2.7** (2)					**2.5** 92)	1.0 (2)
Jowar fodder		**1.3** (1)	**0.1** (1)			**Neg.** (1)	**1.2** 91)	**0.5** (2)
Area (ha) under all crops **(100.0%)**	**136.3** (93)	**183.9** (73)	**94.9** (78)	**9.7** (7)	**73.6** (57)	**304.8** (104)	**193.6** (78)	**498.4** (154)

Figures in parentheses indicate number of households

Table 4.1.2b Cropping Pattern – Village wise (Share of Gross Cropped Area under Crops by Season and Irrigation Status)

Village/Season	Crops	*Kharif*		*Rabi*		Hot weather	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Total
		Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Irrigated			
Transad	**Paddy**	75.3%	80.4%				34.6%	80.4%	44.2%
	Wheat			100%			54.1%		42.8%
	Castor	19.8%					9.1%		7.2%
	Bajri	4.1%	3%				1.9%	3%	2%
	Tobacco	0.7%					0.3%		0.2%
	Jowar		3%					3%	0.6%
	Jowar fodder		13.6%					13.6%	2.9%
Area (ha) under all crops		**29.2**	**16.8**	**34.4**			**63.6**	**16.8**	**80.4**
Kherva	Jowar		12.3%					11.7%	11.7%
	Castor		8.9%		16.7%			9.3%	9.3%
	Cotton		78.7%					74.9	74.9%
	Kasumbi				82.1%			4%	4%
Area (ha) under all crops			**76.1**		**3.9**			**80**	**80**
Nava Nesda	Wheat			42.5			11		10.1
	Castor	28.3%	25.4%				10.5%	23.6%	11.5%
	Cotton	28.3%	25.5%				11.8%	18%	12.3%
	Bajri	2.5%				92.2%	31.1%		28.5%
	Groundnut	40.2%	16.8%				16.7%	11.7%	16.3%
	Mustard			33.9%	15.5%		8.8%	4.6%	8.4%
	Kasumbi	0.8%					0.3%		0.3%
	Sesamum	0.6%	5.1%				0.2%	3.6%	0.5%
	Potato			19.1%			4.9%		4.5%
	Mug		15.3%		84.5%			36.1%	3%
	Choli	1.8%	3.6%				0.7%	2.6%	0.9%
	Lucern			0.9%			0.2%		0.2%
	Adad	0.2%				1.7%	0.6%		0.6%
	Bajri for fodder	1.7%		1.6%		6.2%	3.1%		2.9%
Area (ha) under all crops		**90.3**	**13.7**	**56**	**5.8**	**70.6**	**216.9**	**19.4**	**236.3**
Khavda	Bajri		6.4%					6.4%	6.4%
	Castor		31.7%					31.7%	31.7%
	Mixed Crops		32.8%					32.8%	32.8%
	Jowar		2.3%					2.3%	2.3%
	Mug		21.4%					21.4%	21.4%

	Muth		1.3%					1.3%	1.3%
	Guvar		4.2%					4.2%	4.2%
Area (ha) under all crops			77					77	77
Menpura	Paddy	37.3%	66.7%				25.9%	66.7%	26.4%
	Wheat			86.4%			15.6%		15.6%
	Bajri		33.3%			100%	12.4%	33.3%	12.7%
	Tobacco	62.9%		10.5%			45.6%		44.9%
	Jowar fodder			2.2%			0.4%		0.4%
Area (ha) under all crops		16.9	0.3	4.4		3	24.3	0.3	24.6

4.1.3 Cropping Pattern by Community

There are a number of factors that influence the selection of crops even if environmental conditions are alike. Since, economic factors are the most important in determining the cropping pattern; farmers grow crops which provide them with maximum outturn even in worst conditions. Nevertheless, farmers take risk and grow commercial crops based on their awareness and priorities which vary with the communities.

Figures 4.1.3a to 4.1.3e illustrate share of area under different crops on farms of different communities in each of the study villages. In Transad, it is evident from figure 1 that all the three community groups concentrate on cultivation of paddy and wheat (food crops) with more than 75 percent of the area allocated by SCs and more than 90 percent each by OBCs and OCCs. Farmers of SC communities along with cereals prefer castor crop and have devoted comparatively higher proportion of area to castor (13 percent) as compared to OBC and OCC cultivators. In Kherva, cotton is majorly grown by all the communities under rain-fed conditions. Castor which is also grown in Kherva is mostly preferred by OBC farmers followed by SC and OCC farmers. Farmers belonging to SC and OCC communities also grow jowar during *Kharif* season by each allocating 12 percent share of their total cropped area. Cultivators in Nava Nesda grow wide varieties of crops due to availability of better irrigation facilities. Summer bajri appears to be an important crop with more than one fourth area under this crop by each of the community groups. For SC farmers, Wheat is second important crop which occupies nearly one-fourth of their total cropped area. Groundnut is an important cash crop of *Kharif* season which is also largely grown by SC cultivators followed by OCC and OBCs. Important commercial crops of the region - cotton and castor has been allocated comparatively higher proportion by OBC and OCC cultivators. Mustard grown during Rabi season under irrigated as well as un-irrigated conditions covers 14 percent of the cropped area of OBC farmers making it a significant crop for them as compared to SC and OCC cultivators. In case of Khavda, only OBC and SC communities are engaged in cultivation and largely grow un-irrigated Castor during *Kharif* season by devoting nearly one-third of the cropped area under castor. Mixed crops are also grown on considerable proportion of the area by SC farmers followed by OBCs which include guvar, mug, muth, jowar etc. during *Kharif* season. OBC farmers also cultivate *Kharif* bajri on 9 percent of the cropped area. Menpura like Nava Nesda has good irrigation facilities enabling cultivators to grow variety of crops during each of the season. Tobacco is one of the important crops of *Kharif* season grown by OCC and SC communities who have allocated more than 50 percent and 40

percent of the cropped area under tobacco respectively, OBC farmers on the other hand have apportioned only 19 percent of the area under tobacco. Paddy and wheat are largely cultivated by OBC farmers by devoting nearly **65** percent of the area under these crops followed by SCs at **55** percent and OCC at 30 percent. Bajri also covers considerable proportions of the area of OCC and OBC farmers. Village wise and community wise breakup are given in annexure.

Figure 4.1.3a Percentage area under major crops on holdings by Community in Transad

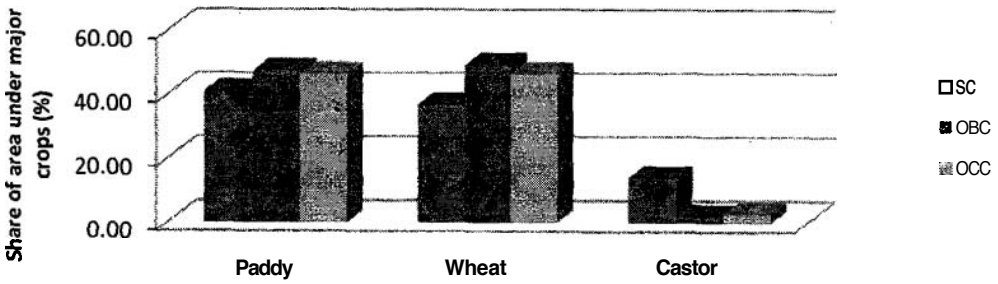


Figure 4.1.3b Percentage area under major crops on holdings by Community in Kherva

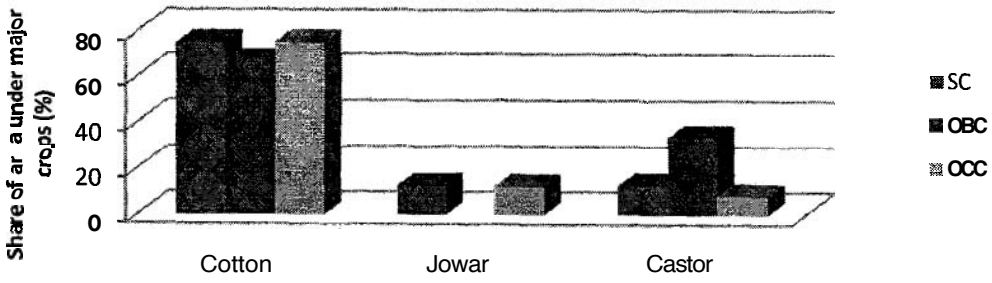


Figure 4.1.3c Percentage area under major crops on holdings by Community in Nava Nesda

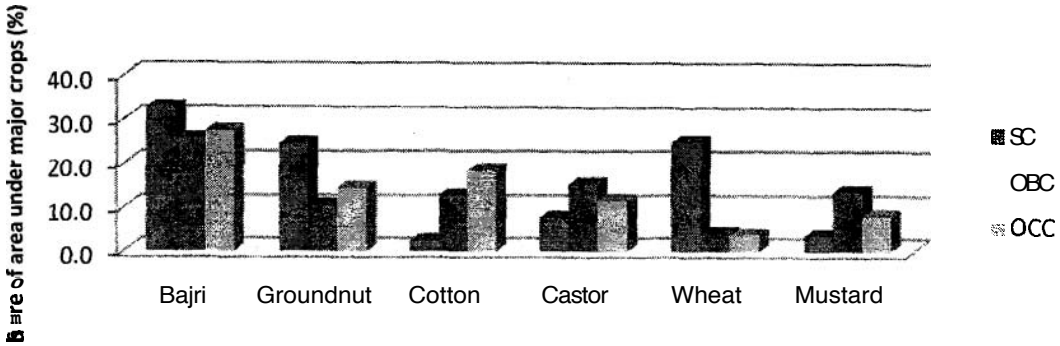


Figure 4.1.3d Percentage area under major crops on holdings by Community in Khavda

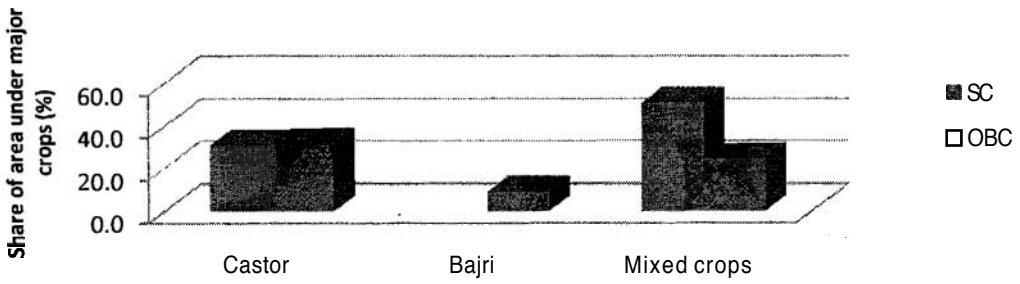
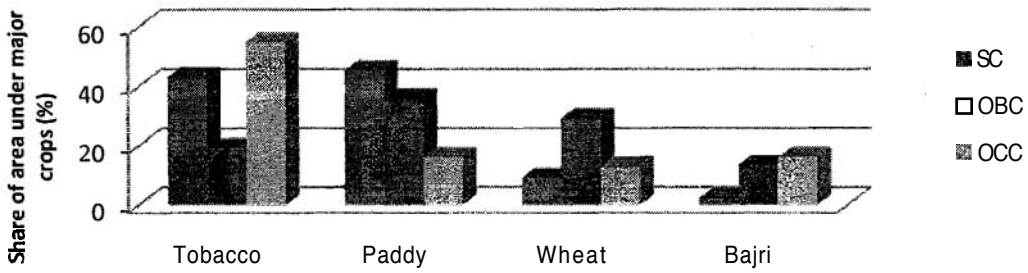


Figure 4.1.3e Percentage area under major crops on holdings by Community in Menpura



4.1.4 Cropping Intensity

Table 4.1.4a illustrates annual average cropping intensities in each of the study villages. In Kherva and Khavda due to un-availability of irrigation facilities crops are grown only during Kharif season in an agricultural year leading to low cropping intensity of 103 percent and 100 percent respectively. However in Transad, Menpura and Nava Nesda access to irrigation water is the major factor explaining higher intensities as compared to Kherva and Khavda. The coefficient of variation in cropping intensity ranges from 8 percent to 66 percent depending upon various factors impacting the cropping intensity.

Table 4.1.4b represents annual cropping intensities across different community groups for all the villages. Although larger differences are not visible, cropping intensity is relatively higher for SCs when compared to OBCs but lower than OCCs. From figure 4.1.4a, a similar pattern is visible across community groups in each village with slight difference depending upon the various influencing factors like adopted cropping pattern, availability of labour, mechanization and technology used etc. and is independent of the caste.

From table 4.1.4c, representing average cropping intensities by land holding size, it is evident that medium and small size owners have relatively higher intensities as compared to marginal and larger land owners.

Table **4.1.4a** Average Cropping Intensity across study villages

Village	Average Cropping Intensity	CV
Transad	174	22%
Kherva	103	8%
Nava Nesda	250	27%
Khavda	100	0%
Menpura	158	66%
Total for All villages	176	48%

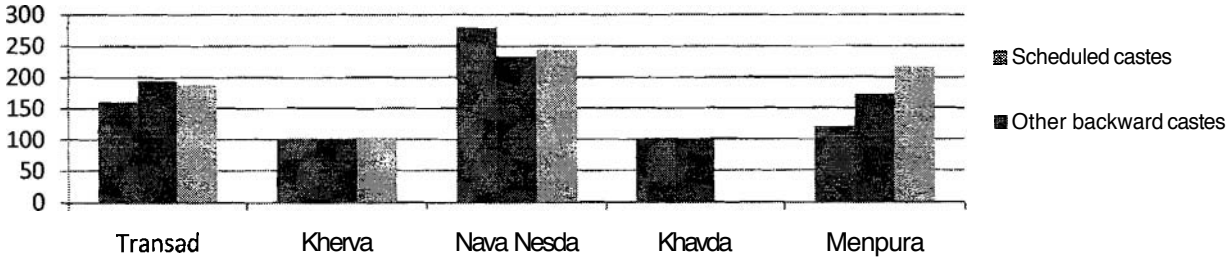
Table **4.1.4b** Average Annual Cropping Intensity across communities

Caste	Average Annual Cropping Intensity	CV
Scheduled castes	175	47%
Other backward castes	171	45%
Other castes and communities	183	52%
Total for All villages	176	48%

Table **4.1.4c** Average Annual Cropping Intensity by size class of land holding

Size Class of Operational Holding	Average Annual Cropping Intensity	CV
Marginal farmer (up to 1 hectare)	177	53%
Small farmer (1.01 to 2.00 hectares)	188	44%
Medium farmer (2.01 to 4.00 hectares)	190	46%
Large farmer (More than 4.00 hectares)	123	33%
Total	176	48%

Figure **4.1.4a** Cropping Intensity by Community



4.1.5 Sources of Irrigation

Kherva and Khavda practice cultivation under rain-fed conditions due to unavailability of irrigation sources. Whereas, in Transad, Nava Nesda and Menpura cultivated lands are irrigated through surface as well as sub-surface sources with more than 75 percent of area in each of the village under irrigation. Agriculture in Transad is dependent on Narmada canal system while Menpura avails irrigation from

Mahi as well as Narmada canal networks. Groundwater is also extensively used either through tube well or dug well in each of the three villages.

Source-wise break up of irrigation for each village is represented in table 4.1.5. It shows that in Transad SC and OBC households are majorly dependent on surface irrigation from Narmada canal which has become available since last 5 years, with more than 70 percent of irrigated area under it which is followed by tube wells. Canal water is also fed into ponds near fields and is later used for irrigation. Irrigation department or Narmada Nigam officials come to collect irrigation charges from the households that use pond water for irrigation. Many affluent famers have laid underground pipelines from the canal to their fields. OCC households on the contrary are predominantly using tube well with 48 percent area under tube well, one-fourth under canal irrigation and remaining under wells.

All cultivating households from community groups in Nava Nesda are dependent on tube well for irrigation. Whereas, in Menpura different communities are using various sources of irrigation like in case of SCs more than one-third of area is under well irrigation followed by 24 percent under other sources like pond, river and stream and remaining under canal and tube-well each. OBCs are chiefly using surface water with 70 percent of area under canal irrigation and 30 percent under sub-surface irrigation. OCCs have half of their area under tube-well, one-third under canal and remaining under well irrigation. Also, in each of the village, no significant difference seems to exist across different land size holders in their access to different sources of irrigation.

It can be said that since installation and maintenance of tube-wells require huge capital, its distribution is skewed towards large farmers which majorly belongs to OCC community while smaller land owners belonging to OBC and SC community rely majorly on canal irrigation.

Table 4.1.5 Percentage of Area Irrigated - Source wise, All Villages

Village	Community	Sources of Irrigation			
		Tube-well	Canal	Well	Other sources (village, pond/ river/stream)
Transad	SC	22%	71%	5%	2%
	OBC	19%	77%		5%
	OCC	48%	25%	26%	1%
Nava Nesda	SC	100%			
	OBC	100%			
	OCC	100%			
Menpura	SC	19%	19%	38%	24%
	OBC	5%	70%	25%	
	OCC	52%	35%	13%	

4.1.6 Agricultural Implements

Productive assets were enquired about in terms of age, present value as well as the ownership status – individual or joint holding. Agricultural productive assets mainly included agricultural equipments, machines and some tools. Only 29 households have reported ownership of tractors with Nava Nesda reporting the maximum at 17, Kherva and Transad at 5 each and Menpura and Khavda at 1 each. Overall 19 of these are from OCC while 5 each from SC and OBC groups. More than 85 percent of these tractors reported are individually owned. Similarly 9 out of 10 threshers reported are individually owned. Out of these, 7 are again from Nava Nesda followed by 1 each from Transad, Kherva and Menpura and none in Khavda. Not surprisingly, in most of the cases they belong to the OCC.

5 out of 6 reported oil engines also belong to the individuals, all from OCC in Transad. Three-fourth of the electric motors was jointly owned which was more than 90 percent in the case of SC and OCC but the trend was reverse in the case of OBC. 41 out of the 46 reported electric motors are from Nava Nesda while there are 2 and 3 respectively in Transad and Menpura – in both these cases the owners are from OCC. In the case of Nava Nesda, a higher number of OBC households have reported ownership of electric motors that too mainly held jointly as mentioned above. The same trend is seen even in the case of animal cart where 13 out of 14 households are from Nava Nesda, most from OBC and one-third owning it jointly. As against 29 tractors, only 18 cases of owning draught animals were reported most of which were again from Nava Nesda and mostly belonged to OBC households and some from SC and OCC. Transad and Menpura also reported these. But only some OBC households from Nava Nesda held these jointly.

Interestingly, Khavda and Kherva show no major agricultural equipments while some of those in Menpura only have tractors or draught animals. Nava Nesda has reported all the equipments but for the oil engine in all the community groups while Transad has reported almost all the mechanized equipments with OCC households except for tractor which is also there with 1 SC and OBC household each; and assets like draught animals and animal cart have been reported only by 1 SC household. When seen across size of land holding, these equipments are owned by large and medium land holders. Those who do not own, hire them. As far as hiring of such equipments is concerned, there is no differentiation practiced across communities. Tractors and threshers are hired out by Patel farmers to Thakore and [Harijan] farmers.

Table 4.1.6a Ownership of Agricultural Assets by Community Crosstabulation (Sample Survey)

	tractor			thresher			motor			draught animals			cart		
	Individual ownership	Joint ownership	Total	I-O	J-O	T	I-O	J-O	T	I-O	J-O	T	I-O	J-O	T
SC	4	1	5	2	0	2	12	1	13	4	0	4	3	0	3
	(80.0)	(20.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(92.3)	(7.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
OBC	5	0	5	2	0	2	6	10	16	8	3	11	6	3	9
	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(37.5)	(62.5)	(100.0)	(72.7)	(27.3)	(100.0)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(100.0)
OCC	16	3	19	5	1	6	16	1	17	3	0	3	2	0	2
	(84.2)	(15.8)	(100.0)	(83.3)	(16.7)	(100.0)	(94.1)	(5.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Total	25	4	29	9	1	10	34	12	46	15	3	18	11	3	14
	(86.2)	(13.8)	(100.0)	(90.0)	(10.0)	(100.0)	(73.9)	(26.1)	(100.0)	(83.3)	(16.7)	(100.0)	(78.6)	(21.4)	(100.0)

Oil engine has been removed from here owing to very low frequency but has been mentioned in the analysis description.

Table 4.1.6b Percentage share of Productive Assets by Community and Village Crosstabulation

Village	Community		Tractor	Thresher	Oil engine	Electric motor	Cart	Draught animals	Other equipments
Transad	SC	N	1				1	1	18
		% share	1.8				1.8	4.0	50.0
	OBC	N	1						9
		% share	5.0						45.0
	OCC	N	3	1	6	2			7
		% share	20.0	4.0	31.6	10.5			46.7
	Total	N	5	1	6	2	1	1	34
		% share	5.6	1.1	6.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	37.8
Kherva	SC	N							6
		% share							24.0
	OBC	N							3
		% share							27.3
	OCC	N	5	1					14
		% share	20.0	5.3					56.0
	Total	N	5	1					23
		% share	8.2	1.6					37.7
Nava Nesda	SC	N	3	2		13	2	1	20
		% share	8.3	5.6		36.1	5.6	2.8	55.6
	OBC	N	4	2		16	9	10	21
		% share	13.8	6.9		55.2	31.0	34.5	72.4
	OCC	N	10	3		12	2	3	7
		% share	52.6	15.8		63.2	10.5	15.8	36.8
	Total	N	17	7		41	13	14	48
		% share	20.2	8.3		48.8	15.5	16.7	57.1

Khavda	SC	N	1						15
		% share	3.2						48.4
	OBC	N							21
		% share							36.2
	OCC	N							1
		% share							5.3
	Total	N	1						37
		% share	0.9						34.3
Menpura	SC	N						2	8
		% share						7.1	28.6
	OBC	N						1	6
		% share						3.7	22.2
	OCC	N	1	1		3			3
		% share	8.3	8.3		25.0			25.0
	Total	N	1	1		3		3	17
		% share	1.5	1.5		4.5		4.5	25.4
Total	SC	N	5	2		13	3	4	67
		% share	2.9	1.1		7.4	1.7	2.3	38.3
	OBC	N	5	2		16	9	11	60
		% share	3.4	1.4		11.0	6.2	7.6	41.4
	OCC	N	19	6	6	17	2	3	32
		% share	21.1	6.7	6.7	18.9	2.2	3.3	35.6
	Total	N	29	10	6	46	14	18	159
		% share	7.1	2.4	1.5	11.2	3.4	4.4	38.8

Note: Other equipments mainly include equipments used by artisans and also small agricultural equipments used by farmers.

Table 4.1.6c Average age (Years) and present value (INR) of Productive Assets by Community and Village Crosstabulation

			Tractor		Thresher		Oil engine		Electric motor		Cart		Draught animals		Other equipments	
Village	Community		Age	Present value	Age	Present value	Age	Present value	Age	Present value	Age	Present value	Age	Present value	Age	Present value
Transad	SC	Mean	1	375000							20	25000	1	24000	6.33	10108
		N	1	1							1	1	1	1	18	18
	OBC	Mean	3	200000											9.56	9457.8
		N	1	1											9	9
	OCC	Mean	6	233333	2	30000	4.83	10000	12.5	18500					21.86	8128.6
		N	3	3	1	1	6	6	2	2					7	7
	Total	Mean	4.4	255000	2	30000	4.83	10000	12.5	18500	20	25000	1	24000	10.38	9528.5
		N	5	5	1	1	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	34	34
Kherva	SC	Mean													13.33	1316.7
		N													6	6
	OBC	Mean													12.67	7666.7
		N													3	3

	OCC	Mean	6.6	235000	1	115000									9.71	9514.3
		N	5	5	1	1									14	14
	Total	Mean	6.6	235000	1	115000									11.04	7134.8
		N	5	5	1	1									23	23
Nava Nesda	SC	Mean	6.67	200000	5	40000			7.62	27692	12.5	17500	5	30000	6.7	4360
		N	3	3	2	2			13	13	2	2	1	1	20	20
	OBC	Mean	5.25	275000	4.5	62500			9.81	19125	15.56	11889	12.8	14200	8.67	12624
		N	4	4	2	2			16	16	9	9	10	10	21	21
	OCC	Mean	8.5	183500	6.67	75000			13.67	28750	30	15000	13.33	23333	10.14	13029
		N	10	10	3	3			12	12	2	2	3	3	7	7
	Total	Mean	7.41	207941	5.57	61429			10.24	24659	17.31	13231	12.36	17286	8.06	9239.6
		N	17	17	7	7			41	41	13	13	14	14	48	48
Khavda	SC	Mean	7	250000											8.67	5906.7
		N	1	1											15	15
	OBC	Mean													7.48	676.19
		N													21	21
	OCC	Mean													4	30000
		N													1	1
	Total	Mean	7	250000											7.86	3589.2
		N	1	1											37	37
Menpura	SC	Mean											15	3500	9.25	975
		N											2	2	8	8
	OBC	Mean											1	6000	10.33	1208.3
		N											1	1	6	6
	OCC	Mean	6	500000	6	50000			18.33	8666.7					11.33	3666.7
		N	1	1	1	1			3	3					3	3
	Total	Mean	6	500000	6	50000			18.33	8666.7			10.33	4333	10	1532.4
		N	1	1	1	1			3	3			3	3	17	17
Total	SC	Mean	5.6	245000	5	40000			7.62	27692	15	20000	9	15250	7.94	5573.9
		N	5	5	2	2			13	13	3	3	4	4	67	67
	OBC	Mean	4.8	260000	4.5	62500			9.81	19125	15.56	11889	11.73	13455	8.75	6577.8
		N	5	5	2	2			16	16	9	9	11	11	60	60
	OCC	Mean	7.47	221579	4.83	70000	4.83	10000	14.35	24000	30	15000	13.33	23333	12.44	10072
		N	19	19	6	6	6	6	17	17	2	2	3	3	32	32
	Total	Mean	6.69	232241	4.8	62500	4.83	10000	10.87	23348	17.5	14071	11.39	15500	9.15	6858
		N	29	29	10	10	6	6	46	46	14	14	18	18	159	159

4.1.7 Crop Productivity

The yield per unit area of principal crops in all the villages together is presented in table 4.1.7a. It can be seen from the table that for irrigated as well as un-irrigated paddy (*Kharif* crop) yield per hectare declines with increase in size of operational holding across communities. Whereas in case of wheat which is totally irrigated; smaller size class have shown comparatively higher yield as compared to medium and large size classes across community groups. For castor which is cultivated under irrigated conditions a positive relationship is maintained with size class of land holding in case of SC and OBC cultivators, while for OCCs small land holders are doing well as compared to other land size holders. In case of irrigated bajri which is mostly cultivated during summer/hot weather, yield/ha increases with size class of land holding for OBC and OCC cultivators while for SCs, small holders have better yields as compared to medium holders. Negative association between farm size and productivity is observed in case of cotton across community categories under both irrigated as well as un-irrigated conditions. While for crops like groundnut and mustard a positive relationship across community groups exists. To sum up, productivity of farms does not show any clear relationship with farm size and status of irrigation; also there are no major differences in average yield per hectare across community groups.

Table 4.1.7b shows average yield/ha of major crops across different Community groups in the villages. In Transad, yield/ha of irrigated paddy does not show much variations across communities and ranges from 3.0 ton/ha to 3.5 ton/ha. Wheat and castor also don't show any significant variation across community groups. When analysed across size class of land by communities it is found that for paddy - the marginal and small holdings have higher productivity as compared to medium and large ones. Whereas for wheat it is the small and medium holdings that have higher yields per unit area. No clear trend emerges out for the castor crop owing to very low frequencies in each of the community group. In Kherva, the average yield/ha for cotton crop is found to be slightly higher for OCC land holders as compared to SCs and OBCs, whereas for castor it is the reverse where yield of SC and OBC land holders is higher than OCCs. No clear relationship between productivity and farm size come into view due to low frequencies from SC and OBC households.

In Nava Nesda, variation in values of yield across community is evident only for groundnut and wheat under irrigated condition. Otherwise the differences in yield values across communities are not of much significance and ranges from 2.10 to 2.45 ton/ha for bajri, 2.54 to 3.46 ton/ha for cotton, 1.10 to 2.00 ton/ha for castor and 1.43 to 1.56 ton/ha for mustard. Productivities of non-irrigated crops like cotton, castor and mustard are also more or less comparable across communities. If we look at the relationship between size of holding and yield by caste, it could be said that amongst OCC households for wheat, bajri and castor there exists an inverse relation while for groundnut, cotton and mustard relation is positive, although with very slight difference in values of yield. For OBC households it can be said that small and marginal land holders are better off than medium farmers although with very minor variations while for SCs there are only small and medium land holdings thus no relationship emerges out. In Khavda with only couple of crops cultivated under rain-fed conditions the productivity when compared with that in other study villages appears to be very less. Castor which is only important crop cultivated by OBC and SC households has shown yield of just 0.9 ton/ha. In case of OBCs an inverse relation exists

between farm size and productivity, nothing can be said about SC land holders with only small and medium size classes of land holders.

In Menpura, productivity of irrigated paddy and wheat is slightly higher for land holdings of OCC group as compared to OBC and SC Households. On the other hand for irrigated tobacco and bajri, yield values across communities doesn't show much differences and falls within the range of 2.1 ton/ha to 3.2 ton/ha and 2.1 ton/ha to 3.3 ton/ha respectively. No relationship appears to exist between land size and productivity in case of SC and OBC cultivators since they are all marginal and small land holders. Whereas in case of OCCs a clear inverse relationship is formed between size of holding and yield for paddy and wheat crops while a positive relation for tobacco.

Table 4.1.7a Average Yield/Ha (Ton/Ha) by communities, size of operational holding and status of irrigation, All villages

Crops/Communities	SC		OBC		OCC	
Paddy	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
Marginal	3.22 (16)	3.63	5.18(2)	2.05(2)	3.67(2)	4.32 (1)
Small		4.32	2.27(2)	3.24(1)	5.11(2)	2.48(2)
Medium		2.59	3.46(1)		3.53(5)	
Large	2.16 (1)	3.46			1.73(1)	
Total Average	**3.15 (17)**	**3.58**	**3.67(5)**	**2.45(3)**	**3.69(10)**	**3.10(3)**
Wheat	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
Marginal	2.45 (9)		2.77(4)		3.67(3)	
Small	3.89(7)		2.86(5)		4.80(6)	
Medium	3.17(6)		2.59(1)		2.55(5)	
Large	3.02(2)				3.80(2)	
Total Average	**3.10 (24)**		**2.80(10)**		**3.76(16)**	
Castor	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
Marginal	0.86(1)		1.34(2)	1.85(1)	0.86(1)	
Small		0.58(3)	2.00(8)	1.12(2)	1.87(3)	
Medium	2.27 (3)	1.29(4)	2.33(5)	0.99(2)	1.08(2)	0.98(2)
Large	2.59(1)	1.24(1)		0.63(4)	1.38(2)	0.95(4)
Total Average	**2.05**	**1.02(8)**	**2.02(15)**	**0.95(9)**	**1.43(8)**	**0.96(6)**
Bajri	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
Marginal	2.07(1)		2.32(10)	1.73(1)	1.15(1)	
Small	2.38(8)		1.97(9)		2.42(5)	
Medium	1.75(8)		2.65(8)	1.24(2)	2.28(11)	
Large					2.59(3)	2.16(1)
Total Average	**2.06(17)**		**2.29(27)**	**1.05(3)**	**2.31(20)**	**2.16(1)**
Cotton	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
Marginal			5.18(1)			
Small		1.48(1)	2.81(2)		2.47(1)	1.65(2)
Medium	3.46(1)	1.04(1)	2.20(6)	1.24(2)	1.94(3)	1.22(6)
Large		1.24(1)			3.17(3)	1.87(10)

Total Average	**3.46(1)**	**1.25(3)**	**1.48(9)**	1.24(2)	**2.54(7)**	**1.63(18)**
Groundnut	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
Marginal			1.73(1)			
Small	1.18(6)		1.61(4)		1.21(2)	
Medium	1.48(5)		1.08(2)		1.21(5)	0.86(1)
Large					2.38(2)	
Total Average	**1.32(11)**		**1.48(7)**		**1.47(9)**	**0.86(1)**
Mustard	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	**Un-irrigated**
Marginal			1.56(4)		0.46(1)	
Small	1.38(1)		1.37(4)	0.35(1)		
Medium	1.73(1)	0.69(1)	1.56(7)		1.49(4)	
Large					2.16(1)	
Total Average	**1.51(2)**	**0.69(1)**	**1.51(15)**	0.35(1)	**1.43(6)**	

Figures in parentheses indicate number of households

Table 4.1.7b Average Yield (Ton/Ha) by caste, land size and status of irrigation

Village	Land size	SC		OBC		OCC	
		Irr	Un-irr	Irr	Un-irr	Irr	Un-irr
	Paddy						
Transad	Marginal	3.85(6)	4.02(6)		2.05(2)	2.16(1)	4.32(1)
	Small		4.32(1)		3.24(1)	5.04(1)	2.48(2)
	Medium		2.59(1)	3.46(1)		3.46(3)	
	Large	2.16(1)	3.46(1)			1.73(1)	
	Total average	3.61(7)	3.83(9)		2.45(3)	3.22(6)	3.10(3)
	Wheat						
	Marginal	2.42(7)		2.30(2)		2.92(6)	
	Small	1.73(1)		2.16(1)		3.60(2)	
	Medium	3.46(1)		2.59(1)		2.52(3)	
	Large	3.02(2)				2.42(1)	
	Total average	2.56(11)		2.34(4)		2.95(9)	
	Castor						
	Small			2.16(1)		2.16(2)	
	Medium	1.73(1)					
	Large	2.59(1)				1.73(1)	
	Total average	2.06(2)		2.16(1)		2.02(3)	
Kherva	**Cotton**						
	Small		1.48(1)				1.65(2)
	Medium				1.24(1)		1.22(6)
	Large		1.24(1)				1.95(9)
	Total average		1.36(2)		1.24(1)		1.66(17)
	Castor						
	Medium				1.24(1)		0.97(2)
	Large		1.24(1)				0.83(3)
	Total average		1.24(1)		1.24(1)		0.89(5)
Nava Nesda	**Bajri**						
	Marginal			2.18(7)		1.15(1)	
	Small	2.38(8)		1.54(7)		2.88(3)	
	Medium	1.75(8)		2.65(8)		2.38(9)	
	Large					2.59(3)	
	Total average	2.06(16)		2.14(22)		2.44(16)	

	Cotton						
	Marginal			5.18(1)		2.47(1)	
	Small	3.46(1)		2.81(2)		1.94(3)	
	Medium		1.04(1)	2.20(6)		3.17(3)	
	Large						1.04(1)
	Total average	3.46(1)	1.04(1)	2.66(9)		2.54(7)	1.04(1)
	Castor						
	Marginal	0.86(1)		1.34(2)		0.86(1)	
	Small			1.97(7)		1.30(1)	
	Medium	2.54(2)	1.30(1)	2.33(5)		1.08(2)	
	Large					1.04(1)	1.30(1)
	Total average	1.98(3)	1.30(1)	2.01(14)		1.07(5)	1.30(1)
	Groundnut						
	Marginal			1.73(1)			
	Small	1.18(6)		1.61(4)		1.21(2)	
	Medium	1.48(5)		1.08(2)		1.21(5)	0.86(1)
	Large					2.38(2)	
	Total average	3.73(11)		1.48(7)		1.47(9)	0.86(1)
	Wheat						
	Small	4.25(6)		4.63(2)		6.91(2)	
	Medium	3.11(5)				1.73(1)	
	Large					5.18(1)	
	Total average	3.73(11)		4.63(2)		5.18(4)	
	Mustard						
	Marginal			1.56(4)		0.46(1)	
	Small	1.38(1)		1.37(4)	0.30(1)		
	Medium	1.73(1)	0.69(1)	1.56(7)		1.49(4)	
	Large					2.16(1)	
	Total average	1.56(2)	0.69(1)	1.51(15)	0.30(1)	1.43(6)	
Khavda	Castor						
	Marginal				1.85(1)		
	Small		0.58(3)		1.12(2)		
	Medium		1.28(3)		0.74(1)		
	Large				0.63(4)		
	Total average		0.93(6)		0.92(8)		
Menpura	Tobacco						
	Marginal	2.12(6)		3.02(2)		1.94(1)	
	Small			3.31(2)		1.94(2)	
	Medium					2.43(2)	
	Total average			3.17(4)		2.14(5)	
	Paddy						
	Marginal	2.83(10)	1.30(1)	5.18(2)		5.18(1)	
	Small			2.27(2)		5.18(1)	
	Medium					3.63(2)	
	Total average	2.83(10)	1.30(1)	3.73(4)		4.41(4)	
	Wheat						
	Marginal	2.60(2)		3.24(2)		5.18(1)	
	Small			1.44(2)		4.15(1)	
	Medium					3.46(1)	
	Total average	2.60(2)		2.34(4)		4.26(3)	
	Bajri						
	Marginal	2.07(1)		2.65(3)	1.73(1)		
	Small			5.18(1)			
	Medium					2.60(1)	
	Total average	2.07(1)		3.28(4)	1.73(1)	2.60(1)	

Figures in parentheses indicate number of households

4.1.8 Cost of Cultivation and Net Returns

The average estimated cost of cultivation, gross value of output, input cost and yield for major crops in villages are shown in table 4.1.8a. In Transad, castor is the most profitable crop with average profit over input cost per hectare at Rs. 79482 as well as highest margin of profit with output-input cost ratio as 3.9. Paddy and wheat have also shown fairly good profit per hectare with profitability of Rs. 23520 and Rs. 12192 respectively. Paddy and wheat has recorded the highest output-input ratio and net returns for SC Households followed by OBC and OCC Households; whereas, from castor, highest net returns have been recorded by OCC Households followed by OBC and SC Households. In Kherva, castor and cotton crops have shown relatively higher level of profitability per hectare amongst OCC Households when compared to SC and OBC Households.

In Nava Nesda, across communities cotton followed by castor seems to be the most profitable crops in terms of net returns (average Rs. 74007 for cotton and Rs. 57750 for castor). Groundnut, mustard and wheat are other fairly profitable crops with average net returns around Rs. 20,000. Bajri is a moderately profitable crop with average returns over input cost around Rs. 10,000. SC farmers have made highest profit from cotton as compared to OBC and OCC Households due to relatively higher unit price at which they sold their produce. From castor and groundnut, OBC Households have obtained quite higher net returns due to relatively higher productivity as compared to other cultivating communities. Net returns for mustard crop across communities have not shown much difference. In case of wheat and bajri which are the major food grains cultivated in the village, OCC Households have shown relatively higher net returns due to higher yields as compared to OBC and SC Households.

In Khavda, castor which is the only major crop cultivated by only OBC and SC Households have recorded nearly similar net returns over input cost due to alike yields, unit price and input cost. In Menpura, tobacco is the highly profitable crop with returns over input cost at Rs. 28917 followed by paddy at Rs. 20278. Other crops which are moderately profitable include wheat and bajri. Net returns and margin of profit from tobacco, paddy and bajri crops has been observed to be highest in case of OBC Households followed by SC and OCC cultivators. While returns and profit margin from wheat has been highest for OCC Households followed by OBCs and SCs.

The membership in credit co-operative society in all the villages is very less in each of the community groups, except Kherva. Even in Kherva it is only the OCC cultivators who have membership in the credit society. These agricultural co-operative societies provide financial support to the members in terms of loans such as crop loans, loan for purchasing agricultural implements etc. The table related to membership in co-operative society by community in each village is given in annexure.

However, yield and net returns are independent of caste in theory; the marginal difference appearing in these parameters across community could be due to difference in - the cropping pattern, access to irrigation, availability of labour, mechanization and the technology adopted, credit support and cultivation practices followed.

Table 4.1.8a Average Cost of Cultivation and Net Returns by caste, all villages

Village		SC	OBC	OCC
Transad	**Paddy**			
	Input cost per hectare	24165	17426	23413
	Total value of output per hectare	53725	31666	40320
	Net returns per hectare	29560	14239	16907
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	3.7	2.7	3.2
	N	16	4	9
	Margin (O/I ratio)	2.22	1.82	1.72
	Wheat			
	Input cost per hectare	18917.5325	14320.8	19232
	Total value of output per hectare	31893.7	24282.0	31456.8
	Net returns per hectare	12976.1	9961.2	12225
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	2.6	2.3	2.95
	N	11	4	9
	Margin (O/I ratio)	1.7	1.70	1.64
	Castor			
	Input cost per hectare	20538	34560	28944
	Total value of output per hectare	97200	108000	112320
	Net returns per hectare	76662	73440	83376
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	2.06	2.16	2.02
	N	2	1	3
	Margin (O/I ratio)	4.73	3.13	3.88
Kherva	**Cotton**			
	Input cost per hectare	15610.68	27470.1	20829.3
	Total value of output per hectare	37543.5	24720	47443.3
	Net returns per hectare	21932.82	-2750.1	26614.0
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	1.36	1.236	1.67
	N	2	1	17
	Margin (O/I ratio)	2.40	0.90	2.28
	Castor			
	Input cost per hectare	39737.4	30653	9283
	Total value of output per hectare	55620	55620	38017.3
	Net returns per hectare	15882.6	24967.2	28734.425
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	1.24	1.236	0.89
	N	1	1	5
	Margin (O/I ratio)	1.40	1.81	4.10
Nava Nesda	**Bajri**			
	Input cost per hectare	14637.33	16835.0447	12691.6079
	Total value of output per hectare	22574.25	26252	25855
	Net returns per hectare	7936.92	9417	13164
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	2.02	2.1	2.4
	N	16	22	16
	Margin (O/I ratio)	1.54	1.56	2.04
	Groundnut			
	Input cost per hectare	29219	26601	22079.52
	Total value of output per hectare	43546.9	53372.6	46798.6

	Net returns per hectare	14328	26772	24719
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	1.32	1.48	1.4
	N	11	7	10
	Margin (O/I ratio)	1.49	2.01	2.12
	Cotton			
	Input cost per hectare	28728	30950	23318
	Total value of output per hectare	110808	100584	100226.67
	Net returns per hectare	82080	69634	76908
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	2.25	2.66	2.36
	N	2	9	8
	Margin (O/I ratio)	3.86	3.25	4.30
	Castor			
	Input cost per hectare	25603	20561	20815
	Total value of output per hectare	78165.0	90051.4	54630.00
	Net returns per hectare	52562	69490	33815
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	1.8	2.0	1.11
	N	4	14	6
	Margin (O/I ratio)	3.05	4.38	2.62
	Wheat			
	Input cost per hectare	22680	21847	21460
	Total value of output per hectare	36130.9	46285.7	56970.00
	Net returns per hectare	13451	24439	35510
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	3.73	4.63	5.18
	N	11	2	4
	Margin (O/I ratio)	1.59	2.12	2.65
	Mustard			
	Input cost per hectare	9202	15826	14124
	Total value of output per hectare	31104.0	36271.8	36024.00
	Net returns per hectare	21902	20446	21900
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	1.27	1.44	1.43
	N	3	16	6
	Margin (O/I ratio)	3.38	2.29	2.55
Khavda	**Castor**			
	Input cost per hectare	8417	7544	
	Total value of output per hectare	21103	21253	
	Net returns per hectare	12686	13713	
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	0.93	0.92	
	N	6	8	
	Margin (O/I ratio)	2.51	2.82	
Menpura	**Tobacco**			
	Input cost per hectare	31303	25913	24350
	Total value of output per hectare	51702	82080	41688
	Net returns per hectare	20399	56167	17338
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	2.12	3.17	2.14
	N	6	4	5
	Margin (O/I ratio)	1.65	3.17	1.71
	Paddy			
	Input cost per hectare	17060	12054	24651

	Total value of output per hectare	34678	36194	48384
	Net returns per hectare	17618	24140	23733
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	2.7	3.7	4.4
	N	11	4	4
	Margin (O/I ratio)	2.03	3.00	1.96
	Wheat			
	Input cost per hectare	21276	14963	17652
	Total value of output per hectare	31320	25884	35456
	Net returns per hectare	10044	10921	17804
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	2.6	2.3	3.0
	N	2	4	9
	Margin (O/I ratio)	1.47	1.73	2.01
	Bajri			
	Input cost per hectare	41299	12623	16860
	Total value of output per hectare	29376	34430	33233
	Net returns per hectare	-11923	21807	16373
	Yield of main product in tons per hectare	2.1	3.0	2.8
	N	1	5	7
	Margin (O/I ratio)	0.71	2.73	1.97

4.1.9 Agricultural Market

For Transad, the nearest agricultural market is available in the *taluka* head quarter, Dholka which is 4km from the village. Majority of the SC cultivators (70 percent) get information regarding prices through newspapers or traders or other farmers and some SC cultivators reported television as their source of information. OBC cultivators acquire the price information from varied sources like TV, traders, other farmers and also from the market itself. On the other hand, OCC farmers are dependent on TV, newspaper and market for this information. For transportation of produce from farms to the market tractor trolley is mostly used by all the communities irrespective of the land-size and crop. The major issue as informed by the farmers in selling was unfavourable low price set by government at which they have to sell their produce.

Perception of farmers regarding changes in the linkage with market over a period of 10 years is almost similar across community groups. Majority of the respondents said that they have not experienced any change while remaining reported change in the arrangement of selling the produce. 10 years back traders used to come to village to buy the produce while now farmers need to go to market to sell, Few respondents reported increased familiarity with the market, this was informed by couple of SC and one OCC respondent.

Nearest agricultural market for farmers of Kherva is in Surendranagar which is 35 km from the village. While 45 percent of the respondent farmers informed selling their produce to the village trades and only 30 percent sold in the agricultural market. 25 percent informed that they didn't sell their Cotton produce because of the unexpected fall in the prices. Information regarding market price and related news is availed from TV, newspaper, village traders and other traders. For transportation of produce tractor trolley and truck is mostly used by all the community groups. Similar difficulty as faced by

Transad farmers is encountered by Kherva farmers of low prices at which they have to sell their produce. No change has been perceived by the farmers in the last 10 years regarding linkage with market.

For farmers of Nava Nesda the nearest market is some 7km from the village situated in Bhildi. 40 percent of SC and OCC respondents are dependent on varied sources like TV/newspaper or friends and remaining 60 percent get information from traders only. While more than 75 percent OBCs informed that they avail information from TV/newspaper or friends and remaining from traders. Transportation of produce from farms to the market is done mostly using tractor trolley by all the three community groups, 5 out of 21 OBC Households reported also using camel cart. At the over-all level one-third cultivators (46 percent SC, 10 percent OBC and 28 percent OCC) mentioned about the problem of low price they get from government on selling their produce. 10 percent each of OBC and OCC respondents informed receiving lower prices from traders also. Regarding the perceived change in market linkage as experienced by farmers majority said no while 1 each from OBC and OCC mentioned about increased familiarity with the market.

Farmers in Khavda sell their agricultural produce in Khavda market itself. SC farmers have reported selling their produce to village traders only while majority OBCs have reported selling it to Khavda market. Information on price of product is availed from TV/newspaper or traders and friends by both the communities. For carrying the produce from farm to market mostly tractor trolley is used followed by rickshaw, camel cart and hand cart. Very few nearly 10 percent (2 SC and 1 OBC respondent) reported problem of low price of product they receive on selling to government and traders. No change has been perceived by the farmers in the last 10 years regarding linkage with market.

In Menpura, 65 percent of the farmers reported selling their produce to the village traders and 12 percent reported selling it to the nearest agricultural market situated 7km away in Balasinore. Remaining 20 percent respondents belonging to SC and OBC households informed that they have not sold their produce for which reason is not known. Cultivators across all the communities are dependent on various sources like TV, newspaper, village traders and fellow farmers for the information regarding prevailing product prices. Transportation of produce from fields to market is carried out using tractor trolley by each of the community group. Problem of getting low price on the produce from Government and Trader is faced by nearly 35 percent of the respondents belonging to SC and OCC Households. No change has been perceived by the farmers in last 10 years regarding linkage with market.

4.1.10 Land Leasing Arrangements

The mechanisms of land leasing arrangements were understood during field discussions. Cultivation on leased in land is found to be very common in Transad. Half share in both input and output is more prevalent than other forms of tenancy. However, in most cases when households, lease in land, the lessee provide labour for all agricultural operations and in return get one fourth share of the output. Except labour, they do not share any other input costs. Leasing out land for a fixed amount of money is also common in the village and practiced more by absentee land lords. Rent ranges from Rs 4000 to Rs. 5000 a *vigha* for a year. Farmers who have fragmented land also lease out a part of their land in which

they are unable to manage cultivation on their own. Those households who do not have family members to look after cultivation or their family members are engaged in non-agricultural occupations also lease out their land. In Kherva, large land holders give part of their land on rent (*Saante*) for a year. The prevalent rate is Rs 2000 to Rs 3000 per *vigha* for a year. In Nava Nesda, land owners lease out their land to agricultural labourers who come from other talukas and they get one-fifth share of the output against their labour input. This is also covered in the section of Agricultural Labourers in detail. Besides, land owners of the village also lease out their land to SC households of the village and give them one-fifth share of the output for their labour. In Menpura also agricultural labourers lease-in land and get one-fourth share of the output against input of labour. All other input cost is to be borne by the land owner.

4.1.11 Recent Changes in Cultivation Practices

In Transad, modification in the selection of crops was reported by nearly half of the households with majority belonging to OCC community. They said that earlier they preferred growing vegetables and pulses which have been replaced by Paddy, Bajri and Castor due to availability of Narmada water since 5 years. The village has witnessed prosperity due to access to Narmada waters, earlier, a few farmers had access to tube well water while now with the advent of Narmada waters, paddy in monsoon and wheat in winter have become important crops for other farmers as well. Over the period of 10 years, mechanization, increased chemical use and adoption of genetically hybrid seeds/ certified seeds by farming community belonging to each of the community in the village is evident from the responses of the Households. Tractors and threshers have replaced bullocks and manual labour which have made agricultural operations easier, but at the same time they have also curtailed the wage employment in agriculture. Use of equipments like *santedu* and *raanp* has also been discontinued. Shift from well irrigation to canal and tube well irrigation was reported by 45 percent of the cultivators and majority belonged to SC community. Nearly 85 percent and 10 percent of the respondents attributed the above factors for the increase in cost of cultivation and increased production respectively. The change in land lease - sharing arrangement, from half share to one-fifth share was reported by one-third households of SC community. Change in the availability of agricultural labour and increase in the daily wages over a decade was also reported. 75 percent reported shortage of labour force, while 15 percent reported increase in the daily wage.

In Kherva, change in cropping pattern has been reported by 40 percent of OCC cultivators who earlier cultivated pulses, Bajri and Jowar which have been replaced by Cotton and Castor due to the menace of wild animals in the village. Cotton cultivators have changed their preference from *vagad* variety to BT Cotton and Gujarat-13 varieties. Mechanization has replaced animal and manual labour in case of primary tillage and sowing while no changes have been reported in the process of transplantation, inter culturing and weeding. Use of good quality, hybrid seeds are preferred by nearly 80 percent of the respondents in the village. Shortage of agricultural labour and increase in the daily wages over a decade was also reported by the entire cultivator Households. Cost of cultivation is reported to be increased by all due to high input cost and mechanization of the processes.

In Nava Nesda, diversification towards high value crops like Cotton and Castor has been reported by one-fourth of cultivator respondents belonging to each community. Respondents also reported about increased use of tractors in primary tillage and sowing, nearly replacing bullocks. Use of high-yield and better quality seed was reported by nearly 75 percent of the households with highest reporting from OBC community. Shift from manual weeding to use of medicines for weeding has been mentioned by nearly one-fourth of cultivator households. For crop harvesting, cutters have replaced manual labourers for 75 percent of households. Change in the agreement of leasing from half share to one-fifth share has also been reported by 48 percent of households, majority belonging to OCC community. Increase in wage rates were reported by almost 95 percent of the respondents. Due to mechanization, use of high-yield seeds, fertilizers and increased diesel prices all the respondents reported increase in the cost of cultivation over the past 10 years irrespective of the community group to which they belong. During FGD it was revealed that the village has witnessed more prosperity during last ten years and which can be attributed to the cultivation of cash crops like cotton, potato, cumin seed and fennel and also to animal husbandry.

In Khavda, no major changes in farming practices like primary tillage, sowing, transplantation, inter culturing, weeding and harvesting have been reported. The only changes witnessed by the cultivators are in the wage rates and availability of the labourers. Also, 80 percent of the cultivators mentioned increase in the cost of cultivation due to high input expenses over the period of 10 years.

In Menpura, although cropping pattern has not taken any major shift, but use of hybrid and good quality seeds have been reported by almost 85 percent of the cultivator Households of all the community groups. There is not mention of any change in cultivation practices except primary tillage by only 15 percent of the respondents, where bullocks are replaced by tractors. Increase in daily wages of agricultural labour has been reported by 40 percent of the respondents, principally belonging to OCC community. Nearly 70 percent of the cultivators mostly belonging to SC and OCC Households have reported that cost of cultivation has increased over a decade due to high input cost which primarily includes cost of seed, fertilizer and diesel.

4.1.12 Major Areas of Concern

Major challenges faced by the cultivating households in each of the village were tried to be captured through field discussions. In Transad, the concern of some of the respondent was regarding excessive use of chemical fertilizers to protect the crop from diseases but too much application of fertilizers have resulted in hardening the soil and further has affected the productivity of crops.

In Kherva, menace of wild animals like wild ass and pigs were reported to be one of the major difficulties and owing of this trouble, cultivation of bajri and pulses like tur, mug and math has been discontinued. While wild ass destroys all kinds of crops, the pigs eat up bajri, and pulses. Reportedly, the issue was also taken to the district collector but nothing happened. . Another problem is that of thefts from the fields. Many farmers informed that Jat Muslims of nearby villages steal their crop produce form the fields, though such incidences have declined in couple of years. Farmers also seemed troubled and angry over the issue of land acquisition at very lower prices under Narmada Canal system. They informed that after

the construction of canal their oil engines were seized and they have to bribe the officials to use them as drawing water from canal is illegal. Another major area of concern is sudden fall in the prices of cotton-pods which has come down from Rs. 900 to Rs 350 a *Man*. In anticipation of higher prices, farmers had paid higher wages to the labourers for plucking cotton-pods, to the extent of Rs 250 a day. Sarpanch of the village informed us that though the government had declared the support price at Rs 730 a Man, but when farmers approached the government they denied purchasing the produce. Farmers had also expressed their annoyance towards shortage of fertilizers; particularly DAP at the time when it was most needed. However, in black market it was available.

Major difficulties faced by farmers of Nava Nesda, is that of lowering ground water table due to over extractions and inadequate rainfall over years. Water table has come down from 80 feet to 500 feet in last 25 years. There are ponds but they never get filled up due to insufficient rains.

In Menpura, farmers informed that due to excessive use of urea and sulphate their crop productivity has been negatively affected. Use of urea has resulted in generating diseases like *sukaro* in paddy under the influence of which paddy plants get dry. Though in Menpura, farmers have access to Mahi canal water, they need to lift it using electric engines. Installation of new electric motors has been restricted by the irrigation department since last one year. According to farmers, the limited power supply of 8 hours a day has affected the crop production adversely.

4.2 Agricultural Labourers

Table 4.2a below shows a cross tabulation between the MJSI of workers engaged in agricultural labour as their first occupation and their community groups. For around 89 percent of such workers, major source of their household income is also agricultural labour and around 4 percent have it as wage labour in non-agriculture, situation not varying much in the different community groups.

Table 4.2a Community by MJSI of Agricultural Labourers Cross tabulation

	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Cultivation	9	1	0	10
	4.0%	1.0%	.0%	2.9%
Animal husbandry	2	2	0	4
	.9%	1.9%	.0%	1.2%
Agricultural labour	204	90	11	305
	89.9%	86.5%	84.6%	88.7%
Regular employment	6	0	0	6
	2.6%	.0%	.0%	1.7%
Wage labour in non-agriculture	4	9	2	15
	1.8%	8.7%	15.4%	4.4%
Income from leased out land	2	0	0	2
	.9%	.0%	.0%	.6%
Begging	0	2	0	2
	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.6%

Total	227	104	13	344
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Relationship between the community groups and number of household members engaged in agricultural labour is depicted in the table 4.2.3b below and includes all the agricultural labourers – as principal and secondary occupations. It shows that SC households had the highest average number of members working as agricultural labourers, both amongst males and females followed by the OBC and OCC households had still lower numbers. The number of households reporting agricultural labourers reduces substantially during summer and remains high during monsoon. There are just five OCC households with agricultural labourers. Maximum number of members from a household going to work as agricultural labourers is high amongst SC and OBC households in both males and females at 5; however, for the OBC households, maximum number of members as agricultural labourers during the summer season is lesser. Amongst OCC households, the maximum remains constant at 2 except during summer for females when it comes down further. This is understood since this season would generally witness lowest intensity of agricultural activities. However, average number of male agricultural labourers reduces from monsoon to summer for SC and OBC while increasing for females during the same time sequence and it is the reverse trend for OCC households.

In Nava Nesda, Khavda and Menpura, no OCC household members reported agricultural labour. Also, agricultural labourers from OBC households were neither reported during summer season in Kherva nor Khavda amongst both males and females. In Khavda, females from SC households and those from other community groups during summer did not report any agricultural labour work. In Transad, no OCC households reported agricultural labour work during summer (refer annexure).

Table 4.2b Number of male and female workers as Agricultural Labourers by Community and Season

		Males			Females		
		Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer
SC	Mean	1.51	1.54	1.49	1.27	1.28	1.31
	Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Maximum	5	5	5	3	3	3
	Range	4	4	4	2	2	2
	Sum	153	149	101	112	113	72
	N	101	97	68	88	88	55
OBC	Mean	1.44	1.36	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.27
	Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Maximum	5	5	2	3	3	2
	Range	4	4	1	2	2	1
	Sum	82	64	40	65	49	28
	N	57	47	31	52	38	22
OCC	Mean	1.12	1.14	1.25	1.17	1.17	1.00
	Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Maximum	2	2	2	2	2	1
	Range	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Sum	9	8	5	7	7	1
	N	8	7	4	6	6	1
Total	Mean	1.47	1.46	1.42	1.26	1.28	1.29
	Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Maximum	5	5	5	3	3	3
	Range	4	4	4	2	2	2
	Sum	244	221	146	184	169	101
	N	166	151	103	146	132	78

Table 4.2c below illustrates the workdays for male and female agricultural labourers in different seasons. The highest number of average workdays reported in a season is 66 to 67 days in winter and monsoon respectively. SC and OBC households have reported a maximum of 120 days and minimum of 3 and 10 days of work available respectively whereas the OCC households have it in the range of 20 to 90 days. For OCC households, average number of female workdays in agricultural labour during summer is higher than that of males unlike the SC and OBC households.

Saata method (exchange of labour) was reported to be prevalent in Transad and Kherva villages. According to this, households with marginal holdings help in carrying out agricultural operations in each others' fields and thus they do not have to pay any wages. If any extra work is done, that is compensated in cash. According to some sources – especially farmers in Transad, availability of non-agricultural labour in nearby factories has resulted in shortage of labour in agriculture.

Field observations suggest that in Transad on an average, agricultural labour is available for 8 months in a year. The time for half day labour is from 8-8.30 am to 1.00 pm. For full day it extends till 5-5.30 in the evening. Agricultural labour is available in monsoon and winter and more women than men are engaged in it. In the village, agricultural labour is mainly available for transplantation of paddy and harvesting of paddy and wheat.

In Kherva, field based discussion informed that agricultural labour is available in the village for 5 to 6 months and for 2 months in nearby villages where irrigated crops are grown. According to another estimate, 30 days of labour is available in monsoon and 60 days in winter season. Half day labour is available for activities like weeding, harvesting of Bajri, Jowar etc. Plucking Cotton-pods is a whole day activity. Working hours for agricultural labourers during summer are from 7.00 am to 12.00 noon; in monsoon and winter it is from 8.00 am to 6.00 pm. In summer season, wage labour is also available for collection of dry stalks of Cotton to clean the fields. In the peak season of Cotton plucking labourers from outside are also hired. In one of the Vanker agricultural labour households, the team met a migrant labourer who hailed from Deriawada village of Lakhtar *taluka* in Surendranagar district. He had come with a group of 20 villagers. The Vanker household had given place to the group to stay and cook in their courtyard. As informed by the migrant labourer, a farmer of Kherva had visited his village in search of labourers and this was his first visit here.

In Nava Nesda, many agricultural labourers from Radhanpur, Vav and Tharad areas come to work in the agricultural fields more on the terms of sharecropping. Against the input of their labour they get 1/5th share of the output as agreed upon. And further, these labourers come with their animals and during their stay in the village they also earn from selling the milk yielded by their animals. Due to perennial irrigation in Menpura, wage labour in agriculture is available for about 6 to 7 months a year – roughly two months in each of the seasons.

Transad shows that, average number of workdays available to the male and female workers reduced from monsoon through winter and substantially in summer; however, OCC households did not report any agricultural labour during summer. Minimum number of workdays available to SC male workers during monsoon was highest at 30 though less than 50 days of OCC and more than 20 days of OBC. OBC male workers reported lower minimum workdays during winter. Kherva shows an increasing number of average workdays during winter than summer or even monsoon amongst all community groups, but there were no OBC workers during summer here. Minimum number of days that SC labourers worked for was lowest at 10 days in most of the seasons, higher for OBC and the highest for OCC generally speaking. Nava Nesda has a small rise in average workdays of labour work for both male and female workers during winter but comes down substantially in summer for the SC. However, for OBC and OCC households, it decreases gradually from monsoon to summer. Minimum number of days of work reported is almost the same. In Khavda, none of the SC women during any of the seasons, no OCC women during summer and no OBC men or women during summer were reported to work as agricultural labourers. The average number of workdays reduces from Monsoon to winter and summer while minimum number of workdays is higher amongst OBC than SC and OCC. Like Kherva, even Menpura shows an increase in average workdays during winter from monsoon to drop again during summer. Minimum number of workdays is highest amongst the OBC and about similar in SC and OCC

households. Nava Nesda and Transad have the highest number of workdays and Khavda, the lowest (refer annexure).

Variation in the average number of work days particularly in summer is also related to the fact that in Kherva and Khavda being rain-fed there is no cultivation in summer and negligible in winter (in Kherva) and in Transad also no summer crop is grown.

Table 4.2c Workdays for male and female workers as Agricultural Labourer by Community and Season

		Males			Females		
		Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer
SC	Mean	64.70	66.29	38.99	59.89	61.93	32.45
	Median	60.00	60.00	37.50	60.00	60.00	30.00
	Minimum	10	10	3	10	15	10
	Maximum	120	120	90	110	120	70
	Range	110	110	87	100	105	60
	Sum	6535	6430	2651	5270	5450	1785
	N	101	97	68	88	88	55
OBC	Mean	67.02	64.91	47.74	59.42	58.03	37.05
	Median	60.00	70.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	30.00
	Minimum	20	10	20	10	20	10
	Maximum	120	120	90	120	95	90
	Range	100	110	70	110	75	80
	Sum	3820	3051	1480	3090	2205	815
	N	57	47	31	52	38	22
OCC	Mean	62.50	60.71	31.25	56.67	60.83	45.00
	Median	60.00	60.00	30.00	57.50	55.00	45.00
	Minimum	50	35	20	50	35	45
	Maximum	90	90	45	65	90	45
	Range	40	55	25	15	55	0
	Sum	500	425	125	340	365	45
	N	8	7	4	6	6	1
Total	Mean	65.39	65.60	41.32	59.59	60.76	33.91
	Median	60.00	60.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	30.00
	Minimum	10	10	3	10	15	10
	Maximum	120	120	90	120	120	90
	Range	110	110	87	110	105	80
	Sum	10855	9906	4256	8700	8020	2645
	N	166	151	103	146	132	78

Table 4.2d shows mean, minimum and maximum daily wages as reported by male and female agricultural labourers from different community groups in the three cropping seasons. Overall, male workers get paid marginally higher than female workers. Lower daily wage has been reported by SC female workers than males during all the seasons; whereas not much difference is reported amongst OBC male and female workers' daily wages; and it is higher for female workers of OCC households

during winter and summer. When seen amongst the male workers of three community groups, OBC households have reported lowest average wage and OCC have reported the highest with a gap of up to Rs.30 during summer season. The same trend is observed amongst the female workers also with lowest wages reported for OBC and highest for OCC but the gap is larger in all seasons and most during summer at around 50 percent – Rs.73. Moreover, the range is lowest amongst the OCC households but high amongst SC and OBC. Transad followed by Nava Nesda and Khavda have the highest daily wages at the overall level while Menpura reports very low at 58 across all the categories. Female workers have mostly lower wages than males except for OCC women labourers in Kherva. Except for in Khavda and Menpura, OBC workers have a lower wage rate than SC and OCC, the last category receiving highest wages usually (refer annexure).

Field reports in Transad reveal that in addition to the wages – Rs.100 to 180 for various operations and half day & full day involvement respectively, labourers are also given one time tea and *bidi*, although, it is not mandatory. There is also a practice of carrying out agricultural operations such as harvesting etc. for a lump sum amount as decided between the farmers and the group of labourers. Kherva reported wage rates ranging from Rs.70 to 80 in summer and Rs.100 in both monsoon and winter. In addition to wages, particularly during peak season, farmers provide cooked vegetables and butter milk to labourers who come to work with *rotlas*. There were a number of migrant labourers who had come from different villages staying in the courtyards of houses of those farmers for whom they worked. They were also given food as the local labourers while they worked in the field.

Table 4.2d Daily wage for male and female workers as Agricultural Labourer by Community and Season

		Daily wage					
		Males			Females		
Caste		Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer
SC	Mean	93.96	97.22	89.63	89.55	94.43	83.73
	Minimum	50	50	40	50	50	50
	Maximum	150	150	150	150	150	150
	Range	100	100	110	100	100	100
	Sum	9490	9430	6095	7880	8310	4605
	N	101	97	68	88	88	55
OBC	Mean	90.70	88.19	76.13	88.56	88.68	77.27
	Minimum	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Maximum	150	150	120	150	150	110
	Range	100	100	70	100	100	60
	Sum	5170	4145	2360	4605	3370	1700
	N	57	47	31	52	38	22
OCC	Mean	103.12	111.43	122.50	101.67	115.00	150.00
	Minimum	60	90	90	60	100	150
	Maximum	125	125	150	125	125	150
	Range	65	35	60	65	25	0
	Sum	825	780	490	610	690	150
	N	8	7	4	6	6	1

Total	Mean	93.28	95.07	86.84	89.69	93.71	82.76
	Minimum	50	50	40	50	50	50
	Maximum	150	150	150	150	150	150
	Range	100	100	110	100	100	100
	Sum	15485	14355	8945	13095	12370	6455
	N	166	151	103	146	132	78

4.3 Artisans

Table 4.3a shows the occupations covered under artisan group and their frequency by community groups they belong to. 32 of the 40 reported artisans are from SC households, 6 are from OBC and only 2 from OCC. A majority of the artisans are carpenters at 35 percent followed by 22.5 percent of those engaged in embroidery work. Another 17 percent or 7 of the workers are engaged in masonry work followed by 6 tailors. If seen with respect to their activity status, table 4.2.4b shows that amongst SCs, a large majority of the artisans are self-employed and there are around 16 percent who are casual wage labourers, OBC artisans are all self-employed and 1 out of 2 OCC artisans is self-employed while the other is casual wage labourer.

Table 4.3c shows a cross tabulation between community and MJSI of workers who are artisans in their first occupation. It must be noted here that those workers who have cited being artisans as their secondary occupation have not been accounted in this particular table but have been considered in the later ones that detail out this particular occupation group. The cross tabulation reveals that carpentry is the MJSI for more than one-third of the artisans followed by 16 percent of those with masonry work. The rest of them are distributed over several other works including non artisan-based works. A large proportion of these are amongst the SC, followed by OBC – mainly tailors. OCC artisans are – a goldsmith and a tailor.

This point forward, we would look at artisan households rather than individual artisans. This means that even if there is more than one artisan in the household, it would account as one and moreover, not necessarily MJSI of such a household would be artisan work. Table 4.3d shows artisan households by type of work they are doing. Overall, there are 19 SC households dependent on carpentry followed by masonry, embroidery and leather work. Out of 4 OBC households, 2 are dependent on tailor work, 1 on masonry and 1 on carpentry. Out of 2 OCC households, 1 is dependent on tailor work while another on goldsmith work. When seen village wise, Kherva and Menpura do not have any SC artisan households. Most of the artisan households are from Khavda, all SC and Transad with 5 SC and 1 OBC households. All the masons and two of the embroidery workers are in Transad. Nava Nesda also has a leather worker and carpenter, each from SC and OBC groups (refer annexure). The artisan households were also enquired about the products and services they provided details of which are given further.

Table 4.3a Artisan Occupations by Community Cross tabulation

	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Masonry work	7	0	0	7
	21.9%	.0%	.0%	17.5%
Carpentry	12	2	0	14
	37.5%	33.3%	.0%	35.0%
Leather work	3	0	0	3
	9.4%	.0%	.0%	7.5%
Sewing / tailoring	1	4	1	6
	3.1%	66.7%	50.0%	15.0%
Embroidery	9	0	0	9
	28.1%	.0%	.0%	22.5%
Goldsmith work	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	50.0%	2.5%
Total	32	6	2	40
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.3b Occupation one * Activity status one * Community Cross tabulation

		Self-employment	Casual wage labour	Total
SC	Masonry work	4	3	7
		57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
		14.8%	60.0%	21.9%
	Carpentry	10	2	12
		83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
		37.0%	40.0%	37.5%
	Cobbler	3	0	3
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		11.1%	.0%	9.4%
	Sewing / tailoring	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		3.7%	.0%	3.1%
	Embroidery	9	0	9
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		33.3%	.0%	28.1%
	Total	27	5	32
		84.4%	15.6%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
OBC	Carpentry	2	0	2
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		33.3%	.0%	33.3%
	Sewing / tailoring	4	0	4
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		66.7%	.0%	66.7%

	Total	6	0	6
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
OCC	Sewing / tailoring	0	1	1
		.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		.0%	100.0%	50.0%
	Goldsmith work	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	.0%	50.0%
	Total	1	1	2
		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.3c Community * MJSI of Artisans (First Occupation) Cross tabulation

	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Agricultural labour	3	0	0	3
	9.4%	.0%	.0%	7.5%
Regular employment	3	0	1	4
	9.4%	.0%	50.0%	10.0%
Wage labour in non-agriculture	1	0	0	1
	3.1%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Masonry work	5	0	0	5
	15.6%	.0%	.0%	12.5%
Carpentry	12	2	0	14
	37.5%	33.3%	.0%	35.0%
Trade (shopkeeper)	1	0	0	1
	3.1%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Leather work	3	0	0	3
	9.4%	.0%	.0%	7.5%
Sewing / tailoring	0	4	0	4
	.0%	66.7%	.0%	10.0%
Income from leased out land	2	0	0	2
	6.2%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Embroidery work	2	0	0	2
	6.2%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Goldsmith work	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	50.0%	2.5%
Total	32	6	2	40
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.3d Artisans by type of work by Community, all villages

	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Masonry work	5	1	0	6
	26.3%	25.0%	.0%	24.0%
Embroidery work	4	0	0	4
	21.1%	.0%	.0%	16.0%
Sewing	0	2	1	3
	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	12.0%
Goldsmith work	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	50.0%	4.0%
Leather work	3	0	0	3
	15.8%	.0%	.0%	12.0%
Carpentry	7	1	0	8
	36.8%	**25.0%**	**.0%**	**32.0%**
Total	**19**	**4**	**2**	**25**
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

4.3.1 Product/ Services

Table 4.3.1a shows season based products and services given by the artisans. As expected, masonry work was non-existent during monsoon while carpenters, embroidery workers and goldsmith were similarly active during all the seasons. More leather workers and tailors were active during winter and summer. Reason cited for variations during different seasons was basically demand. During festivals and weddings there was an increase in demand for the services of carpenters and goldsmith while in the case of other artisans, it decreased for masons', leather workers' and carpenters' services during monsoon which has to do with the nature of materials and work that these workers are engaged with.

Table 4.3.1a Product/ Services one by the artisan households during the three seasons

Product/ services	monsoon one				winter one				summer one			
	SC	OBC	OCC	Total	SC	OBC	OCC	Total	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Masonry work					5			5	5	1		6
					26.30%			20.80%	26.30%	33.30%		25.00%
Embroidery work	4			4	4			4	4			4
	33.30%			25.00%	21.10%			16.70%	21.10%			16.70%
Sewing work		1	1	2		2	1	3		1	1	2
		50.00%	50.00%	12.50%		66.70%	50.00%	12.50%		33.30%	50.00%	8.30%
Carpentry	7	1		8	7	1		8	7	1		8
	58.30%	50.00%		50.00%	36.80%	33.30%		33.30%	36.80%	33.30%		33.30%
Goldsmith work			1	1			1	1			1	1
			50.00%	6.20%			50.00%	4.20%			50.00%	4.20%
Leather work	1			1	3			3	3			3
	8.30%			6.20%	15.80%			12.50%	15.80%			12.50%

Total	12	2	2	16	19	3	2	24	19	3	2	24
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Artisans were asked about the products whose production was reported to be discontinued in the last ten years. Some carpenters of Khavda said that they no longer made agricultural equipments while others said they did not use deshisaag or common teakwood anymore but used tamarind, neem, fig etc. The reason cited for the former was increased use of mechanized agricultural equipments like tractor etc. while for the latter, it was unavailability of the concerned wood (may also mean higher costs). The artisans were also enquired about the new products started and reasons thereof, as shown in table 4.3.1b and 4.3.1c. As can be seen, it is mainly the change in demand and the cited reason is that of 'fashion'. This indicates raised aspirations and consumerism in the rural areas influencing demand. This section must be read along with the section 4.3.4 describing changes in artisan trade over the last two decades.

Table **4.3.1b** New products/ services started by artisans

Village			Sewing ladies dress – chaniya (petticoats), Kurta (tops) etc.	Readymade diamond set, chains, ear rings, pendants, necklace	Settee, TV cabinet, temple, cot, cupboard, dining table, counter	Use wood of ***Aamli, Limdi, Naliyeri*** and ***Vad*** trees	Total
Kherva	OBC	Sewing	1				1
		Total	1				1
	OCC	Goldsmith work		1			1
		Total		1			1
Nava Nesda	OBC	Carpentry			1		1
		Total			1		1
Khavda	SC	Carpentry			3	4	7
		Total			3	4	7

Table 4.3.1c Reasons for starting new things **services**

			Increase in fashion	Increase in fashion and customer	Increase in demand	Deshi and saag wood not available in required quantity	Total
Kherva	OBC	Sewing		1			1
		Total		1			1
	OCC	Goldsmith work		1			1
		Total		1			1
Nava Nesda	OBC	Carpentry			1		1
		Total			1		1
Khavda	SC	Carpentry	1	1	1	4	7
		Total	1	1	1	4	7

4.3.2 Skills and Training

The skills acquired by artisans were mostly reported to be through informal channels, source being family members mainly followed by friends and relatives. In the case of formal training, 2 workers from

Transad and Menpura reported attending embroidery and sewing classes respectively. Informal training was cited to be much longer than the formal one possibly owing to learning on job and hence being introduced to various skills as and when such work came. Learning leather work and carpentry took maximum time of upto 12 to 11 months on an average while masonry took the least average time of 4 months. Most artisan households are operating from own property except for 1 embroidery worker and 2 carpenter households. 1 embroidery worker in Transad and 1 leather worker from Khavda – both SC – said that 1 male member of their household members helped them in their occupation for 30 days and 50 days respectively during the last one year. However, only the embroidery worker from Transad mentioned a case of female helpers from the household – 3 of them and working for upto 240 days in the last one year. No help in any of the occupations was reported from children. One SC mason household from Transad hired 5 male workers and 2 female workers for 60 days whereas one SC carpenter household in Khavda hired 2 male workers for 210 days. Daily wage in all these cases was reported to be Rs.150. No children were reported as hired labour.

Table 4.3.2a Skill acquired by type of artisan work

		Transad	Kherva	Nava Nesda	Khavda	Menpura	Total
Informal	Masonry work	6	0	0	0		6
	Embroidery work	1	0	0	2		3
	Sewing	0	2	0	0		2
	Goldsmith work	0	1	0	0		1
	Leather work	0	0	1	2		3
	Carpentry	0	0	1	7		8
	Total	7	3	2	11		23

Table 4.3.2b Average duration of training in months

Type of skill one	Type of training	Mean	N
Embroidery	**Formal**	**1.00**	**1**
	Informal	**9.50**	**4**
	Total	**7.80**	**5**
Carpentry	**Informal**	**11.14**	**7**
	Total	**11.14**	**7**
Masonry work	**Informal**	**4.00**	**5**
	Total	**4.00**	**5**
Sewing	Formal	6.00	1
	Informal	5.00	3
	Total	5.25	4
Leather work	Informal	12.00	3
	Total	12.00	3
Goldsmith work	Informal	6.00	1
	Total	6.00	1
Total	Formal	3.50	2
	Informal	8.39	23
	Total	8.00	25

4.3.3 Artisan Equipments

Nineteen artisan households informed about having set of artisan equipments – productive assets for this occupation group. All were reported to be individually owned but for 1 case of an embroidery worker who owned it jointly. The most expensive equipments have been reported for carpentry and embroidery (e.g. interlocking machine).

Table 4.3.3 Type of artisan equipments * Present value of artisan equipments set one * Community Cross tabulation

		Present value of artisan equipments (in Rs.)												
		200	500	1000	1500	1600	3000	4000	5000	13000	18000	25000	35000	Total
SC	Masonry equipments		0		1	0	2	0	1			0	0	4
	Embroidery equipments		0		0	0	0	0	0			0	1	1
	Leather work equipments		1		0	0	0	0	0			0	0	1
	Equipments for carpentry		0		0	1	1	1	3			1	0	7
	Total		1		1	1	3	1	4			1	1	13
OBC	Hair cutting equipments	1		1			0			0	0			2
	Sewing equipments	0		0			1			0	1			2
	Equipments for carpentry	0		0			0			1	0			1
	Total	1		1			1			1	1			5
OCC	Equipments for goldsmith work			1										1
	Total			1										1

4.3.4 Changes in Artisan Trade

When asked no change was cited over the last one year in place of work/ availability of labour/ credit/ transportation/ means of production. However, source of raw materials had changed for the goldsmith and the carpenters who went to big cities like Ahmedabad, Surat and Nadiad. When asked about change in market linkages, some leather work and carpentry households said that there were no customers during monsoon and more during winter and summer while some of the other artisans suggested fluctuation in number of customers during this season (refer annexure); it was told in several places that more work is available during marriages and festivals like Diwali. No change in distance to market and mode of payment was reported. With respect to buyers, artisans like carpenters, leather workers and tailors suggested that the number of buyers have increased over the last ten years. For price signals, the artisans depended largely on other traders, businessmen etc. or simply added cost of their labour days to those of the raw materials.

Table **4.3.4a** Work place owned or rented

			Owned	Rented	Total
Transad	SC	Masonry work	2	0	2
		Embroidery work	1	1	2
		Total	3	1	4
Kherva	OBC	Sewing	2		2
		Total	2		2
	OCC	Goldsmith work	1		1
		Total	1		1
Nava Nesda	SC	Leather work	1		1
		Total	1		1
	OBC	Carpentry	1		1
		Total	1		1
Khavda	SC	Embroidery work	2	0	2
		Leather work	2	0	2
		Carpentry	5	2	7
		Total	9	2	11
Menpura	OCC	Sewing	1		1
		Total	1		1

Table **4.3.4b** Change in customers over last 10 years

			Transad	Kherva	Nava Nesda	Khavda	Menpura	Total
Masonry work	SC	No change	5					5
		Total	5					5
	OBC	No change	1					1
		Total	1					1
Embroidery work	SC	No change	2			2		4
		Total	2			2		4
Sewing	OBC	No change		3				1
		Number of buyers has increased		1				1
		Total		2				2
	OCC	No change					1	1
		Total					1	1
Goldsmith work	OCC	Number of buyers has increased		1				1
		Total		1				1
Leather work	SC	No change			1	2		3
		Total			1	2		3
Carpentry	SC	No change				6		6
		Number of buyers has increased				1		1
		Total				7		7
	OBC	Number of buyers has increased			1			1
		Total			1			1

Table **4.3.4c** Source of information about prices of their **products**

			Transad	Kherva	Nava Nesda	Khavda	Menpura	Total
Masonry work	SC	From friends	2					2
		From shopkeepers	2					2
		From people engaged in the same business	1					1
		Total	5					5
	OBC	No response	1					1
		Total	1					1
Embroidery work	SC	From shopkeepers	1			2		3
		From people engaged in the same business	1			0		1
		Total	2			2		4
Sewing	OBC	From people engaged in the same business		1				1
		No response		1				1
		Total		2				2
	OCC	No information/ adds labour cost to the price					1	1
		Total					1	1
Goldsmith work	OCC	From people engaged in the same business		1				1
		Total		1				1
Leather work	SC	From shopkeepers			1	1		2
		No information/ adds labour cost to the price			0	1		1
		Total			1	2		3
Carpentry	SC	From people engaged in the same business				1		1
		No information/ adds labour cost to the price				5		5
		No response				1		1
		Total				7		7
	OBC	From people engaged in the same business			1			1
		Total			1			1

Field based discussions revealed that many artisans had discontinued their respective traditional occupations. Not many potter households were found except for two in Khavda. Here and in nearby areas, there was market for earthen vessels and clay toys. It was reported in different villages that manufacturing of earthen pots had been discontinued for ten to twenty years now. A Transad based potter reportedly bought earthen pots from Dholka and sold them in the village. Many of these households are now engaged in relatively more lucrative occupations – land owning potter households in Transad have been engaged in cultivation. In Kherva, the potter household has taken to tailoring and the elder son is studying in order to get salaried employment. Erstwhile weavers (Vankers) have also discontinued their traditional occupation reportedly due to increased prices of thread and also because they felt that the occupation was not viable anymore. Only one Vanker household in Kherva was found to be still involved in weaving. Kherva village reported that leather work by SC [Chamar] households has been discontinued since last 20 years. Younger generation of these households were no longer engaged in their traditional occupation where they preferred salaried employment or wage labour in agriculture to leather work.

Some women were engaged in embroidery work on dresses in Khavda and Transad. Women in Transad brought dresses from traders in Dholka and return to them after doing embroidery work on them. Seven to eight hours of work fetches them Rs.80 to 100. Kachchh is known for its handicraft which has especially got an impetus by Government and NGOs as an alternative livelihood in the drought –prone region which also had to go through impact of a natural disaster. Before earthquake, most of the Khatri Muslims were engaged in cultivation, animal husbandry, dyeing, print work and embroidery while raw materials were brought from within the district. However, after the earthquake, apart from cultivation and animal husbandry, Khatri women involved themselves in handicraft work also. New equipments and techniques helped them in their endeavour. Markets have expanded with their products being sold out of district also and there is a higher exposure.

Embroidery work carried out by the [Harijan] women of Khavda mainly includes making *kanjaris* (embroidered tops), mattresses and pillows. In some households this work is carried out for daughters and home consumption and in others women make these things for sale also. Some women also carry out embroidery work on dresses given by the traders for which all required raw material is also provided by the latter.

It seems that embroidery work has been interwoven with the lives of women in Khavda. When a daughter is married, she is given 30 to 35 *kanjaris* and as many mattresses. Their mothers, usually after finishing household chores, sit for embroidery work in whatever time they are left with, usually 2 to 3 hours a day, and carrying out this much of work requires years of time. All raw materials needed for embroidery work are available in Khavda. *Kanjaris* and mattresses are in high demand among foreigners also and whenever they visit the village they buy these products directly from the households involved in making and selling of these products. A good quality of mattress takes nearly a year to complete with 2 to 3 hours of work a day. Such a mattress fetches a price ranging for Rs 8000 to Rs. 15000. When a girl attains the age of 5 she develops interest in embroidery work and starts imitating her mother and other elder women engaged in embroidery work. Two to three years of informal training makes her prepared and she then starts working on her own dresses.

In Meghpar hamlet of Khavda, most of the [Harijan] households are involved in carpentry work. They have a variety of equipments and they make various wooden articles such as *damachiya*[4] (a wooden stand for keeping beds, cushions, rugs, pillows etc.) chair, *bajeth* (a foot stool, particularly used when religious activities are performed), sofa set, small stool, cot, etc. Two carpenter households in Nava Nesda and one in Kherva canvassed in the survey mentioned their products and services. They reported being engaged in making doors, windows, sofa sets, settees, cots, TV cabinets and wooden handles for

[4] Damachiya is in great demand as among other things, it is given to the daughter at the time of her marriage. Table, chair and bajeth are demanded more during winter. These carpenters who work in the village as self-employed for major part of the year also work as skilled labourers for about 2 months a year. They make *maliyas* (attic – an enclosure under gabled roof for storage) in house under construction. For skilled labour they get Rs 350 to 400/ person/ day. Major changes in their occupation are related to use of wood – *Amli,* Limdi and *Nilgiri* in place of *Baval* wood – and roughly two-fold increase in the prices of their products.

agricultural equipments like Kodali, etc. Orders are received in marriage season for settees, cots, cupboards, showcases, etc. while they have stopped making wooden ploughs and saantis as there is no demand for them. They get orders from the village as well from nearby ones. Some farmers demand for agricultural equipments during summer.

Two [Harijan] households were found to be engaged in leather work from home in Nava Nesda where they make deshi boot, deshi *chappal,* yoke-strap etc. and also repair footwear. They sell raw leather at Bhildi or Deesa and buy pucca or seasoned leather and colours from Deesa. They make things on order which they get from their own village and from the ones nearby. Monsoon is a lean season for them as leather gets spoilt then. Khavda has a few households engaged in leather work making footwear, belts, wallets, covers for swords etc. and sell them in Khavda and Bhuj as popular handicrafts. They bring raw material from Ahmedabad.

4.4 Traders

The sample survey gave 12 trader households with most of them being in Khavda – 8. None of the traders in the sample are from SC; mostly from OBC and some from OCC. Only Transad, Khavda and Menpura have reported traders in the sample. Half the traders have their MJSI as trade (shopkeepers) – grocery, plywood and sweet-meat; 3 have it as hair cutting; for 2 it is vegetable selling and for 1 it is running flour mill. With respect to new services and products started, all the barbers mentioned introducing massage, special shaving, hair dye, bleaching, electric machine etc. Only 1 trader mentioned running the enterprise from a rented place.

It is interesting to know that out of all the traders, there are only 2 OBC households who reported having male members from the household helping in the shop while only 1 OBC household mentioned one female member from the household helping in the trade. Khavda has reported highest number of traders with around 88 shops (refer establishment survey in chapter seven). Trade has been the traditional occupation of Luhanas in Khavda. Earlier they were involved in selling of Kariyana items, sweets, cold drinks, stationery and running lodges etc. At present, they have also started wholesale business, selling of concentrates for animals and exporting sweets.

Table 4.4a Community * MJSI of Traders Cross tabulation

		Trade (shopkeeper)	Vendor (selling vegetables etc)	Hair cutting	Flour mill	Total
Transad	OBC	1		1		2
	Total	1		1		2
Khavda	OBC	1	1	1	1	4
	OCC	3	1	0	0	4
	Total	4	2	1	1	8
Menpura	OBC	1		1		2
	Total	1		1		2

Table 4.4b Households engaged in trade

		Transad	Khavda	Menpura	Total
OBC	Flour mill	0	1	0	1
	Grocery shop	0	1	0	1
	Vegetable selling	0	1	0	1
	Plywood shop	1	0	0	1
	sweetmeat shop	0	0	1	1
	Hair cutting	1	1	1	3
	Total	2	4	2	8
OCC	grocery store		3		3
	Vegetable selling		1		1
	Total		4		4

Table 4.4c Work place owned or rented

			Transad	Khavda	Menpura	Total
OBC	Flour mill	Owned		1		1
		Total		1		1
	grocery store	Owned		1		1
		Total		1		1
	Vegetable selling	Vendor		1		1
		Total		1		1
	Plywood shop	Owned	1			1
		Total	1			1
	sweetmeat shop	Rented			1	1
		Total			1	1
	Hair cutting	Owned	1	1	1	3
		Total	1	1	1	3
OCC	grocery store	Owned		3		3
		Total		3		3
	Vegetable selling	Vendor		1		1
		Total		1		1

4.5 Livestock-breeders

Livestock is an important asset for rural households from the perspective of both diversified source of income as well as nutrition. This significance is heightened in the context of Gujarat known for a strong dairy cooperative movement and growth in the sector. Often it may not be a major source of income for all but nevertheless brings in additional income for the rural households. In fact, in many cases women of the household, who may not be involved in any major occupation otherwise, are engaged in rearing the cattle. Table 4.5a shows a cross tabulation between community and MJSI of the 153 livestock breeders. It shows that amongst SC households, around 50 percent of the livestock breeders have cultivation as MJSI followed by 19 percent agricultural labourers and only 8 percent having animal husbandry as MJSI. Amongst the OBC, a majority – 39 percent have animal husbandry as MJSI, followed

by 37 percent cultivation and 17 percent agricultural labour. For 90 percent of the CCC livestock breeders, MJSI is cultivation, self frequencies being very small for the rest.

Table 4.5b below illustrates livestock profile of the sample households under study. Overall, the households having buffaloes is the highest at 152 which is almost 37 percent of the sample households. This is followed by cows at 36 household or around 9 percent of the sample. The average holding of the buffaloes and cows is highest amongst the OBC, followed by CCC and last is SC. There are only 8 households having a bullock, 7 having goats and just 1 having a sheep. No other animals were reported as part of the livestock of the sample households. When seen community-wise, only the SC and OBC households have goats and sheep and a majority of households from such households has bullocks and cows. On the other hand mean number of buffaloes is highest amongst the OBC at 2.9 with a very high standard deviation too at 4.5.

The village level information is also very interesting as seen in table 4.5c. Nava Nesda has the highest number of households who own cows, buffaloes, bullocks and goats but sheep which is there only in Khavda. Livestock of the village is dominated by Shanker cows and Deshi buffaloes as revealed from discussions. Transad comes next with a high number of buffalo owing households at 40. Transad has an average buffalo holding at 1.77 with the same value for standard deviation. Next is Menpura at 25 but the mean holding is very low at 1.16 and much lower standard deviation at 0.37. Here, milch animals that mainly consist of Deshi and Mehsani buffaloes are mainly reared by Patel, Thakore and Muslim households. Khavda has the highest mean of 9.2 for buffaloes among all the villages but standard deviation is 9.8 indicating a great variability in the number of buffaloes held by households which are all OBC (refer annexure). Field discussions also suggested that in Sumra Kakkar Vaas of Khavda many Muslim households depend on animal husbandry. Here, field based discussions reported that while Muslim households rear buffaloes and cows, [Harijan] and Koli households rear sheep and goats. Nava Nesda has a mean of 2.34 for buffaloes and standard deviation at 1.2 and most of these are SC and OBC households. On the other hand, Kherva also has a mean of around 2.6 but standard deviation is also very high at 2.3.

Bharwad households are known for their age old occupation of animal husbandry. Earlier, when there was no dairy in the village they used to sell milk to private households and also used to make and sell ghee. Though there has not been any remarkable change in their age old occupation, some of the Bharwad youths have joined Police department and Army. Some have become shopkeepers while others have become land brokers.

Table 4.5a Community * MJSI of Livestock-breedersCross tabulation

	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Cultivation	26	26	28	80
	50.0%	37.1%	90.3%	52.3%
Animal husbandry	8	27	1	36
	15.4%	38.6%	3.2%	23.5%
Agricultural labour	10	12	0	22
	19.2%	17.1%	.0%	14.4%
Regular employment	2	0	1	3
	3.8%	.0%	3.2%	2.0%
Wage labour in non-agriculture	3	4	0	7
	5.8%	5.7%	.0%	4.6%
Carpentry	1	0	0	1
	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Hair cutting	0	1	0	1
	.0%	1.4%	.0%	.7%
Income from leased out land	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.7%
Embroidery work	2	0	0	2
	3.8%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
Total	52	70	31	153
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.5b Mean Livestock holding by Community

Community		Cows	Buffaloes	Bullocks	Sheep	Goats
SC	N	16	60	3	1	4
	Minimum	1	1	1	1.00	2.00
	Maximum	8	12	2	1.00	3.00
	Sum	32	107	5	1.00	10.00
	Mean	2.00	1.78	1.67	1.0000	2.5000
	Std. Deviation	1.751	1.563	.577		.57735
OBC	N	12	62	4		3
	Minimum	1	1	1		1.00
	Maximum	5	30	2		6.00
	Sum	30	184	6		9.00
	Mean	2.50	2.97	1.50		3.0000
	Std. Deviation	1.732	4.527	.577		2.64575
OCC	N	8	30	1		
	Minimum	1	1	2		
	Maximum	6	8	2		
	Sum	18	76	2		
	Mean	2.25	2.53	2.00		

	Std. Deviation	1.581	1.570			
Total	N	36	152	8	1	7
	Minimum	1	1	1	1.00	1.00
	Maximum	8	30	2	1.00	6.00
	Sum	80	367	13	1.00	19.00
	Mean	2.22	2.41	1.62	1.0000	2.7143
	Std. Deviation	1.675	3.161	.518		1.60357

Table 4.5c Livestock by Village

Village		Cows	Buffaloes	Bullocks	Sheep	Goats
Transad	N	2	40	1		
	Minimum	1	1	2		
	Maximum	1	12	2		
	Sum	2	71	2		
	Mean	1.00	1.77	2.00		
	Std. Deviation	.000	1.776			
Kherva	N	2	5			
	Minimum	1	1			
	Maximum	2	6			
	Sum	3	13			
	Mean	1.50	2.60			
	Std. Deviation	.707	2.302			
Nava Nesda	N	28	73	6		4
	Minimum	1	1	1		1.00
	Maximum	8	8	2		3.00
	Sum	63	171	10		8.00
	Mean	2.25	2.34	1.67		2.0000
	Std. Deviation	1.669	1.238	.516		.81650
Khavda	N	4	9		1	3
	Minimum	1	1		1.00	2.00
	Maximum	5	30		1.00	6.00
	Sum	12	83		1.00	11.00
	Mean	3.00	9.22		1.0000	3.6667
	Std. Deviation	2.309	9.859			2.08167
Menpura	N		25	1		
	Minimum		1	1		
	Maximum		2	1		
	Sum		29	1		
	Mean		1.16	1.00		
	Std. Deviation		.374			
Total	N	36	152	8	1	7

	Minimum	1	1	1	1.00	1.00
	Maximum	8	30	2	1.00	6.00
	Sum	80	367	13	1.00	19.00
	Mean	2.22	2.41	1.62	1.0000	2.7143
	Std. Deviation	1.675	3.161	.518		1.60357

Mean daily yield of milk is very high in the case of some community groups and villages which would depend on the number of milch animals, their feeding pattern etc. Standard deviation is also very high due to a large variability in the livestock size per household and this would reflect in the average prices received as well. While for some households milch animals would be major source of income, for others only a subsidiary one and these factors would determine the input costs and efforts.

Table 4.5d shows average daily yield of cow is highest amongst the OBCs at around 11.6 litres, followed by OCCs at 8.4 litres and last are the SCs at 4.9 litres. The trend is slightly different in the case of buffaloes with average daily yield amongst CCC households being the highest at 11.2 litres, closely followed by the OBC households at 10.5 litres and 7.7 litres amongst the SCs. Seen village wise as in table 4.5e, Khavda has reported the highest average daily yield of cows at 16 litres, Nava Nesda and Kherva have around 7 litres, Transad has only 3 litres and sample households from Menpura have not reported any cows at all. In the case of buffaloes, Khavda again has the highest reported average daily yield at 24 litres, followed by Nava Nesda at 10.4 litres, Kherva at 9.4 and Transad only at 6.3 litres.

Overall, average income from both cow and buffalo milk was highest for CCC followed by OBC and SC. Income from buffalo milk was higher than the income from cow milk. However, there are variations at village level. For example, in Kherva, OBC households were drawing more income from both cow and buffalo milk than other community groups. Figures are presented in table 4.5f.

Some details regarding milk marketing were revealed from field based discussions. Bharwad and Patel households engaged in animal husbandry have private dairies in Transad to market their milk. A milk cooperative was there in the village linked to Uttam dairy but mismanagement led to its closure some 5 years back. Kherva also has a milk cooperative linked with Sukhsagar dairy and some private ones. Milk cooperative linked with Banas dairy was established in Nava Nesda some 30 years back and since then animal husbandry has been one of the important sources of household income here that helps people meet many of their day to day requirements. The village has witnessed high prosperity in the last two decades owing to dairy sector. In fact, Banas dairy is one of Asia's largest milk producing dairies. At present there are three chilling centres in the village and more than 5000 litres of milk worth Rs 1 lakh is collected each day. Average milk price ranges between Rs 22 to 23 per litre. Khavda is famous for its condensed milk sweet and gets good returns to the milk producers. Most of the milk producers of main Menpura village sell milk to the village milk cooperative. However, animal-rearers of Nava Sevaniya have market for their milk both at Menpura where they sell it to the milk cooperative and the Thermal Power Station which is located in the vicinity. In Thermal Power Station employees' colony, milk is sold to private houses. Animal husbandry is also pursued by leasing-in animals in Menpura.

Table 4.5d Average daily yield of milk by Animal by Community

Community		Daily yield of cow milk (in litres)	Daily yield of buffalo milk (in litres)	Daily yield of sheep milk (in litres)	Daily yield of goat milk (in litres)
SC	N	16	60	1	4
	Sum	78	462	.50	9.00
	Minimum	2	2	.50	2.00
	Maximum	11	50	.50	3.00
	Mean	4.88	7.70	.5000	2.2500
	Std. Deviation	2.802	7.570		.50000
OBC	N	12	61		3
	Sum	139	613		8.00
	Minimum	2	2		2.00
	Maximum	40	60		4.00
	Mean	11.58	10.05		2.6667
	Std. Deviation	12.094	10.498		1.15470
OCC	N	8	30		
	Sum	67	337		
	Minimum	4	2		
	Maximum	15	30		
	Mean	8.38	11.23		
	Std. Deviation	3.962	7.233		
Total	N	36	151	1	7
	Sum	284	1412	.50	17.00
	Minimum	2	2	.50	2.00
	Maximum	40	60	.50	4.00
	Mean	7.89	9.35	.5000	2.4286
	Std. Deviation	7.833	8.873		.78680

Table 4.5e Average daily yield of milk by Animal by Village

Village		Daily yield of cow milk (in litres)	Daily yield of buffalo milk (in litres)	Daily yield of sheep milk (in litres)	Daily yield of goat milk (in litres)
Transad	N	2	40		
	Sum	6	253		
	Minimum	2	2		
	Maximum	4	50		
	Mean	3.00	6.32		
	Std. Deviation	1.414	7.502		
Kherva	N	2	5		
	Sum	14	49		
	Minimum	6	2		
	Maximum	8	25		
	Mean	7.00	9.80		
	Std. Deviation	1.414	9.391		
Nava	N	28	73		4

Nesda	Sum	200	760		9.00
	Minimum	2	2		2.00
	Maximum	30	30		3.00
	Mean	7.14	10.41		2.2500
	Std. Deviation	6.004	6.348		.50000
Khavda	N	4	9	1	3
	Sum	64	214	.50	8.00
	Minimum	4	2	.50	2.00
	Maximum	40	60	.50	4.00
	Mean	16.00	23.78	.5000	2.6667
	Std. Deviation	16.753	21.247		1.15470
Menpura	N		24		
	Sum		136		
	Minimum		4		
	Maximum		12		
	Mean		5.67		
	Std. Deviation		2.099		
Total	N	36	151	1	7
	Sum	284	1412	.50	17.00
	Minimum	2	2	.50	2.00
	Maximum	40	60	.50	4.00
	Mean	7.89	9.35	.5000	2.4286
	Std. Deviation	7.833	8.873		.78680

Table 4.5f Average monthly income from selling of milk in the last one year

Village	Caste		cow	buffaloes	sheep	goat
Transad	SC	Mean		4185.26		
		N		19		
	OBC	Mean	1000.00	3698.08		
		N	1	13		
	OCC	Mean	2000.00	4609.38		
		N	1	8		
	Total	Mean	1500.00	4111.75		
		N	2	40		
Kherva	SC	Mean	2700.00	1310.00		
		N	1	2		
	OBC	Mean	3500.00	8875.00		
		N	1	2		
	OCC	Mean		4200.00		
		N		1		
	Total	Mean	3100.00	4914.00		
		N	2	5		
Nava Nesda	SC	Mean	2654.64	4285.48		830.0000
		N	14	31		3

	OBC	Mean	3595.71	5536.46		500.0000
		N	7	24		1
	OCC	Mean	4040.00	6559.61		
		N	7	18		
	Total	Mean	3236.25	5257.51		747.5000
		N	28	73		4
Khavda	SC	Mean	2812.00		175.0000	600.0000
		N	1		1	1
	OBC	Mean	5000.00	9635.56	175.0000	690.0000
		N	3	9	1	2
	OCC	Mean	4453.00	9635.56		660.0000
		N	4	9		3
Menpura	SC	Mean		1797.75		
		N		8		
	OBC	Mean		2285.46		
		N		13		
	OCC	Mean		5266.67		
		N		3		
	Total	Mean		2495.54		
		N		24		
Total	SC	Mean	2667.31	3822.87	175.0000	772.5000
		N	16	60	1	4
	OBC	Mean	3722.50	5166.08		626.6667
		N	12	61		3
	OCC	Mean	3785.00	5831.60		
		N	8	30		
	Total	Mean	3267.42	4764.58	175.0000	710.0000
		N	36	151	1	7

4.5.1 **Source(s)** and Availability of Fodder

Field based discussions suggest that in Transad village, fodder for animals was reported to include by-products of paddy and wheat, locally known as ***'dangar na pudiya'*** and kunwar. During monsoon and winter green grass both grown naturally and cultivated is also available. By-product of rose (Neighbouring Bhetawada village is famous for Rose cultivation) known as ***khad*** (weeds or grass) is also fed to the animals. Farmers who have small holdings and animals do not allow others to take ***khad*** from their fields but those with large land holdings are more than eager to do so as this clears their fields. ***Lokavan*** variety of wheat is also fed to the animals. When taken for grazing, animals also eat husk of ***baval*** tree, leaves of ***neem*** tree and creepers. Water is fed to the buffaloes three times a day in summer while only once a day in other seasons. In times of scarcity fodder is bought from Tarapur, Khambhat and Matar of Kheda district.

In Kherva, villagers reported that their animals are fed with green and dry fodder and concentrates. From nearby village Gediya farmers bring green jowar in their trolleys and sell it here at the rate of Rs.40

per *mann.* As cultivation was limited there was enough space for grazing and one did not need to go longer distance in earlier times. Also, small quantity of fodder was purchased. Earlier it was more comfortable to carry out this activity as compared to now.

Khavda reported that [Harijan] and Koli take their sheep or goat for grazing when they go for labour work or for cutting woods. Animals are also given to shepherds for grazing who takes them in the morning and brings them back in the evening. Shepherds are paid at the rate of Rs. 150 to 200 per cow or buffalo and Rs.100 to 150 per sheep or goat a month. Mostly Muslim households give their animals for grazing.

In Menpura, farmers cultivate Lucern and other grass in a small portion of their land. In summer, as Lucern needs more water, cultivation of Rajko-Bajri is preferred. Green grass grown both naturally and cultivated, and by-products of Paddy and Bajri known as *pudas* are fed to the animals. The by-product of wheat known as *Gavariyu* is also fed to the animals. Milch animals are given concentrates like *Amul Dan.* When they are in milk, ground maize and wheat are also given to them. *Kapasiya* and maize *papadi* is given for one month after delivery. In times of scarcity or drought, *Neem* leaves are fed to the animals. Animals are taken for grazing also but considering the constraint of fodder some households reported that they rear a small number of animals, generally one or two cow/ buffalo. Free grazing is practiced in monsoon only while in winter and summer stall-feeding is prevalent. Another grass named, *Pandadiyu* is also cultivated to feed animals. Rows of this grass are sold at the rate of Rs. 200 per row per harvesting.

Tables 4.5.1a to 4.5.1c illustrate the reported sources of fodder for the livestock of SC, OBC and CCC households in the sample survey. Bringing fodder from the farms and fields was the most frequent response except in the case of sheep and goat. SC households also reported purchasing fodder for their livestock including goats in Nava Nesda and a small fraction in Transad. For OBC households, it was mainly fodder procured from the farms as well as also purchase and graze in Khavda. Khavda reported getting fodder for goats. In the case of CCC households, the only source of fodder reported was bringing from the fields and farms which complements high levels of cultivation.

Greater percentage of all the households revealed that green fodder was available to them during monsoon where only a small fraction of the SC households admitted to buying the same. During winter and summer season, as against 40 percent of the CCC, only 30 percent of OBC and nearly 28 percent of the SCs reported availability of green fodder. In the case of mixed green and dry fodder, a lower percentage of OBC depicted availability rather than roughly 47 percent of each SC and CCC groups. Almost one-fourth of SC and OBC reported buying fodder now as against only 13 percent of the CCC. This must be seen in light of the fact that there is a higher livestock size with CCC than SC and OBC.

When inquired about coping mechanism during fodder scarcity, a higher percentage of SC suggested that scarcity was not experienced, as against 24 percent of OBC and 32 percent of CCC. One third of OBC and CCC households bought fodder as against 44 percent of SC. SC households have reported the highest percent of other coping mechanisms which included selling off or abandoning the animals and taking benefits from the Government scheme. Two of the OBC households also reported selling their animals. In all, there were 7 SC and 6 OBC households who reported using *gauchar* and that too in all

the four villages but for Menpura. In fact, a group discussion there with the ***Panchayat*** members and villagers suggested that only cattle-rearers of neighbouring village used the ***gauchar*** and not the natives.

Table4.5.1a Source(s) of Fodder for Livestock of **SC** households by Village Cross **tabulation**

	Source of fodder for cows				Source of fodder for buffalo				Source of fodder for goat				
	Bring from the farm	Purchased	Purchasedl bring from the farm	Total	Bring: from the farm	Purchased	Purchased / bring from the farm	Total	Bring from f	Purchased	Purchased/ bring from the farm	Take for grazing	Total
Transad					19	0	0	19					
					100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00					
Kherva	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2					
	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00					
Nava Nesda	11	1	2	14	24	4	3	31	0	1	1	1	3
	78.57	7.14	14.29	100.00	77.42	12.90	9.68	100.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	100.00
Khavda	1	0	0	1					1	0	0	0	1
	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00				.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Menpura					8	0	0	8					
					100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00					
Total	12	2	2	16	51	6	3	60	1	1	1	1	4
	75.00	12.50	12.50	100.00	85.00	10.00	5.00	100.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	100.00

Note: Two animals have not been mentioned in the table above – sheep as there was only 1 case where grazing was the source of fodder; and bullock – 1 case each from 3 villages where they are stall-fed the fodder procured from the farms and fields.

Table 4.5.1b Source(s) of Fodder for Livestock of OBC households by **Village** Cross tabulation

	Source of fodder for cows			Source of fodder for buffalo				Source of fodder for bullock		Source of fodder for goat	
	Bring from the farm	Purchased	Total	Bring from the farm	Purchased	Taken for grazing	Total	Bring from the farm	Total	Bring from the farm	Total
Transad	1	0	1	13	0	0	13				
	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00				
Kherva	1	0	1	1	1	0	2				
	100.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	100.00				
Nava Nesda	7	0	7	24	0	0	24	4	4	1	1
	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Khavda	1	2	3	4	3	2	9			2	2
	33.33	66.67	100.00	44.44	33.33	22.22	100.00			100.00	100.00
Menpura				14	0	0	14				
				100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00				
Total	10	2	12	56	4	2	62	4	4	3	3
	83.33	16.67	100.00	90.32	6.45	3.23	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table **4.5.1c Source(s)** of Fodder for Livestock of OCC **households** by **Village** Cross **tabulation**

	Source of fodder for cows		Source of fodder for buffalo		Source of fodder for bullock	
	Bring from the farm	Total	Bring from the farm	Total	Bring from the farm	Total
Transad	1	1	8	8		
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
Kherva			1	1		
			100.00	100.00		
Nava Nesda	7	7	18	18	1	1
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Khavda						
Menpura			3	3		
			100.00	100.00		
Total	8	8	30	30	1	1
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table **4.5.1d Availability** of Fodder by season and Community

Fodder	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Monsoon				
Green fodder is available	55	62	26	143
	84.6%)	93.9%	86.7%	88.8%
Both green and dry fodder available	7	4	4	15
	10.8%	6.1%	13.3%	9.3%
Fodder is bought	3	0	0	3
	4.6%	.O%	.O%	1.9%
Winter				
Green fodder is available	18	20	12	50
	27.7%	30.3%	40.0%	31.1%
Both green and dry fodder available	31	29	14	74
	47.7%	43.9%	46.7%	46.0%
Fodder is bought	16	17	4	37
	24.6%	25.8%	13.3%	23.0%
Summer				
Green fodder is available	18	20	12	50
	27.7%	30.3%	40.0%	31.1%
Both green and dry fodder available	31	29	14	74
	47.7%)	43.9%	46.7%	46.0%
Fodder is bought	16	17	4	37
	24.6%	25.8%	13.3%	23.0%
Total	65	66	30	161
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table **4.5.1e** Managing Fodder Scarcity

	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Scarcity not experienced	20	15	9	44
	37.0%	23.8%	32.1%	30.3%
Fodder is bought	24	42	18	84
	44.4%	66.7%	64.3%	57.9%
Other ways	10	6	1	17
	18.5%	9.5%	3.6%	11.7%
Total	54	63	28	145
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This question was answered by **145** respondents only as against the **161** above.
Other ways reported by
SCs: animals are sold (6), take benefits of government scheme (3)and animals are left for wandering (1)
OBCs: animals are sold (2), Neem leaves are fed (3)and donated fodder (1)
OCCs: Neem leaves are fed (1)

Table **4.5.1f** Use of Gauchar

Village	Community		All
	SC	OBC	
Transad	2	2	4
Kherva	1	1	2
Nava Nesda	3	1	4
Khavda	1	2	3
Total	7	6	13

4.6 Work related Migration

Households were enquired if any member(s) undertook migration for work in the last three years. The responses suggest that there were 18 such households with one migration while, 8 households undertook two and 16 households undertook three migrations. This means, in all there are 42 such households who have reported migration at least once and 24 at least twice. Where 55 percent of the households reporting migration are OBC, 43 percent are SC and there is only 1 OCC household. Nava Nesda and Menpura have not reported any migrations while Transad has reported only one. Highest number of migration cases is from Khavda where it is mostly OBC having undertaken one migration while in Kherva it is mostly SC households with mainly three migrations. Seen in relation with MJSI, table 4.6c shows that it is mostly wage labour-based households that have reported migration and within that it is mostly agricultural one; there are only two cases of cultivation as MJSI which is amongst the OBC.

Table 4.6d below shows the relation between month-year for first migration and the season across community groups. All cases haves been reported in the year 2010-11 but for one in the previous year which was during winter and in Kherva by a SC household. There were around 71 percent of households having migrated for only winter, around one-fourth for a long duration of two seasons of winter and summer while, only 2 cases during summer. However, when seen in the case of second migration, there are 22 of the 24 cases during 2009-10. During the year 2008-09 there were 16 cases having undertaken a third round of migration (refer table 4.6e and 4.6f).

Table 4.6a Number of migrations reported in the last three years by Community

Community	One	Two	Three	Total
SC	5	3	10	18
	27.8%	16.7%	55.6%	100.0%
OBC	13	5	5	23
	56.5%	21.7%	21.7%	100.0%
OCC	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	18	8	16	42
	42.9%	19.0%	38.1%	100.0%

Table 4.6b Number of migrations reported by Community and Village

		One	Two	Three	Total
Transad	SC	1			1
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	1			1
		100.0%			100.0%
Kherva	SC	3	3	10	16
		18.8%	18.8%	62.5%	100.0%
	OBC	0	0	1	1
		.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	OCC	0	0	1	1
		.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	3	3	12	18
		16.7%	16.7%	66.7%	100.0%
Khavda	SC	1	0	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OBC	13	5	4	22
		59.1%	22.7%	18.2%	100.0%
	Total	14	5	4	23
		60.9%	21.7%	17.4%	100.0%

Table 4.6c MJSI * Number of migration reported * Community Cross tabulation

		One	Two	Three	Total
SC	Agricultural labour	4	3	10	17
		23.5%	17.6%	58.8%	100.0%
		80.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.4%
	Wage labour in non-agriculture	1	0	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
		20.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
	Total	5	3	10	18
		27.8%	16.7%	55.6%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
OBC	Cultivation	2	0	0	2
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
		15.4%	.0%	.0%	8.7%
	Agricultural labour	2	0	1	3
		66.7%	.0%	33.3%	100.0%
		15.4%	.0%	20.0%	13.0%
	Wage labour in non-agriculture	9	5	4	18
		50.0%	27.8%	22.2%	100.0%
		69.2%	100.0%	80.0%	78.3%
	Total	13	5	5	23
		56.5%	21.7%	21.7%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
OCC	Agricultural labour			1	1
				100.0%	100.0%
				100.0%	100.0%
	Total			1	1
				100.0%	100.0%
				100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.6d Community * Season one * Month-year for first migration Cross tabulation

		Winter	Summer	Winter and summer	Total
2010-11	SC	14	2	1	17
		82.4%	11.8%	5.9%	100.0%
	OBC	14	0	9	23
		60.9%	.0%	39.1%	100.0%
	OCC	1	0	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	29	2	10	41
		70.7%	4.9%	24.4%	100.0%
2009-10	SC	1			1
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	1			1

		Winter	Summer	Winter and summer	Total
2010-11	SC	14	2	1	17
		82.4%	11.8%	5.9%	100.0%
	OBC	14	0	9	23
		60.9%	.0%	39.1%	100.0%
	OCC	1	0	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	29	2	10	41
		70.7%	4.9%	24.4%	100.0%
2009-10	SC	1			1
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	**1**			**1**
		100.0%			**100.0%**

Table 4.6e Community * Season two * Month-year for second migration Cross tabulation

		Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Winter and summer	Total
2009-10	SC	1	11	0	0	12
		8.3%	91.7%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OBC	0	3	1	5	9
		.0%	33.3%	11.1%	55.6%	100.0%
	OCC	0	1	0	0	1
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	1	15	1	5	22
		4.5%	68.2%	4.5%	22.7%	100.0%
2008-09	SC		1		0	1
			100.0%		.0%	**100.0%**
	OBC		**0**		**1**	**1**
			.0%		**100.0%**	**100.0%**
	Total		**1**		**1**	**2**
			50.0%		**50.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.6f Community * Season three * Month-year for third migration Cross tabulation

		Winter	Winter and summer	Total
2008-09	SC	10	0	10
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OBC	2	3	5
		40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	OCC	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	13	3	16
		81.2%	18.8%	100.0%

Tables 4.6.1a to 4.6.1e illustrate details of first and latest migration undertaken by the households. Table 4.6.1b lists the destinations for the migrants. For the SC household from Transad, the destination

was Ahmedabad with work being that of a sweeper, having migrated alone for duration of 150 days and receiving a daily wage of Rs.100. In Kherva, majority being SC, 17 out of 18 households went during winter mainly to Junagadh and Halvad to work as agricultural labourer, sweeper and construction worker (last two were only amongst SC households). A majority had only one or two people migrating and some cases were more than that too. Average number of migration days was 73 for SC and 90 for OBC and OCC while daily wage was the same at Rs.120. In Khavda, more than half of those reporting migration, did so during winter but there were also 40 percent of those migrating for two seasons – all being OBC but for one SC household. All these workers went into Banni grasslands to produce charcoal, having migrated with one to four household members receiving an average daily wage of Rs. 131.

Tables 4.6.2a to 4.6.2e illustrate details of the second migration undertaken by the households. It shows that overall there are 24 such cases having undertaken migration twice during the last three years. Most of these cases are from Kherva amongst the SC households who went during winter. In Khavda, most of the cases were of OBC migration over two seasons of winter and summer, followed by winter only. In Kherva, destinations were Junagadh and Halvad to work as agricultural labourers and sweeper while Khavda had charcoal-making in Banni as reported earlier. Most of the migrants migrated alone or with one member of the household. In Kherva, average daily wage reported by SC households was Rs.110 as against reports of Rs.120 by OBC and OCC, though numbers are very small in the last two cases to say anything with surety. But, even the average number of workdays is much less in the case of SC households.

Seen for those reporting third migration as well within the last three years, there are 16 such cases out of 24 of those who reported three time migration. Tables 4.6.3a to 4.6.3e give details of the same. There was not much in remarks except for two SC households reporting agricultural work in Junagadh and Halvad said that they could manage only one meal a day which seems to be odd since they received as much wage as the other households in the same destinations and same work.

Table 4.6.1a Season of Migration one by Community and village

		Winter	Summer	Winter and summer	Total
Transad	SC			1	1
				100.0%	100.0%
	Total			1	1
				100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	SC	15	1		16
		93.8%	6.2%		100.0%
	OBC	1	0		1
		100.0%	.0%		100.0%
	OCC	1	0		1
		100.0%	.0%		100.0%
	Total	17	1		18
		94.4%	5.6%		100.0%
Khavda	SC	0	1	0	1
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OBC	13	0	9	22
		59.1%	.0%	40.9%	100.0%
	Total	13	1	9	23
		56.5%	4.3%	39.1%	100.0%

Table 4.6.1b Destination migration one by Community and village

		Junagadh	Halvad	Banni	Ahmedabad	Total
Transad	SC				1	1
					100.0%	100.0%
	Total				1	1
					100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	SC	13	3			16
		81.2%	18.8%			100.0%
	OBC	1	0			1
		100.0%	.0%			100.0%
	OCC	1	0			1
		100.0%	.0%			100.0%
	Total	15	3			18
		83.3%	16.7%			100.0%
Khavda	SC			1		1
				100.0%		100.0%
	OBC			22		22
				100.0%		100.0%
	Total			23		23
				100.0%		100.0%

Table 4.6.1c Type of work in migration one by Community and **village**

		Agricultural labour	Coal making	sweeper	Construction work - centering	Total
Transad	SC			1		1
				100.0%		100.0%
	Total			1		1
				100.0%		100.0%
Kherva	SC	11		4	1	16
		68.8%		25.0%	6.2%	100.0%
	OBC	1		0	0	1
		100.0%		.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	1		0	0	1
		100.0%		.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	13		4	1	18
		72.2%		22.2%	5.6%	100.0%
Khavda	SC		1			1
			100.0%			100.0%
	OBC		22			22
			100.0%			100.0%
	Total		23			23
			100.0%			100.0%

Table 4.6.1d Number of **family** members in migration one by Community and **village**

		1 to 2 members	3 to 4 members	More than 4 members	Total
Transad	SC	1			1
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	1			1
		100.0%			100.0%
Kherva	SC	13	4	1	16
		68.8%	25.0%	6.2%	100.0%
	OBC	0	1	0	1
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	1	0	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	12	5	1	18
		66.7%	27.8%	5.6%	100.0%
Khavda	SC	0	1	0	1
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OBC	10	9	3	22
		45.5%	40.9%	13.6%	100.0%
	Total	10	10	3	23
		43.5%	43.5%	13.0%	100.0%

Table **4.6.1e** Average number of days of migration one and average daily wage by Community and village

Village	Community		Days of migration	Daily wage
Transad	SC	Mean	150.00	100.00
		N	1	1
	Total	Mean	150.00	100.00
		N	1	1
Kherva	SC	Mean	73.12	120.00
		N	16	16
	OBC	Mean	90.00	120.00
		N	1	1
	OCC	Mean	90.00	120.00
		N	1	1
	Total	Mean	75.00	120.00
		N	18	18
Khavda	SC	Mean	120.00	125.00
		N	1	1
	OBC	Mean	133.18	131.14
		N	22	22
	Total	Mean	132.61	130.87
		N	23	23
Total	SC	Mean	80.00	119.17
		N	18	18
	OBC	Mean	131.30	130.65
		N	23	23
	OCC	Mean	90.00	120.00
		N	1	1
	Total	Mean	108.33	125.48
		N	42	42

Table **4.6.2a** Season of Migration two by Community and village

		Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Winter and summer	Total
Kherva	SC	1	12			13
		7.7%	92.3%			100.0%
	OBC	0	1			1
		.0%	100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	0	1			1
		.0%	100.0%			100.0%
	Total	1	14			15
		6.7%	93.3%			100.0%
Khavda	OBC		2	1	6	9
			22.2%	11.1%	66.7%	100.0%
	Total		2	1	6	9
			22.2%	11.1%	66.7%	100.0%

Note: Only one case belongs to the year **2008-09** (winter, SC, Kherva). All other cases belong to the year **2009-10.**

Table 4.6.2b Destination migration two by Community and village

		Junagadh	Halvad	Banni	Total
Kherva	SC	10	3		13
		76.9%	23.1%		100.0%
	OBC	1	0		1
		100.0%	.0%		100.0%
	OCC	1	0		1
		100.0%	.0%		100.0%
	Total	12	3		15
		80.0%	20.0%		100.0%
Khavda	OBC			9	9
				100.0%	100.0%
	Total			**9**	**9**
				100.0%	**100.0%**

Table 4.6.2c Type of work in migration two by Community and village

		Agricultural labour	Coal making	sweeper	Total
Kherva	SC	10		3	13
		76.9%		23.1%	100.0%
	OBC	1		0	1
		100.0%		.0%	100.0%
	OCC	1		0	1
		100.0%		.0%	100.0%
	Total	12		3	15
		80.0%		20.0%	100.0%
Khavda	OBC		9		9
			100.0%		100.0%
	Total		9		9
			100.0%		100.0%

Table 4.6.2d Number of family members in migration two by Community and village

		1 to 2 members	3 to 4 members	More than 4 members	Total
Kherva	SC	10	2	1	13
		76.9%	15.4%	7.7%	100.0%
	OBC	0	1	0	1
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	1	0	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	11	3	1	15
		73.3%	20.0%	6.7%	100.0%
Khavda	OBC	5	2	2	9
		55.6%	22.2%	22.2%	100.0%
	Total	**5**	**2**	**2**	**9**
		55.6%	**22.2%**	**22.2%**	**100.0%**

Table 4.6.2e Average number of days of migration two and average daily wage by Community and village

Village	Community		Days of migration	Daily wage
Kherva	SC	Mean	70.00	110.00
		N	13	13
	OBC	Mean	90.00	120.00
		N	1	1
	OCC	Mean	90.00	120.00
		N	1	1
	Total	Mean	72.67	111.33
		N	15	15
Khavda	OBC	Mean	148.89	140.56
		N	9	9
	Total	Mean	148.89	140.56
		N	9	9
Total	SC	Mean	70.00	110.00
		N	13	13
	OBC	Mean	143.00	138.50
		N	10	10
	OCC	Mean	90.00	120.00
		N	1	1
	Total	Mean	101.25	122.29
		N	24	24

Table **4.6.3a** Season of Migration three by Community and village

		Winter	Winter and summer	Total
Kherva	SC	10		10
		100.0%		100.0%
	OBC	1		1
		100.0%		100.0%
	OCC	1		1
		100.0%		100.0%
	Total	12		12
		100.0%		100.0%
Khavda	OBC	1	3	4
		25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	Total	1	3	4
		25.0%	75.0%	100.0%

Note: All cases belong to the year 2008-09.

Table **4.6.3b** Destination migration three by Community and village

		Junagadh	Halvad	Banni	Total
Kherva	SC	9	1		10
		90.0%	10.0%		100.0%
	OBC	1	0		1
		100.0%	.0%		100.0%
	OCC	1	0		1
		100.0%	.0%		100.0%
	Total	11	1		12
		91.7%	8.3%		100.0%
Khavda	OBC			4	4
				100.0%	100.0%
	Total			4	4
				100.0%	100.0%

Table **4.6.3c** Type of work in migration three by Community and village

		Agricultural labour	Coal making	sweeper	Total
Kherva	SC	7		3	10
		70.0%		30.0%	100.0%
	OBC	1		0	1
		100.0%		.0%	100.0%
	OCC	1		0	1
		100.0%		.0%	100.0%
	Total	9		3	12
		75.0%		25.0%	100.0%
Khavda	OBC		4		4
			100.0%		100.0%

	Total		4		4
			100.0%		100.0%

Table **4.6.3d** Number of family members in migration three by caste and village

		1 to 2 members	3 to 4 members	More than 4 members	Total
Kherva	SC	8	2		10
		80.0%	20.0%		100.0%
	OBC	0	1		1
		.0%	100.0%		100.0%
	OCC	1	0		1
		100.0%	.0%		100.0%
	Total	9	3		12
		75.0%	25.0%		100.0%
Khavda	OBC	3		1	4
		75.0%		25.0%	100.0%
	Total	3		1	4
		75.0%		25.0%	100.0%

Table **4.6.3e** Average number of days of migration three and average daily wage by Community and village

	Community		Days of migration	Daily wage
Kherva	SC	Mean	79.50	101.00
		N	10	10
	OBC	Mean	90.00	120.00
		N	1	1
	OCC	Mean	90.00	120.00
		N	1	1
	Total	Mean	81.25	104.17
		N	12	12
Khavda	OBC	Mean	157.50	156.25
		N	4	4
	Total	Mean	157.50	156.25
		N	4	4
Total	SC	Mean	79.50	101.00
		N	10	10
	OBC	Mean	144.00	149.00
		N	5	5
	OCC	Mean	90.00	120.00
		N	1	1
	Total	Mean	100.31	117.19
		N	16	16

No seasonal migration was reported in Transad. This may be due to availability of labour in irrigated agriculture and in chemical factories located nearby. In Kherva, seasonal migration has been an

important component of livelihood for a considerable number of households who mainly sustain on agricultural labour. [Harijan], Koli, [Vaghari] and Muslim households are amongst those who seasonally migrate towards Zalawad (Surendranagar) and Junagadh. This seasonal migration usually takes place in the Hindu months of *Kartak* and *Magshar* (roughly November and December) when no wage labour is available in the village. At the destination, they work in cotton, cumin seed, wheat and groundnut fields, earning around Rs.100/ day/ person and stay in their employer's *dela* or courtyard. As mentioned earlier, outside labourers are also hired. There are young men from the village who are employed in diamond processing units, embroidery work, operators of lathe and other machines, as helper in chemical factories etc. in Surat and Ahmedabad. Both shortage of land (As mentioned earlier, Kherva is an arid zone with rain-fed cultivation) and attraction towards urban life have led them to migrate to big cities. Regular seasonal migration for coal making work has affected the education of Koli children adversely in Khavda.

Field observations in Kherva and Menpura reported a high outmigration of economically better off household members for education and work to the foreign countries. These are mainly Patels and 1 case of Malek Muslim household where the migrants are settled abroad. Many of them had leased out their land. Some SC and OBC households also reported migration of some members to other areas either for regular employment or wage labour – both in the villages and cities. A significant example is that of Kherva where most of the [Chamar] households have migrated to Ahmedabad. Of the migrated lot, employment is mainly in manufacturing and there are also some in the government department. Their houses in the village are locked where they visit at the time of *Navratri* to offer *Naivaidya* to the goddess.

Chapter – 5

Intergenerational Mobility and Changes

This chapter discusses the changes in education and occupation amongst the three community groups over four generations. The variations are sought between grandfather and father, father and self/ brother(s)/ sister(s) and, self (household head) and son(s)/ daughter(s). For ease of analysis, the generation of grandfather has been assumed to be I, that of father as II, that of self/ brother(s)/ sister(s) as III and that of son(s)/ daughter(s) as IV. Importantly, only those individuals from the last two generations have been considered who have been employed so as to avoid canvassing ineligible groups such as children below 14 years of age or disabled. Following sections would detail out the changes acrcss different generations.

5.1 Comparison between generations I and II – Educational Attainment

This section would see the variations across generation of father and grandfather amongst the three community households. Table 5.1a shows that out of 175 SC households, all the cases of illiterate generation 2 had its preceding generation too illiterate and 87 percent cases are such where both the father and grandfather were illiterate. In fact only 2 cases are there where generation 1 has studied – maximum upper primary, whereas in the case of generation 2, the highest level attained is higher secondary by 2 – both their fathers had some educational attainment. Around 13 percent of generation 2 have gone to school. Amongst 145 OBC households (refer table 5.1b), there are 91 percent such cases where both generation 1 and 2 have been illiterate. Generation 1 has attained a maximum of lower primary education (2 cases) while generation 2 has reached graduate level, though incomplete as the highest; percentage of literate generation 2 is lesser than SC. When compared with the OCC (refer table 5.1c), there are 61 percent cases where both the generations 1 and 2 have been illiterate and 12 such cases where generation 1 studied – highest being secondary level, although the highest of generation 2 was higher secondary education in 1 case which is lower than the OBC. Overall there are one-third of the generation 2 members with some educational attainment.

Table 5.1a Education of father by Education of grandfather – SC

	Education of grandfather			
Education of father	Illiterate	Lower primary [1-5]	Upper primary [6-8]	Total
Illiterate	151	0	0	151
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	87.3%	.0%	.0%	86.3%
Lower primary [1-5]	14	0	0	14
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	8.1%	.0%	.0%	8.0%
Upper primary [6-8]	5	0	0	5
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	.0%	.0%	2.9%
Secondary [9-10]	1	1	1	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	.6%	100.0%	100.0%	1.7%
Higher secondary [11-12]	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
Total	173	1	1	175
	98.9%	.6%	.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5.1b Education of father * Education of grandfather **Crosstabulation – OBC**

	Education of grandfather		
Education of father	Illiterate	Lower primary [1-5]	Total
Illiterate	130	0	130
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	90.9%	.0%	89.7%
Lower primary [1-5]	5	1	6
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	3.5%	50.0%	4.1%
Upper primary [6-8]	5	1	6
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	3.5%	50.0%	4.1%
Secondary [9-10]	2	0	2
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	.0%	1.4%
Incomplete graduation	1	0	1
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	.7%	.0%	.7%
Total	143	2	145
	98.6%	1.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5.1c Education of father * Education of grandfather Crosstabulation – OCC

	Education of grandfather				
Education of father	Illiterate	Lower primary [1-5]	Upper primary [6-8]	Secondary [9-10]	Total
Illiterate	48	0	0	0	48
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	61.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	53.3%
Lower primary [1-5]	18	4	0	0	22
	81.8%	18.2%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	23.1%	66.7%	.0%	.0%	24.4%
Upper primary [6-8]	4	1	1	0	6
	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%	.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	16.7%	20.0%	.0%	6.7%
Secondary [9-10]	8	1	4	0	13
	61.5%	7.7%	30.8%	.0%	100.0%
	10.3%	16.7%	80.0%	.0%	14.4%
Higher secondary [11-12]	0	0	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	1.1%
Total	78	6	5	1	90
	86.7%	6.7%	5.6%	1.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

5.2 Comparison between generations I and II – Occupation

Tables 5.2a to 5.2c compare the occupations of generation 1 and 2 in the three community groups. Amongst SC households, 87 percent of generation 1 cultivators had even generation 2 engaged in the same, 9 percent being agricultural labourers; 96 percent of generation 1 agricultural labourers had generation 2 also in the same and 83 percent of generation 1 artisans had generation 2 also in the same occupation. Generation 1 engaged in agricultural labour was reported to be lower than in the case of generation 2 however, occupations like regular employment, cultivation and trade had also increased. The numbers engaged in artisan work has come down from 23 to 18 and many had turned agricultural labourers. Amongst OBC households, one occupation is additional – animal husbandry reported in Transad, Kherva and Khavda. 81 percent of 1st generation cultivator households of OBC group have generation 2 members also engaged in cultivation while other 11 percent are agricultural labourers. 83 percent of generation 1 engaged in animal husbandry still have generation 2 in the same occupation, the rest being agricultural labourers. 88 percent generation 1 as against 96 percent in the case of SC, who were agricultural labourers have generation 2 also in the same occupation. When seen overall, there is not much difference in aggregate figures of less common occupations for generation 1 and 2 in the case of OBC households. Amongst OCC households, 97 percent of households having generation 1 cultivators have generation 2 also in cultivation. Many 2nd generation people have been in trade while all the 1st generation agricultural labourer households amongst this group are in the same occupation even in generation 2.

Table 5.2a Occupation of father by Occupation of grandfather – SC

	Occupation of grandfather							
Occupation of father	Cultivation	Agricultural labour	Regular employment	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Artisan	Trade	Other occupations	Total
Cultivation	56				2			58
	96.6				3.4			100.0
	87.5				8.7			33.1
Agricultural labour	6	78			5		1	90
	6.7	86.7			5.6		1.1	100.0
	9.4	96.3			21.7		33.3	51.4
Regular employment	1				1		1	3
	33.3				33.3		33.3	100.0
	1.6				4.3		33.3	1.7
Wage labour in non-agriculture		1		1				2
		50.0		50.0				100.0
		1.2		50.0				1.1
Artisan		1	1		15		1	18
		5.6	5.6		83.3		5.6	100.0
		1.2	100.0		65.2		33.3	10.3
Trade	1	1		1		1		4
	25.0	25.0		25.0		25.0		100.0
	1.6	1.2		50.0		100.0		2.3
Total	64	81	1	2	23	1	3	175
	36.6	46.3	.6	1.1	13.1	.6	1.7	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.2b Occupation of father * Occupation of grandfather Crosstabulation- OBC

	Occupation of grandfather								
Occupation of father	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labour	Regular employment	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Artisan	Trade	Other occupations	Total
Cultivation	53		1	1	1		1	1	58
	91.4		1.7	1.7	1.7		1.7	1.7	100.0
	81.5		3.0	100.0	5.6		50.0	14.3	40.0
Animal husbandry	1	10							11
	9.1	90.9							100.0
	1.5	83.3							7.6
Agricultural labour	7	2	29						38
	18.4	5.3	76.3						100.0
	10.8	16.7	87.9						26.2
Regular employment						1		1	2
						50.0		50.0	100.0
						14.3		14.3	1.4
Wage labour in non-agriculture	3		2		17				22
	13.6		9.1		77.3				100.0
	4.6		6.1		94.4				15.2
Artisan	1		1			6			8
	12.5		12.5			75.0			100.0
	1.5		3.0			85.7			5.5
Trade							1		1
							100.0		100.0
							50.0		.7
Other occupations								5	5
								100.0	100.0
								71.4	3.4
Total	65	12	33	1	18	7	2	7	145
	44.8	8.3	22.8	.7	12.4	4.8	1.4	4.8	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.2c Occupation of father * Occupation of grandfather Crosstabulation – OCC

	Occupation of grandfather						
Occupation of father	Cultivation	Agricultural labour	Regular employment	Artisan	Trade	Other occupations	Total
Cultivation	69						69
	100.0						100.0
	97.2						76.7
Agricultural labour		5					5
		100.0					100.0
		100.0					5.6
Regular employment	1		2				3
	33.3		66.7				100.0
	1.4		100.0				3.3
Artisan				1			1
				100.0			100.0
				100.0			1.1
Trade	1				8		9
	11.1				88.9		100.0
	1.4				88.9		10.0
Other occupations					1	2	3
					33.3	66.7	100.0
					11.1	100.0	3.3
Total	71	5	2	1	9	2	90
	78.9	5.6	2.2	1.1	10.0	2.2	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.3 Comparison between generations II and III – Educational Attainment

A comparison between members of generation II and III is presented in terms of educational attainment. Where generation II only includes the father, generation III consists of self (present household head), brother(s) and sister(s) – up to two of each. The educational status has been presented in the tables below separately for the three community categories and at a time takes into consideration case of one particular education level of the father and educational statuses of the respective next generation members.

Table 5.3.1a to 5.3.1c shows the cases where fathers have been illiterate. There are 151 such cases where SC father has been illiterate. There are 45 percent cases of the present household head being illiterate, 35 percent having completed lower primary and 15 percent upper primary. 53 percent of brother one is illiterate as against 60 percent of the brother two and 68 percent of sister one and 78 percent of sister two. Highest education for females is secondary school – 1 case while for males it is graduation – 5 cases. 130 such cases had been reported in the case of OBC households with around 54 percent of the household heads being illiterate, only 18 percent completed lower primary and 15 percent in upper primary. 65 percent of brother one, 70 percent of brother two, 77 percent of sister one

and 71 percent of sister two are illiterate. Highest education amongst brothers is postgraduate – 1 case and sisters is PTC/ ITI – 1 case. In the case of OCC households, there are 48 such cases with illiterate fathers where 15 percent of the household heads are also illiterate while 27 percent have educational attainment till secondary level, 25 percent each till upper and lower primary levels. 23 percent of brother one, 15 percent of brother two, 28 percent of sister one and 33 percent of sister two are illiterate. While highest educational attainment amongst male members is postgraduate – 1 case, amongst females it is PTC/ ITI – 1 case.

Table 5.3.1a If Father is Illiterate then Education of Next Generation including self - SC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one		Education of Sister two	
Illiterate	68	45.0	72	52.9	39	60.0	54	68.4	18	78.3
Lower primary [1-5]	46	30.5	21	15.4	6	9.2	20	25.3	3	13.0
Upper primary [6-8]	22	14.6	22	16.2	10	15.4	4	5.1		
Secondary [9-10]	9	6.0	14	10.3	6	9.2	1	1.3	2	8.7
Higher secondary [11-12]	3	2.0	4	2.9	2	3.1				
PTC / ITI	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	1.5				
Graduate	2	1.3	2	1.5	1	1.5				
Total	151	100.0	136	100.0	65	100.0	79	100.0	23	100.0

Table 5.3.1b If Father is Illiterate then Education of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one		Education of Sister two	
Illiterate	70	53.8	74	64.9	31	70.5	57	77.0	15	71.4
Lower primary [1-5]	23	17.7	17	14.9	3	6.8	10	13.5	5	23.8
Upper primary [6-8]	20	15.4	12	10.5	6	13.6	6	8.1	1	4.8
Secondary [9-10]	12	9.2	10	8.8	3	6.8				
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	0.8								
PTC / ITI	2	1.5	1	0.9			1	1.4		
Graduate	2	1.5								
Postgraduate					1	2.3				
Total	130	100.0	114	100.0	44	100.0	74	100.0	21	100.0

Table 5.3.1c If Father is Illiterate then Education of Next Generation including self - OCC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one		Education of Sister two	
Illiterate	7	14.6	10	23.3	3	15.0	6	28.6	2	33.3
Lower primary [1-5]	12	25.0	10	23.3	3	15.0	8	38.1	1	16.7
Upper primary [6-8]	12	25.0	8	18.6	7	35.0	3	14.3	2	33.3
Secondary [9-10]	13	27.1	11	25.6	6	30.0	3	14.3	1	16.7
Higher secondary [11-12]			2	4.7						
PTC / ITI	3	6.3	1	2.3			1	4.8		
Graduate	1	2.1			1	5.0				

Postgraduate			1	2.3						
Total	48	100.0	43	100.0	20	100.0	21	100.0	6	100.0

Table 5.3.2a to 5.3.2c show cases where father has been educated till lower primary. SC households show that a maximum – 50 percent of such household heads have studied till secondary level and around 14 percent have done PTC/ ITI course. There are just 4 cases of illiteracy reported amongst these siblings. Amongst male members, the highest education level is till postgraduate – 2 cases while amongst female members, it is lower primary – 3 cases. Even amongst OBC households, two-thirds of the household heads have completed secondary level but the highest levels of education attained amongst male and female members is lower than SC at higher secondary and upper primary respectively. Amongst OCC households, most of the household heads have completed their upper primary education at 36 percent followed by 32 percent at secondary level. The highest education attained amongst male members is 2 cases of postgraduate and 1 case of secondary amongst females.

Table 5.3.2a If Father is educated till lower primary then Education of Next Generation including self - SC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one		Education of Sister two	
Illiterate	1	7.1					3	60.0		
Lower primary [1-5]	1	7.1	1	9.1	2	25	2	40.0	1	100.0
Upper primary [6-8]			4	36.4	3	37.5				
Secondary [9-10]	7	50.0	2	18.2	1	12.5				
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	7.1	3	27.3						
PTC / ITI	2	14.3	1	9.1						
Graduate	1	7.1			1	12.5				
Postgraduate	1	7.1			1	12.5				
Total	14	100.0	11	100.0	8	100	5	100.0	1	100.0

Table 5.3.1b If Father is educated till lower primary then Education of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one	
Illiterate	1	16.7	1	25.0			2	66.7
Lower primary [1-5]			1	25.0			1	33.3
Upper primary [6-8]			2	50.0	1	100.0		
Secondary [9-10]	4	66.7						
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	16.7						
Total	6	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0

Table **5.3.1c** If Father is educated **till** lower primary then Education of Next Generation including self - **OCC**

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one		Education of Sister two	
Illiterate	1	4.5	1	5.6			3	33.3	1	25.0
Lower primary [1-5]	1	4.5	4	22.2			2	22.2	1	25.0
Upper primary [6-8]	8	36.4	3	16.7	4	50.0	3	33.3	2	50.0
Secondary [9-10]	7	31.8	6	33.3	2	25.0	1	11.1		
Higher secondary [11-12]	2	9.1	1	5.6	2	25.0				
PTC / ITI	2	9.1	1	5.6						
Graduate	1	4.5								
Postgraduate			2	11.1						
Total	22	100.0	18	100.0	8	100.0	9	100.0	4	100.0

The next comparison for mobility is of the father who has completed upper primary level of education and his children. Table 5.3.3a shows that there are only 5 such cases amongst SC and within that, there are only 2 cases of illiterate next generation, highest amongst male members is PTC/ ITI while amongst female members it is upper primary. In the case of OBC households, all the next generation are literates and highest education achieved by male members is postgraduate and amongst females it is PTC/ ITI. Amongst OCC also, there are no illiterates in the next generation but also the highest levels of education amongst male and female members are lower than OBC at graduate and higher secondary respectively.

Table **5.3.3a** If Father is educated **till** upper primary then Education of Next Generation including self - **SC**

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one	
Illiterate	1	20.0					1	33.3
Lower primary [1-5]	1	20.0			1	50.0	1	33.3
Upper primary [6-8]	1	20.0	1	20.0			1	33.3
Secondary [9-10]	1	20.0	4	80.0				
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	20.0						
PTC / ITI					1	50.0		
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0

Table **5.3.3b** If Father is educated **till** upper primary then Education of Next Generation including self - **OBC**

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one	
Lower primary [1-5]							1	33.3
Upper primary [6-8]	1	16.7	2	40.0			1	33.3
Secondary [9-10]	2	33.3	1	20.0	1	50.0		
Higher secondary [11-12]			1	20.0	1	50.0		
PTC / ITI	1	16.7	1	20.0			1	33.3
Postgraduate	2	33.3						
Total	6	100.0	5	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0

Table 5.3.3c If Father is educated till upper primary then Education of Next Generation including self - OCC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one	
Lower primary [1-5]			1	16.7				
Upper primary [6-8]			1	16.7	1	50.0	2	50.0
Secondary [9-10]	4	66.7	2	33.3	1	50.0	1	25.0
Higher secondary [11-12]							1	25.0
PTC / ITI	2	33.3	-					
Graduate			2	33.3				
Total	**6**	**100.0**	6	**100.0**	**2**	**100.0**	**4**	**100.0**

Tables 5.3.4a to 5.3.4c show the status of education of the next generation including household head if father had secondary education in the three community groups. There are only 3 SC, 2 OBC and 13 OCC such cases. A striking difference is that there are no women reported amongst SC and OBC. No generation III members are illiterate while maximum education amongst SC is graduate level and PTC / ITI amongst OBC. However, amongst OCC, there are 6 female members having studied till upper primary and secondary level and 6 male members having completed graduate and postgraduate courses.

Table 5.3.4a if Father is educated till secondary then Education of Next Generation including self - SC

	Education of self		Education of brother one	
Upper primary [6-8]			1	50.0
Secondary [9-10]	1	33.3	1	50.0
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	33.3		
Graduate	1	33.3		
Total	3	100	2	100.0

Table 5.3.4b If Father is educated till secondary then Education of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two	
Lower primary [1-5]			1	50.0		
Upper primary [6-8]	1	50.0			1	50.0
Secondary [9-10]		50.0				
PTC / ITI	1		1	50.0		
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0	1	50.0

Table 5.3.4c If Father is educated till secondary then Education of Next Generation including self - OCC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one		Education of Sister two	
Illiterate							1	25.0		
Upper primary [6-8]	1	7.7	1	8.3			2	50.0	2	66.7
Secondary [9-10]	3	23.1	6	50.0	1	16.7	1	25.0	1	33.3
Higher secondary [11-12]	3	23.1	2	16.7	4	66.7				
PTC / ITI	3	23.1	1	8.3						
Graduate	1	7.7	1	8.3	1	16.7				
Postgraduate	2	15.4	1	8.3						
Total	13	100.0	12	100.0	6	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0

Table 5.3.5a and 5.3.5b depicts **SC** fathers having attained higher secondary – highest amongst **SC** and **OCC** households while there are no such cases of **OBC.** Amongst **SC** the highest that the male members have studied amongst the next generation is postgraduate and graduate in 3 cases while amongst females it is higher secondary in 1 case. Next generation of **OCC** households have graduate males and females having attained secondary level as the highest educational attainment. Amongst **OBC,** the highest educational status of father was incomplete graduation with all illiterate children.

Table 5.3.5a If Father is educated till higher secondary then Education of Next Generation including self - SC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one		Education of Sister two	
Illiterate							1	100.0		
Upper primary [6-8]									1	100.0
Higher secondary [11-12]			1	50.0	1	100.0				
Graduate	1	50.0	1	50.0						
Postgraduate	1	50.0								
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 5.3.5b If Father is educated till higher secondary then Education of Next Generation including self - OCC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one		Education of Sister two	
Secondary [9-10]							1	100.0	1	100.0
Higher secondary [11-12]			1	100.0	1	100.0				
Graduate	1	100.0								
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 5.3.5c If Father is **incomplete** graduation then Education of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Education of self		Education of brother one		Education of brother two		Education of Sister one		Education of Sistertwo	
Illiterate	1	100.0	1	100.0			1	100.0		

5.4 Comparison between generations II and III – Occupation

Table 5.4.1a to 5.4.1c shows the occupation of next generation including the household head if father was a cultivator. Amongst SC households, if the father was a cultivator, on an average more than 55 percent of the children have also been engaged in the same including women. Around 35 percent of women have been involved in animal husbandry, roughly 17 percent of these members are in agricultural labour, 7 percent are in regular employment and 4 percent are in non-agricultural wage labour. Amongst OBC households, on an average 63 percent of the next generation members are engaged in cultivation. It is mostly women in animal husbandry and agricultural labour. In the case of OCC households, a larger percentage of next generation members have been involved in cultivation while again it is mostly women engaged in animal husbandry. A large number of second male siblings are engaged in trade in this case while there are very few cases in the other two community groups. More percentage of OBC household members is engaged in non-agricultural wage labour than SC and OCC and there are artisans and other occupation members only amongst SC households.

Table **5.4.1a If** Occupation of Father is **Cultivation** then Occupation of Next Generation **including** self - SC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister one		Occup of Sister two	
Cultivation	38	65.5	36	66.7	12	52.2	15	44.1	3	60.0
Animal husbandry	1	1.7	2	3.7			10	29.4	2	40.0
Agricultural labour	10	17.2	5	9.3	6	26.1	7	20.6		
Regular employment	4	6.9	6	11.1	2	8.7	1	2.9		
Wage labour in non-agriculture	2	3.4	4	7.4	1	4.3	1	2.9		
Artisan	2	3.4	1	1.9	1	4.3				
Other occupations	1	1.7								
Trade					1	4.3				
Total	58	100.0	54	100.0	23	100.0	34	100.0	5	100.0

Table **5.4.1b** If Occupation of Father is Cultivation then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister one		Occup of Sister two	
Cultivation	38	65.5	35	72.9	10	71.4	26	59.1	5	50.0
Animal husbandry	2	3.4					9	20.5		
Agricultural labour	4	6.9	3	6.3	1	7.1	3	6.8	2	20.0
Regular employment	9	15.5	4	8.3	1	7.1	4	9.1	2	20.0
Wage labour in non-agriculture	5	8.6	5	10.4	2	14.3	2	4.5	1	10.0
Trade			1	2.1						
Total	58	100.0	48	100.0	14	100.0	44	100.0	10	100.0

Table 5.4.1c If Occupation of Father is Cultivation then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OCC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister one		Occup of Sister two	
Cultivation	55	79.7	49	80.3	29	47.5	24	66.7	12	85.7
Animal husbandry	1	1.4					11	30.6	2	14.3
Agricultural labour	2	2.9	1	1.6						
Regular employment	9	13.0	8	13.1	1	1.6	1	2.8		
Wage labour in non-agriculture	1	1.4	1	1.6						
Trade	1	1.4	2	3.3	31	50.8				
Total	69	100.0	61	100.0	61	100.0	36	100.0	14	100.0

The next set of relationships described for intergenerational occupational changes is about the father being engaged in animal husbandry. There are no such cases amongst the **SC** and **OCC** households. Amongst such **OBC** households, a majority of the siblings are engaged in animal husbandry and agricultural labour. Table 5.4.3a to 5.4.3c shows the occupations of household head and the siblings if the father was engaged in agricultural labour. Amongst **SC** households, a large majority of the next generation has also been engaged in agricultural labour followed by other prevalent occupations as non-agricultural wage labour and regular employment. Amongst **OBC** households with father's occupation as agricultural labourer a large majority of the next generation is still engaged in agricultural labour, although a higher percentage of females here than **SC** and **OCC** are engaged in animal husbandry. Wage labour in non-agriculture is the next important occupation though 2 cases are there also of men getting into trade and other occupations. There are only 5 such cases of **OCC** out of which 4 are showing most of the members in agricultural labour, 2 men in non-agricultural wage labour and 1 woman in animal husbandry.

Table 5.4.2 If Occupation of Father is Animal Husbandry then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister one		Occup of Sister two	
Cultivation			1	9.1						
Animal husbandry	7	63.6	8	72.7	6	85.7	5	83.3		
Agricultural labour	2	18.2	2	18.2	1	14.3	1	16.7	1	100.0
Regular employment	1	9.1								
Wage labour in non-agriculture	1	9.1								
Total	11	100.0	11	100.0	7	100.0	6	100.0	1	100.0

Table 5.4.3a If Occupation of Father is Agricultural Labour then Occupation of Next Generation including self - SC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister one		Occup of Sister two	
Cultivation							1	2.2		
Animal husbandry	3	3.3	1	1.2			3	6.7	1	7.1
Agricultural labour	74	82.2	65	80.2	32	78.0	41	91.1	13	92.9
Regular employment	5	5.6	6	7.4	4	9.8				
Wage labour in non-agriculture	6	6.7	8	9.9	5	12.2				
Artisan	2	2.2	1	1.2						
Total	90	100.0	81	100.0	41	100.0	45	100.0	14	100.0

Table **5.4.3b** If Occupation of Father is Agricultural Labour then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister one		Occup of Sister two	
Cultivation			2	5.9						
Animal husbandry	1	2.6	2	5.9	1	9.1	6	31.6	3	60.0
Agricultural labour	31	81.6	24	70.6	8	72.7	13	68.4	2	40.0
Regular employment					1	9.1				
Wage labour in non-agriculture	4	10.5	6	17.6	1	9.1				
Trade	1	2.6								
Other occupations	1	2.6								
Total	38	100.0	34	100.0	11	100.0	19	100.0	5	100.0

Table 5.4.3c If Occupation of Father is Agricultural Labour then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OCC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister one	
Animal husbandry							1	33.3
Agricultural labour	4	80.0	4	80.0	1	100.0	2	66.7
Wage labour in non-agriculture	1	20.0	1	20.0				
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0

Table 5.4.4a to 5.4.4c below shows the occupations of household head and siblings if the father's occupation has been regular employment. Amongst SC households, a majority of the male members are also engaged in regular employment while some are-artisans. On the other hand, all female members are in cultivation or labour employment. Amongst OBC and SC households, no women from next generation are working. All OBC next generation males are engaged in regular employment except for a person in trade while, all SC males are also involved in regular employment but for one person.

Table **5.4.4a** If Occupation of Father is Regular Employment then Occupation of Next Generation including self - SC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister one		Occup of Sister two	
Cultivation							1	50.0	1	50.0
Agricultural labour									1	50.0
Regular Employment	2	66.7	2	66.7	2	66.7				
Wage labour in non-agriculture							1	50.0		
Artisan	1	33.3	1	33.3						
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 5.4.4b If Occupation of Father is Regular Employment then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two	
Regular employment	**1**	**100.0**	**2**	**100.0**	**1**	**50.0**
Trade	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**50.0**

Table **5.4.4c** If Occupation of Father is Regular employment then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OCC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two	
Regular employment	3	**100.0**	2	66.7	**1**	**33.3**
Other occupations	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**33.3**	**0**	**0.0**

Next is the case where father has been involved in non-agricultural wage labour employment. There are no such cases amongst CCC while amongst SC households, two male workers of the next generation are also in the same occupation and another male as well as a female have been reported as agricultural labourer. There is also a woman working as cultivator. Amongst OBC households, a large majority including women are also engaged in non-agricultural wage labour while many others are also into agricultural labour. There are some in animal husbandry, regular employment and trade as well.

Table **5.4.5a** If Occupation of Father is Wage labour in non-agriculture then Occupation of Next Generation including self - SC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of Sister one		Occup of Sister two	
Cultivation							1	50.0
Agricultural labour	1	50.0			1	50.0		
Wage labour in non-agriculture	1	50.0	1	50.0				

Table **5.4.5b** If Occupation of Father is Wage labour non-agriculture then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister one		Occup of Sister two	
Animal husbandry							3	27.3		
Agricultural labour	2	9.1	1	4.8			1	9.1	1	25
Regular employment	1	4.5			1	11.1				
Wage labour in non-agriculture	19	86.4	19	90.5	8	88.9	7	63.6	3	75
Trade			1	4.8						
Total	22	100.0	21	100.0	9	100.0	11	100.0	4	100.0

Tables 5.4.5a and 5.4.5b show the cases where father's occupation was that of an artisan. In the SC households, a majority of next generation male members and 3 women are also engaged as artisans, while a few other male members are also into regular employment, non-agricultural and agricultural labour and other female members are working as cultivators. Amongst such OBC and CCC households no female siblings have been reported as workers. OBC households have most of the next generation males working as artisans and non-agricultural wage labourer. There is 1 CCC case of such a household and, self and two brothers are also working as artisans here.

Table **5.4.6a** If Occupation of Father is Artisan work then Occupation of Next Generation including self - SC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister one		Occup of Sister two	
Cultivation	1	5.6					2	33.3	2	66.7
Agricultural labour	3	16.7	1	6.3	1	11.1	1	16.7		
Regular employment	3	16.7	2	12.5	3	33.3				
Wage labour in non-agriculture	2	11.1	3	18.8	1	11.1	1	16.7		
Artisan	9	50.0	10	62.5	4	44.4	2	33.3	1	33.3
Total	18	100.0	16	100.0	9	100.0	6	100.0	3	100.0

Table **5.4.6b** If Occupation of Father is Artisan work then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two	
Cultivation						
Agricultural labour	1	12.5				
Regular employment	1	12.5	1	16.7		
Wage labour in non-agriculture	2	25.0	1	16.7		
Artisan	3	37.5	3	50.0		
Trade	1	12.5			1	100.0
Total	8	100.0	6	100.0	1	100.0

Table 5.4.7a and 5.4.7b shows the occupation of next generation members of SC and OCC households with fathers having trade as their occupation. There are no women workers recorded in SC and OCC households. Amongst SC, majority of the workers are in regular employment while one person in agricultural labour; amongst OBC, a household head and a sister are also traders; and amongst OCC, a majority are also in trade.

Table **5.4.7a** If Occupation of Father is Trade then Occupation of Next Generation including self - SC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two	
Agricultural labour	1	33.3				
Regular employment	2	66.7	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.4.7b** If Occupation of Father is Trade then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OCC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two	
Cultivation			1	14.3	1	33.3
Regular employment	2	22.2			1	33.3
Wage labour in non-agriculture	3	33.3				
Trade	3	33.3	4	57.1	1	33.3
Other occupations	1	11.1	2	28.6		
Total	9	100.0	7	100.0	3	100.0

Table **5.4.8a** If Occupation of Father is 'Other occupations' then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OBC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one		Occup of brother two		Occup of Sister two	
Animal husbandry	1	20.0					1	100.00
Agricultural labour					1	25.0		
Regular employment					1	25.0		
Other occupations	4	80.0	4	100.0	2	50.0		
Total	5	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.00

Table **5.4.8b** If Occupation of Father is 'Other occupations' then Occupation of Next Generation including self - OCC

	Occup of self		Occup of brother one	
Regular employment	2	66.6		
Wage labour in non-agriculture	1	33.3		
Trade			1	33.3
Other occupations			2	66.6
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

5.5 Comparison between generations III and IV – Educational Attainment

This section attempts to show intergenerational changes in educational attainment of the III and IV generation which is the household head's generation – referred to as 'self' henceforth and that of his/ her sons and daughters. Tables 5.5.1a to 5.5.1c show detail when self has been illiterate. Amongst SC, majority of the children are educated till secondary while amongst male members, the highest education is graduate and postgraduate – 1 case each, amongst female members, it is secondary education. Amongst OBC households, most of the next generation members are illiterate or primary educated. The highest attained by a male member is higher secondary while it is secondary by female member – 1 case each. Amongst OCC households, there is at least upper primary education amongst all the next generation siblings though the highest level is at higher secondary only amongst both males and females.

Table 5.5.1a If Self is illiterate then education of Next Generation - SC

	Education of son one		Education of son two		Education of daughter one	
Illiterate	7	17.1	6	30.0	2	33.3
Lower primary [1-5]	10	24.4	2	10.0	2	33.3
Upper primary [6-8]	8	19.5	3	15.0		
Secondary [9-10]	10	24.4	6	30.0	2	33.3
Higher secondary [11-12]	4	9.8	2	10.0		
PTC / ITI			1	5.0		
Graduate	1	2.4				
Postgraduate	1	2.4				
Total	41	100.0	20	100.0	6	100.0

Table 5.5.1b If Self is illiterate then education of Next Generation - OBC

	Education of son one		Education of son two		Education of daughter one	
Illiterate	12	29.3	9	40.9	5	50.0
Lower primary [1-5]	12	29.3	3	13.6	3	30.0
Upper primary [6-8]	11	26.8	4	18.2	1	10.0
Secondary [9-10]	5	12.2	6	27.3	1	10.0
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	2.4				
Total	41	100.0	22	100.0	10	100.0

Table 5.5.1c If Self is illiterate then education of Next Generation - OCC

	Education of son one		Education of son two	
Upper primary [6-8]	1	20.0	1	33.3
Secondary [9-10]	2	40.0	1	33.3
Higher secondary [11-12]	2	40.0	1	33.3
Total	5	100.0	3	100.0

If the father is educated till lower primary amongst the SC, a majority of the next generation has completed upper primary and secondary and highest educational attainment amongst males was postgraduate and amongst females, it was secondary education. In the case of OBC households, a majority of next generation male members have completed lower and upper primary only while female members are illiterate. The maximum education attained is graduate level. Amongst OCC households, most of the members have attained secondary education while maximum education attained by male members is PTC/ ITI.

Table **5.5.2a** If Father (self) is educated **till** lower primary then Education of Next Generation - **SC**

	Education of son one		Education of son two		Education of daughter one		Education of daughter two	
Illiterate			1	11.1				
Lower primary [1-5]	1	5.3	3	33.3	1	20.0		
Upper primary [6-8]	8	42.1	2	22.2	2	40.0	2	100.0
Secondary [9-10]	7	36.8	3	33.3	2	40.0		
Higher secondary [11-12]								
PTC / ITI	1	5.3						
Graduate	1	5.3						
Postgraduate	1	5.3						
Total	19	100.0	9	100.0	5	100.0	2	100.0

Table **5.5.2b** If Father is educated **till** lower primary then Education of Next Generation - **OBC**

	Education of son one		Education of son two		Education of daughter one		Education of daughter two	
Illiterate	1	9.1	1	25.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Lower primary [1-5]	3	27.3	1	25.0				
Upper primary [6-8]	4	36.4	2	50.0				
Secondary [9-10]	1	9.1						
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	9.1						
Graduate	1	9.1						
Total	11	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.5.2c** If Father is educated **till** lower primary then Education of Next Generation - **OCC**

	Education of son one		Education of son two		Education of daughter one	
Lower primary [1-5]					1	50.0
Upper primary [6-8]	1	16.7				
Secondary [9-10]	3	50.0	1	100.0	1	50.0
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	16.7				
PTC / ITI	1	16.7				
Total	6	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0

If father is educated **till** primary level, 4 cases of SC households show next generation to be literate, a majority studied **till** upper primary level. While the highest education amongst male members is incomplete graduation, **it** is upper primary level amongst females. In the OBC group, the highest level amongst male members is higher secondary which is also the highest frequency while amongst females **it** is only **1** case of upper primary. Amongst OCC households, the highest male education is postgraduate and female education is PTC/ ITI, maximum having done secondary and higher secondary.

Table **5.5.3a** If Father is educated **till** upper primary then Education of Next Generation **- SC**

	Education of son one		Education of son two		Education of daughter one	
Illiterate						
Lower primary [1-5]	1	25.0	1	25.0		
Upper primary [6-8]	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	50.0
Secondary [9-10]	1	25.0				
Incomplete graduation	1	25.0				
Graduate			1	25.0	1	50.0
Total	4	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0

Table **5.5.3b** If Father is educated **till** upper primary then Education of Next Generation **- OBC**

	Education of son one		Education of daughter one	
Illiterate	1	20.0		
Upper primary [6-8]			1	100.0
Secondary [9-10]	1	20.0		
Higher secondary [11-12]	3	60.0		
Total	5	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.5.3c** If Father is educated **till** upper primary then Education of Next Generation **- OCC**

	Education of son one		Education of son two		Education of daughter one		Education of daughter two	
Illiterate	1	11.1	1	33.3				
Secondary [9-10]	1	11.1	1	33.3	1	50.0	1	100.0
Higher secondary [11-12]	4	44.4						
PTC / ITI		0.0			1	50.0		
Graduate	2	22.2						
Postgraduate	1	11.1	1	33.3				
Total	9	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0		

Table series 5.5.4a to 5.5.4c shows education of children in case of the current household head being educated **till** secondary level of school. Amongst SC households, the highest education attained by sons is higher secondary while amongst daughters **it** is secondary level. Amongst OBC households, all have studied at least **till** upper primary and highest is higher secondary education amongst sons and no

daughters have been reported. Amongst OCC households, again no daughters have been reported and the highest education received is postgraduate level.

For fathers with higher secondary education, no daughters have been reported for any of the community groups. Amongst SC households, highest the sons have studied is till PTC/ ITI, amongst OBC households it is higher secondary and postgraduate amongst OCC. Also at the next level, there are only cases amongst the OCC groups where the 'self or the household head has done PTC/ ITI course in which case, the education of sons has been reported to be higher secondary.

Table 5.5.4a If Father is educated till secondary then Education of Next Generation - SC

	Education of son one		Education of son two		Education of daughter one		Education of daughter two	
Illiterate	1	25.0						
Lower primary [1-5]					1	50.0	1	50.0
Upper primary [6-8]	1	25.0			1	50.0		
Secondary [9-10]	2	50.0					1	50.0
Higher secondary [11-12]			1	100.0				
Total	4	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 5.5.4b If Father is educated till secondary then Education of Next Generation - OBC

	Education of son one		Education of son two	
Upper primary [6-8]	2	25.0	1	25.0
Secondary [9-10]	4	50.0	2	50.0
Higher secondary [11-12]	2	25.0	1	25.0
Total	8	100.0	4	100.0

Table S.5.4c If Father is educated till secondary then Education of Next Generation - OCC

	Education of son one		Education of son two	
Secondary [9-10]	3	25.0	1	25.0
Higher secondary [11-12]	3	25.0		
PTC / ITI			1	25.0
Undergraduate			1	25.0
Graduate	5	41.7		
Postgraduate	1	8.3	1	25.0
Total	12	44.4	4	100.0

Table 5.5.5a If Father is educated till higher secondary then Education of Next Generation - SC

	Education of son one	
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	50.0
PTC / ITI	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

Table **5.5.5b** If Father is educated **till** higher secondary then Education of Next Generation - OBC

	Education of son one	
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	100.0

Table **5.5.5c** If Father is educated **till** higher secondary then Education of Next Generation - OCC

	Education of son one		Education of son two	
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	50.0		
PTC / ITI			2	100.0
Postgraduate	1	50.0		
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table **5.5.5d** If Father is **PTC/ITI** then Education of Next Generation - OCC

	Education of son one		Education of son two	
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	10.0	1	10.0

In higher education – graduation and post graduation level for the household heads, table series 5.5.6 show educational attainment for children. In the case of SC father being graduate, the son has been either PTC/ ITI or graduate, in the case of OBC it is secondary and higher secondary and in the case of OCC it is higher secondary, PTC/ ITI and graduate. There is only 1 household reporting father educated **till** post graduate level which is SC and has graduate and secondary level educated sons.

Table **5.5.6a** If Father is graduate then Education of Next Generation - SC

	Education of son one	
PTC / ITI	1	50.0
Graduate	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

Table **5.5.6b** If Father is graduate then Education of Next Generation - OBC

	Education of son one		Education of daughter one	
Secondary [9-10]			1	100.0
Higher secondary [11-12]	1	100.0		
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.5.6c** If Father is graduate then Education of Next Generation - OCC

	Education of son one		Education of son two	
Higher secondary [11-12]			1	50.0
PTC / ITI	1	50.0		
Graduate	1	50.0		
Total	2	100.0	1	50.0

Table **5.5.6d If** Father is post graduate then Education of Next Generation - SC

	Education of son one		Education of son two	
Secondary [9-10]			1	100.0
Graduate	1	100.0		
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

5.6 Comparison between generations III and IV – Occupation

Table 5.6.1 series show the occupations carried out by sons and daughters if the household head's occupation is cultivation. SC households have a majority engaged in cultivation followed by wage labour in non-agriculture. OBC households also show a similar trend though there are also some – mostly women engaged in animal husbandry. OCC households have a majority engaged in cultivation and regular employment – both men and women – while some are also into trade, animal husbandry and others. In the case of fathers being engaged in animal husbandry, SC sons and daughters are involved in agricultural labour and artisan work; OBC sons and daughters are engaged in animal husbandry and non-agricultural wage labour while OCC sons are engaged in cultivation.

Table 5.6.1a If Occupation of **Self** is **Cultivation** then Occupation of Next Generation - SC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one	
Cultivation	15	88.2	5	71.4	1	33.3
Animal husbandry					2	66.7
Regular employment	1	5.9				
Wage labour in non-agriculture	1	5.9	2	28.6		
Total	17	100.0	7	100.0	3	100.0

Table 5.6.1b If Occupation of **Self** is **Cultivation** then Occupation of Next Generation - OBC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one		Occup of daughter two	
Cultivation	24	92.3	11	91.7				
Animal husbandry			1	8.3	3	100.0	1	100.0
Wage labour in non-agriculture	2	7.7						
Total	26	100.0	12	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.6.1c** If Occupation of Self is **Cultivation** then Occupation of Next Generation - OCC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one		Occup of daughter two	
Cultivation	14	51.9	3	27.3	1	25.0	1	100.0
Animal husbandry	1	3.7			1	25.0		
Regular employment	10	37.0	6	54.5	2	50.0		
Artisan	1	3.7						
Trade	1	3.7	1	9.1				
Other occupations			1	9.1				
Total	27	100.0	11	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.6.2a** If Occupation of Self is Animal Husbandry then Occupation of Next Generation - SC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one		Occup of daughter two	
Agricultural labour	1	100.0	1	100.0				
Artisan					1	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.6.2b** If Occupation of Animal Husbandry then Occupation of Next Generation - **OBC**

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one	
Animal husbandry	5	71.4	3	75.0	1	100.0
Wage labour in non-agriculture	2	28.6	1	25.0		
Total	7	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.6.2c** If Occupation of Self is Animal husbandry then Occupation of Next Generation - OCC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two	
Cultivation	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 5.6.3a to 5.6.3c shows occupational engagement of sons and daughters if the father has been involved in agricultural labour. For SC, OBC and CCC households it is mostly labour – both agricultural and non-agricultural. If the father has been engaged in regular employment, sons in SC household are mostly in regular employment and wage labour in non-agriculture while daughters are engaged in artisan work; 2 of the OBC children are in cultivation while 1 son is in regular employment; 1 CCC son is also engaged in regular employment. For fathers engaged in non-agricultural wage labour, SC sons are engaged in the same occupation or regular employment and 'other occupations' while daughters are working as artisans; all OBC sons and daughters are also engaged in non-agricultural wage labour while CCC households have only sons reportedly involved in non-agricultural wage labour, regular employment and trade.

Table **5.6.3a** If Occupation of Self is Agricultural labour then Occupation of Next Generation - SC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one		Occup of daughter two	
Cultivation	1	2.4						
Animal Husbandry					1	16.7		
Agricultural labour	25	61.0	11	57.9	4	66.7	1	100.0
Regular employment	3	7.3	3	15.8	1	16.7		
Wage labour in non-agriculture	9	22.0	4	21.1				
Artisan	2	4.9						
Other occupations	1	2.4	1	5.3				
Total	41	100.0	19	100.0	6	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.6.3b** If Occupation of Self is Agricultural labour then Occupation of Next Generation - OBC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one		Occup of daughter two	
Animal husbandry					2	33.3		
Agricultural labour	13	68.4	6	75.0	4	66.7	1	100.0
Wage labour in non-agriculture	6	31.6	2	25.0				
Total	19	100.0	8	100.0	6	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.6.3c** If Occupation of Self is Agricultural labourers then Occupation of Next Generation - OCC

	Occup of son one	
Agricultural labour	1	50.0
Wage labour in non-agriculture	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0

Table **5.6.4d** If Occupation of Self is Regular employment then Occupation of Next Generation - SC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one		Occup of daughter two	
Agricultural labour	1	20.0						
Regular employment	2	40.0						
Wage labour in non-agriculture	1	20.0	1	100.0				
Artisan					2	100.0	2	100.0
Other occupations	1	20.0						
Total	5	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table **5.6.4e** If Occupation of Self is Regular employment then Occupation of Next Generation - OBC

	Occup of son one		Occup of daughter one	
Cultivation	1	50.0	1	100.0
Regular employment	1	50.0		
Total	2	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.6.4f** If Occupation of Self is Regular employment then Occupation of Next Generation - OCC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two	
Regular employment	2	100	1	100

Table **5.6.5a** If Occupation of Self is Wage labour in non-agriculture then Occupation of Next Generation - SC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one	
Regular employment	1	25.0				
Wage labour in non-agriculture	2	50.0	1	100.0		
Artisan					1	100.0
Other occupations	1	25.0				
Total	4	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table **5.6.5b** If Occupation of Self is Wage labour in non-agriculture then Occupation of Next Generation - OBC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one	
Wage labour in non-agriculture	**7**	**100.0**	4	**100.0**	2	**100.0**

Table **5.6.5c** If Occupation of Self is Wage labour in non-agriculture then Occupation of Next Generation - OCC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two	
Regular employment	**1**	**33.3**	**1**	**50.0**
Wage labour in non-agriculture	**2**	**66.7**		
Trade			**1**	**50.0**
Total	**3**	**100.0**	**2**	**100.0**

For fathers working as artisan, no OCC cases have been reported while amongst SC households majority of the sons and daughters are also working as artisans followed by regular employment and cultivation and OBC households, 3 sons are also working as artisans. There are no SC households with father's occupation being trade or 'other occupations'. Amongst OBC and OCC, if any of the two occupations have been carried out by fathers then sons have also followed the same work.

Table **5.6.6a** If Occupation of Self is Artisan work then Occupation of Next Generation – SC

	Occup of son one		Occup of son two		Occup of daughter one	
Cultivation	1	20.0	1	16.7	0	0.0
Regular employment	1	20.0	1	16.7	0	0.0
Artisan	3	60.0	4	66.7	1	100.0
Total	5	100.0	6	100.0	1	100.0

There is an overall trend of a higher percentage of previous generation as compared to the succeeding generation being in agricultural occupation. If the fathers have been in non-agricultural occupations, there is a higher percentage of sons in the same as against lower percentage in agricultural occupation even if the father has been in the same. This trend is seen at the overall level as well as amongst the SC households.

Chapter – 6

Household Asset Profile

Household assets are important indicators of the socio-economic status of a household as they may play different roles such as mode of production, social mobility, and access to opportunities through information, credit support, and security during the times of need. Significant productive assets have already been discussed in chapter four with respect to different occupation groups. As land ownership status is a prominent indicator towards economic well-being of a rural household, 'adequate' shelter too is an equally important asset, its quality often affecting the productivity of individuals. Similarly, in the current age of information, access to the same depends heavily on communication devices in which mobile phones catering to the smallest of the consumer have brought in a revolution. Their use goes beyond the status symbol and translates into a necessity in contemporary times with respect to improving access to opportunities and quality of life. Some of these important assets would be analysed in much detail in the following sections along with a mention of some common ones.

6.1 Housing and Habitat Infrastructure

House type (construction technique, materials, area) is generally considered an important indicator of the economic status of households. While canvassing the questions on housing, the type (made with permanent, temporary or mixed materials – that determine safety and durability – defined in Census of India as pucca, kutcha and semi-pucca or mixed) and number of houses in possession were also observed and inquired about respectively. The following sections present such information. It was also realized that easy access to some common but vital habitat amenities facilitate the households' move towards more productive endeavours. Thus details like access to water for domestic use, sanitation and domestic fuel supply have also been covered under this topic of 'Housing and Habitat Infrastructure'. Government Schemes if any under these parameters were also covered since habitat sector forms an important component of the welfare programmes.

6.1.1 House

Overall, 98 percent of the SC, 95 percent of the OBC and 86 percent of the OCC households have reported living in their own houses. Lower percentage in the case of OCC households is due to houses on rent on account of being employed in areas other than native villages. Table 6.1.1a shows a cross tabulation between community group and the type of housing. Amongst SC households, more than half of the houses are reported to be pucca, only 5 percent houses are kutcha while the rest are mixed type. It is important to mention here that around 24.5 percent of the sample SC households lived in government supported housing schemes – some houses reported to be as old as 25 years in Menpura. Houses in villages other than Khavda are those built from Panchayat funds for housing under various schemes for the marginalized and BPL households. There are mainly 3 such schemes – Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana for specifically SC households, Sardar Awas Yojana (sponsored by the State Government for landless labour and rural artisan households; under this scheme financial assistance up to Rs. 40,000 is given to for construction of house) and Indira Awas Yojana for the BPL households living in poor shelter

conditions. Table 6.1.1b and 6.1.1c show details of the schemes from which households have received benefits regarding housing. Menpura has most of the houses availed from all the three schemes while Kherva has the least and from SAY and IAY. 22 out of these 26 houses are for the SC community, rest for OBC and none for the OCC. Table 6.1.1d shows that some of these houses supposedly built under above-mentioned schemes in 3 villages are incomplete or still under construction; 100 out of 410, or one-fourth households have received houses under Government schemes. However, three-fourth of these houses is in Khavda, built in post earthquake reconstruction funded by the Government and assisted by NGOs for construction. Incidentally proportion of those assisted by NGOs in construction is the highest at almost 80 percent and least is the collaborative effort i.e. built by the government. 74 of the 100 houses built by external assistance are in Khavda and thus, built as post-disaster reconstruction.

A larger percentage of OBC households than SC and OCC are living in *Kutcha* houses and lowest proportion of them in *Pucca* though the status is not greatly different from SC. Nearly, 90 percent of the OCC households live in *Pucca* houses and most others in mixed type while there is just one case of *Kutcha.* In fact in two of the villages, they are all living in *pucca* houses. Overall, 61 percent households are living in *pucca* houses followed by 33 percent in mixed and the rest in *kutcha.* Figures 6.1.1a to 6.1.1e illustrate type of houses in the sample villages in which different community groups live. It shows that sample OCC households are all living in *pucca* houses in Khavda and Menpura. In Kherva and Nava Nesda, there are no OCC members living in *kutcha* houses but for one household in Transad. In 3 of the 5 villages, 44 to 53 percent of SC houses are mixed type and except Kherva, some *kutcha* houses are also there though the percentage is small ranging from 3 to 11 percent. However, in 3 of the 5 villages, the number of those living in *pucca* is higher than the *kutcha* and mixed types. Nevertheless, if housing is any indication, status is worst for OBC group with relatively higher percentage living in *kutcha* and mixed type houses and a high percentage of them are living in *kutcha* houses in Menpura, Kherva and Transad.

A sharp contrast was noted in Menpura with majority of the Patels living in *pucca* and bigger houses with modern facilities and on the other hand most of the households of other communities living in small houses with even bathrooms missing. Even the Patel houses drawn by children of Nava Nesda during resource mapping are big sprawling ones taking up huge spaces while in the other villages, they have been drawn to be of around the same size as the other community houses (refer chapter eight for a detailed account of village resource mapping, its process and participant behaviour during the exercise).

Table 6.1.1e gives a list of households living in rented houses in different community groups and villages. In all, there are 24 such households, maximum in Khavda at 16 and none in Nava Nesda. There are least number of SC households living in rented accommodation at 4 followed by OBC at 7 and the rest OCC, however, what is important is that three-fourth of these households have regular employment as the MJSI – a fact which correlates with Khavda which had indicated a high involvement in regular employment as MJSI, mainly school teachers.

Table 6.1.1a Community by Type of house Cross tabulation (Sample Household)

Community	Kutcha	Pucca	Mixed	Total
SC	9	94	72	175
	5.1%	53.7%	41.1%	100.0%
OBC	17	74	54	145
	11.7%	51.0%	37.2%	100.0%
OCC	1	81	8	90
	1.1%	90.0%	8.9%	100.0%
Total	27	249	134	410
	6.6%	60.7%	32.7%	100.0%

Figure 6.1.1a Type of House, Transad (Sample)

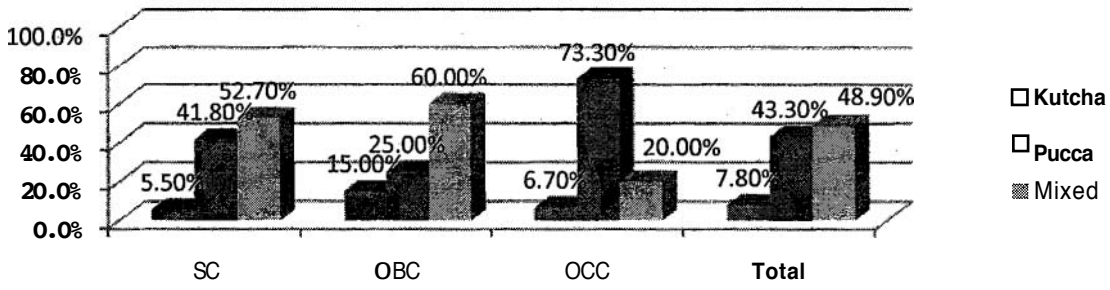


Figure 6.1.1b Type of House, Kherva (Sample)

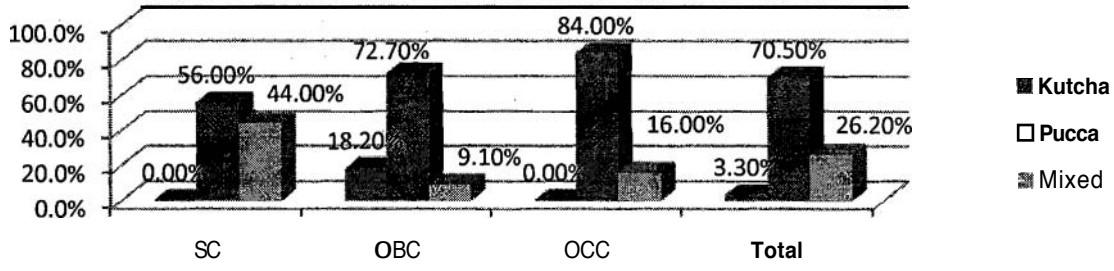


Figure 6.1.1c Type of House, Nava Nesda (Sample)

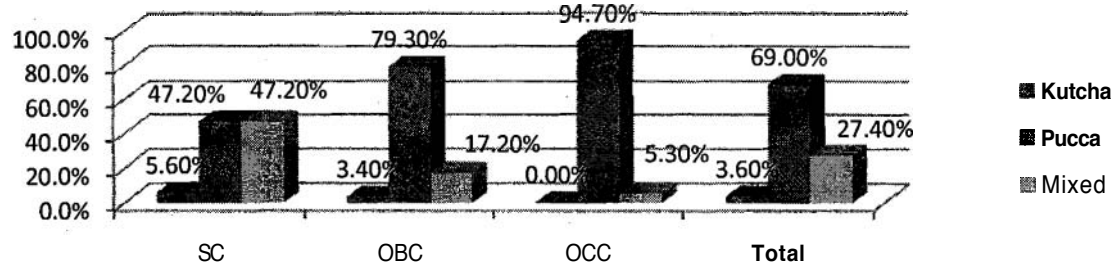


Figure 6.1.1d Type of House, Khavda (Sample)

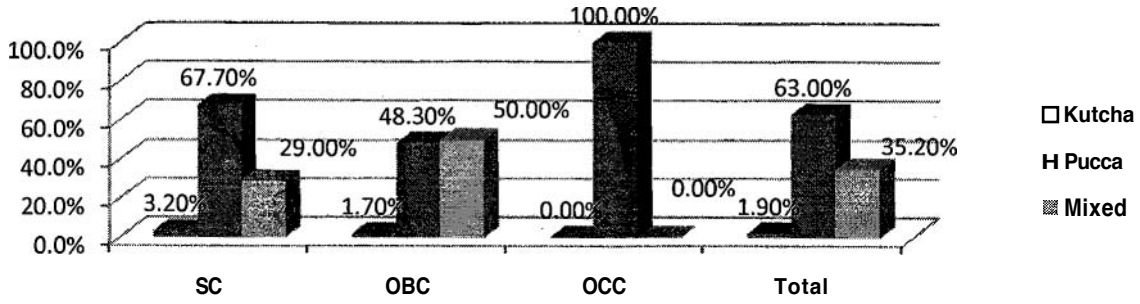


Figure 6.1.1e Type of House, Menpura (Sample)

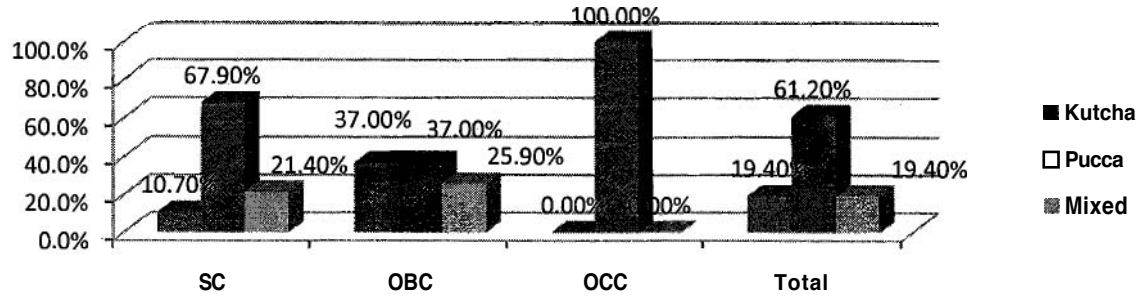


Table 6.1.1b Details about scheme for house by Community, all villages

Details about scheme for house	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Sardar Awas Yojana	10	3	0	13
	23.3%	6.1%	.0%	13.0%
Indira Awas Yojana	7	1	0	8
	16.3%	2.0%	.0%	8.0%
Got house as earthquake relief from the government	7	4	0	11
	16.3%	8.2%	.0%	11.0%
Got house as earthquake relief from the NGO	12	39	8	59
	27.9%	79.6%	100.0%	59.0%
Got house as earthquake relief form Govt. and NGO	2	2	0	4
	4.7%	4.1%	.0%	4.0%
Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana	5	0	0	5
	11.6%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Total	**43**	**49**	**8**	**100**
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table **6.1.1c** Details about scheme for house by Community by Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Sardar Awas Yojana	5	1		6
		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
	Total	5	1		6
		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Kherva	Sardar Awas Yojana	2			2
		66.7%			66.7%
	Indira Awas Yojana	1			1
		33.3%			33.3%
	Total	3			3
		100.0%			100.0%
Nava Nesda	Indira Awas Yojana	6			6
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	6			6
		100.0%			100.0%
Khavda	Got house as earthquake relief from the government	7	4	0	11
		33.3%	8.9%	.0%	14.9%
	Got house as earthquake relief from the NGO	12	39	8	59
		57.1%	86.7%	100.0%	79.7%
	Got house as earthquake relief form Govt. and NGO	2	2	0	4
		9.5%	4.4%	.0%	5.4%
	Total	21	45	8	74
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Sardar Awas Yojana	3	2		5
		37.5%	66.7%		45.5%
	Indira Awas Yojana	0	1		1
		.0%	33.3%		9.1%
	Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana	5	0		5
		62.5%	.0%		45.5%
	Total	8	3		11
		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Table 6.1.1d Present status of house by Community and Village

		SC	OBC	Total
Transad	House completed	3	1	4
		60.0%	100.0%	66.7%
	Half completed	2	0	2
		40.0%	.0%	33.3%
	Total	5	1	6
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	House completed	3		3
		100.0%		100.0%
	Total	3		3
		100.0%		100.0%
Nava Nesda	House completed	5		5
		83.3%		83.3%
	Half completed	1		1
		16.7%		16.7%
	Total	6		6
		100.0%		100.0%
Menpura	House completed	7	2	9
		87.5%	66.7%	81.8%
	Half completed	1	1	2
		12.5%	33.3%	18.2%
	Total	8	3	11
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6.1.1e Community by Rented House by Village Cross tabulation

Transad	OCC	1
Kherva	SC	1
	OBC	1
	Total	2
Khavda	SC	3
	OBC	4
	OCC	9
	Total	16
Menpura	OBC	2
	OCC	3
	Total	5

6.1.2 Access to Water for Domestic Use

Access to water for domestic use is a significant component of the household basic services positively impacting drudgery of the household members – traditionally, women and children – and providing them with more productive time. Our study indicates as given in table 6.1.2a that 99 percent of the OCC, 91 percent of the SC and 86 percent of the OBC households have access to tap water at home. Around 9 percent of the OBC households depend on wells (dug or tube well) while around the same percentage of

SC households depend upon 'other sources' which includes hand-pump in 14 cases of Menpura and underground watertank (6 such households where water is supplied to a centralized tank) and virdas in Khavda (3 such cases where water for domestic use is drawn from traditional sweet water wells dug-out in the saline river bed).

Transad and Kherva show complete dependence on tap water while in Nava Nesda, it is also on wells (dug or tube wells) for around 24 percent of the OBC households (this may be related to the fact that a large number of households live on the farms here); Khavda has some households (SC and OBC) depending on 'other sources' as mentioned above and Menpura has around 22 percent of OBC households depending on wells and 43 percent of SC households on hand-pumps for water for domestic use. A majority of cases other than tap water reported distance to these alternative sources to be within 200 m while some also said upto a kilometre; however the proportion of such households was very less.

Frequency of water supply in the taps was reported to be daily in Transad, Nava Nesda and Menpura for all the community groups. In Khavda it was reported to be mostly on alternate days with only 3 cases of SC on every third day, something that needs verification since it would be difficult to block water supply for just three households from a large cluster. Situation is slightly different in Kherva where water is released everyday for regular use which is saline but drinking water is released on every fifth day. It's important to understand that both Khavda and Kherva are villages situated in arid zone and have traditionally suffered due to water scarcity. No bias was observed with respect to water supply by panchayat to the communities. However, there were odd instances of interruptions in water supply found – that related to reasons such as topography.

The households were also asked if there was ever a dependency on any alternate sources of water other than those reported above in different seasons. Overall, it was revealed that during monsoon and winter, the incidence of no dependency was the same at 87 percent which reduced to 82 percent during summer season. When seen season and village-wise, it shows that Nava Nesda and Menpura do not have any dependence on alternate sources in any season while Transad and Khavda do not have much difference in the dependency on sources during 3 seasons; Kherva has high variations where the status of 'no dependency on alternate sources' comes down from 60 percent during monsoon and winter to 28 percent during summer impacting all the community groups almost equally. These alternative sources were reported to be around 500 m away mostly – around 50 percent reported so during monsoon and winter and 40 percent during summer; while 30 percent reported it to be a kilometre during monsoon and winter and 47 percent during summer (refer annexure).

Field discussions in Transad informed that all the hamlets of the village are covered under piped water supply and each household has access to tap water at home. Vanker *Vaas* faces the problem of inadequate supply of water which is due to its location at elevated level leading to inadequate supply of water. In Kherva, five sections have been divided as per locations for supplying drinking water every fifth day which lasts for three days and then some households go to the tube well located at about 500 meter from their houses and others fetch water from the wells in the village pond. Animals are taken to the pond situated in the outskirts of the village. Those who are affluent use motors to draw water and those who cannot afford motors get less water.

In Nava Nesda, it was reported that after the implementation of *Swajal* Dhara Yojana by WASMO, access to water was relatively smooth. Now most of the villagers have regular access to tap water at home. Earlier, they used to fetch water from wells and tube wells. Still, there are many houses situated on the farms in a scattered manner and most of these households relied on tube wells. These households include all the communities – Thakores, [Harijans] and Chowdhary Patels.

Most of the households in the main Khavda village, Pranav Nagar and Sumra Kakkar Vaas along the main road have access to tap water at home. Most of the households of Meghpar have access to well water. In case of shortage of water, people fetch water from the underground water tanks built by WASMO in each of the hamlets – Khavda, Pranav Nagar, Kakkar Sumra Vaas, Kakkar Koli Vaas and Meghpar. Households of Koli Kakkar *Vaas* were facing acute shortage of water. There, village panchayat has built two water tanks but water supply to these was reported to be insufficient making people rely on a farm based tube well or *virdas* in the riverbed.

Tap water facility is available in main village Menpura and in the adjoining hamlet of Sevaniya. A submersible pump has been fixed to a panchayat well and pipelines have been laid to provide water to villagers. In other two hamlets, Nava Sevaniya and Khanpura which are further away – one of them beyond Mahi irrigation canal – such facility is absent. Wells in Nava Sevaniya and hand pumps in Khanpura are major sources of water. In Khanpura, all households do not own hand pumps; some have independent ones, others own it jointly and a few do not own any but fetch water from others'.

Table 6.1.2a Source of Water in Monsoon by Community, All Villages

	SC	OBC	OCC	**Total**
Tap water at home	159	125	89	373
	90.9%	86.2%	98.9%	91.0%
Well / tubewell	1	13	0	14
	.6%	9.0%	.0%	3.4%
Other sources*	15	7	1	23
	8.6%	4.8%	1.1%	5.6%
Total	175	145	90	410
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Water sources for winter and summer are reported similarly.

Table 6.1.2b Source of Water in Monsoon by Community and Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Tap water at home	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	Tap water at home	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Tap water at home	36	22	19	77
		100.0%	75.9%	100.0%	91.7%
	Well / tubewell	0	7	0	7
		.0%	24.1%	.0%	8.3%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Tap water at home	28	52	19	99
		90.3%	89.7%	100.0%	91.7%
	Other sources	3	6	0	9
		9.7%	10.3%	.0%	8.3%
	Total	31	58	19	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Tap water at home	15	20	11	46
		53.6%	74.1%	91.7%	68.7%
	Well / tubewell	1	6	0	7
		3.6%	22.2%	.0%	10.4%
	Other sources	12	1	1	14
		42.9%	3.7%	8.3%	20.9%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6.1.2c Dependency on 'Other Sources' of water by Community and season, All Villages

Details	Caste			
	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Monsoon				
No dependency on other source	158	124	73	355
	90.3%	85.5%	81.1%	86.6%
Well / tubewell	11	6	16	33
	6.3%	4.1%	17.8%	8.0%
Other sources	6	15	1	22
	3.4%	10.3%	1.1%	5.4%
Winter				
No dependency on other source	158	124	71	353
	90.3%	85.5%	78.9%	86.1%
Well / tubewell	11	6	18	35
	6.3%	4.1%	20.0%	8.5%

Other sources	6	15	1	22
	3.4%	10.3%	1.1%	5.4%
Summer				
No dependency on other source	148	120	68	336
	84.6%	82.8%	75.6%	82.0%
Well / tubewell	20	10	21	51
	11.4%	6.9%	23.3%	12.4%
Other sources	7	15	1	23
	4.0%	10.3%	1.1%	5.6%
Total	175	145	90	410
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6.1.3 Access to Toilet

In most of the rural areas of India, access to sanitation facilities is still limited for a majority of the households. This study asked the respondent households if they had a toilet in the homestead, its usage and related scheme. Table 6.1.3a reflects that a little more than one-third of the households had toilets at home overall but when seen community-wise, CCC seem to be better off with 86 percent of them having an access to the same. Though, much less than CCC households, a higher percentage of SC has toilets than OBC. When seen with respect to usage, all CCC households in Transad and Khavda and all households in the other villages who have toilets, also use them. Kherva and Nava Nesda have very poor coverage of toilets amongst the SC households while in other villages it is more or less the same as in the case of OBC households. However, what is also important is that the proportion of even CCC households with better access to water and resources for maintenance, the frequency of using toilets is lower in the afore-mentioned two villages. This, in a village where Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is being run without understanding its impact as revealed in Nava Nesda.

BPL and APL card holders are given financial support for construction of toilet, at the rate of Rs. 1500 for BPL households and Rs.800 for APL households. Readymade model of the toilet is given to the beneficiary household who then need to dig a pit. To avail benefit under this programme, the household needs to submit certain documents to DRDA. Recently, the amount of assistance has been increased and now it is Rs. 3000 for a BPL and Rs. 1500 for APL households.

Till date, 19 BPL households have received an assistance of Rs. 1500 under this scheme at Nava Nesda. Recently, a meeting was held at the gram *panchayat* office in the month of November 2011 to discuss the changes in the Total Sanitation Campaign. In the meeting, a *taluka* level official had prepared a list of BPL and APL households not having toilet and it was also discussed in the meeting that necessary work for these households should begin promptly.

Though only 6 households responded, major reasons reported for irregular or absence of usage of toilets were: i) being accustomed to go out ii) small soak pits needing more frequent maintenance, iii) toilets used only during monsoon. Only 1 household from Transad – SC – and 3 from Nava Nesda – 2 OBC, 1 SC – reported getting toilets under the TSC for which the first village extended Rs.700 and the latter Rs.1500 each reportedly. The one in Transad is complete and functional while the ones in Nava Nesda are at different stages – complete & functional, half completed and not constructed yet.

Though hygiene, privacy and convenience related benefits of toilets at home are being realized against the practice of open defecation, limited outreach and usage of toilets is noted in the rural areas. This is mainly on account of two reasons – firstly, constraint on access to water for pour-flush type of toilet facility and secondly, waste disposal systems like soak-pits requiring frequent maintenance while septic tanks being very expensive. Though, under Total Sanitation Campaign scheme, the government is getting BPL households build household latrines with monetary assistance through panchayats, the amount is not enough to also incorporate the disposal systems and hence toilets either remain not in use or under-utilized.

Table 6.1.3a Toilet at home by Community

Toilet at home	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Yes	47	29	77	153
	26.9%	20.0%	85.6%	37.3%
No	128	116	13	257
	73.1%	80.0%	14.4%	62.7%
Total	175	145	90	410
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6.1.3b If the toilet is used by Community and Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Yes	12	3	15	30
		85.7%	75.0%	100.0%	90.9%
	No	2	1	0	3
		14.3%	25.0%	.0%	9.1%
	Total	14	4	15	33
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Yes	11	13	19	43
		78.6%	100.0%	100.0%	93.5%
	No	3	0	0	3
		21.4%	.0%	.0%	6.5%
	Total	14	13	19	46
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: In other sample villages all sample households use their toilets.

Table 6.1.3c Toilet at home by Community and Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Yes	14	4	15	33
		25.5%	20.0%	100.0%	36.7%
	No	41	16	0	57
		74.5%	80.0%	.0%	63.3%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	Yes	3	3	18	24
		12.0%	27.3%	72.0%	39.3%
	No	22	8	7	37
		88.0%	72.7%	28.0%	60.7%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Yes	6	5	13	24
		16.7%	17.2%	68.4%	28.6%
	No	30	24	6	60
		83.3%	82.8%	31.6%	71.4%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Yes	14	13	19	46
		45.2%	22.4%	100.0%	42.6%
	No	17	45	0	62
		54.8%	77.6%	.0%	57.4%
	Total	31	58	19	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Yes	10	4	12	26
		35.7%	14.8%	100.0%	38.8%
	No	18	23	0	41
		64.3%	85.2%	.0%	61.2%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6.1.3d Present status of toilets under scheme by Village and Community

		SC	OBC	Total
Transad	Completed, functional	1		1
		100.0%		100.0%
	Total	1		1
		100.0%		100.0%
Nava Nesda	Completed, functional	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	33.3%
	Half completed	0	1	1
		.0%	50.0%	33.3%
	Not constructed	0	1	1
		.0%	50.0%	33.3%
	Total	1	2	3
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6.1.4 Fuel for Cooking

Fuel used for cooking is also an important resource at the habitat level. The pattern of fuel used was reported to be similar in all the three seasons. It was reported that overall, more than half of the sample households use firewood only – 21 percent of OCC and more than 60 percent of SC and OBC. On the other hand, where only 2 percent of SC and 3 percent of OBC households use cooking gas, 20 percent of OCC use the same. Combination of firewood and 'other fuel' is used by almost 60 percent of OCC, 37 percent of SC and 26 percent of OBC households. 'Other fuel' in combination of firewood includes kerosene, gas, dung-cake and coal while whereas in the last column it stands for coal and kerosene exclusively. Cooking gas exclusively is used mostly by the OCC households but also reported by others as used only during emergency, again highest amongst OCC – as shown in the remarks (refer table 6.1.4c). However, result shows that the benefits of subsidized gas and kerosene go to the more effluent OCC mostly. Seen at the village level, Khavda has reported maximum households using cooking gas exclusively and there are none in Transad and Nava Nesda. In Transad and Nava Nesda its used is combined with other fuels.

Field observations also suggest firewood to be the most common fuel used by villagers which is available in the harvested fields and barren region in the bordering areas of the villages which was in many places told to be collected once every two-three days. Dry stalks of *baval, aankado, sidado, thoriyo* are available during summer while Stalks of castor, tobacco and *neem* trees are also used. They also make use of dry stalks of Cotton locally known as *saanthi.* Households in all the villages reported collecting firewood during summer and winter and storing for monsoon which is primarily for two reasons – difficult to find dry wood and reportedly, busier time in monsoon.

Whoever in the household has time cuts and fetches the firewood. Some respondents informed in Transad and Kherva that males go and cut the firewood then women of the household go and bring them. Cow-dung and kerosene are also in use. Some of the relatively affluent households also use gas in their kitchens. They, however, belong to Patel communities. During one of the focus groups discussions

in the Patel Vaas of Kherva, women told that they walked through the streets and areas near the pond to collect dung. After collection, they make dung-cakes to be dried by pasting them on the wall. These are then used as fuel. There were also a few households reported in Menpura and Khavda who buy firewood.

In Khavda, firewood is collected from the hills located around 5 kilometres away from the village. Women go there in groups to cut and bring firewood twice a week. They start at 6.00 in the morning and come back by 1.00 in the afternoon. Only available firewood in the hills is stalks of baval. Many people, who go to the factory for work, collect and bring firewood on their way back to home in the evenings. Meghpar households purchase firewood from the main village at the rate of Rs.5 per kilogram. People come to village to sell firewood also. A tractor trolley load of firewood is sold for Rs.2000, a chhakada load of firewood is sold for Rs.600 and a camel cart load of firewood is sold at Rs.800.

Table 6.1.4a Fuel used for cooking by Community, all villages

Fuel used in monsoon	Firewood	Gas	Firewood and other fuel	Other fuel	Total
SC	106	3	64	2	175
	60.6%	1.7%	36.6%	1.1%	100.0%
OBC	97	5	38	5	145
	66.9%	3.4%	26.2%	3.4%	100.0%
OCC	19	18	51	2	90
	21.1%	20.0%	56.7%	2.2%	100.0%
Total	222	26	153	9	410
	54.1%	6.3%	37.3%	2.2%	100.0%

Table 6.1.4b Fuel used for cooking by Community and village

		Firewood	Gas	Firewood and other fuel	Other fuel	Total
Transad	SC	23		32		55
		41.8%		58.2%		100.0%
	OBC	13		7		20
		65.0%		35.0%		100.0%
	OCC	1		14		15
		6.7%		93.3%		100.0%
	Total	37		53		90
		41.1%		58.9%		100.0%
Kherva	SC	17	0	8	0	25
		68.0%	.0%	32.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OBC	4	0	6	1	11
		36.4%	.0%	54.5%	9.1%	100.0%
	OCC	5	2	18	0	25
		20.0%	8.0%	72.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	26	2	32	1	61
		42.6%	3.3%	52.5%	1.6%	100.0%

Nava Nesda	SC	21		14	1	36
		58.3%		38.9%	2.8%	100.0%
	OBC	12		17	0	29
		41.4%		58.6%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	13		6	0	19
		68.4%		31.6%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	46		37	1	84
		54.8%		44.0%	1.2%	100.0%
Khavda	SC	22	3	5	1	31
		71.0%	9.7%	16.1%	3.2%	100.0%
	OBC	48	3	3	4	58
		82.8%	5.2%	5.2%	6.9%	100.0%
	OCC	0	13	4	2	19
		.0%	68.4%	21.1%	10.5%	100.0%
	Total	70	19	12	7	108
		64.8%	17.6%	11.1%	6.5%	100.0%
Menpura	SC	23	0	5		28
		82.1%	.0%	17.9%		100.0%
	OBC	20	2	5		27
		74.1%	7.4%	18.5%		100.0%
	OCC	0	3	9		12
		.0%	25.0%	75.0%		100.0%
	Total	43	5	19		67
		64.2%	7.5%	28.4%		100.0%

Table 6.1.4c Fuel- remarks by Caste, all villages

S. No.	Remarks	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
1	Firewood is brought from own fields and used for heating water	19	9	25	53
		12.7%	7.4%	40.3%	15.9%
2	Firewood is brought from fallow land	36	16	8	60
		24.0%	13.2%	12.9%	18.0%
3	Brings stalks from the place where he goes to work	15	11	1	27
		10.0%	9.1%	1.6%	8.1%
4	Gas is used in emergency	2	3	5	10
		1.3%	2.5%	8.1%	3.0%
5	Mostly gas is used, firewood is used less	1	3	8	12
		.7%	2.5%	12.9%	3.6%
6	Bring firewood of *limdo, baval, khijado* from the bordering areas of the village	40	39	7	86
		26.7%	32.2%	11.3%	25.8%
7	Firewood is stored for the whole year	16	13	0	29
		10.7%	10.7%	.0%	8.7%
8	Kerosene is used more in monsoon as wet firewood takes time to catch fire	1	1	1	3
		.7%	.8%	1.6%	.9%
9	2+3	1	0	1	2

		.7%	.0%	1.6%	.6%
10	Firewood is bought	3	1	6	10
		2.0%	.8%	9.7%	3.0%
11	Go twice a week 2-3 km, to get firewood	13	10	0	23
		8.7%	8.3%	.0%	6.9%
12	Brings the firewood from the place he goes to make coal	1	15	0	16
		.7%	12.4%	.0%	4.8%
13	1+2	2	0	0	2
		1.3%	.0%	.0%	.6%
14	Total	150	121	62	333
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6.2 Mobile Phones: Access to Communication

Overall, 87 percent of the households have access to mobile phones irrespective of numbers – 83 percent of SC households, 87 percent of OBC and 96 percent of OCC households have access to these. Table 6.2 below shows access to mobile phones to the households from different community groups of the study villages. If the last column is seen, it reveals that in Transad, 74.5 percent of SC; 93.3 percent of OCC and all the OBC households have mobiles. In Kherva, 92 percent of SC; 96 percent of OCC and all the OBC households have reported at least 1 mobile. In Nava Nesda, 90 percent of OBC and all the other sample households have reported mobile phone. In Khavda, the variations are not much amongst the community groups with 84 percent of SC; 86 percent of OBC and 89 percent of OCC reporting the same. Menpura has 68 percent of SC; 70 percent of OBC and all the OCC having mobiles. When seen with respect to age, table 4.1.3b below shows that average age of mobiles belonging to SC households is the lowest at 2.3 years, nearly the same for OBCs at 2.4 years while for the OCCs it is the highest at 3.2 years. Amongst villages, it is the lowest for Transad and highest for Nava Nesda (refer annexure).

Table 6.2 Community * Number of mobile phones * Village Cross tabulation

		1	2	3	4	Households with at least 1 mobile	Total Household Sample	% Having mobile
Transad	SC	33	7	1	0	41	55	
		80.50%	17.10%	2.40%	0.00%	100.00%		74.5
	OBC	15	4	0	1	20	20	
		75.00%	20.00%	0.00%	5.00%	100.00%		100
	OCC	7	7	0	0	14	15	
		50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%		93.3
	Total	55	18	1	1	75	90	
		73.30%	24.00%	1.30%	1.30%	100.00%		83.3
Kherva	SC	22	1	0		23	25	
		95.70%	4.30%	0.00%		100.00%		92
	OBC	8	3	0		11	11	
		72.70%	27.30%	0.00%		100.00%		100

	OCC	17	6	1		24	25	
		70.80%	25.00%	4.20%		100.00%		96
	Total	47	10	1		58	61	
		81.00%	17.20%	1.70%		100.00%		95.1
Nava Nesda	SC	32	3		1	36	36	
		88.90%	8.30%		2.80%	100.00%		100
	OBC	17	9		0	26	29	
		65.40%	34.60%		0.00%	100.00%		89.7
	OCC	12	6		1	19	19	
		63.20%	31.60%		5.30%	100.00%		100
	Total	61	18		2	81	84	
		75.30%	22.20%		2.50%	100.00%		96.4
Khavda	SC	24	2	0		26	31	
		92.30%	7.70%	0.00%		100.00%		83.9
	OBC	46	4	0		50	58	
		92.00%	8.00%	0.00%		100.00%		86.2
	OCC	10	6	1		17	19	
		58.80%	35.30%	5.90%		100.00%		89.5
	Total	80	12	1		93	108	
		86.00%	12.90%	1.10%		100.00%		86.1
Menpura	SC	19	0			19	28	
		100.00%	0.00%			100.00%		67.9
	OBC	17	2			19	27	
		89.50%	10.50%			100.00%		70.4
	OCC	9	3			12	12	
		75.00%	25.00%			100.00%		100
	Total	45	5			50	67	
		90.00%	10.00%			100.00%		74.6

Table 6.2b Mean Age of Mobile Phone by Community

Community	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
SC	2.28	145	1.214
OBC	2.36	126	1.299
OCC	3.20	86	1.563
Total	2.53	357	1.384

6.3 Other Assets

Among other household assets, 60 percent of the SC households have a cycle while the other two community groups have lesser percentage owning the same which also relates to their use. As seen in contrast, the frequency of two-wheelers is quite high amongst the OCC at 61 percent, followed by 18 percent of OBC and only 9 percent of the SC households. We can see from the table that in many of the cases, situation of OBC is not necessarily far better than the SC whereas OCCs are the most better off.

Table 6.3a Percentage share of Households with Assets by Community (Sample Survey)

Community	SC	% share	OBC	% share	OCC	% share	Total	% share
Cycles	105	60.0	73	50.3	39	43.3	217	52.9
Scooter / bike	15	8.6	26	17.9	55	61.1	96	23.4
Car / truck / jeep	1	0.6	1	0.7	2	2.2	4	1.0
Sewing machine	7	4.0	2	1.4	2	2.2	11	2.7
Flour mill	0	0.0	1	0.7	15	16.7	16	3.9
Fridge	11	6.3	14	9.7	56	62.2	81	19.8
TV	112	64.0	85	58.6	76	84.4	273	66.6
Other asset	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.3	3	0.7

Table 6.3b below shows the village and community-wise distribution of different assets, with respect to their average age and mean present value. House as an asset, the highest average age is that of OCC houses at 19 years followed by SC and then OBC. However, seen in relation to the mean present value, despite age, the maximum value has been reported that of the OCC houses, almost half of which is that of SC and lesser still is that of OBC houses, the difference may be accorded to the kutcha, pucca or *semi*-pucca state of the houses. Cycle's average age is highest amongst the SC with lowest mean present value, this mean age is followed by OCC and OBC but the present value is higher in the case of OCC. In the case of two-wheelers (scooter/motorbike), lowest average age and highest present value is that of SC vehicles followed by OBC and OCC. OCC households have higher average age and present value. Only 1 SC, 1 OBC and 2 OCC households have reported four-wheelers (car/ truck/ jeep). None of the SC households, and only 1 OBC have reported flour mill. Many SC and just two cases each of OBC and OCC households have reported sewing machines with average age amongst SC being 4 years, 15 amongst OBC and 1 amongst OCC. Average age of fridge is 3.7, 4 and 4.7 years respectively amongst SC, OBC and OCC while its present value is highest amongst the OCC. Average age of TV is 4.4, 4 and 5.3 years respectively amongst SC, OBC, OCC and again the present value is highest amongst the OCC. This possibly reflects upon a higher spending capacity of the OCC who have many of the assets since a longer period and still of higher value may be owing to better quality or expensive brands of the commodities.

Table 6.3b Average Age and Present Value (PV) of Non- productive Assets by Community and Village Cross tabulation (Sample Survey)

Village	Community		House		Cycle		Two-wheeler		Four-wheeler		Sewing machine		Flour-mill		Fridge		TV	
			Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV
Transad	SC	Mean	22.71	109455	7.29	690.32	6	32333			3.375	2375			5	5000	4.67	2854.76
		N	55	55	31	31	3	3			4	4			2	2	42	42
	OBC	Mean	19.15	91600	7.4	793.33	3.5	27500							2	3500	3.32	2947.37
		N	20	20	15	15	2	2							2	2	19	19
	OCC	Mean	26.5	199286	5	883.33	4.22	23556			1	4500	2	4000	4.4	4750	4.73	4566.67
		N	14	14	6	6	9	9			1	1	1	1	10	10	15	15
	Total	Mean	22.51	119573	7.06	742.31	4.5	26000			2.9	2800	2	4000	4.14	4607.1	4.34	3215.79
		N	89	89	52	52	14	14			5	5	1	1	14	14	76	76
Kherva	SC	Mean	17.58	78125	7.5	565	12	20000			4	1000			3.33	2666.7	6	1982.35
		N	24	24	20	20	1	1			1	1			3	3	17	17
	OBC	Mean	14.2	62500	6.25	725	5.5	13500			15.5	4650			3	3666.7	4.29	2614.29
		N	10	10	8	8	2	2			2	2			3	3	7	7
	OCC	Mean	22.96	170417	6.47	673.33	6.93	20467					7.2	3500	4.67	3566.7	5.89	3342.11
		N	25	24	15	15	15	15					5	5	15	15	19	19
	Total	Mean	19.29	113621	6.91	632.56	7.06	19667			11.67	3433.3	7.2	3500	4.24	3452.4	5.67	2686.05
		N	59	58	43	43	18	18			3	3	5	5	21	21	43	43
Nava Nesda	SC	Mean	12.69	73750	6.08	600	3.14	25286							2.5	3000	3.72	2637.93
		N	36	36	26	26	7	7							2	2	29	29
	OBC	Mean	10.38	94103	5.81	752.38	4.45	20727	12	50000			21	4000	7	3500	4.5	2783.33
		N	29	29	21	21	11	11	1	1			1	1	2	2	18	18
	OCC	Mean	15.74	171947	7.7	997	4.67	24750	5	125000			10.5	3250	5.46	4307.7	5.94	3750
		N	19	19	10	10	12	12	1	1			4	4	13	13	18	18
	Total	Mean	12.58	102988	6.26	725.79	4.23	23400	8.5	87500			12.6	3400	5.29	4058.8	4.55	2986.15
		N	84	84	57	57	30	30	2	2			5	5	17	17	65	65

Village	Community		House		Cycle		Two-wheeler		Four-wheeler		Sewing machine		Flour-mill		Fridge		TV	
			Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV	Age	PV
		Mean	11.64	106571	3.12	1312.5	3.67	20667	4	180000	5	2000			4.33	4166.7	4	3125
		N	28	28	8	8	3	3	1	1	2	2			3	3	16	16
	OBC	Mean	11.07	53500	4.41	764.71	4.11	24556							4.17	3583.3	4	2582.14
		N	54	54	17	17	9	9							6	6	28	28
	OCC	Mean	8.9	87000	3.33	666.67	4.56	23889					4	2667	3.2	4600	4	4192.31
		N	10	10	3	3	9	9					3	3	10	10	13	13
	Total	Mean	11.01	73293	3.93	910.71	4.24	23714	4	180000	5	2000	4	2667	3.68	4210.5	4	3101.75
		N	92	92	28	28	21	21	1	1	2	2	3	3	19	19	57	57
Menpura	SC	Mean	9.52	100714	6.95	550	2	15000							3	3000	2.56	2937.5
		N	28	28	20	20	1	1							1	1	8	8
	OBC	Mean	21.82	73320	5.58	591.67	5	30000							4	4000	4.15	2338.46
		N	25	25	12	12	2	2							1	1	13	13
	OCC	Mean	16.56	322222	3	820	4.6	26000	1	200000	1	15000	8.5	3250	6.31	3962.5	5.73	3181.82
		N	9	9	5	5	10	10	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	8	11	11
	Total	Mean	15.5	121823	5.97	600	4.46	25769	1	200000	1	15000	8.5	3250	5.75	3870	4.3	2778.13
		N	62	62	37	37	13	13	1	1	1	1	2	2	10	10	32	32
Total	SC	Mean	15.91	95637	6.65	664.76	4.33	24733	4	180000	3.929	2071.4			3.73	3590.9	4.38	2710.71
		N	171	171	105	105	15	15	1	1	7	7			11	11	112	112
	OBC	Mean	14.27	71797	5.82	734.25	4.38	22731	12	50000	15.5	4650	21	4000	4	3607.1	4	2671.76
		N	138	138	73	73	26	26	1	1	2	2	1	1	14	14	85	85
	OCC	Mean	19.25	183118	5.87	806.92	5.18	23473	3	162500	1	9750	7.27	3267	4.78	4191.1	5.33	3802.63
		N	77	76	39	39	55	55	2	2	2	2	15	15	56	56	76	76
	Total	Mean	15.99	104361	6.23	713.69	4.83	23469	5.5	138750	5.5	3936.4	8.12	3313	4.5	4008.6	4.53	3002.56
				385	217	217	96	96	4	4	11	11	16	16	81	81	273	273

Note: Other Assets (Non-productive) have been left out of the list as there were only 3 observations - all OCC, from Khavda and included washing machine and air conditioner.

Chapter – 7

Institutional Support

This chapter focuses on the institutional support, especially those related to the government programmes regarding employment, health, public provisions, pensions and other schemes extended to different community groups in the study villages and their benefits so far.

7.1 Employment

One of the most important employment related schemes in India is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) mainly for the BPL households. Households covered under the NREGS are given a 'job card' or employment card with a list of all the eligible workers, their details and photographs etc. As per our study, a majority of SC and OBC households have this card. In fact when seen village-wise, Khavda has the highest percentage of households with a job card followed by Menpura and Nava Nesda. In the other two villages, just about 50 percent of the households have these cards. In most these places, it is the greater percentage of SC households who have a job card except for in Khavda and Menpura, where it is a larger percent of the OBC households. Kherva and Nava Nesda also have a large percent – around one-fourth of the OCC households with job cards.

Information was sought for three years – 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and reported for only two – 2008-09 and 2009-10. This was clarified from the field visits as well where no employment programmes were running currently in the present year. During summer of the year 2008-09, 7 out of 410 sample households reported working under the NREGS and all were from Kherva. Out of these, 4 were OCC who worked on pond deepening and road construction while 3 SC households worked on the former. SC households reported a lower average daily wage of Rs.52 against Rs.77 by the OCC households which would be linked to the measurement of actual work done. During the summer of 2009-10, 64 households from two villages – Kherva and Khavda reported NREGS work with 97 percent of them engaged in pond repairing and 2 in filling and carrying soil bags for dam construction. Khavda had around 69 percent of OBC households, all engaged in pond deepening. In Kherva, OCC household reported the lowest daily wage of Rs.45 while in Khavda, it is the SC reporting the lower amount of Rs.65, but OBC households have reported higher wages in both the villages.

During field discussions, Transad villagers reported that the job cards distributed under NREGS were lying unused as the village panchayat, reportedly had not taken up any work recently. Respondents also talked about their bad experience in working under NREGS where they had to finish a certain amount of work within a day and termed scarcity relief work better than work under the present employment scheme. As reported by the gram *rozgar* sevak, so far, no work had been carried out under the rural employment guarantee scheme though the job cards have been issued. According to them, no need was felt as work was available in the nearby factories. A household casually mentioned the card being torn up by a toddler. In some other households also they took a long time to recall existence of such a card and locate it.

On the other hand, Kherva had work carried out under NREGS and from conversations in different quarters, there seemed to be financial leakages in the process. Activities like deepening of village pond, check dams and forestry were carried out under NREGS in recent years at Khavda.

Menpura ***panchayat*** members had reported that NREGS work was going to be commissioned in the village this year too but before that rainfall occurred indicating better prospects for cultivation based work. They also reported that some BPL households between 0-16 points received funds for private horticulture development on their own marginal land – 20 individuals were given 5 days of employment and wages and were given mango and ***sapota*** seeds.

Figure 7.1a Households with employment card by Commnity

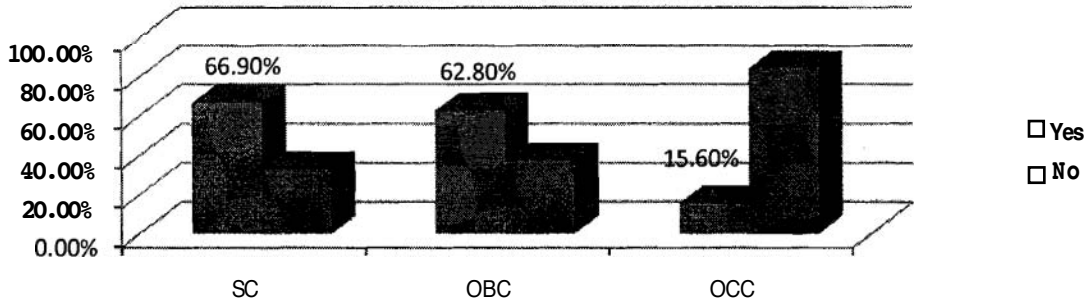


Table 7.1a Household with employment card by Community by Village

		Yes	No	Total
Transad	SC	33	22	55
		60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	OBC	11	9	20
		55.0%	45.0%	100.0%
	OCC	1	14	15
		6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
	Total	45	45	90
		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Kherva	SC	19	6	25
		76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
	OBC	6	5	11
		54.5%	45.5%	100.0%
	OCC	6	19	25
		24.0%	76.0%	100.0%
	Total	31	30	61
		50.8%	49.2%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	SC	27	9	36
		75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	OBC	14	15	29
		48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
	OCC	5	14	19

		26.3%	73.7%	100.0%
	Total	46	38	84
		54.8%	45.2%	100.0%
Khavda	SC	21	10	31
		67.7%	32.3%	100.0%
	OBC	41	17	58
		70.7%	29.3%	100.0%
	OCC	1	18	19
		5.3%	94.7%	100.0%
	Total	63	45	108
		58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
Menpura	SC	17	11	28
		60.7%	39.3%	100.0%
	OBC	19	8	27
		70.4%	29.6%	100.0%
	OCC	1	11	12
		8.3%	91.7%	100.0%
	Total	37	30	67
		55.2%	44.8%	100.0%

Table 7.1b Type of work in *2008-09* summer by Community

		Pond deepening	Roads -construction and repair	Total
Kherva	SC	3	0	3
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	3	1	4
		75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	Total	6	1	7
		85.7%	14.3%	100.0%

Note: 7 of 410 sample households reported work under NREGS, in summer 2008-09, all from Kherva.

Table 7.1c Average days of work and wages by Community, *2008-09* summer

Village	Community		Days of work in 2008-09	Daily wage in 2008-09
Kherva	SC	Mean	51.67	52.67
		N	3	3
	OCC	Mean	50.25	77.50
		N	4	4
	Total	Mean	50.86	66.86
		N	7	7

Table 7.1d Type of work in 2009-10, by village by Community

		Pond deepening	Soil work- soil bags for dam	Total
Kherva	SC	9	2	11
		81.8%	18.2%	100.0%
	OBC	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	11	2	13
		84.6%	15.4%	100.0%
Khavda	SC	16		16
		100.0%		100.0%
	OBC	35		35
		100.0%		100.0%
	Total	51		51
		100.0%		100.0%

Table 7.1e Average days of work and wages by Community, 2009-10 summer

Village	Community		Days of work in 2009-10	Daily wage in 2009-10
Kherva	SC	Mean	57.45	59.72
		N	11	11
	OBC	Mean	60.00	90.00
		N	1	1
	OCC	Mean	60.00	45.00
		N	1	1
	Total	Mean	57.84	60.92
		N	13	13
Khavda	SC	Mean	62.93	65.06
		N	16	16
	OBC	Mean	71.54	81.34
		N	35	35
	Total	Mean	68.84	76.23
		N	51	51
Total	SC	Mean	60.70	62.89
		N	27	27
	OBC	Mean	71.22	81.58
		N	36	36
	OCC	Mean	60.00	45.00
		N	1	1
	Total	Mean	66.61	73.12
		N	64	64

Table 7.1f Remarks 2009-10 summer

		Adequate wages are not paid	Could not get employment for 100 days due to rain	Total
Kherva	SC	3	3	6
		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Total	3	3	6
		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%

7.2 Ration Card and PDS

Ration cards associated with public welfare determine certain basic provisions received by poor households at subsidized prices under the public distribution system. Separate ration cards are given to above and below poverty line households. BPL households are entitled to a basket of goods such as food grains, sugar, edible oil and kerosene oil. Figure 7.2a illustrates the type of ration cards under which households from different community groups have been covered. It shows that where around 63 percent of the SC and 37 percent of the OBC households have a BPL card, only 4 percent of the OCC have the same. Also, households with no card are highest amongst OCC and OBC though cell-frequency is very low. In Transad all the sample households have been covered under some card. Overall, Transad has 54 percent, Kherva 41 percent, Nava Nesda 30 percent, Khavda 26 percent and Menpura has 63 percent of the households as BPL and; amongst all these SCs have a much higher proportion of BPL households than other community group.

Households reported three types and/ or forms of food grains available from the Fair Price Shops once a month – Wheat, rice and Wheat-flour. Sugar, kerosene and edible oil were also reported though the last one was reported by only 3 households in Kherva who also said that it was mainly provided during festivals.

In Khavda, BPL households mentioned that they could avail food grains such as rice (1.25 kilograms per person), and wheat (2.25 kilograms per person), sugar (300 grams per person), edible oil (one kilogram per household), wheat flour (13 kilograms per house hold) and salt (one kilogram per household) at subsidized rate from the ration shop once a month. Some SC and 1 OCC households in Transad reported twice a month frequency of provisions against once a month for most of the other SC and all OBC households. Moreover, no such difference was reported in other villages.

Figure 7.2a Type of Ration Card by Community

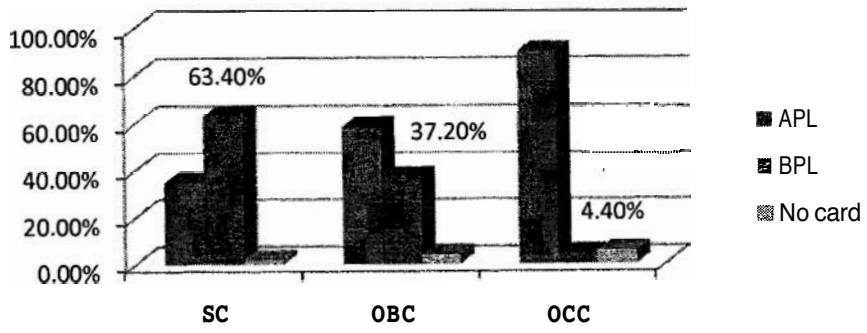


Table 7.2a Type of ration card by Community by Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	APL	13	14	14	41
		23.6%	70.0%	93.3%	45.6%
	BPL	42	6	1	49
		76.4%	30.0%	6.7%	54.4%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	APL	5	6	24	35
		20.0%	54.5%	96.0%	57.4%
	BPL	20	4	1	25
		80.0%	36.4%	4.0%	41.0%
	No card	0	1	0	1
		.0%	9.1%	.0%	1.6%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	APL	19	18	18	55
		52.8%	62.1%	94.7%	65.5%
	BPL	15	9	1	25
		41.7%	31.0%	5.3%	29.8%
	No card	2	2	0	4
		5.6%	6.9%	.0%	4.8%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	APL	19	40	14	73
		61.3%	69.0%	73.7%	67.6%
	BPL	11	16	1	28
		35.5%	27.6%	5.3%	25.9%
	No card	1	2	4	7
		3.2%	3.4%	21.1%	6.5%
	Total	31	58	19	108

		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	APL	5	7	11	23
		17.9%	25.9%	91.7%	34.3%
	BPL	23	19	0	42
		82.1%	70.4%	.0%	62.7%
	No card	0	1	1	2
		.0%	3.7%	8.3%	3.0%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7.2c Quantity obtained by Community by Village

			Food grain (in Kg)			Sugar (in Kg)	Kerosene (in litre)
			one	two	three		
Transad	SC	Mean	9.12	8.625	9.00	2.643	8.02
		Minimum	3	1.0	7	1.0	5
		Maximum	20	20.0	10	10.0	25
		N	42	40	3	42	40
	OBC	Mean	9.17	7.167		3.917	7.80
		Minimum	5	1.0		1.0	5
		Maximum	10	10.0		10.0	10
		N	6	6		6	5
	OCC	Mean	20.00	3.500		1.000	10.00
		Minimum	20	3.5		1.0	10
		Maximum	20	3.5		1.0	10
		N	1	1		1	1
	Total	Mean	9.35	8.330	9.00	2.765	8.04
		Minimum	3	1.0	7	1.0	5
		Maximum	20	20.0	10	10.0	25
		N	49	47	3	49	46
Kherva	SC	Mean	7.90	7.300	10.27	1.745	7.62
		Minimum	2	3.0	5	.6	3
		Maximum	26	16.0	13	3.0	15
		N	20	20	11	20	20
	OBC	Mean	10.00	8.000	1.00	2.333	5.00
		Minimum	10	6.0	1	2.0	5
		Maximum	10	10.0	1	3.0	5
		N	3	3	3	3	4
	OCC	Mean	8.00	6.000		2.000	5.00
		Minimum	8	6.0		2.0	5
		Maximum	8	6.0		2.0	5
		N	1	1		1	1
	Total	Mean	8.17	7.333	8.29	1.829	7.10
		Minimum	2	3.0	1	.6	3
		Maximum	26	16.0	13	3.0	15

		N	24	24	14	24	25
Nava Nesda	SC	Mean	7.67	7.929	6.25	3.500	6.07
		Minimum	3	3.0	5	2.0	5
		Maximum	13	13.0	10	5.0	7
		N	15	14	4	6	15
	OBC	Mean	9.33	7.111	3.00	3.250	5.78
		Minimum	5	3.0	3	2.0	3
		Maximum	13	10.0	3	5.0	10
		N	9	9	1	4	9
	OCC	Mean	10.00	10.000			5.00
		Minimum	10	10.0			5
		Maximum	10	10.0			5
		N	1	1			1
	Total	Mean	8.36	7.708	5.60	3.400	5.92
		Minimum	3	3.0	3	2.0	3
		Maximum	13	13.0	10	5.0	10
		N	25	24	5	10	25
Khavda	SC	Mean	6.91	6.364	10.00	1.400	6.09
		Minimum	2	3.0	10	.5	3
		Maximum	10	10.0	10	2.0	8
		N	11	11	2	10	11
	OBC	Mean	7.12	8.375	13.50	1.453	6.00
		Minimum	3	3.0	7	.9	4
		Maximum	16	22.0	20	3.0	7
		N	16	16	4	15	16
	OCC	Mean	2.00	7.000		1.000	7.00
		Minimum	2	7.0		1.0	7
		Maximum	2	7.0		1.0	7
		N	1	1		1	1
	Total	Mean	6.86	7.536	12.33	1.415	6.07
		Minimum	2	3.0	7	.5	3
		Maximum	16	22.0	20	3.0	8
		N	28	28	6	26	28
Menpura	SC	Mean	5.91	4.870	8.65	1.886	4.74
		Minimum	2	2.0	1	1.0	2
		Maximum	10	16.0	13	4.0	8
		N	23	23	20	22	23
	OBC	Mean	7.00	3.816	10.72	2.053	4.21
		Minimum	2	2.0	5	1.0	2
		Maximum	16	10.0	13	5.0	7
		N	19	19	18	19	19
	Total	Mean	6.40	4.393	9.63	1.963	4.50
		Minimum	2	2.0	1	1.0	2
		Maximum	16	16.0	13	5.0	8

		N	42	42	38	41	42
Total	SC	Mean	7.82	7.259	8.95	2.224	6.79
		Minimum	2	1.0	1	.5	2
		Maximum	26	20.0	13	10.0	25
		N	111	108	40	100	109
	OBC	Mean	7.85	6.368	9.73	2.219	5.42
		Minimum	2	1.0	1	.9	2
		Maximum	16	22.0	20	10.0	10
		N	53	53	26	47	53
	OCC	Mean	10.00	6.625		1.333	6.75
		Minimum	2	3.5		1.0	5
		Maximum	20	10.0		2.0	10
		N	4	4		3	4
	Total	Mean	7.88	6.958	9.26	2.205	6.35
		Minimum	2	1.0	1	.5	2
		Maximum	26	22.0	20	10.0	25
		N	168	165	66	150	166

All the villages had ration shops in the Patel *faliya* except for Khavda where it was in the market near Bus stand road. However, no where entry of the other households especially SC seemed to be a problem and showed no discrimination with respect to 'untouchability'. Kherva is the most recent and has an OBC running the shop while the other shops are being run by OCC. Details are given in the table below.

Table 7.2d Establishment Year and Location of Ration Shops in Sample Villages

Village	Established	Location
Transad	1970	Patel faliya
Kherva	2001	Jhanpa *Valo Vistaar* (Patel *faliya*)
Nava Nesda	1995	Patel Vaas
Khavda	1986	Bus stand road
Menpura	1981	Patel Vaas

7.3 Health

Health as a parameter would be seen in the context of different institutions and instruments promoted by the state and central government towards assistance to the vulnerable and needy persons for improving their health and nutrition. The first few paragraphs would describe the health related institutions found in the study villages.

Transad has a Primary health Centre (PHC) that includes an *ayurvedic* officer, supervisor, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), health visitors, ASHA workers and other staff. This PHC caters to the needs of 15 villages with one sub-centre among 3. The centre also has inpatient facility, labour room, post-mortem room and an ambulance. More common diseases treated in the centre have been Malaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Dengue. Doctor informed that national programmes on television related to diseases and family planning have made a great impact making villagers more aware about medication, vaccination

and birth control. However, there is not much improvement in situation related to sanitation. *Aanganwadis* of the village are entrusted with the responsibility of collecting data about children, adolescent girls among other things. There are 4 *aanganwadis* in the village each having 30-35 children. These run in the morning session when children attending are fed twice.

It was mentioned by the villagers in Kherva during discussions that twenty years back, villagers were more superstitious than now. In case of illness, they would go the *Bhuva* (occult practitioner and quack) and will take an oath to cure the sick family member. The elderly primary school principal said that things have changed and at least the literate among the Patels and Muslims do not believe in such things now; but amongst Kolis, [Vagharis], Bharwads and [Harijans] superstitions still prevail, though to a lower extent than before. Introduction of various health related programmes has also brought about awareness regarding health issues and approach towards them. For example, 108 emergency services, ASHA workers, health insurance cards given to BPL households towards assistance up to Rs 30,000 in case a covered patient is hospitalized etc. All these programmes, TV and newspapers have played an important role in reducing the extent of superstitions. Now villagers go to the doctor if they get sick. Children in the age-group of 0 to 3 years are vaccinated through *aanganwadis.*

Nava Nesda reported that during recent years, health scenario had improved due to introduction of various government health programmes and also due to improvement in physical infrastructure such as roads and transportation. There also programmes such as 108 emergency services, vaccination for and health education children at *aanganwadis* & schools and health insurance cards issued to BPL households etc. were appreciated.

Khavda villagers reported a considerable improvement in health services over the last ten years. Earlier they used to visit Bhuj for availing of health services which used to take 3 -4 hours and visiting *Bhuva* was more common. Today village has a PHC giving villagers an easy access to health services. Apart from health programmes mentioned above, Total Sanitation Campaign was appreciated. Menpura also reported all these services.

However, what was noticed specifically in the case of Menpura and Khavda was that these villages were set-up in large sprawls affecting the outreach of some of the amenities to specific hamlets and *faliyas.* For example, *aanganwadi* was reported to be far away from Khanpura and Nava Sevaniya hamlets in Menpura and similarly, from Kakkar Koli *vaas* and Sumra *vaas* clusters in Khavda deterring parents from sending young children or taking them there. These may be referred to in the section related to map analysis of next chapter.

The most significant of the health instruments introduced in recent times is the *Arogya Vimo* card or the Health insurance card issued to BPL households (for upto a unit of five) where they can make an insured cashless medical expenditure of upto Rs.30,000 in a year. This is supported by the central scheme of *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* for payment of premium to the insurance company for upto 75 percent and cost of the smart card whereas the rest of the amount is paid by the state government. According to the sample survey, overall 26 percent and; 40 percent of SC households, 25 percent of OBC and 2 percent of OCC households have been covered under this. Seen village-wise, Kherva and Menpura have

the highest percentage of SC households having the card and Khavda the least; amongst OBC, Menpura followed by Nava Wesda has the highest percentage of such households and Khavda has the least while amongst OCC, one household each in Kherva and Nava Nesda has health card. Overall, Menpura has around 50 percent with the card while Khavda has only 13 percent. Only two SC households of Menpura reported availing benefits of the scheme - one obtained Rs. 4000 and another got R. 10, 000 worth medical assistance through health insurance card.

There were 4 1 percent of BPL households who reported not having a health card whereas 3 percent of APL and 1 household with no ration card reported the opposite. Khavda and Nava Nesda have most of such household who are APL but with a health card and even a high percent of BPL not having the card. Transad also has only around half the coverage of health insurance card amongst BPL households.

Table 7.3a Health insurance card by Community and Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Yes	22	1	0	23
		40.0%	5.0%	.0%	25.6%
	No	33	19	15	67
		60.0%	95.0%	100.0%	74.4%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	Yes	16	2	1	19
		64.0%	18.2%	4.0%	31.1%
	No	9	9	24	42
		36.0%	81.8%	96.0%	68.9%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Yes	11	7	1	19
		30.6%	24.1%	5.3%	22.6%
	No	25	22	18	65
		69.4%	75.9%	94.7%	77.4%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Yes	4	10	0	14
		12.9%	17.2%	.0%	13.0%
	No	27	48	19	94
		87.1%	82.8%	100.0%	87.0%
	Total	31	58	19	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Yes	17	16	0	33
		60.7%	59.3%	.0%	49.3%
	No	11	11	12	34
		39.3%	40.7%	100.0%	50.7%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7.3b Health insurance card by Type of ration card and Village

		APL	BPL	No card	Total
Transad	Yes	0	23		23
		.0%	46.9%		25.6%
	No	41	26		67
		100.0%	53.1%		74.4%
	Total	41	49		90
		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Kherva	Yes	1	18	0	19
		2.9%	72.0%	.0%	31.1%
	No	34	7	1	42
		97.1%	28.0%	100.0%	68.9%
	Total	35	25	1	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Yes	2	16	1	19
		3.6%	64.0%	25.0%	22.6%
	No	53	9	3	65
		96.4%	36.0%	75.0%	77.4%
	Total	55	25	4	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Yes	4	10	0	14
		5.5%	35.7%	.0%	13.0%
	No	69	18	7	94
		94.5%	64.3%	100.0%	87.0%
	Total	73	28	7	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Yes	0	33	0	33
		.0%	78.6%	.0%	49.3%
	No	23	9	2	34
		100.0%	21.4%	100.0%	50.7%
	Total	23	42	2	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Another health assistance scheme at the village level is that of ASHA workers or the Accredited Social Health Activist who are village level women health activists and they are supposed to "promote universal immunization, referral and escort services for Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) and other healthcare programmes, and construction of household toilets; provide information to the community on determinants of health such as nutrition, basic sanitation & hygienic practices, healthy living and working conditions, information on existing health services and the need for timely utilisation of health & family welfare services" (source: mohfw.nic.in/NRHM/asha.htm).

Though the mandate of the ASHA workers is to focus on vulnerable sections for whom it is difficult to avail of health facilities and medical assistance, the sample survey suggests that only 60 percent of the

sample households interacted with them (mainly, visits by the ASHA workers) in the last year, a majority being OCC at 70 percent, 58 percent of OBC and 54 percent of SC households. In Kherva and Menpura, the trend is different, SC households interacted with the ASHA workers the most in these places, followed by OBC in Kherva and OCC in Menpura. Overall, Menpura and Khavda have the highest coverage by ASHA workers. 90 percent of this interaction was regarding vaccination and immunization programmes (mostly OCC, followed by OBC and SC) whereas in 10 percent of the cases, it had been about the health and medicines for the family members (mostly OBC, followed by SC and OCC).

Table 7.3c Interaction of the Community groups with ASHA worker by Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Yes	20	12	10	42
		36.4%	60.0%	66.7%	46.7%
	No	35	8	5	48
		63.6%	40.0%	33.3%	53.3%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	Yes	16	7	14	37
		64.0%	63.6%	56.0%	60.7%
	No	9	4	11	24
		36.0%	36.4%	44.0%	39.3%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Yes	14	13	12	39
		38.9%	44.8%	63.2%	46.4%
	No	22	16	7	45
		61.1%	55.2%	36.8%	53.6%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Yes	17	34	17	68
		54.8%	58.6%	89.5%	63.0%
	No	14	24	2	40
		45.2%	41.4%	10.5%	37.0%
	Total	31	58	19	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Yes	27	18	10	55
		96.4%	66.7%	83.3%	82.1%
	No	1	9	2	12
		3.6%	33.3%	16.7%	17.9%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7.3d Details of interaction with the ASHA worker by Community and village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Information about health of family members / medicines	0	0	1	1
		.0%	.0%	10.0%	2.4%
	Vaccination and immunization	20	12	9	41
		100.0%	100.0%	90.0%	97.6%
	Total	20	12	10	42
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	Information about health of family members / medicines	0	1	1	2
		.0%	14.3%	7.1%	5.4%
	Vaccination and immunization	16	6	13	35
		100.0%	85.7%	92.9%	94.6%
	Total	16	7	14	37
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Vaccination and immunization	14	13	12	39
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	14	13	12	39
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Information about health of family members / medicines	0	3	0	3
		.0%	8.8%	.0%	4.4%
	Vaccination and immunization	17	31	17	65
		100.0%	91.2%	100.0%	95.6%
	Total	17	34	17	68
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Information about health of family members / medicines	9	9	1	19
		33.3%	50.0%	10.0%	34.5%
	Vaccination and immunization	18	9	9	36
		66.7%	50.0%	90.0%	65.5%
	Total	27	18	10	55
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Aanganwadis are village level institutions acting as centres for running the activities under integrated child development services (ICDS) scheme. Depending upon the size of a village, there may be more than one of these, in fact there is supposed to be one *aanganwadi* to cover a population of 800 people. Main objectives of the institution are to improve the health and nutrition "of children in the age-group 0-6 years; to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education" (source: http://wcd.nic.in/icds.htm). The services include mainly regular health checkups, immunization for children and pregnant women, nutrition supplement for children, pregnant and nursing women and informal pre-school education.

Sample survey included queries such as distance from the house because in some earlier studies it has been found that if they are far it is a significant deterrent for parents to send their children to *aanganwadis*. Other queries included role of this institution as perceived by the villagers and benefits received by children and/ or women if any. For almost 87 percent of the 410 households, they were

within half a kilometre and; for just about 3 percent they were more than a kilometre away. Khavda being a spatially spread out village and Nava Nesda having a large percentage of households living on their farms outside the village core, show slightly lesser percentage reporting aanganwadis within half a kilometre. Around one-third respondents from the sample households said that they had no idea about its role. 60 percent mentioned teaching and feeding the children while 4 percent revealed vaccination (and immunization). Around 40 percent of OBC households seemed unaware while 34 percent of SC and 21 percent of OCC households were in such a position. Refer annexure for village level details.

A total of 83 households out of 410 availed of benefits from the aanganwadis for children and 25 for women – in most probability only these households would have children and women eligible for the ICDS. Interestingly, most of the households with benefits for children were from Khavda and Nava Nesda – long distance from houses as mentioned in the previous paragraph – and least from Kherva with just 7 cases. Out of 25 households reporting women beneficiaries, most are from Nava Nesda and Menpura, and none from Kherva (refer annexure). Seen overall, OBC households seem to be doing worse in availing of the benefits from aanganwadis, a prominent programme towards strengthening child health and learning.

Table 7.3e Distance to nearest *Aanganwadi* by Community and Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Up to 0.50 km	53	18	15	86
		96.4%	90.0%	100.0%	95.6%
	0.51 to 1.00 km	2	2	0	4
		3.6%	10.0%	.0%	4.4%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	Up to 0.50 km	23	10	23	56
		92.0%	90.9%	92.0%	91.8%
	0.51 to 1.00 km	2	1	2	5
		8.0%	9.1%	8.0%	8.2%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Up to 0.50 km	29	17	19	65
		80.6%	58.6%	100.0%	77.4%
	0.51 to 1.00 km	4	5	0	9
		11.1%	17.2%	.0%	10.7%
	More than 1.00 km	3	7	0	10
		8.3%	24.1%	.0%	11.9%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Up to 0.50 km	22	46	15	83
		71.0%	79.3%	78.9%	76.9%
	0.51 to 1.00 km	8	12	4	24
		25.8%	20.7%	21.1%	22.2%

	More than 1.00 km	1	0	0	1
		3.2%	.0%	.0%	.9%
	Total	31	58	19	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Up to 0.50 km	26	27	12	65
		92.9%	100.0%	100.0%	97.0%
	0.51 to 1.00 km	2	0	0	2
		7.1%	.0%	.0%	3.0%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table **7.3f** Role of ***Aanganwadi*** by Community

Role of *Aanganwadi*	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
No idea	60	58	19	137
	34.3%	40.0%	21.1%	33.4%
Teach and feed children	102	79	60	241
	58.3%	54.5%	66.7%	58.8%
Vaccination	9	4	3	16
	5.1%	2.8%	3.3%	3.9%
Other*	4	4	8	16
	2.3%	2.8%	8.9%	3.9%
Total	175	145	90	410
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note*: 'Other' includes visiting houses for children's survey; *aanaganwadi* workers do not work and only gossip etc.

Table **7.3g** Actual benefits availed from ***Aanganwadis*** by children by Community, all villages

Benefits availed by children	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Vaccination	17	19	3	39
	43.6%	52.8%	37.5%	47.0%
Snacks	19	13	4	36
	48.7%	36.1%	50.0%	43.4%
Other benefits*	3	4	1	8
	7.7%	11.1%	12.5%	9.6%
Total	39	36	8	83
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *Other benefits include playing, getting chocolates, and toys to play

Table 7.3h Actual benefits availed from *Aongonwodis* by women by Community

Benefits availed by women	SC	OBC	Total
Vaccination	9	10	19
	69.2%	83.3%	76.0%
Other benefits*	4	2	6
	30.8%	16.7%	24.0%
Total	13	12	25
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *Other benefits include health related instructions, food packets to nursing mothers and treatment to pregnant women

7.4 Pensions

Under the government's social welfare scheme, three of the pensions and monetary assistance are being covered here – old age pension, widow's pension and assistance to the disabled. Only 1 SC household from Transad has reported getting old age pension of Rs.300 per month. 2 SC households from Transad reported not getting pension despite eligibility and application; in fact one of them could not apply as he was told that no application forms were available in the office. There were only 2 cases reported of widows receiving pension – 1 from OBC and OCC each from Khavda village. The pension reported is Rs.500 per month. A disabled woman from a household in Kherva reported receiving Rs.300 per month as assistance though irregularly. However, it was informed in many villages that getting an old-age or widow pension from the government system was not easy despite being eligible for it. During field visits, the team came across many such elderly and old widows in need of pension.

7.5 Cooperative Schemes

The sample households were also enquired about any other schemes and programmes, either by the government or non-government sectors. Although, in four out of five villages, some or the other NGO presence was reported, none of the sample households informed receiving any benefits whatsoever. Cooperative schemes were reported by 95 households and included the farmers' credit cooperatives, milk (or dairy) cooperatives and self-help groups (mainly for women). Overall, highest membership was reported in the case of milk cooperatives at 52 percent. Details of these have been mentioned in chapter four in the section on livestock breeders. It has been reported that 74 percent of the OBC, 52 percent of the OCC and 45 percent of the SC households have membership in the milk cooperatives which is corresponding to livestock holding mentioned in chapter four. However, villages have also reported private dairies and lack of membership does not actually inhibit anybody to sell milk.

In the case of farmers' credit cooperatives, where 44 percent of the OCC households had membership, only 8 percent of SC and 5 percent of OBC households reported the same. SC participation in the self-help groups has been the highest at 47 percent while 21 percent of OBC and 4 percent of OCC households participated in the same. When seen overall with respect to the number of years of membership, much difference could not be seen amongst households of the different communities.

When asked about the perceived benefits, a majority of households replied that it was the bonus that they received. Almost all these beneficiaries are from the milk cooperative of Nava Nesda and bonus is

referred to the extra profit being distributed amongst the members in lieu of accumulated credit over very small unquantifiable amount of milk given away by the members for free. Kherva does not feature in this list. Access to loan is the second most often cited benefit and 'other benefits' include a mix of all or few above and insurance. Some Nava Nesda farmers also remarked getting subsidized seeds, manure and fertilizers from the cooperative. A total of 8 households from Menpura, Transad and Nava Nesda reported membership in more than one cooperative society. No caste based discrimination was observed.

Table 7.5a Membership in cooperative by Community

Community	Credit cooperative	Milk cooperative	Self-help group	Total
SC	4	23	24	51
	7.8%	45.1%	47.1%	100.0%
OBC	1	14	4	19
	5.3%	73.7%	21.1%	100.0%
OCC	11	13	1	25
	44.0%	52.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Total	16	50	29	95
	16.7%	52.1%	30.2%	100.0%

Table 7.5b Benefit of cooperative by Community

	Access to loan	Bonus	Saving money	Other benefit	Total
SC	12	17	16	6	51
	23.5%	33.3%	31.4%	11.8%	100.0%
OBC	2	13	2	2	19
	10.5%	68.4%	10.5%	10.5%	100.0%
OCC	12	10	1	2	25
	48.0%	40.0%	4.0%	8.0%	100.0%
Total	27	40	19	10	95
	28.1%	41.7%	19.8%	10.4%	100.0%

Chapter – 8

Socio-cultural Beliefs and Caste-Class Differences

8.1 Settlement Pattern and Resource Mapping

Settlement patterns of traditional communities reflect the inherent socio-cultural dynamics between different community groups regarding interaction, institutional arrangements and access to resources etc. Some kind of understanding could be developed about the communities concerned by looking at the physical organization of their houses, institutions and resources. Proximity of establishments and markets, education and health care centres, congregation spaces, shrines, street networks, condition of roads and connectivity with main towns, location of the Commons such as water bodies, pastures, forests etc. are all significant aspects that throw light on the overall access to resources for different hamlets and cluster of houses. This project undertook resource mapping to understand socio-cultural and physical patterns in the study villages in combination with the socio-economic analysis presented in earlier chapters. Resource mapping is a method "for collating and plotting information on the occurrence, distribution, access and use of resources within the economic and cultural domain of a specific community. Variations are introduced in selecting particular participant groups (e.g., gender, age group, specific communities etc.) as per the objectives of the exercise."[5]

Resource mapping intends to:

- allow members of a community identify, locate and classify past and present resource occurrence, distribution, use, tenure and access, and to reveal significance that the participants attach to them
- establish socio-economic relations between information sets and their physical-spatial location as expression of social arrangements and stratification
- identify critical locations in the village, if any
- help generate qualitative and quantitative information
- represent all ecosystems known to the community and it can be elaborated up to different levels of definition

Limitations of village resource mapping:

- to get the genuinely interested and knowledgeable participants who adequately represent the target community
- to keep the community members engaged in the exercise for long enough attention span so as to cover all the different aspects
- to get precise and to the scale information, though the latter was of least concern for our purposes since the idea also had been to get a community perspective on the organization of their settlement from which beliefs regarding social groups could be drawn

Some related objectives formulated at the time of inception of the concerned project are:

[5] www.iapad.org/resource_mapping.htm visited on 2nd July, 2011

- to understand the settlement pattern and therein the access to resources for the target group such as land, water, shelter, infrastructure, schools and healthcare vis-a-vis other groups
- to find seasonal and spatial variations existing in the above
- to find out if the above are hindering the prospects of growth and development of the households of the target group
- It became more apparent while preparing for and actually conducting the exercise that not just the outcome of this exercise but also participant behaviour during the process was very important that would throw light on interactions amongst different social groups.

Participants chosen were the government school students of 7th to 10th class as per their availability as key informants. Principals and teachers from the respective village schools were requested for permission to involve students in the resource mapping exercise. There was unanimous acceptance and support extended by the principals and teachers to such an exercise who welcomed the idea of this kind of an exposure for the students. It was decided to engage school children of this age-group as based in arguably, the most secular set-up of a government school; they have lesser possibility of being biased towards any social groups while being mature enough to understand the relevance of such a mapping exercise. The outlook of this age-group is also usually exploratory and attentive to their physical surroundings, whereas, higher secondary class students though possibly better-informed were not disturbed owing to their responsibilities at work or home-front. The exercise was conducted at the beginning of the session so that students were relatively free and less burdened with academic work. The research team played the role of facilitation and documentation for mapping exercise. In all, there were four members including an architect planner, village field investigator, a masters' programme student trainee and a graduate architecture student trainee. The process was as follows:

- First of all, the team prepared a check-list of various aspects of the village settlement such as physical features, types of houses, land, natural resources and institutions etc. that needed to be mapped and could be done so through a physical representation. Legends were prepared beforehand so that time would not be lost designing appropriate symbols during the actual mapping exercise.
- Tools and equipments required for the mapping exercise were carried – rangoli colours, blackboard and chalks in assorted colors, A0 size brown paper, white paper sheets (half and full imperial), binder clips, markers, sketch pens, pencils, erasers, sharpeners, backing tapes, transparent tapes, two sided tapes, strings and a camera
- School Principals and teachers were requested for a list of students from different faliyas[6]. Children from all faliyas were to be involved for complete representation of the village just as both girl and boy participants were required. Depending upon the number of faliyas, one or more students were invited from there such that the whole group would be around 15 to 20 students. Also, these children were explained the exercise beforehand in three of the four

[6] **In Gujarat, *faliya* is a generic name given to a cluster of houses or hamlets organized as per specific social groups residing there. The organization may vary as per trade, caste group, community, wealth etc. and the term *falia* is used both in the urban and rural settlements.**

villages and asked for their willingness to participate which screened out candidates not interested.

- School authorities were also requested to provide for a space in the premises to conduct the map making exercise – a well-lit and preferably an enclosed and distant one from the main building(s) without interference from the other children and vice-versa.

  Time required for this exercise was around 3-5 hours with a preparatory and cross-verification stay at the village possibly for another day or two. The team carried out a reconnaissance survey of the village extents as well as the settlement by foot and vehicle depending upon the distances to be covered.

Eventually, there were some modifications in the approach as per circumstances or availability of the resources. Also, participatory resource mapping in Menpura village could not be carried out but the map was prepared with the help of the field investigator stationed there. Proceedings of the overall exercise were analysed just as the settlement pattern for understanding socio-economic dynamics through caste-based distinctions and discrimination if any. The following section describes community based resource mapping of the villages.

8.1.1 Resource Mapping and Process Documentation

The ongoing household survey alongside the mapping exercise contributed towards making villagers get attuned to the idea of research and data collection as well as mapping. The exercise started with Transad village where the team explained exercise and its purpose to the participants. Legend sheets were put up on the wall and explained to them. Transad children were given a large A0 size brown paper to make the village map. However, it was realized that in the case of some children being non-cooperative, quality of map got affected (*important and described in the participant behaviour account of this village), hence in later village mapping exercises, the participant groups from different hamlets were given separate sheets of paper to draw. They were instructed to include some part of the neighbourhoods in adjacent areas surrounding their locality for matching overlapping areas and create the whole village map.

Directions were marked on the map (North, South, East, and West) with neighbouring villages. Team members helped children put on paper major landmarks, street-networks, bus-stand, village square etc. known to all communities. Children were asked to mark the roads as kutcha & pucca. Physical features like pond, canal and nullahs as well as major institutions and land-marks of the village like shrines, Gram panchayat, Post office, Schools, Aanganwadis, PHC, Electricity and Mobile Towers, Community hall etc. were marked. Cremation and Burial grounds along with land-use pattern were spotted on map in the immediate settlement vicinity. All the children were encouraged to draw. Then, followed by these, houses were marked. There were three types of houses in the village – Pucca, Kutcha and Mixed (Pucca-Kutcha).[7] The idea was to understand hamlet-wise house pattern with respect to economic status of the households to some extent. Though, there were bound to be some issues with accuracy of this

[7] (As per **Census definition of House:** The term 'house' in India covers the greatest diversity of dwellings. In 1872 a house was defined as "any permanent structure which on land, serves or would serve for the accommodation of human beings, or of animals, or goods of any description provided always that it could not be struck and removed bodily like a tent or a mud hut".

information in terms of the number of houses marked, the team also decided to partly rely on a survey where data on the condition of dwelling units had also been collected. Children were also asked to mark slope on the streets so that topography of the villages could be understood with regards to low lying areas and if any of the hamlets were located in these. Recalling direction of storm water flowing on the streets during monsoon by children was used as an indicator to be marked on the map.

Since children could not estimate distance in kilometres, the research team asked them to mention the time taken to walk till the village boundary or seem on a straight hypothetical line. Later children were asked to put together their sheets of paper to create the entire village. Though there were different scales on which children had drawn, matching sheets in their presence ensured that no parts were left out since children debated, argued and corrected the map.

Later, these maps were photographed and digitized on AutoCAD for analysis, presentation and durability. Some conjectures had to be made in order to create the village maps as some children had over-estimated or under-estimated the scale of their own faliyas and the neighbouring ones. Moreover, there was frequent duplication as well in which case, the maps best representing respective hamlets were considered. However, the team is extremely thankful to children and school authorities for all the information, support and enthusiasm.

For analysis of the maps, same format of classification is used as the one used for data analysis. The community groups have been divided into SC, OBC and OCC while, there is an additional one called 'mixed' that depicts the hamlets where two or more of the aforementioned categories are living together. Section 7.1.2 would present a detailed analysis of the map.

8.1.1a Participant Behaviour in Village: Transad, Taluka: Dholka, District: Ahmedabad

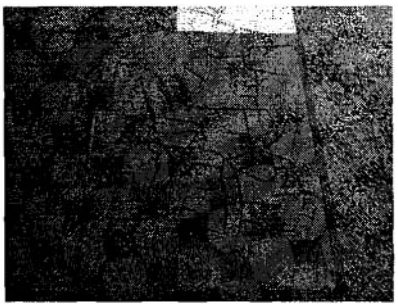
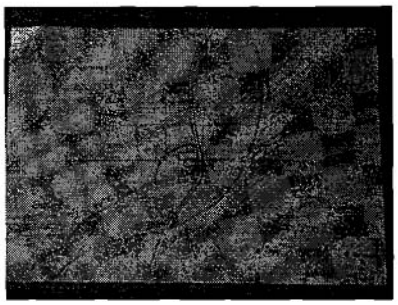
In this village, students were from 8th to 9th standard. The girl students were observed to be extremely shy and reluctant to accompany boys for working on the map. They joined later and drew in discussions amongst themselves till they noted that the scale of drawing in some parts was out of proportion and boys had to be spoken to. The girls who were all from Patel vaas, interacted with the boys from their own faliya – one boy was also OBC living near Patel vaas but no SC. Since, this was also the largest of all the faliyas, their contribution was immense in creating the map sincerely in cohesion with others.

It was also noted that the upper caste Patel students who formed a majority of the village population were dominating in their behaviour as well. This could be seen when they refused to accept a few other hamlets not far away from their own, like the [Harijan] *Vaas,* as part of their village settlement and wanted the entire surface of the paper to draw only their faliya – the Patel vaas. Some children went as far as saying that "they (SC) were not part of their village" although the distance was less than half a kilometre between these two settlements. Of course, limited ability to comprehend spatial scale and proportions on the paper was there but despite constant attempts and instructions from the facilitators, these young children complained about getting 'sidelined' and did not leave any space for drawing the SC hamlets – Vanker and [Harijan] vaas. This prompted the team to give a separate sheet to

representative students from the concerned hamlets to draw their *faliyas* to be attached later. This can be seen in photographs of the drawings below.[8]

All the participants related very well to these landmarks but the most important were the temples or shrines that were marked first. It highlights an enormous religious orientation amongst the village children.



8.1.1b Participant Behaviour in Village: Kherva, Taluka: Dasada, District: Surendranagar

The children were found to be very interested and keen in the mapping exercise – an experience different from what was observed in Transad. Children from the different castes and communities were mixing very well during the process, confirming details and interacting with each other jovially. Each *faliya* groups were given separate sheets of paper which were all put together in the end to get the overall village map. [9]

Four girl participants remained in each other's company initially as one group but when two of them were asked to work with boys from their respective *faliyas* – one from [Vaghri] *Vaas* and the other from

[8] While this went on, parallels between this and a larger social order could be noticed. It was reminiscent of the fact that due to baggage carried by the traditional Indian society, discrimination pervaded in access to resources, opportunities and socio-cultural interactions.

[9] While making groups, some laughed when surname of a few children were called out such as [Dhed]. The children were then instructed not to mock anyone after which they became serious with their work.

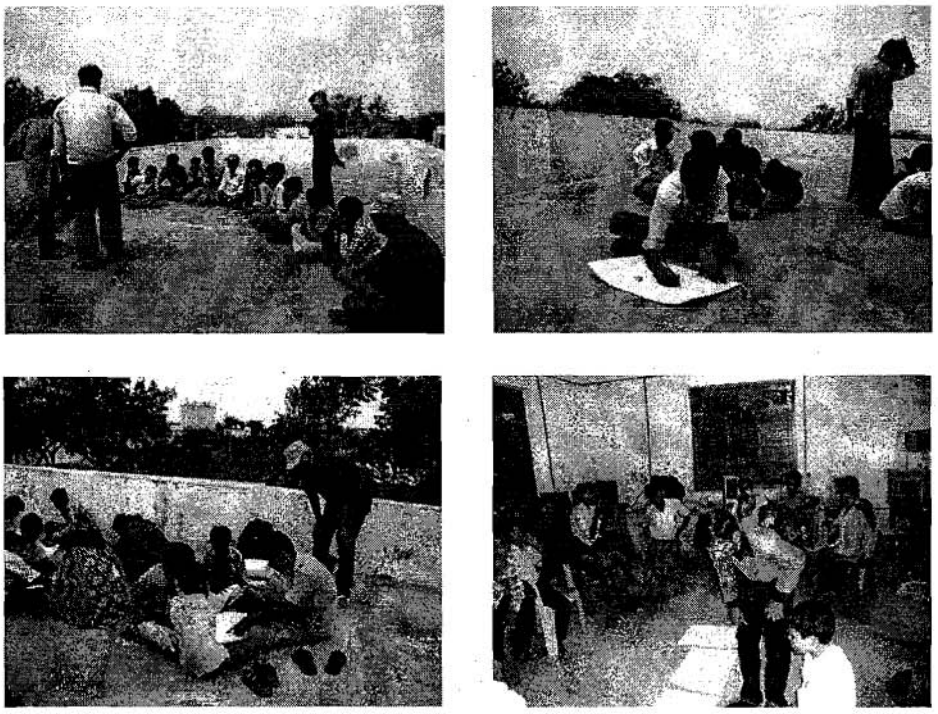
Indira Awas (comprising of mainly the [Harijans]), they did not show any resistance. However, a girl from the Patel ***Vaas*** was extremely shy and refused to sit with the boys of even her own ***faliya.*** The fourth girl – an SC singularly represented and drew her ***faliya*** but participated as actively along with the boys while making the revenue map. In fact, she waited for everyone to finish and at the end showed her concern about some areas not being represented correctly. Generally speaking, the boys possibly due to a majority dominated the mixed groups. In case of discrepancies they fought, argued and reasoned confidently, for example on being cross-questioned about the presence of a pond along the main road, one of the *Bharwad* children said authoritatively, "sister, I take my cows for grazing there, I know; you mark it on the map!"

8.1.1c Participant Behaviour in Village: Khavda, Taluka: Bhuj, District: Kachchh

Khavda has three primary and secondary schools and one high school. Though two primary schools were in the peripheral hamlets, the High school was in the main village centre and hence, there was a greater possibility of getting children from all the hamlets at this school. While the team decided to engage students from 9^{th} and 10^{th}, still there were two *faliyas* – Kakkar Sumra ***vaas*** and Kakkar Koli ***vaas*** that did not have any children going to school and hence no representation was possible here. These are far from the main village – 3 to 4 kilometres and members of these communities also lived in other hamlets which were represented by some students. Both these, especially Kakkar Koli ***vaas*** is extremely backward with no access roads also. One Sumra student made a map of his *faliya* with the group as well as drew Kakkar Sumra ***vaas's*** map.

It was observed that all the students were genuinely interested and serious about the mapping exercise, may be because of being a little senior than those in the previous two villages – 9^{th} and 10^{th} standard. They were all working in a very cohesive and matured manner though 10^{th} standard students were a

little more dominant. No difference in behavior or discrimination was observed in the group whether it were SCs, Muslims or the Swaminarayans. Though, there were only two girls, they seemed to be very comfortable with the entire group of boys, interacting with them freely. In this village conducting the exercise was very easy as compared to other villages because of the students' interest and cooperative school authorities and staff.

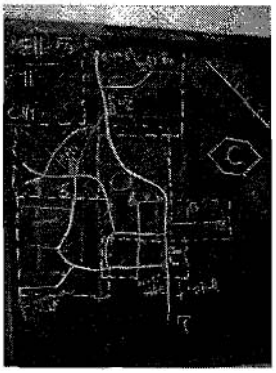


8.1.1d Participant Behaviour in Village: Nava Nesda, Taluka: Deesa, District: Banaskantha

It is pertinent to mention here that since the village had only one school that too primary from standard 1 to 7, the students chosen were from the two sections of 7th standard. The team drew the overall map of Nava Nesda on a black board assisted by the students. Rectangles were drawn in dotted lines in such a way that the village map was divided into different hamlets with small overlapping margins.

In Nesda, no discrimination was observed amongst the different participants while marking hamlets and clusters on the map. A very interesting reading from the exercise was that children had perceived the Patel houses to be very large so much so that they had large empty spaces in between lanes which was not the actual case and some reshuffling of these units had to be done to make the map as accurate as possible. The snacks break also threw up an interesting situation whereby all the boys took their food packets outside whereas girls sat down in a circle inside the classroom and had their snacks together. This was irrespective of their castes. The SC children, like those in Khavda were found to be equally confident, active and bright. Despite being young, these children were very sincere in their effort and attention. Two older ex-students also participated and were of great help in marking houses in the wadis or fields where many of the village households lived. During the process of making the overall map, one of the teachers came into the classroom and started overwriting the street network made by

children on the blackboard. It was only after he left in sometime that children mentioned unanimously that what he was saying was incorrect. Girls were equally comfortable with boys'and there was no hesitation felt from their side in sitting and working with them. In fact, one of the girls from [Harijan] vaas, kept going to the Patel vaas group as she wanted to be with her sister and friends. During a refreshments break, all the boys went outside to play while all 9 girls irrespective of their communities sat in a circle to have food.






8.1.2 Map Analysis

Map analysis is done based on both the maps drawn by children as well as with the help of Google Earth images since the maps were not necessarily to scale. Village walks undertaken during various field visits also proved to be very useful just as the presence of field investigators there who could readily clarify doubts. As mentioned above, village resource mapping exercise could not be carried out in Menpura but till it was important to understand organization of the village, topography, natural features and village institutions hence a graphical analysis was overlaid on the Google image.

Village maps are attached in the adjoining plates and prepared to be as self-explanatory as possible. The analysis would be presented under the main sub-heads of Cluster Organization (communities living together or apart), Location of Community/ Ritualistic Congregations, Condition of Houses (proportion of Kutcha-Pucca Houses), Condition of Roads, Water Bodies, Waste Disposal Sites, Village Institutions (*Aanganwadis,* Health Centre, Primary and High Schools, Gram Panchayat etc.), and Location of Village

Commercial Centre etc. The last one has also been explored in the next section of this chapter which is on the establishments' survey in the study villages.

It is realized that the number of clusters may vary depending upon the source who is telling as either people living in a cluster may classify it further based on physical land marks or with respect to the households living there owing to more familiarity or other factors as well. In fact, invariably in all the villages, the field investigators reported different number of faliyas at the beginning and towards the end of the study. The clusters mentioned here are based on a common understanding of the children and the field investigators as the latter were also involved in the exercise.

8.1.2a Transad

Cluster Organization: Transad map analysis shows that there are 12 major clusters (*faliyas*) in the village. Two belong to OCC Patel community - Patel vaas; five clusters belong to OBC community which includes Thakore, Prajapati, Bharwad, Beldar and others (for details refer the map legends); two belong to SC community located at the southern end of the village known as Vanker vaas and [Bhangi] vaas or' together as [Harijan] vaas. There are three faliyas where more than one community groups are staying together; one is located in the core while two are on the north eastern side of the village which is divided by the main village road. SC households are living in the 12th cluster where Thakore, Beldar and Valmiki are living. Indira Awas houses are being built in this cluster which belongs to OBC households only while [Harijan] vaas has many Indira Awas houses built earlier that belong to SC community only.

Location of Community/ Ritualistic Congregations: Each of the faliyas had some common area, however, men of the village meet at the *paadar/* chabutaro which is the main commercial centre of the village having many *paan* galas and tea stalls. It also has a Goddess temple – Bahuchar Mata. The village is also famous for a Lord Shiva temple – Neelkanth Mahadev and another goddess temple – Boot Bhavani Mata which are located on the edge of Patel *faliya* and outskirts respectively. A place of gathering was found mostly in each of the prominent faliyas, such as --- in Patel vaas, Ambedkar chowk in Vanker vaas, small open grounds in Beldar vaas, [Bhangi] vaas and Indira Awas. The cremation grounds are on the outside edge of the village and next to the respective communities. Those of the Caste Hindus are towards South-East, while there are two burial grounds on either side of the road, for the SC community towards south of the [Harijan] vaas which is also the extreme end of the village. The area opposite to the small burial ground on the other side of the road was also reported to be the place where dead animals were de-skinned and buried.

Condition of Houses: If condition of houses is noticed, kutcha are distributed across all the different clusters and most of them belong to the OBC households. In fact, Patel faliyas and [Harijan] vaas have mostly pucca houses, in the latter case, some very affluent built by themselves and some built under housing schemes like Indira Awas. Patel vaas has mostly large pucca houses while there are also a small percent of semi-pucca or mixed type while in the case of SC households there are a large proportion of mixed but lesser than OBC.

Condition of Roads: The main road from Dholka passing through this village is metalled. Most of the internal roads of all the clusters are pucca – concretized except for Beldaar vaas which was noticed to be

under construction during one of the later field visits. Parts of Patel ***vaas*** and [Harijan] ***vaas*** were also ***kutcha.*** Low lying areas include Vanker ***vaas*** in the south end and Beldar ***vaas*** which is in the east end of the village, however Vanker ***vaas*** does not get inundated/flooded due to ***pucca*** approach and internal roads but Beldar ***vaas*** where all the roads are un-metalled appears to get flooded and people face difficulty in accessing the hamlet during heavy rains. Despite being low lying area, some [Harijan] ***vaas*** households face problems in getting piped water supply is because here individual internal roads have been raised on which the new houses were constructed so the water connections have ended up being in a tank/ ditch sort of structure from where water has to be lifted.

Water Bodies: An elevated water tank is placed at the eastern end of the village along the central horizontal road. There is natural drain running vertically from the centre of the village that takes care of the storm water and flows into the pond that is in the eastern end of the village and is much larger in area than actually drawn by children.

Waste Disposal: From the perception of the children, there is only one waste dump site which is located in front of the school on the eastern side of the road. All the village waste seemed to be dumped at this site only as no other waste disposal sites in the village could be spotted in any of the settlement cluster. This particular site even had a separate dump of cow dung. In fact, the school road was the dirtiest of all the village roads strewn with plastics and not much difference was observed in the cleanliness of different hamlets except for Bharwad ***vaas*** which was speckled with dung.

Location of Village Institutions: Social infrastructure in the village includes two ***aanganwadis*** (one in Vanker ***vaas*** and one in the village centre), one primary health centre, one primary and one secondary school. The ***aanganwadi*** in the village centre is also central to ***faliyas*** from different community groups – Patel, Thakore, Koli and Bharwad. All the amenities are located on the eastern side of the central road which does not have any residences also. All these social amenities being centrally located are within reach of all the hamlets in the village.

Village Commercial Centre: Bus and auto stand are common and situated in the centre of the village easily reachable from each of the hamlets and ***faliyas.*** Most of the shops are located along the roads in the village core and a few shops are there in each of the settlement clusters as well. Dairies are there in the Patel ***faliya*** as well as on the main road near Bharwad ***vaas.***

8.1.2b Kherva

Cluster Organization: There are seven major clusters in the village. The very first cluster as one enters the village is a large one belonging to the OCC – Patel ***vaas.*** This also has some Jain community members staying, though very small in number. Below this are OBC and SC ***faliyas*** which are adjacent to each other. In the central cluster known as ***Vyapar*** (meaningcommerce in Guajarati) ***vaas*** mixed community – Patels and Muslims are living. There is a small Patel ***faliya*** of 8 – 10 houses on the other – western side of the Surendranagar road. There are two other such mixed ***faliyas*** where majority of households belong to OBC and OCC groups. Some of the Muslims of Kherva are in the OBC list while others are in OCC (See Chapter two for the description). The OBC hamlet 8 has [Vagharis], Kolis and Bharwads living together.

Location of Community/ Ritualistic Congregations: The village centre is a large *maidan* like ground which is also low lying. On one side where the approach road is, a few shops are scattered. This is where men were seen congregate not necessarily only the villagers but also passersby to and from the neighbouring villages. The village centre here too has a Bahuchar Mata temple as well as a Shiv temple premise with other deities as well. Similarly, the small Patel ***faliya*** on the other side of SH 19 also had a small platform with trees along the roadside where the elderly Patel were seen spending leisure time.

Patel ***vaas*** has a prominent Ramji temple visited by mostly Patels and Bharwads. Here, there are also three Swaminarayan temples – separate for men and women – visited by some Patel households and a Jain temple visited by Jain Vaniyas. There is a Mosque in the Vyapar ***vaas*** and another in Sipai ***vaas.*** [Harijan] ***vaas*** has an altar space inside the house of the priest with icons of different deities which is visited by the community just as there are other small shrines. Even [Vaghari], Koli and Bharwad ***vaas*** has small shrines of goddesses in their hamlet.

There are many cremation/ burial grounds dotting the village outskirts in different directions. They are mainly in the North – burial grounds of the SCs and cremation grounds of other Hindus. Towards South, burial grounds of Raval community were observed near Hanuman temple on the other side of the Surendranagar road; then there were those of Muslims along the edge of the pond and behind Sipai ***vaas.***

Condition of Houses: Almost all the Patel houses are ***pucca*** type with a smaller percentage being mixed or ***kutcha*** in rare case. There are many ***kutcha*** houses belonging to the OBC households but most of them belong to the SC. However, there is a separate cluster named Indira Awas (hamlet 6) which belongs to Vanker households only and has ***pucca*** houses built for the [Harijan] community.

Condition of Roads: Main approach road to the village is towards the South of the village running west to east from the state highway SH-19 between Malwan and Surendranagar. This approach road bifurcates into two, each going towards neighbouring Nagadhka and Gedia villages. The street network connecting one hamlet to another is ***pucca*** in nature as most of the internal roads in each of the *faliyas* are also metalled, however, parts of Patel ***vaas,*** [Harijan] ***vaas*** and hamlet 1 have ***kutcha*** roads.

Patel ***vaas*** is situated on a slightly elevated land and seasonal storm water drainage passes through the village centre towards the backside of the Indira Awas colony, to deposit the storm water into the fields beyond. The colony mentioned above is situated at the edge of the village on a raised ground but during monsoon the approach road coming through the Koli, [Vaghari] and Bharwad ***vaas,*** gets inundated.

Water Bodies: An elevated water tank which supplies water to all the households in the village is located outside the major habitation region as can be seen from the map. It is located on the west of the village at the junction where SH-19 intersects village road. There are two ponds seen on the map, the bigger pond has a number of wells inside it and is used by many households during summers or time of water scarcity. A natural drain/ *nullah* passes through the village centre as described above and drains out the storm water during heavy rains.

Waste Disposal: Each hamlet has its own waste dump site mostly towards the periphery of the cluster but, overall the village looks very filthy everywhere with poorly managed solid waste. There is a major dump along the entry road, near the village centre, along the Bharwad vaas road, near Sipai vaas, Patel vaas (Para) and behind Indira Awas colony.

Interestingly, the village also has implemented state government's panchvati scheme – developing green areas in the villages for recreation and encouraging tree plantation. The site is located near the smaller Patel faliya along the SH-19. Throughout the study period, one could see several heaps of solid waste arranged for composting lying on the panchvati site with fencing. But these heaps also contained plastic which would obstruct the organic decomposition.

Location of Village Institutions: Like Transad, in Kherva also there are two aanganwadis, one placed in the village centre near Gram Panchayat office and the other on the edge of Vanker vaas. There are two primary schools – one for boys and another for girls. The former is situated behind the panchayat office and the latter is on the road to [Harijan] vaas near Patel vaas. The high school is located towards eastern end of the village on the road to Gedia. The health centre is located in one corner at the village entrance along the major approach road to the village.

Village Commercial Centre: The village centre near the bus stand has many shops and tea-stalls serving refreshments, food and also have cycle repair shops. Vyapar vaas (commercial street) is located near the road leading to Patel faliya and has maximum number of shops. Evenings also see a vegetable market here visited by members of all the communities. However, each hamlet has one or two provision stores and *paan* parlours as would be seen in the section on establishments' survey. Dairy is there in the Bharwad vaas.

8.1.2c Nava Nesda

Cluster Organization: The village is organized into two major settlements – the smaller Nava Nesda (older settlement) adjacent to the Juna Nesda village (incidentally, this also means Old Nesda in Gujarati) and the bigger Nava Nesda Para (meaning hamlet in Gujarati). According to the perception of children there are five main hamlets in the village. The largest hamlet is in the Nava Nesda Para and belongs to CCC group which majorly comprise of Patel households as the faliya name suggests - Patel Vaas. The other hamlet that belongs to OBC group has only Thakore community households. On the northern most end of the village, is located [Harijan] vaas where all the residents belonging to SC community stay. The other two hamlets in the village have mixed communities where OBC and CCC are staying together. Except for hamlet 5 as marked in the map, none of the faliyas are physically distant from the village core. This one also had a mixed community of mainly Brahmin and Thakore. There are many households in the village who live on the farm houses; they are mainly cultivators and include Patel, Thakore and SC community members.

Location of Community/ Ritualistic Congregations: During field visits it was observed that unlike other villages, not many people were found to be spending time in public places. The *paan* shops and other common hang outs were generally empty but for 2-3 village youth at maximum. Many village elders were also not found in the village centre. However, the primary school was often seen with gatherings

of the village elderly and school teachers especially during the lunch hours, everyone relaxing under the trees. ***Chamunda Mata*** temple near bus stand is the most prominent temple in the village and is situated inside the [Vaghari] ***vaas*** while there is also a Shiva temple in the older part of Nava Nesda. All the cremation and burial grounds are located in the open land between the two major settlements of the village and are not abutting any of settlements.

Condition of Houses: There are a few ***kutcha*** houses in each of the hamlets; although it appears that hamlet 5 where Thakore and Brahmin households reside have relatively larger number of ***kutcha*** houses as compared to other hamlets. Very few **OCC** houses were found to be ***kutcha*** and there were many SC and OBC households observed to be living in ***kutcha*** or mixed type housing.

Condition of Roads: The village is situated along the road from Bhildi town to Soni village in East-West direction. Except for the major approach road to the village and three major streets in the village, all the internal roads in each of the *faliyas* are ***kutcha.*** Hamlet 3 and 4 can be said to be low-lying as per the direction of water flow marked on the map. However there are water bodies (ponds) in two of these hamlets which take care of the flooding water and no water logging was experienced even during monsoon.

Water Bodies: The map shows three elevated water tanks of which two are located in the village centre next to the Gram Panchayat while one is in Thakore ***vaas.*** There are three seasonal ponds marked in the village – one each at the end of [Harijan] ***vaas*** and Thakore ***vaas*** and the largest one as appears from the map is in the centre of the village behind hamlet 3. However, these were mostly found dry during the study period. Water wells are also marked on the map which is visible only in hamlet 5 that is little far from the village core.

Waste Disposal: There are a number of waste dump sites marked by children spread across the village in all the hamlets. Patel ***vaas*** being the largest in terms of area as well as number of houses has one at the centre of the cluster; while dump sites are located at the periphery for other clusters. However, from the study team's perspective, this village was found to be least dirty and best managed with respect to solid waste out of all the study villages.

Location of Village Institutions: There are two ***aanganwadis*** in the village of which one is in the village core while other is in [Harijan] ***vaas.*** There is one Health centre in the village located on the western edge in Patel ***vaas*** and can be said to be far (more than 500 meters) for those staying in other hamlets. The primary school is situated in the village centre near the ***aanganwadi*** and gram panchayat office, within walking range even for those staying in the northern most part of the village which includes small portion of Patel ***vaas*** and [Harijan] ***vaas.*** The location of these amenities is far for villagers staying in hamlet 5. There is no high school in the village for which students have to go to the neighbouring Soni village or Bhildi town.

Village Commercial Centre: There is no specific market area in the village but there are a number of provision stores, *paan* parlours, medical store, vegetable stalls and phone facilities available. Most of these are along the main road and do not really fall within one particular settlement. Some of these

stores are also in specific *faliyas* which can be seen from the establishment survey. Dairies are within the Patel ***faliya.*** Bus stand is located by the major village road passing through the village which can be said to be little far for those residing in hamlet 5.

8.1.2d Khavda

Cluster Organization: Khavda has linear organization with its hamlets clustered along the road from Bhuj in a range of 4-5 kilometres. 10 major clusters could be identified belonging to different communities in the village. Main Khavda is the largest one which also has a big market inside and a bus terminus owing to its status as the largest node for amenities amongst the nearby villages. 4 out of 10 hamlets are located outside the village core more than 2 km meters away. Five of the hamlets belong to OBC – mainly some Muslim groups and Kolis while three belong to SC and one each to OCC and mixed communities. Khavda is a very interesting case since almost the entire village has been reconstructed post 2001 earthquake.

Location of Community/ Ritualistic Congregations: Each of these settlements has common congregation spaces built during reconstruction. There is a line of 10-20 shops on either side of the Bhuj road where it meets the main village. These were seen to be the place where many villagers would chat and read newspapers sharing tea in their leisure hours. However, the distances are very far amongst different clusters here. Burial and cremation grounds were reported along the edge of the village pond.

Condition of Houses: Khavda has either ***pucca*** or mixed type houses but very few ***kutcha.*** Some SC and OBC households are living in mixed type and ***kutcha*** housing. Many of the ***pucca*** houses/ colonies have been reconstructed by different agencies, the most prominent ones being Pramukhswami nagar (for Luhanas) and Pranavnagar (for Kolis). Also, a teachers' colony and police quarters were some other housing colonies with ***pucca*** construction. Most of the other houses were either built by the owners themselves or through some agencies with 'local' materials and techniques.

Condition of Roads: Major road network that connects one hamlet to another is ***pucca.*** Except Khatri ***vaas*** (hamlet 6) where mixed communities are settled and the market area, all the internal ***faliya*** roads are un-metalled. The approach road to Kakkar Sumra ***vaas*** was found to be in very bad shape difficult even for the mechanized vehicles. The water flow direction marked on the map shows that [Harijan] ***vaas*** in the main Khavda village is the low lying area but it never gets flooded due to low intensity of rains and water channelled to the small pond near the settlement.

Water Bodies: There are four elevated water tanks located at such a distance that maximum coverage is taken care of. Two tanks are located in the centre of the village, one at the western periphery near hamlet 1 and one in Pranavnagar which is half a kilometre away from the village core. Also, there is a water supply unit in the last hamlet of the village (no. 11). However, it was reported during field visits that water is not supplied to the last hamlet Kakkar Koli ***vaas.*** These households depended on tube well in a nearby farm and *virdas* in the river bed to meet their water needs.

There are three ponds in the village, one big and one small pond in the main village and one in Meghpar. These ponds act flood protection structures as they capture storm water during rains but were found to

be mostly dry in other seasons. The river traversing across the village known as Khari River has a dam built on it which is nearly 1 k m North of the main habitation. Known as Khavda dam, its stored water was reported to be used for cultivation and during summer, wherever dry, edges of its bed was also cultivated.

Waste **Disposal:** A huge space in front of the market area near Sama ***vaas*** and a smaller one in Khatri ***vaas*** is allocated for dumping waste in the main Khavda village. Several dump sites were seen and also marked by children along the periphery and central portion of Pranavnagar showing that the hamlet is the most unclean and filthy as compared to other clusters in the village.

Location of **Village Institutions:** There are two ***aanganwadis*** in the village – one is located in [Harijan] ***vaas*** and another in Khatri ***vaas,*** but there is no ***aanganwadi*** in the four hamlets which are physically separated from the main village of Khavda making their location disadvantageous. A Community Health Centre is located behind the market area (known as Hospital road) which is also closest to two of the three SC clusters. There are six schools in the village – two primary schools separate for girls and boys are located in the main village, one primary school is in Meghpar and one in Kakkar Koli ***vaas.*** There is secondary and higher secondary school in the village core. Around 30-40 households of Kakkar Sumra ***vaas*** remain out of reach from all the amenities.

Village Commercial Centre: Market is located in the interior of the village near hamlet 1 as seen in the map. There are various shops along both the side of the mqjor village road at the entrance itself that sell refreshments, sweets, handicrafts and also provide services such as automobile workshop. There are various provision stores in each of the hamlets as well except for some such as Kakkar Koli ***vaas.*** Bus terminus is situated in the main market.

8.1.2e Menpura

Cluster Organization: 5 major hamlets were figured out in Menpura – main Menpura, Navi nagari, Sevaniya, Nava Sevaniya and Khanpura; and most of the hamlets have *faliyas* with mixed communities. The approach road to Nava Sevaniya is ***kutcha*** and during heavy rains the hamlet becomes unapproachable due to water logging. There are three clusters of OBC group in the main village core and one bigger settlement in Nava Sevaniya belonging to Thakore community. There is a large Patel ***vaas*** as in the central portion. In Khanpura hamlet which is nearly 800 meters away from the village core has Muslim, Thakore and Vanker staying together. Navi Nagari which is also slightly separated from the main village has mixed groups mostly belonging to OBC and SC community.

Condition of Roads: The village is located along the State Highway connecting Balasinore and Sevaliya towns. Menpura is approached towards East perpendicular to this road while one of its hamlets Khanpura is approached from a small road on the other side. Except Nava Sevaniya hamlet, all the roads are ***pucca*** in nature including most of the internal *faliya* roads. However, the Navi Nagari has unlined poor internal roads that tend to get logged with rain water and mud.

Water Bodies: There is one pond in the centre of the village. Other than the pond, there is a Mahi canal that passes through the village separating Nava Sevaniya from the village core. Narmada main canal is

also passing by near the village and farmers in Khanpura are most benefited from the canal being just 200 meters away from the hamlet.

Location of Village Institutions: There is only one aanganwadi, one health centre and one primary and high school each in the village centre. One primary school is also located in Nava Sevaniya. These amenities are not easily accessible for those staying in Khanpura and Nava Sevaniya due to the physical distance.

Village Commercial Centre: No specific market is found in the village although most of the shops are located in the village core only. Households staying in Khanpura and Nava Sevaniya have to depend on these shops only for provision of their basic needs. Bus stand is located at intersection of the State Highway with village approach road in the core which is again slightly far for people staying in Khanpura and Nava Sevaniya. Three Tobacco processing units (Tambaku Khari) that employ many villagers are located along the main road.

8.1.3 Establishment Survey

An establishment survey was conducted in the study villages listing down all the private enterprises conducting any business or trade transactions. The idea was to get a detail about the kind of shops existing in each of the *Faliyas* or settlements, their establishment time period, items sold, shop owner etc. It was done primarily in order to understand the consumer services available to different community groups, most significant being the Kariyana shop or the grocery store. These did not include the PDS or the Fair Price Shop (Ration shop). Here we would understand the study villages one by one with respect to establishments in different *Faliyas*.

8.1.3.1 Transad

In all, 23 establishments have been enlisted. One *Kariyana* shop owned by a Patel was closed some 20 years back. Distribution of other establishments by their location is given in table 8.1.3.1a. *Paan* and Kariyana (grocery) shops dominate in number. Some of these shops are not as exclusive as their types indicate, for example, a *Paan* shop could be considered like a refreshments hub and also sell cold drinks, snacks, peppermints etc. Similarly, cold drinks and vegetables are also sold by *Kariyana* shops. The *[Harijans]* have access to Kariyana shop and flour mill in their own locality. The first Kariyana shop was established in 1986 in *[Harijan]* Vaas, with second and third coming up in 2003 and 2007 respectively. [Harijans] have access to flour mill in their own locality since 1992 (refer dataset given in the annexure). Reportedly, the oldest shop in the village was a Kariyana shop opened by a Patel in Thakore Vaas and the newest was again one opened in Beldar Vaas by a person belonging to the same community. The Fair Price Shop in Transad is located inside Patel Vaas.

Table 8.1.3.1a Establishments by Their Location, Transad

Items sold /services given	*Jhanpa wala Faliya*	Patel faliyun	Thakore *Vaas*	Beldar *Vaas*	*[Harijan] Vaas*	Total
Kariyana	0	1	1	3	3	6
Cycle repairing	2	0	0	0	0	2
Haircutting	2	0	0	0	0	2
Electrical equipments-sales/repair	1	0	0	0	0	1
Flour mill	0	0	1	0	1	2
Paan shop	9	0	0	0	0	9
Total	14	1	2	1	4	22

8.1.3.2 Kherva

In Kherva, 29 establishments have been enlisted. *Paan* shops dominate in number followed by Kariyana and sweetmeat/*Farsan* shops. Other establishments also include hair cutting saloons, tailoring shops and flour mills. Vyapar Vaas is the locality having maximum number of shops incidentally the word Vyapar also means trade or business. [Harijan] Vaas has a *Paan* shop and a flour mill. The flour mill is an older one, established in 1996 and the *Paan* shop came up in 2008. A tailoring shop named Parmar Tailors has reported to be the oldest one established in 1970 in Vyapar Vaas and the recent addition was a *Paan* shop named Naklang *Paan* House opened in Koli Vaas that also sells cold drinks. The Fair Price Shop is located on the way towards [Harijan] Vaas from the main village square.

Table 8.1.3.2a: Establishments by Their Location, Kherva

Items sold / services given	*Vyapar Vaas*	*[Harijan] Vaas*	Koli *Vaas*	Bus stand	Total
Kariyana	3	0	0	0	3
Cycle repairing	0	0	0	1	1
Hair cutting	1	0	0	1	2
Electric equipments-sales/repair	1	0	0	0	1
Flour mill	0	1	0	1	2
Tailoring	2	0	0	0	2
Paan shop	3	1	1	3	8
Gold smithy	2	0	0	0	2
Footwear	1	0	0	0	1
Cosmetics / cutlery	1	0	0	0	1
Sweets /*Farsan*	3	0	0	0	3
Puncture repairing	0	0	0	1	1
General store	1	0	0	0	1
Cold drinks/snacks etc.	0	0	1	0	1
Total	18	2	2	7	29

8.1.3.3 Nava Nesda

In Nava Nesda, 33 establishments were recorded. However 3 establishments were closed as a result of no profit. Two *Kariyana* shops were closed and located on Main road, Patel Vaas. A Seva *Sahakari*

cooperative located in Patel *Vaas* was also closed down due to loss in business; this cooperative was selling seeds and fertilizers and also giving loans to farmers. Distribution of the rest of the 30 establishments by their location is given in Table 7.1.3.3a. With *Kariyana* shops dominating the distribution, there are also flour mills, tailoring shops, *Paan* shops and mobile shops. *[Harijan] Vaas* has three shops – two *Kariyana* and a *Paan*. The first *Kariyana* shop in *[Harijan] Vaas* was opened in 2000 and the second in 2004. The *Paan* shop began in 2001. The oldest shop recorded was a tailoring shop opened in 1990 in Patel *Vaas* while the recent two shops - a *Kariyana* and a *Paan* - started in 2010 on the Main road, Patel *Vaas* area. The Fair Price Shop is located on the Main road, Patel *Vaas.*

Table 8.1.3.3a Establishments by Their Location, Nava Nesda

Items sold / services given	Mainroad, Patel *Vaas*	Patel *Vaas*	Thakore *Vaas*	*[Harijan] Vaas*	Total
Kariyana	4	6	3	2	15
Electrical equipment-sales/repair	1	0	0	0	1
Flour mill	0	1	1	0	2
Tailoring	0	3	0	0	3
Hair cutting	1	0	0	0	0
Paan shop	0	0	1	1	2
Gold smithy	0	1	0	0	1
Footwear	1	0	0	0	1
Puncture repairing	1	0	0	0	1
Mobile shop	1	1	0	0	2
Repairing of submersible pumps	0	1	0	0	1
Seeds fertilizers	1	0	0	0	1
Total	10	13	5	3	30

8.1.3.4 Khavda

Being a commercial centre in a large tract of area near Banni region of Kachchh, Khavda has as many as 280 functional establishments that cater to the needs of nearby villages too. Table 8.1.3.4a lists these and shows that *Kariyana* shops and *refreshment* stalls/cabins of cold drinks/snacks are dominating in number followed by tailoring shops, general stores, footwear, mobile shops and many others. There are many artisans in the village as described earlier. There are shops selling footwear shops run by the leather workers themselves who make these. More than 100 shops are located in Ramji *mandir* (temple) area followed by Bus-station road that has 88 shops and main road having 50 shops. The main village Khavda also has two shops selling items of handicrafts. Meghpar inhabited by *[Harijan]* households have 11 establishments, all related to carpentry products. The residents of Meghpar visit Pranav Nagar and/or main village Khavda for purchasing *Kariyana* items and visiting flour mills there for grinding food grains. There are 9 warehouses that belong to traders engaged in wholesale business. Low/no profit was the reason behind closure of one shop (Sama Murgi center) on main road and four chocolate/peppermint selling cabins in Pranav Nagar. A *bidi*/match box selling cabin in Ramji *mandir* area was closed due to the old age of its owner. Full details were not available for two shops – one located on Bus-station road and another in Ramji Mandir area. A vessels shop and a warehouse were reported to be the oldest establishments that came up as early as 1920. The year 2011 witnessed the opening of 12 shops that

include 2 mobile shops. The Fair Price Shop is located in Khavda main market. Details on year of establishments are provided in the annexure.

Table 8.1.3.4a Establishments by Their Location, Khavda

Items sold / services given	Main road	Bus station road	Ramji *mandir*	Tran Rasta road	Pranav Nagar	Meghpar	Kakkar Sumra *Vaas*	Total
Kariyana	4	8	21	3	1	0	0	37
Haircutting	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
Electrical equipments-sales/repair	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	7
Flour mill	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Tailoring	1	11	15	1	0	0	1	29
Paan shop	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Gold smithy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Black smithy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Mochi Kaam	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Foot wear	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	12
Cosmetics / cutlery	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Sweets / *Farsan*	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	10
Puncture repairing	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mobile shop	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	12
Tea stall / cabin/ house	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	13
STD / PCO	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
General store	8	8	1	0	0	0	0	17
Godown/ warehouse	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	9
Handicraft	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lodge / restaurant / hotel	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Cold drinks, snacks, etc.	8	1	4	6	8	0	1	28
Vegetable selling	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	10
Vessels	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	5
Dairy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Spare parts of vehicles	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Petrol / diesel	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Medical store	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Garage / two wheeler repairing	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Mutton selling	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bidi/cigarette- retail/wholesale	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Xerox	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hardware	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Stationary	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Concentrates for animals	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cloth shop	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Studio	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Toys	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Labour contractor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gunny bags	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Scrap	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	50	88	103	14	10	11	4	280

8.1.3.5 Menpura

The village has, in total 27 establishments, dominated by ***Kariyana*** shops. Except Khanpura, all other faliyas have kariyana shops. Other shops mainly include ***paan*** shops, small cabins selling toffees, peppermints, biscuits etc. Each of the four ***faliyas*** have flour mill. All three hair cutting saloons are located on the highway. Details are contained in Table 8.1.3.5a. SC households living in the main village have access to ***Kariyana*** shop and flour mill in their own locality for quite a long time (refer annexure for details). When needed, SC households also visit other shops in the village. SC households of Khanpura visit ***Kariyana*** shops located on the Highway and for grinding food grains they visit the flour mill located opposite to the panchayat office, which is run by a Patel.

Table **8.1.3.5a** Establishments by Their Location, Menpura

Items sold /services given	Highway road	Opp. Panchayat	Thakore *Vaas*	Indira Awas	Sevaniya	Nava Sevaniya	Khanpura	Total
Kariyana	3	2	3	1	2	1	0	12
Cycle repairing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hair cutting	3	0	*0*	0	0	0	0	3
Flour mill	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Tailoring	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pan shop/ *galla*	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	5
STD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	8	5	4	3	4	2	1	27

8.2 Socio-cultural Norms

The religious milieu of sample villages consists of several faiths, a number of shrines pertaining to different deities, harvest cycles, life cycle events, monthly observances and important festivals such as *Holi, Diwali, **Navratri*** etc. However, participation in religious, family celebrations are indicative of the level of integration and the presence or absence of social distance among different communities. There are active religious sects impacting the thought process and life style of their followers to some extent. Life cycle events such as births, marriages and death are important indicators of social and cultural expressions. Apart from providing a perspective on endogamy, marriages are also an integral part of rural social life that say much about customs followed by different communities and also the integration of different communities on such occasions. In the following lines we have presented village level scenario which may help us in understanding the interrelationship between different communities as far as religious and cultural aspects are concerned. As we would see further, many of these relationships also play in accordance to the traditional production relations.

Religion, Festivals and Participation

Transad has a number of temples that cater to the religious needs of the villagers belonging to different communities. Nilkanth Mahadev[10] is one of the oldest temples dedicated to Lord Shiva also making the village a local pilgrimage in the vicinity. Patron villagers mainly belong to Patel community who had contributed towards its renovation. SC households when enquired said that although there was no restriction, they did not visit this temple. Ramji Mandir is another such temple located in Patel ***faliya*** right opposite to the panchayat office is also not visited by people of the SC community. There are also small goddess shrines of ***Toatali Mata*** and ***Jogani Mata*** in this ***faliya*** worshipped by Patels.

Other temples in the village include ***Baliya dev, Verai Mata, Matri Maa*** and ***Boot Bhavani.*** The last one, located at a distance of about 500 meters from the village, is a big temple with a moderate campus and a ***Vav*** (traditional step-well). This temple is run by a trust. At the entrance of the village, a temple of ***Bahuchar Mata*** is located. In that temple, there is also a stone-idol of goddess *Tulja* ***Bhavani.*** According to a retired teacher of the village, the name of the village –Transad was based on *Tulja* ***Bhavani.*** Field investigator informed having often visiting the temple with his friends from SC and other communities without any restrictions to any of the members. Beldar households worship ***Meladi Mata*** and they have a temple dedicated to the goddess in their own locality. ***Naag Devta*** temple is also there in the outskirts towards the South which is visited by Bharwad community mainly.

Holi, Janmashtami, Navratri and *Diwali* are major festivals celebrated by the villagers. Patel dominance in these festivals is evident as they are the ones who manage the show. Our field investigator observed SC people as distant observers at the time of ***Holika Dahan*** ritual on the eve of the Holi festival.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the father of Indian constitution has assumed a great significance for the [Harijan] community who celebrate his birth anniversary by carrying out a procession through the village. There is also an Ambedkar ***chowk*** in the Vanker ***vaas*** which is an important place of congregation. A very interesting observation of the field investigator in Transad was that the [Harijan] community as a whole was not found to be very religious and visiting public temples like others. Usually, there were very small private shrines in these hamlets.

All these religious shrines also acted as significant public places for socializing not just among specific communities but showed variations in the mix of groups from few families to members of different groups and specific locations mentioned above also provide for a venue to conduct activities such as ***Garba*** during *Navratri,* usually separate for all the different communities.

Kherva also has a number of temples including two Ramji temples – the older and prominent one is located in Patel ***faliya*** and the other is in [Harijan] ***vaas.*** Appearance of both the temples resembles the

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[10] **According to a story known in the village, years back, milk drops used to trickle down from the udders of a cow owned by a Patel, at a same place every day. When this was identified by the villagers, that place was dug and the villagers found a *Shiv Lingo.* Later a temple was made and that *Shiva Linga* was ceremoniously installed there. The temple is known as Nilkanth Mahadev. Even today people from various places of Gujarat come to the temple and take oath and then again visit the temple to offer milk, when their wishes are fulfilled. It is believed by the villagers that the *Shiva Linga* drinks the milk offered by some of the 'true' devotees. Three other *Shiva Lingas* are also installed in this temple.**

status of both the communities. While the recently renovated Ramji temple in the heart of *Patelfaliya* looks splendid, the Ramji temple in [Harijan] *vaas* is located in the priest's house and the deity is installed on an altar with icons of other gods and goddesses. The [Harijan] *vaas* Ramji temple has been active since around 100-150 years according to the priest. The older Ramji temple of Patel *faliya* was ruined during the 2001 earth quake and was renovated with contribution by the entire village – prominent ones being a few Patel families. Even, Bharwad households were major contributors while others including SC, Muslims also made small contributions.

It can be easily accepted that these two temples came into existence separately during the staunch Casteist practices before Indian independence but their following should have continued in the same manner is not necessary. However, a significant indicator of the continuing inaccessibility of the religious shrine was the social dynamics witnessed during inauguration of the new Ramji temple. In the study period itself, the temple was inaugurated with *murtisthapana* when a major feast for all was held in the village. The feast was three-day long wherein, the relatives (from outside) and members of the major contributors (10-20 lakhs over five years) – mainly the Patel households were invited on all the days, Bharwad and a few other communities (including some Muslim families) were invited on two days while the SC community was invited only on the last day. While the Bharwad community felt offended with only two-days invitation in spite of claiming huge contribution (Rs. 2-3 lakhs), the SC households who contributed small sums (Rs.150 to more) did not mind being invited only on the last day but protested against being told to bring their own utensils. There was a 'call for boycott' by some SC youth as a sign of protest but the elders reconciled to the fact bound by 'social transactions' and carried their vessels to the feast while being served in the end. No one openly admitted of restrictions on temple entry by the SC but when asked, non-SC villagers said that SC did not visit Ramji temple located in Patel *vaas* and when SC villagers were inquired, they said that they did not go there as they have the temple of same deity in their locality. Occupational dependency on each other might be one of the factors leading to such expressions. Land owning households mostly belong to non-SC community who for labour work are dependent on SC households, who in most cases are either landless or have marginal holdings.

Other major temples in Kherva include *Shiva temple, Ambaji temple* in the main village centre, *Hanuman temple* at the entrance to the main village, *Baliya Dev temple, Shitala Mata temple, Ramapir temple, Jain Derasar,* and three Swaminarayan temples. There are two sects of Swaminarayan, Muli and Vadhwan and both have their temples. Each of these sects has 30 to 35 followers, mainly Patels and Luvanas. [Vaghari] households have a *Meladi Mata* shrine. Thakores have temples in their locality, but at the same time, they visit all the village temples. Especially during weddings they strongly believe in visiting each temple of the village as part of the wedding ceremony. They celebrate all Hindu festivals with all other communities in the village. Both Shiya and Sunni Muslims have separate mosques. Prince Aga Khan's followers do not go to any mosque for prayer.

Major festivals celebrated/ observed by Muslims are *Id* and *Muharram* while Hindus celebrate *Janmashtami, Diwali, Navratri, Holi, Ramnavami* and *Shivaratri.* SC and non-SC communities celebrate all the Hindu festivals in their respective locality/neighbourhood. Seniors SC fellows advise younger ones not to visit *Navratri/ Garba* being celebrated in other localities for fear of possible quarrel with Non-SCs. And those SC youth who go there, do so as spectators and do not participate in *Garba.* As explained in

the case of Transad, Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti is a community specific festival celebrated by SC when they carry out a procession through the village.

Village Nava Nesda has three main temples – ***Dudheshwar Mahadev,*** a Shiva temple located in Patel ***vaas, Chamunda Mata's***[11] temple is in Thakore ***vaas*** and *Ramapir*[12] temple is situated in [Harijan] ***vaas.*** Major festivals celebrated by the villagers are ***Shitala Saatam, Holi, Navratri,*** *Diwali* and ***Shivratri.*** Since last ***15*** years, ***Holika Dahan*** is not observed during ***Holi*** in the village fearing that some drunkard may jump into the bonfire as the festival is usually linked with intoxication and drinking.

Major festivals celebrated in ***Chamunda Mata's*** temple are ***Navratri*** and ***Dussera. Garba*** is organized by the ***Garbi Mandali*** while Thakores and Patels participate in the ***garba*** being held at this temple. However, people of other communities like [Harijan], [Vaghari] and [Bhangi] come to see ***garba*** but they do not participate. On Dussera, a fair is organized in an open plot in front of the temple. Many neighbouring villages like Juna Nesda, Peplu, Soni and Ramvas also participate in the fair. Temple also organizes ***Bhajans*** to celebrate the festival.

Festivals that are celebrated at ***Ramapir*** temple are Ninth day of the ***Bhadarva*** month. On this day flags are offered to the deity and ***Prasad*** is distributed which includes ***Kheer,*** *Lapsi,* and ***Gaanthiya. Bhajans*** are sung in the evening. Reportedly, people from other communities are invited but they do not come. ***Navratri*** is also celebrated at this temple and ***garba*** is organized by the SC by placing a photo of the Mother Goddess. ***Aatham*** is celebrated on the eighth day of ***Navratri*** and ***naivedya*** (food offerings) is offered to the deity. All [Harijans] visit the temple for ***darshan*** and worshipping.

Dudheshwar Mahadev Temple located in Patel ***vaas*** was established in the year 2000. Earlier Patels used to go the Shiva temple located in Nava Nesda (the older settlement). A ***maharaj*** who hails from Orissa worships the God here. Entire Hindu calendar month of ***Shraavan, Janmashtami*** and ***Mahashivratri*** are the major festivals that are celebrated here. People belonging to SC and [Vaghari] communities do not visit the temple.

The festival of ***Shitala Saatam*** and *Aatham*[13] religiously bear more importance in rural areas. Our field observer was present at the ***Dudheshwar Mahadev's*** temple on the day of ***Aatham.*** According to him, the ***matki-fod*** programme was organized in the morning. A boy from Patel community had performed

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[11] ***Chamunda Mata*** is worshipped by the people of Thakore community and her temple is located in Thakore ***vaas.*** She is known as their ***Kuldevi*** (family goddess). Earlier, some 30 years back when this temple was not there, Thakores used to go to Juna Nesda for darshan and worshipping. The present temple which was small in size was made bigger in the year 2005 and renamed as 'Panchvati Nava Nesda Chamunda Mata Nu Mandif.

[12] The Rama Pir temple is located in [Harijan] ***vaas.*** This 20 year old temple was renovated and made bigger in the year 2000. Before 20 years, [Harijans] used to go to Juna Nesda for darshan and worshipping. A [Harijan] priest worships the deity since inception of this temple.

[13] A day before ***saatam*** that is on the sixth day of the particular month, women cook food for the next two days. After the midnight of the sixth day, a cotton plant is put into the fire-place and then the fire-place is not used till the midnight of the eighth day. On the seventh day, that is ***Saatam,*** all women worship ***Sheetala Mata,*** play ***garba*** and sing songs. Generally, women perform these activities in their ***faliyas*** and do not mix up with the women of other ***faliyas.*** On the eighth day, that is ***Aatham,*** a swing is made at the ***Dudheshwar Mahadev's*** temple for Lord Krishna.

the role of ***Kanudo*** (Lord Krishna) and ***raas-garba*** was played. People from different communities had come there to watch the celebrations. In the evening, people came to the temple to carry out the ritual of rocking the cradle of Lord Krishna and take ***Prasad.*** However, visitors did not include people from [Harijan] and [Bhangi] communities.

The main village of Khavda has a number of temples[14] in different localities and seem to be more locality specific than community specific, though there are temples which are visited mostly by people of a certain community. For example, temples located in Pramukhswami nagar are mostly visited by people of Luhana community (Sindhis) and temples located in [Harijan] ***vaas*** are visited mostly by the people of [Harijan] community.

The scattered clusters of Khavda also have a number of temples. Temples in Pranavnagar where mainly Koli households reside include *Hanuman* ***Mandir, Meladi Mata's*** temple and ***Shitala Mata's*** temple. Meghpar, where [Harijan] households live, has temples of ***Ramdev Pir, Shitala Mata*** and *Hanuman* god. Koli Kakkar ***vaas,*** inhabited by Koli households, has temples of ***Shakti Ma, Sikotar Ma*** and ***Meladi Ma.***

There are four mosques in the main village, all more than 50 years old and visited by the Muslim community. There is a mosque in Kakkar Sumra ***vaas*** meant for the Muslim households residing there.

Cheti Chand is an important festival of the Luhana community which is celebrated with grandeur and gaiety. During this festival they arrange for a procession in the evening and two meals for all the Luhana households of the village. The procession is carried out with a ***Palkhi*** (a palanquin) in which the idol of Lord *Jhulelal* (water god) is placed. Though they have been celebrating this festival for years, arrangement of lunch and dinner is a new phenomenon introduced in recent years. They perceive this festival as an opportunity to meet the community people. The Luhana households living in nearby villages are also invited to participate in the festival. However, being community specific festival, it is confined to the people of Luhana caste only.

The village also celebrates the festival of ***Ramnavami*** with opulence. On this day, ***aarti*** is performed at 12.00 noon. Idol of Lord Rama in infant form is placed in cradle which is swung by the people who come for ***darshan;*** all of them are blessed with ***Prasad.*** In the evening a ***rathyatra*** is carried out in the village followed by a programme of ***raas-garba.*** A remarkable thing about this festival is participation of SCs. Along with Luhana, Koli, Darji and Suthar, [Harijan] and Mochi households also participate in the festival.

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[14] Ramji temple in Pramukh Swami Nagar, built **9** years ago, is meant for the people of Luhana community. A lady takes care of worshiping in this temple since its inception. Another temple in this locality is Swaminarayan temple, built in **2001.** A teacher takes care of the temple and birthday of Lord Swaminarayan is celebrated in this temple. Temples in [Harijan] vaas include Ramdev *Pir* temple which was built in **2009.** A [Harijan] priest takes care of the temple. [Harijan] households collectively pay for his services. *Momai* Mata's temple, about **60** years old, is also visited by [Harijan] households. A third shrine – Pithora *Pir's* temple is **22** years old, being taken care of by a [Harijan] priest. A small *hanuman* temple, said to be **70** years old is also located in [Harijan] vaas where [Harijan] households go for darshan and worshipping. There are Hanuman temple, Shiva temple, Bal Brahmcharya temple and Ashapura *mata's* temple near the bus station. All these temples are more than **40** years old and each of these temples has a priest. The Police quarters have two temples, Hanuman Mandir and Shiva temple, built in **2002** and **2001** respectively. These temples are visited mostly by the households residing in Police quarters. There are four other temples in the main village, namely, Thakar Bapa's temple, *Jalaram* Bapa's temple, Shiva temple and Ramji temple. While former two temples are visited mainly by the people of Luhana community the latter two are visited by the people of different communities.

As we were informed, about 10 to 12 years back [Harijans] were not allowed to enter the temple but now there is no such restriction.

Other festivals celebrated by the villagers together are ***Janmashtami, Diwali and Holi.*** However, for fear of potential clashes, ***Holika Dahan*** ritual is not performed (as explained in the case of Nava Nesda). [Harijan] community celebrates festivals like ***Shitala Saatam, Naag Pancham, Vasant Panchami, Ashadi Beej, Rishi Pancham*** etc. while Koli community enjoy celebrating festivals like ***Guru Pancham, Jal Jalani Ekadashi, Shivaratri*** and *Ashadhi* ***Beej,*** Muslims observe ***Muharram, Bakrid*** and ***Ramzan Id*** with ***Roza*** (fast for one month).

Menpura village has a relatively big temple of ***Ranchhod Rai*** keeping the tradition and influence of nearby pilgrimage centre at Dakor. Villagers had donated money for construction of this temple also known as ***Radha Krishna*** temple. Major contribution was received from affluent households of the village. A priest's services are hired for the temple and the present Sarpanch takes care of its management. People belonging to SC community do not visit this temple. ***Bhathiji*** temple is located in Thakore ***vaas.*** For the construction of this temple also, donations were raised from the villagers including Patel households. This temple is visited mostly by Thakores and it is said that priest is not hired for this temple. There is another ***Bhathiji temple*** in Sevaniya hamlet. Close to this temple there is a Shiva temple where a Brahmin priest performs the rituals. Villagers give food grains to the priest. Nava Sevaniya also has a ***Bhathiji*** temple which is 15 years old, constructed through donations from the villagers. There is no public shrine in Khanpura. Muslim households of Khanpura go to the mosque in village Padal which is a kilometre away.

Major festivals celebrated in the village include ***Ganesh Chaturthi, Janmashtami, Navratri, Diwali, Uttarayan and Holi.*** Major festivals celebrated by Muslim households are ***Muharram, Bakrid*** and ***Ramzan Id.*** All festivals are celebrated in harmonious atmosphere. The village sets a good example of communal harmony where Patel households donate at the time of *Tajiya* and Muslim women play ***garba*** at the time of ***Navratri*** with other Hindu women. There are a few [Dalit] Christian households as well who observe Christmas celebrations. Field investigator reported that ***garba*** was organized on this day in their *faliya* and for religious gatherings they go to the church in Balasinore town.

Socio-religious Sects

Like temples and festivals, participation in activities of socio religious sects active in some of the sample villages also indicates towards villagers' beliefs and perceptions. Following is a brief account of these ideologies that are influencing the outlook of villagers towards life.

Swadhyaya Movement is functional in village Transad under which various activities have been initiated such as ***Bhakti Feri, Yogeshwar Krishi*** etc. ***A*** number of groups are functional disseminating its ideology establishing life skills and other values among children and youth. These groups are target specific such as ***Yuva*** (for young men), ***Bal-Sanskar*** (for children), *Yuvati* (for young women) and ***Yogeshwar Krishi*** (for famers).

Yogeshwar Krishi (literally meaning divine farming) is an important activity that signifies the cooperative efforts to support needy households anonymously. Under this programme, a farmer donates his land towards cultivation for a fixed duration of time. This land is then collectively cultivated by Swadhyaya followers. The output known as ***prasad*** is divided into four parts. One part is given to the identified needy households[15]. The second part is given as an interest free loan to the followers who want to invest it in business. The followers have to repay this amount whenever it is possible for them. There is no time limit for repayment. Third part of the ***prasad*** is given to the owner of the land and the last part is deposited in the ***Madhav*** Cooperative Bank. This amount is used for purchase of seeds etc. In this programme almost all followers contribute their labour. In the month of June 2011, it was reported that this programme included one ***vigha*** of land. In order to intensify the closeness among member households sometimes ***Priti Bhoj*** is organized in which simple food is served.

Swadhyaya ***Parivar*** also organizes and performs plays that attack social evils like dowry, child marriage, superstitions, untouchability etc. Such plays are organized and performed every year by ***Yuva*** Centre. This seems to be one of the important contributions of the SM towards bridging social distance among village communities and minimizing social discrimination. Membership of Swadhyaya ***Parivar*** is, nonetheless confined to non-SC households.

Swadhyaya movement in Kherva began in 1980. Households belonging to Patel community have joined this movement. Swadhyaya specific activities as mentioned in case of Transad are carried out in this village also. Besides, some development works were also taken up. As informed by Swadhyaya followers, under the programme ***'Nirmal Neer',*** a village pond was deepened for which people had contributed their labour. Road repairing work was also undertaken by the followers. Under ***Yogeshwar Krishi*** arrangement here, land of a follower is taken for three years for cultivation. Fifty percent of the output is given to the owner of the land and the rest is given to the needy households. Needy households are identified on the basis of certain criteria such as landlessness, only elderly earning members in the household etc. It was informed by the villagers that Swadhyaya movement had succeeded in generating positive thinking, reducing clashes and instilling a desire to lead a calm life among its followers.

Swadhyaya activities in Nava Nesda were initiated in 1986. ***Dudheshwar Mahadev*** temple is the centre of activities where all Swadhyaya followers meet once a week. Besides carrying out regular activities, efforts are also made by Swadhyaya followers to make fellow villagers addiction free but without pressurizing them. ***Yogeshwar Krishi*** is also practiced by Swadhyaya followers and a part of the output is given to the identified poor among Swadhyayaee (member) households of the village. However, so far no household from [Bhangi], [Harijan], [Vaghari] and Thakkar community is involved in Swadhyaya movement.

Three religious ideologies that have followers in the village Menpura are Swaminarayan, Sat keval and Vaishnav Sampraday. As reported in the village, Swaminarayan is a socio-spiritual Hindu organization

[15] Earlier this part was given to any needy household of the village irrespective of its involvement in SM. However, when it was realized that this assistance was being misused, it was then confined to only those needy households who were Swadhyaya followers.

with its roots in the Vedas and it addresses the spiritual, moral and social challenges. This sect was also found to be active in Kherva. Sat Keval or Gyan Smapradaya which was founded by Karunasagar Maharaj in Sarsa in ***Vikram Samvat*** 1829 carries out religious and social activities. The latter includes relief activities and ***samuh lagnotsav*** (community-marriages or marriages organized at large scale to counter high costs borne by individuals). Free medical services are available at Sarsa ashram – origin place of Sat Keval. ***Vaishnavism*** is a tradition of Hinduism, distinguished from other schools by its exclusive worship of Lord Vishnu or his reincarnations such as Rama and Krishna, as the original and supreme God. Major festivals celebrated by followers of Vaishnav Sampraday in the village include *Rath* ***Yatra, Ganesh*** *Chaturthi,* ***Janmashtami, Navratri,*** *Diwali,* ***Uttarayan and*** *Holi.*

All religious sects meet at the ***Radha-Krishna*** temple. Sat Keval is said to be the most effective among all the three sects active in the village. These sects have been reportedly successful, to an extent, in eliminating superstitions and ill-traditions.

Marriages

Marriages are celebrated like festivals and they are also an indicator of social relations through participation of different communities and closeness among them. Our filed observers attended the marriages which took place during their stay in the sample villages and closely observed the wedding ceremonies. A common thing they have observed is that in marriages people from other communities are also invited and this depends on the intimacy of mutual relations. Invitation of non-SC extends to SC friends and vice versa. From the view point of reducing social discrimination and social distance this should be considered as a welcome change.

As noted during field observations, at Transad, based on the closeness of mutual relations people from other communities are invited in marriages. Non-SC members invite SC friends and vice-versa. They attend marriages, offer gifts and take meals but it is only Patel men who go to the marriages of SC households.

As noted by Kherva observer, social distance was maintained in marriages. For example, In Patel marriages, [Harijans] who are their ***'gharak'*** (those households that are customarily associated with them and are called on specific occasions to perform specific tasks) are called with their vessels. They take meals in their vessels to their homes and eat it there.

In Nava Nesda, community-marriages are organized by Chowdhary Patels. In a community-marriage function held on 26th may 2011, thirteen ***jaan*** (marriage party of bridegroom) involving about 3500 people had come to the village to marry 13 girls of the village. These 13 girls included 5 daughters of a Chowdhary Patel aged 5 to 18 years[16]. All 13 marriages were performed at one place and meals were also served at one place. [Bhangis] were invited to play the drums. People from other communities, such as Kumbhar, [Harijan], Thakore, Koli, Valand etc were also invited. In a [Bhangi] marriage that took place on 29th May 2011, about 100 people had come there to participate in the marriage ceremony. People of

[16] Among Chowdhary Patels it is a custom of marrying all daughters at one time. According to the custom, after the marriage ceremony is over, the newlywed couple goes for *darshan* of their deities and then the girls below 15 years of age stay back at their homes. They are sent to their in-law's house when they attain the age of 15 years.

other communities were also invited and they came to give gifts but did not take any drink or meals. They leave the place after giving their gifts. [Bhangis] call other [Bhangis] from outside the village to play drums in their marriages. About 250 people had gathered to celebrate the marriage ceremony at a Thakore house on 30th May 2011. People from other castes such as Patel, Koli, Valand, Soni, and Brahmin were invited to attend the marriage.

In Khavda, in a Koli marriage that took place on 21st May 2011, friends from Luhar and Muslim communities were also invited. The marriage ceremony was celebrated according to their traditional customs. Among Kolis, child marriage and dowry persist. Similarly, in a [Harijan] marriage that took place on 22nd May 2011, Luhar and Muslim friends were invited. Bride and the bridegroom were blessed with gifts and cash. When the marriage ceremony was over, the newlywed couple was taken to the temples of their deities and then Ramji Temple for ***darshan*** before they went home. Child marriage was common among [Harijans] about 15 years back. System of dowry and ***purdah*** (veil) still persists. Though [Harijans] living in the main village and in Meghpar belong to different sub-castes, these groups are not endogamous and also no hierarchy was reported among these sub-castes of Harijans. They visit each other's home and accept drinks offered to them. Generally, Luhana marriages are performed with grandeur. In Luhana community too, the system of dowry prevails. Nowadays it is necessary for a Luhana boy to be employed to get married. ***Varghoda*** (marriage procession taking the bridegroom to the bride's house) is carried out in the village. Newlywed couple goes for ***darshan*** of their deities and then Ramji temple. Friends from other communities are also invited and all invited sit at one place to take meals. Three Muslim communities residing in the village namely Khatri, Sumra and Sama are endogamous groups. Marriages with cousins take place. Organizing meals for guests is not mandatory. It depends upon the economic condition of the household. A poor household can serve only tea and snacks. Non-Muslim friends are also invited to the marriage.

Menpura [Dalit] Christians were reported to be endogamous with some of the Vanker households.

During household survey in Transad, a discussion with some senior Vankers disclosed that occasions like marriages, ***mameru*** (jewellery and gifts given by maternal uncles to the bride on her wedding) and death of a family member are expensive for them. Feeding the community on the death of a family member is prevalent. In marriage, boy's family has to give at least three ornaments worth Rs. 50, 000 to girl's family. As they reported, there has been a shortage of girls in Vanker community. Though these customs are expensive, women of Vanker community seemed to stick to these customs more than men as during one of the interviews an old woman told us that she did not know about what the future generation people would do but she would stick to these customs as long as she was alive. However, some of the middle aged Vankers, while talking to us, admitted that due to social expenditures and underemployment, they had not been able to fulfil career related requirements of their children. In Kherva also, marriages were reported to have become more expensive than earlier. Use of band and DJ has become popular and also has become an issue of prestige leading to increase in marriage expenses.

Addition of sweet/s to feast dish has also increased the cost. Marriages are relatively more expensive in Bharwad community[17].

Day to day Interactions

Villages showed variations even in day to day interactions amongst the SC and non-SC households regarding sharing food water, tea, visiting each others' homes and treatment received there. While in some cases the awareness regarding this was very strong amongst the members, in others least care was shown. Personal experiences and anecdotes of the research team members including observations by field investigators would be described here. For example, in Kherva, during an initial field visit, members of Vanker community were wary of offering food and water and insisted on us taking some bottled cold drink. When the team denied out of courtesy, the respondents assumed that we believed in 'untouchability'. However, to prove it was not so, we took tea prepared by the household member.

Though in panchayat office, no discrimination was apparent, in the sarpanch's house, a visiting SC labourer sat on the floor and was offered tea in a disposable plastic cup while the research team was asked to use the furniture and given tea in steel tumblers. On the other hand, one of the Transad Panchayat members being an SC had many visitors from all the communities including Patels for official reasons. They all consumed water and tea without hesitation there. Similarly, no mid-day meals and drinking water provision at school were found to be discriminatory. In fact in all the villages, children were seen sitting together to share snacks and food during the village resource mapping though distance was observed in some places with respect to gender.

Earlier, there were two wells in Transad – one meant for *savarnas* (upper castes) and the other for lower castes. At present, one of them is functional and in time of scarcity anyone can fetch water from this well. A significant fact is that the ***Panchayat*** bore well operator for drinking water supply is an SC member which is not objectionable to anyone. Considering that untouchability was once practiced in food and water as well; the two aspects mentioned above are important indicators of change.

An incidence was witnessed by the field investigator during summer in Nava Nesda where water filled earthen pots were placed near an OCC shop for the public to drink water. A [Vaghari] boy came there and asked for some water from the field investigator. When he was told to take water from the pot, he refused saying he could not touch the water pot as he belonged to a [lower] caste. On another occasion, a [Bhangi] woman had gone to an OCC home for cleaning the place. The field investigator, who was also present there, gave a jug of water to her when she asked for some. She told him that she could not touch the jug and would be scolded if seen doing so. Further, it was reported that when people belonging to [lower] castes visited 'some' [upper] caste households, they never sat on the cot. These instances from Nava Nesda village suggest a regressive and discriminatory mindset still existing there where not necessarily an SC but OBC community also seemed embroiled in it. During the field

[17] A Bharwad family that wants to get married a boy needs to spend about 10 lakh rupees. Contrary to other Hindu communities, in Bharwad, money needs to be paid to the bride's father in the range of Rs.6 to 7 lakhs. In addition, relatives need to be fed, clothes are given to them and ornaments are bought for the bride. Money is also spent on band and DJ at the time of varghoda.

observations at Nava Nesda, some of the households in [Harijan] ***vaas*** were reportedly facing acute shortage of drinking water which was not reaching in their locality through the supply. They fetched it from a well owned by an OCC farmer. Thus, 'some' households were only perceived to be practicing the same reinforcing the fact that these were mostly a matter of private practice. This reinforces the idea of discriminatory practices in the private domain involving individual discretion.

Cemeteries / crematoriums

Our sample villages consist of several communities and therefore there are community specific cemeteries/crematoriums where villagers bury or cremate their dead. Everywhere, SC households were found to bury their dead and in many places these locations were close to the burial and cremation sites of the other communities. If there are no separate places there are divisions in a place for different communities. In Nava Nesda there is only one common area having four sections for different communities. In Transad there are two places, one for SC and one for non-SC. In Kherva, while Muslim, [Harijan], [Vaghari], and Raval bury the dead bodies of their relatives, Patels, Bharwads, Kolis and Brahmins cremate them. In all, there are five places for this purpose and one each belongs to Raval, [Vaghari], SC, Muslim and other communities. Khavda has three crematoriums. Of these, two are in the main village – one meant for Luhana community and the second is used by Kolis and other communities. The third one is in Pranavnagar which was built by Times of India after the earth quake. Besides, there are also 3 burial grounds; one in Kakkar Sumra ***vaas*** for Sumra Muslim households, and two in Khavda village. One of these two is used by Khatri and other Muslims while other is used by [Harijans]. [Harijans] of Meghpar also use this burial ground. In Menpura dead bodies are cremated at the banks of Mahi River, some 8 kilometres away from the village. There is a separate burial ground for Muslim and SC households. These can be seen on the village maps that were prepared by the children presented in the previous section.

Waning Superstitions

Spread of education, activities of socio-religious sects, improvement in social and physical infrastructure and more exposure to the outside world seem to have contributed to the decline in superstitions. In Transad, magnitude of superstitions among Patels and incidences of sacrifice of animals among Thakore and Beldar communities have declined. The practice of sacrificing animals on religious occasions was much common some ten years back when on occasions like ***'Mata No Mandvo'*** Beldars used to kill goats and offer it to the goddess. Incidents of child marriage among Thakore and Bharwad communities have also come down. Thakore households with deep trust on ***Bhuvas*** (occult practitioners and quacks) still seem to be more superstitious than others. The situation has changed a lot in Kherva where villagers were more superstitious some twenty years back than now. If there was someone sick in the family, they would go to the ***Bhuva*** and pledge some money or ritual. However, things have changed and at least literate among the Patels and Muslims do not believe in such things now but among Kolis, [Vagharis], Bharwads and [Harijans] superstitions still prevail to some extent, though less than earlier. Introduction of various health related programmes has also brought about awareness about health related issues and changed their approach towards them.

Chapter – 9

Conclusions and the Ways Forward

It was argued earlier that the issues of discrimination leading to social differences are largely related to perceptions and past practices over centuries involving a historically determined context. Therefore, this class of issues are not entirely suitable for studying based on statistical methods alone as has been the case in the Navsarjan study. In fact, it is being argued that for this class of issues quantitative analysis has to be complemented by qualitative dimensions observed over a span of time rather than a cross-sectional analysis. There are other methodological issues in the earlier study as well and these are: multiple accounting of responses, factual errors, out of context presumptions and lack of probe into the impacts of formal and secular institutional framework. What is of importance is the fact that the study appeared to be an analysis based only on numerator values: this aspect has been reviewed in earlier chapters in detail. It is known that the various factors that cause discrimination or result in to one are not isolated incidents, but a result of cumulative interaction of spaces in the socio-economic interface over different seasons and time periods. Thus, this study argues that opinion based survey technique alone is not sufficient to unravel the impacts, but a method like participant observation would be more appropriate along with statistical data. The present study attempted a combination of these methods. This chapter aims to discuss the overall findings of the analysis presented in the various chapters.

It is important to mention that the usage of some words representing social groups have been banned by law in order to end stigmatization. However, it was observed during fieldwork that the communities refer to their own settlements and themselves by the same parlance though outlawed. Hence, it becomes impossible to explain the contexts and situations when field based data are discussed. Being sensitive about this, in this report wherever these words have to be used they are placed in [ ], meaning that in spite of our unwillingness, these words had to be used to explain the contexts.

Demographic Profile

Overall, it was reported that SC and OBC households are almost at the same level with the former faring better in many instances. SC community group shows a better sex ratio than OBC and OCC households in the youngest age-group. Drop-out rates at all levels of school have decreased over a period of time. Nevertheless, beyond upper primary level it is mainly the OCC that was found doing well. OBC households have the worst educational attainment levels with around 13 percent of their children between 7 and 14 years of age remaining illiterate. Literacy rate amongst males is better than females while least gap is amongst OCC.

Schools and *aanganwadis* seem to provide a secular and non-discriminatory space for interaction amongst the children from different community groups. Programmes such as midday meal schemes did not show any discrimination towards a particular caste or community and they are found to be universal in their approach and delivery. Many SC and OBC households reported scholarships and other forms of assistance to their wards. Special programmes for hygiene education and provisions are being made for some marginalized community members. However, teachers in different village schools complained of

too many responsibilities in non-school related administrative roles taking a toll on their contact hours with the students.

Employment and Occupations

Self employment is the most common activity status amongst OCC; amongst SC the highest frequency is that of casual wage labour whereas OBC have an equally high percentage of self employed and casual wage labour. The proportion of student and household work is still lower among SC and OBC than OCC. On the other hand, least number of OBCs are engaged in regular employment followed by SC and OCC; access to which has been made easier due to a higher educational attainment for the last two groups.

Agriculture is the most common activity at 74 percent, followed by manufacturing and repairing at 15 percent and social and personal services at 6 percent. The younger generation was mostly engaged in wage labour employment in factories near the villages of Transad, Khavda and Menpura. This kind of wage employment seemed to be caste neutral and the workers reported that no discrimination with respect to caste or community were evident among these workers. For agricultural labourers, it was mostly a difference in resources (those of land status and irrigation) and educational status that seemed to matter in dynamics of relations with others. It is important to note that no [Dalits] were found to be engaged in the work of cutting and selling ***datan*** (twigs of ***neem*** tree used as tooth-brush) as mentioned in Navsarjan report; but OBC households in Menpura were found to be engaged for want of alternative skills and education. Similarly, sweeper as an occupation is not necessarily restricted to only SC households but also to the OBC as is the case of Transad. In fact, a major finding of this study is that many of the earlier known artisan occupations like potters, traditionally carried out in the family have disappeared from the villages.

Nearly half of the SC households, one-fourth of OBC and only five of the OCC households have reported agricultural labour as their major source of income (MJSI). Roughly, one-fifth of SC & OBC and more than 50 percent of OCC have cultivation as MJSI. For OBC non-agricultural wage labour is equally important as cultivation. About one-third of the SC, 37 percent of OBC and 46 percent of the OCC households have not reported any subsidiary source of income. This may directly relate to the household size; the number of members available for engagement in more occupations.

Around 47 percent of those with agricultural labour as MJSI and 63 percent of those with regular employment have no subsidiary sources of income. Households with non-agricultural wage labour as MJSI have agriculture labour as the largest subsidiary source of income at 44 percent.

Most of the women headed households are amongst OBC, followed by OCC and SC. Half of the SC women headed households have agricultural labour as their MJSI followed by cultivation at 20 percent. For OBC women headed households, one-fourth have agricultural labour as MJSI and another quarter mainly depends on pension and remittances, and others are wage labour in construction, factories and coal making.

Occupational Profile - Cultivators

More than half of SC households own up to 1.0 hectare of land. Around 81 percent SC and 73 percent OBC households owning land are marginal and small farmers. In both the cases there are only three cases of large farmers while there is an opposite trend amongst the OCC with only four cases of marginal land owners.

All the OCC marginal farmers reported cultivation as MJSI. On the other hand, many small and marginal farmers amongst SC and OBC had reported other occupations as MJSI – mainly agricultural labour. Discussions in all the villages suggest that usually small, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers lease in land for cultivation.

In Transad, Wava Nesda and Menpura all the SC and OBC households have relatively higher proportion of land under marginal and small operational holdings. Only in Nava Nesda, a considerable proportion of SC and OBC households have medium holdings while none of the OBC cultivators has large operational holding. OCC households on the other hand have sizeable proportion of land under small, medium and large holdings. Moreover, seen with respect to the sources of irrigation, in Transad SC and OBC households are majorly dependent on surface irrigation from Narmada canal with more than 70 percent of irrigated area under it followed by tube wells. On the contrary, OCC households' are predominantly using tube well with 48 percent area under tube well, one-fourth under canal irrigation and remaining under wells. It is known that tube-wells are capital intensive and therefore exhibit a positive relationship with size of land holding, and in the present study too we find its distribution to be skewed towards large farmers a majority of whom are from OCC community. What is important however is that the smaller land owners mostly belonging to OBC and SC community use canal based irrigation.

In the case of other capital assets like ownership of tractors the study found only 5 each from SC and OBC groups to own. Other mechanized equipments like thresher, oil engine, electric motors etc. are mainly held by OCC individually and when reported by OBC and SC households these are found to be held jointly.

Although large differences are not evident, cropping intensity is relatively higher for SCs when compared to OBCs but lower than OCCs. Medium and small size owners have relatively higher intensities as compared to marginal and larger land owners and it could partly be due to canal irrigation too.

Productivity of farms does not show any clear relationship with farm size and status of irrigation. Theoretically, yield and returns should be independent of caste and in the present case the marginal difference appearing on these parameters across community could be due to difference in - access to irrigation, availability of labour, mechanization and the cultivation practices followed.

Agricultural Labourers

SC households were found to have the highest average number of members working as agricultural labourers, both amongst males and females. There seemed to be a higher engagement of SC women as agricultural labourers during the summer season.

Exchange labour was reported to be prevalent in some villages mainly due to availability of non-agricultural labour in nearby factories. It was apparent from the discussions that the institutional workplaces such as factories and offices do not discriminate with the workers with respect to services based on caste. For instance, canteens at the pharmaceutical factories in Transad provide a common social space to the individuals for sharing food and beverages which in turn help in countering the orthodox beliefs and practices. Similar livelihood options were also available in Khavda and Menpura while Nava Nesda and Kherva had no such industrial or institutional economic base. Not surprisingly, the last two villages were found to be the most conservative and sporadic instances of discrimination were reported from there as detailed out in the previous chapter.

Artisans

More than three-fourth of the artisans are from SC households and very few OBC and OCC. A majority of the artisans are carpenters 35 percent; followed by 22.5 percent of those engaged in embroidery work. Others works include masonry, tailoring and leather-work. Amongst SCs, a large majority of the artisans are self-employed and there are around 16 percent who are casual wage labourers, OBC artisans are all self-employed while for the OCC frequency is too low. Many artisans' work and products had changed. Carpenters no longer made agricultural equipments since use of mechanized agricultural equipments like tractor etc. had increased. Once common in rural areas, no potter households were found to be engaged in making earthen pots anymore except for a few in Khavda. Kherva village reported that leather work by SC [Chamar] households has been discontinued since last 20 years. Younger generation of these households was no longer engaged in this occupation and preferred salaried employment or wage labour in agriculture. Similarly, weavers (Vankers) have discontinued their traditional occupation reportedly owing to non- viability of the occupation now. Khavda known for its handicraft has embroidery work carried out by SC women and mainly includes making kanjaris (embroidered tops), mattresses and pillows.

Contrary to the findings of Navsarjan study there was no evidence to suggest that there was a high incidence of workers being forced to continue with their traditional occupations. Neither the interviews nor observations or discussions revealed continuation of occupations just because of one's caste.

Livestock breeders

Amongst SC households, around 50 percent of the livestock breeders have cultivation as MJSI followed by 19 percent agricultural labourers and only 8 percent having animal husbandry as MJSI. Amongst the OBC, a majority – 39 percent have animal husbandry as MJSI, followed by 37 percent cultivation and 17 percent agricultural labour. The average holding of the buffaloes and cows is the highest amongst the OBC, followed by OCC and least is SC. Only the SC and OBC households have goats and sheep. In the

case of CCC households, the only source of fodder reported was bringing from the fields and farms which complements cultivation as the highest MJSI amongst them. Amongst the SC and OBC households, they graze their animals and also buy fodder. Only SC and OBC households reported grazing their animals in the gauchar. When inquired about coping mechanism during fodder scarcity, a higher percentage of SC suggested that scarcity was not experienced, as against 24 percent of OBC and 32 percent of CCC which may relate to the number of households actually rearing animals and the number of animals being small.

Migration for Work

In all, 10 percent households reported in which one or more members undertook migration at least once in the last three years where 55 percent of the households reporting migration are OBC, 43 percent are SC and one CCC household. Nava Nesda and Menpura have not reported any migration while Transad has only one. Highest number of migration cases is from Khavda where it is mostly OBC while in Kherva it is mostly SC households. Average number of migration days was 73 for SC and 90 for OBC and CCC while daily wage was the same at Rs.120.

Mainly agricultural wage labour based households have reported migration. Migrant workers from Kherva went to nearby districts for agricultural work while those from Khavda went into Banni grasslands to produce charcoal, having migrated with one to four household members receiving an average daily wage of Rs. 131.

Kherva and Menpura reported a high outmigration of economically better off household members for education and work mostly abroad. These are mainly from the Patel households and the migrants are settled abroad. Many of them had also leased out their land. Many households from all the community groups reported outmigration by some of their youth to urban areas as well.

Intergenerational Mobility

For understanding the overall trend of intergenerational changes and mobility education and occupation of four generations have been studied. While the report covers all the four generations for sake of brevity, only eldest sons of generations III and IV have been considered here.

Education

In the case of both SC and CCC, the succeeding generation's educational attainment seems to be a priority and may not have any direct bearing on the father's education, but in the case of OBC, it is more or less equal. This is true amongst the present generation also in many cases. The maximum education received by an OBC member is graduation and that too is a rare case while amongst SC a post graduate was in III generation itself. Overall, the CCC have had much higher frequency of literacy and elementary education amongst the first generation documented here while SC and OBC were almost at the same level. However, SC community has caught up over time with the CCC but the progress is very slow for OBC in terms of education. .

Occupation

Occupational engagement in cultivation has come down through generations in all the community groups though amongst OCC it is higher. For SC and OBC households, dependence on wage labour in agriculture and non-agriculture has increased over time. Artisans, mainly SC community, have almost disappeared over the last four generations. The number of agricultural labour based households has been minimal amongst the OCC, a status which is constant. Regular employment has increased amongst OCC and SC households, possibly a direct outcome of the educational attainment while for the latter group it is also the reservations and scholarships that are helping. Generally greater diversification over generations is seen among all the community groups. Between generation II and III of SC households, a majority of the senior generation was still in agricultural labour, in fact there was a rise from 46 percent to 51 percent where 82 percent of the next generation is still in the same occupation. Ten percent of the generation II members were still artisans, half of whom continued in the same occupation in generation III also. However, there was a rise in agricultural labour occupation while cultivation and artisan work had declined. In the next generation amongst SC, 56 percent (generation III) reported agricultural labour while those engaged in cultivation had declined further at 23 percent. One-fifth of those with 'self (generation III) in agricultural labour had their son (generation IV) moved to non-agricultural wage labour and some also into regular employment.

Assets

In the case of house as an asset, the highest average age is that of OCC houses followed by SC and then OBC. If housing and land is any indication, the status is worst for the OBC group. Amongst SC households, more than half of the houses are ***pucca*** and only 5 percent are ***kutcha*** houses while the rest are mixed type. It is important to mention here that many of the SC households live in government supported housing schemes specifically catering to them such as Indira Awas Yojana and Ambedkar Awas Yojana – some houses reported to be as old as 25 years in Menpura. 22 out of the 26 houses built under schemes by ***panchayat*** in villages other than Khavda are for the SC community, rest for OBC and none for OCC. In fact, largest percentage of OBC households is living in ***Kutcha*** houses. With regards to habitat infrastructure, 99 percent of the OCC, 91 percent of the SC and 86 percent of the OBC households have access to tap water at home. No bias was observed with respect to water supplied by ***panchayat*** to the communities; in fact the bore well operator in Transad is an SC community member. Though, much less than OCC households, a higher percentage of SC has toilets than OBC. However, it is important that the proportion of even OCC households with better access to water and resources for maintenance, the frequency of using toilets is lower in the two villages. It was reported that overall, more than half of the households use only firewood – 21 percent of OCC and more than 60 percent of SC and OBC. On the other hand, only 2 percent of SC and 3 percent of OBC households use cooking gas, while 20 percent of OCC use the same. Exclusive use of cooking gas is mostly in the case of OCC at Khavda.

Overall, 83 percent of SC households, 87 percent of OBC and 96 percent of OCC households have access to Mobile phones.

Institutional Support

A majority of SC and OBC households have NREGS card. SCs have a much higher proportion of BPL households than other community groups; overall, 63 percent of the SC and 37 percent of the OBC households have a BPL ration card while only 4 percent of the OCC have the same.

In all the villages, improvement in health services was commonly cited including the work being done by institutions such as aanganwadis, schools and PHC. Programmes such as health insurance card, 108 emergency services and ASHA workers were credited for their work in most of the places. Physical distances seemed to be a deterrent for children and women in accessing some of these services but these do not seem to be related to specific community groups.

SC community had the lowest percentage members associated with milk cooperatives and the highest were OCC, because very few SC households have reported animal husbandry as the MJSI. SC participation in the self-help groups has been the highest at 47 percent while 21 percent of OBC and only 4 percent of OCC households participated in the same.

It appears that the facilitation provided by the institutional mechanisms at different levels and their outreach have helped in changing the conservative socio-cultural belief patterns and practices of discrimination. These are mainly in the areas of education, health and in formal employment. It is important that the delivery mechanisms of these institutions are further strengthened and expanded for not only welfare reasons but also because these are found to bridge the social gaps.

Socio-cultural Aspects

Participant behaviour revealed that, in Transad, the upper caste Patel students who formed a majority of the village population were dominating in their behaviour during mapping exercise. They refused to accept a few hamlets not far away from their own, like the [Harijan] Vaas, as part of their village settlement. An enormous religious orientation amongst the village children was also observed. However, in Kherva, Nava Nesda and Khavda children from the different castes and communities were mixing very well during the mapping process, confirming details while interacting with each other. All the students were genuinely interested and serious about the mapping exercise and worked in a very cohesive and matured manner. No difference in behaviour or discrimination was observed in the groups. The SC children in Nava Nesda and Khavda were found to be equally confident, active and participatory.

In terms of settlement organization there are community based divisions in all the villages which have been traditional. It is seen that traditionally, wherever the communities have been staying in the villages, even now their respective housing extensions, colonies (like Indira Awas houses) are being extended only in those areas or where land is available – Transad being an example. Historically, it has been such that traditional communities in small settlements would inhabit an area in a close knit manner whereas urban contexts have been more of a melting pot bringing variations and differences together into anonymous and a more homogeneous existence.

Most of the amenities are either centrally located or at least within the range of 500 meters except in the case of spread out villages like Khavda and even Menpura to some extent. However, in each village there are certain hamlets which are located far off and face problems in accessing the resources. There is no disparity apparent in the access to social amenities and physical infrastructure for the SC community. It appears from the settlement maps that most of the social infrastructure such as health centres, secondary and high schools etc. are set in common properties away from any particular community's territory making nobody hesitate from accessing these due to village power dynamics. Whereas, other amenities such as water supply, *aanganwadis,* primary schools etc. have been decentralized for a better outreach and in fact a priority has been given to SC hamlets for the former. SC hamlet Meghpar is farther away from Khavda main village than Kakkar Koli *vaas* but it had been given priority in terms of amenities and social infrastructure with a primary school and *aanganwadi* post-earthquake reconstruction. Moreover, other factors such as availability of land, feasibility of installing these amenities with respect to the quantum of target population etc. would also have been significant in determining their location. Wherever, there is poor outreach, it is due to physical distances (e.g. Khanpura and Nava Sevaniya in Menpura and Kakkar Koli *vaas* in Khavda) and the households remaining marginalized have been observed to be mostly from the OBC community which may have other social factors as the reason.

While both Kakkar Sumra *vaas* and Meghpar are remotely located with respect to the main Khavda village, many of their community members are also residing in the main settlement. This would result in a continued relation with the main village and added advantages such as access to information and amenities. On the other hand, Kakkar Koli *vaas* residents are far flung remotely without any reach of amenities. Their slightly better off kinsmen in Pranavnagar Koli *vaas* too remain out of touch with the main village and the status of education, health, employment, infrastructure management, access to resources etc. was not perceived to be much better there either.

In each of the study villages except Nava Nesda, it was observed that there is a common congregation space which is the main commercial centre of the village having many *paan gallas* and tea stalls. While in Nava Nesda, it was observed that unlike other villages, not many people were found to be spending time in public places. In each of the village maps, almost all the Patel houses were marked as *pucca* by children with a smaller percentage being mixed or *kutcha* in rare case. Many OBC households followed by SC were observed to be living in *kutcha* or mixed type housing. However, in most of the villages there is a separate cluster named Indira Awas which belongs to mainly SC and sometimes OBC households having *pucca* houses built for the community. A similar scenario is emerging from the data analysis and proves that, the status is worst for the OBC groups in terms of housing condition.

Major road network that connects one hamlet to another is metalled in the villages though a larger proportion of internal faliya roads irrespective of the community residing in the cluster are un-metalled in Khavda and Nava Nesda. Nowhere was it apparent that the SC hamlets had all the trading services within 'their' area and thus, they would have to go to the village market. Specifically it was asked for the barbers, flour mills and *kariyana* shops but no discrimination was related whatsoever in the provision of basic needs and services. With changing occupations in the villages, many of the personal service providers such as potters and other artisans are not found as frequently anymore. In most of the cases,

such service providers are setting up their shops on the main roads or market areas which are accessible to all communities alike and even to the outsiders bringing in brisk business; as an outcome of this, all community members are found to be served equally. Moreover, even in a relatively more orthodox village like Kherva there was a *Vyapar vaas* and regular vegetable market organized right next to Patel *faliya* where all the community members visited leaving no scope for discrimination in allowing people to visit any particular areas.

Even during various discussions in the villages, the SC groups reported no such problems on day-today activities. In fact, many said that for more than a decade, these kinds of problems have subsided. It was mentioned that if there was work, nobody would be stopped from going into any of the *faliyas.*

Khavda comes out as a liberal village where SCs participate in the festival of *Ramnavami* and beyond the claimed 'no restriction on entry' to the Ram Temple; these community members actually visit the temple. This should be considered as a milestone in the process of eliminating social discrimination. However, in all other sample villages, there is explicit and implicit code of conduct dividing SC and non-SC as far as visits to temples are concerned. As in the case of Kherva, existence of two Ram temples has sharpened the divide. Since, traditionally, certain communities were not allowed to visit temples of the [upper] castes, the former groups had established their own temples and visiting main temples was not even considered as an option. No one openly admits the existence of discrimination regarding temple entry. Both the communities use polite language to explain the situation and do not blame each other.

It is also evident from the above description that celebration of festivals by different communities is confined to their respective localities and especially SC and non-SC usually do not mingle apart from remaining spectators. As noted earlier, SCs of Transad were distant observers at the time of *Holika Dahan* or *Navratri* saw participation by SC in non-SC area confined to being spectators only in many places. Not only this, for fear of any potential clash, elder members of SC community advise their juniors not to go to the places where non-SC play *garba.* In short, they do not want to create any tension between them and the non-SC. SC members in the villages celebrate Ambedkar Jayanti freely, taking out procession on the streets.

Socio-religious sects like Swadhyay Parivar operational in the sample villages are attacking the conservative ideologies and encouraging followers to have a reformed perspective towards life with socio-economic concerns. Various activities undertaken by them are targeted to bring economic independence to poor households and more harmony in village society. Besides, it was reported that they were also attempting to counter social evils like dowry, child marriage, superstitions, untouchability and addiction, through plays and other means. Development related activities undertaken by them, as found in Kherva, also signifies their concern towards village development. Though SC and non-SC people invite each other on marriages at their homes, variations were apparent in their participation level across sample villages. In some villages, participation of non-SC in SC marriages include, among other things, taking meals while in other villages it is confined to visit and offering blessings and gifts only. Similarly, we find variation in the level of participation of SC people in non-SC marriages. In some villages they take meals with other invitees while in more conservative cases such as Nava Nesda and Kherva

they come with vessels, take food back to their homes. Participation in each others' marriages, though with varying intensity, should be considered a step forward in reducing the social distance.

It is also a welcome fact that superstitions in rural society are on the way of decline, though not fully vanished, under the influence of modern day forces like education, urban communities with multi-cultural existence and other reform processes. For example, mid-day meals in all the villages saw no discrimination amongst the students who sat together and had their meals. On one hand Khavda poses a great example of multicultural existence of different communities, a large part being Muslims and OBCs. It is a near urban setting with formal institutions and amenities established post-earthquake through intervention by the State Government and NGOs and their participatory processes while on the extreme there are villages like Kherva and Nava Nesda with limited exposure to secular institutions for private employment which could bring together different community members as in the case of Transad, Menpura and Khavda. In coming days, combined influence of these forces is expected to strengthen egalitarian attitude and coupled with better access to livelihood opportunities, visualization of a rural society sans social discrimination will not be far from reality.

Recommendations

As mentioned earlier, a strong connect has been found between the educational attainment facilitated by secular government institutions and their schemes, and bridging of the socio-cultural divide in the society. Particularly, the midday meal scheme ushers in commensality from a very young age when differences are left behind. Of greater importance is the fact that such social benefits of intervention at this level are witnessed within a short period of time unlike the economic objectives behind extending educational support viz. building the human capital and resources for future. In other words, this is a two-pronged short-term investment where, within a limited span of sustained midday meal attendance, the nutrition levels go up especially assisting the children coming from poor economic backgrounds; while few years into it, a possible privately held attitude of caste bias is diluted, rather nullified in the secular public environment. OBC groups lag behind even in primary education and cues must be taken from the recommendations made below.

Beyond upper primary, the dropout rates have been noticed to be higher even amongst the SC, reasons for which may range from engagement in employment, tending to the younger siblings while parents work, to complete disinterest in further studies. In some of the orthodox villages, this was the age-group where young individuals showed a recognition and prejudice towards caste identities. For the reasons of countering this bias and building social capital, it is therefore imperative to figure out ways and means to retain children in schools in a secular set-up especially till they are highly impressionable from various quarters of the society. Following are some recommendations for the same:

- Typically, midday meal schemes are continued only till upper primary level by the state government. If it is extended to higher sections as well, it will continue to positively counter malnutrition in children even if the scheme is preferred by only a few, in most probability they would be the needy ones. Moreover, the social payoffs of commensality would continue till maturity and the next institutional interface of occupation is reached.

- Further, to ensure retention of children from underprivileged groups in the middle school, their parents could be incentivized which could be organized in the following manner:
    - Allocations in PDS are enhanced against each eligible child from such a household, showing attendance certificate issued by the school authorities every month.
    - Cash transfers could be made to the guardians of such a child. This might partially compensate such households which also needed children to earn in order to augment household incomes. If a main worker gets at least 180 days of employment in a year which is approximately 6 months of seasonal labour, children may not be participating on all the days. In fact, the study depicts that half day work is highly prevalent even during peak seasons for many. At the approximate daily wage rate of Rs.70 for 90 days, the household may be paid a total sum of Rs.6300 spread over the year, again for those producing the monthly school attendance certificate. Current scholarships viewed against this are highly inadequate.
- During the study, teachers complained of being extremely pressured with government assignments not directly related to teaching thereby adversely impacting their contact hours with the students. To enhance the quality of education, this is one area that needs intervention from the state.
- However, the most significant aspect of such schemes which decides their success is watertight targeting. Although, many schemes were found to be in place, poor targeting and leakages in the delivery mechanism was reported especially in those related to PDS and NREGA. Both these could be converged with the educational schemes in the above manner – parents whose children are availing of the state benefits while attending school, may be aided with NREGA.
- It would be pertinent to look into some historical interventions of the kind in other states of India; specifically Tamil Nadu, which has its demographic and socio- economic parameters highly comparable to Gujarat. It, gives lead to the use of programmes such as midday meal schemes etc., their outcomes and transformation over a period of time. For example, after being highly effective in its delivery and benefits accruing to two or more generations, the budgetary allocation for the midday meal programme has stabilized owing to dwindling demand from the younger generations who do not necessarily wish to be seen associated with subsidy based programmes. A rapid assessment of the same could be undertaken by the department.

Annexure

Education for Population aged 7 years and above * Sex * Community Crosstabulation

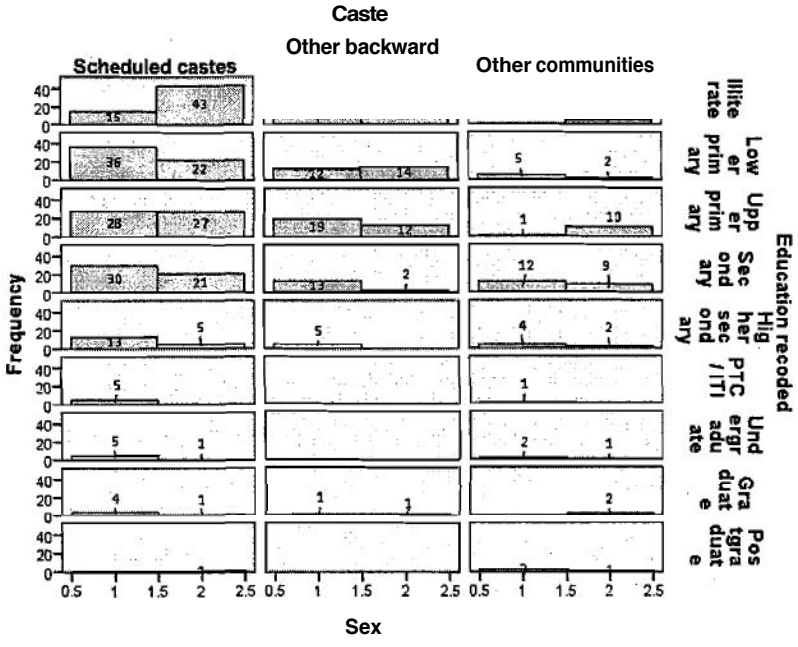
Education	SC			OBC			OCC		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	78	170	248	107	168	275	9	36	45
	31.5%	68.5%	100.0%	38.9%	61.1%	100.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	17.4%	43.7%	29.6%	30.0%	53.7%	41.0%	4.8%	21.4%	12.6%
Lower primary	123	81	204	92	81	173	22	30	52
	60.3%	39.7%	100.0%	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%	42.3%	57.7%	100.0%
	27.5%	20.8%	24.4%	25.8%	25.9%	25.8%	11.7%	17.9%	14.6%
Upper primary	101	67	168	76	42	118	37	35	72
	60.1%	39.9%	100.0%	64.4%	35.6%	100.0%	51.4%	48.6%	100.0%
	22.5%	17.2%	20.1%	21.3%	13.4%	17.6%	19.7%	20.8%	20.2%
Secondary	83	44	127	47	12	59	57	31	88
	65.4%	34.6%	100.0%	79.7%	20.3%	100.0%	64.8%	35.2%	100.0%
	18.5%	11.3%	15.2%	13.2%	3.8%	8.8%	30.3%	18.5%	24.7%
Higher secondary	28	18	46	20	6	26	21	13	34
	60.9%	39.1%	100.0%	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%	61.8%	38.2%	100.0%
	6.2%	4.6%	5.5%	5.6%	1.9%	3.9%	11.2%	7.7%	9.6%
PTC / ITI	12	2	14	5	1	6	13	5	18
	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	2.7%	.5%	1.7%	1.4%	.3%	.9%	6.9%	3.0%	5.1%
Incomplete Graduation	7	1	8	4	0	4	10	4	14
	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	1.6%	.3%	1.0%	1.1%	.0%	.6%	5.3%	2.4%	3.9%
Graduate	11	4	15	4	3	7	13	11	24
	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%	54.2%	45.8%	100.0%
	2.5%	1.0%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	6.9%	6.5%	6.7%
Postgraduate	5	2	7	2	0	2	6	3	9
	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	1.1%	.5%	.8%	.6%	.0%	.3%	3.2%	1.8%	2.5%
Total	448	389	837	357	313	670	188	168	356
	53.5%	46.5%	100.0%	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Education by Sex, Transad [For population aged 7 and more]

Education	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	24	66	90
	26.7%	73.3%	100.0%
	10.8%	33.0%	21.3%
Lower primary	53	38	91
	58.2%	41.8%	100.0%
	23.8%	19.0%	21.5%
Upper primary	48	491	97

	49.5%	50.5%	100.0%
	21.5%	24.5%	22.9%
Secondary	55	32	87
	63.2%	36.8%	100.0%
	24.7%	16.0%	20.6%
Higher secondary	22	7	29
	75.9%	24.1%	100.0%
	9.9%	3.5%	6.9%
PTC / ITI	6	0	6
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	.0%	1.4%
Incomplete Graduation	7	2	9
	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
	3.1%	1.0%	2.1%
Graduate	5	4	9
	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%
Postgraduate	3	2	5
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Total	223	200	423
	52.7%	47.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

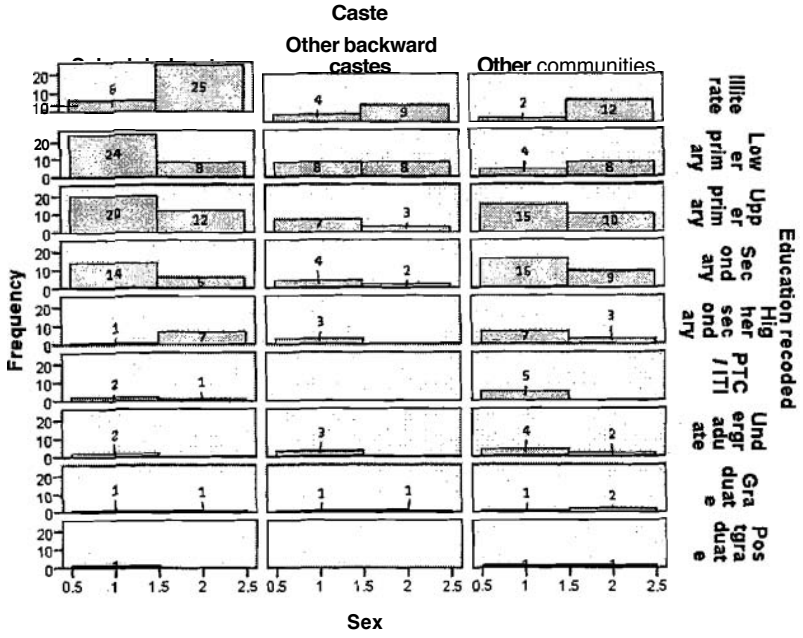
Figure 1 for Transad



Education by Sex, Kherva [For population aged 7 and more]

Education	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	12	46	58
	20.7%	79.3%	100.0%
	7.7%	35.4%	20.3%
Lower primaty	36	24	60
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	23.1%	18.5%	21.0%
Upper primary	42	25	67
	62.7%	37.3%	100.0%
	26.9%	19.2%	23.4%
Secondary	34	17	51
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	21.8%	13.1%	17.8%
Higher secondary	11	10	21
	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
	7.1%	7.7%	7.3%
PTC / ITI	7	1	8
	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	4.5%	.8%	2.8%
Incomplete Graduation	9	2	11
	81.8%	18.2%	100.0%
	5.8%	1.5%	3.8%
Graduate	3	4	7
	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
	1.9%	3.1%	2.4%
Postgraduate	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	1.3%	.8%	1.0%
Total	156	130	286
	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 2 for Kherva

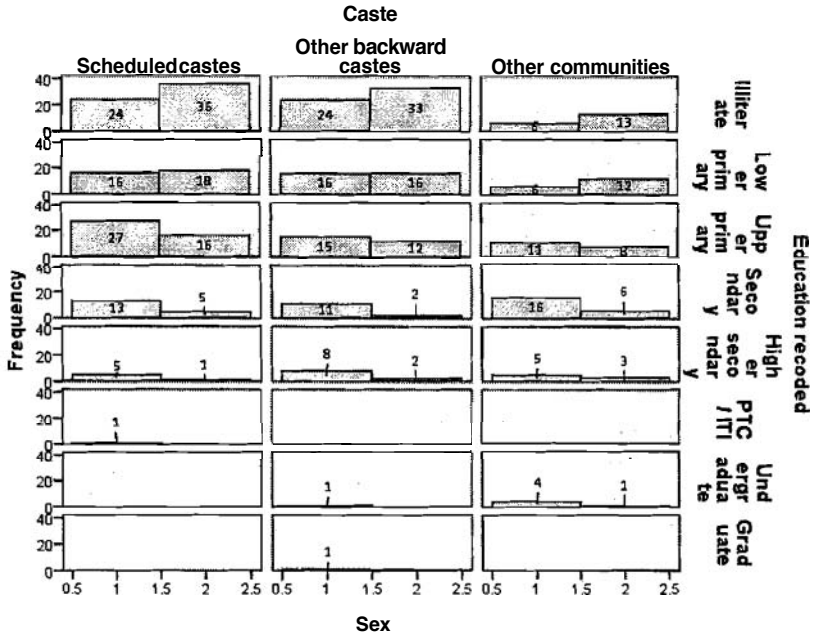


Education by Sex, Nava Nesda [For population aged 7 and more]

	Female	Total
Illiterate		
	39.7%	**60.3%**	**100.0%**
	25.7%	**44.6%**	**34.5%**
Lower primary	38	46	84
	45.2%	54.8%	100.0%
	18.1%	25.0%	21.3%
Upper primary	53	36	89
	59.6%	40.4%	100.0%
	25.2%	19.6%	22.6%
Secondary	40	13	53
	75.5%	24.5%	100.0%
	19.0%	7.1%	13.5%
Higher secondary	18	6	24
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	8.6%	3.3%	6.1%
PTC / ITI	1	0	1
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	.5%	.0%	.3%
Incomplete Graduation	5	1	6
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	2.4%	.5%	1.5%
Graduate	1	0	1
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%

	.5%	.0%	.3%
Total	210	184	394
	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 3 for Nava Nesda

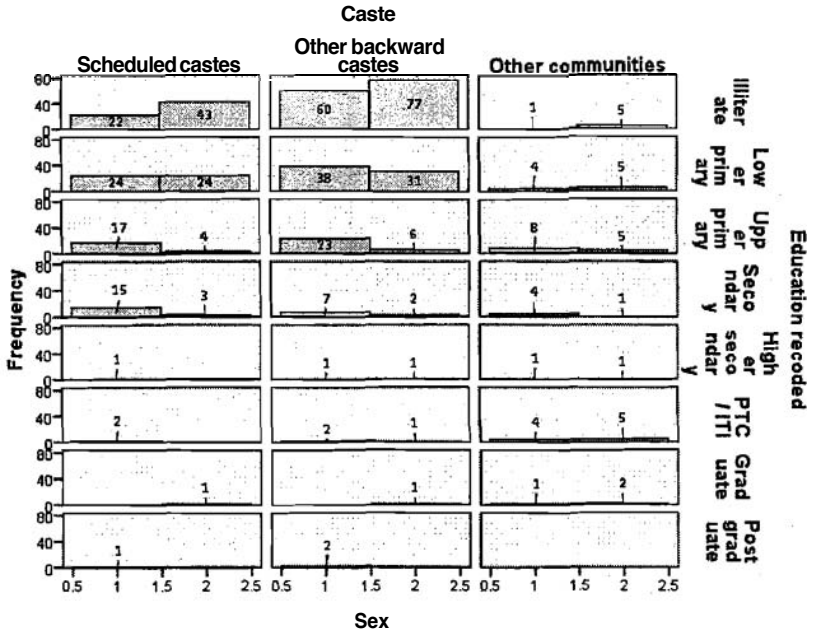


Education by Sex, Khavda [For population aged 7 and more]

Education	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	83	125	208
	39.9%	60.1%	100.0%
	34.9%	57.3%	45.6%
Lower primary	66	60	126
	52.4%	47.6%	100.0%
	27.7%	27.5%	27.6%
Upper primary	48	15	63
	76.2%	23.8%	100.0%
	20.2%	6.9%	13.8%
Secondary	26	6	32
	81.2%	18.8%	100.0%
	10.9%	2.8%	7.0%
Higher secondary	3	2	5
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	.9%	1.1%
PTC / ITI	8	6	14
	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
	3.4%	2.8%	3.1%
Graduate	1	4	5

	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	.4%	1.8%	1.1%
Postgraduate	3	0	3
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	.0%	.7%
Total	238	218	456
	52.2%	47.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 4 for Khavda

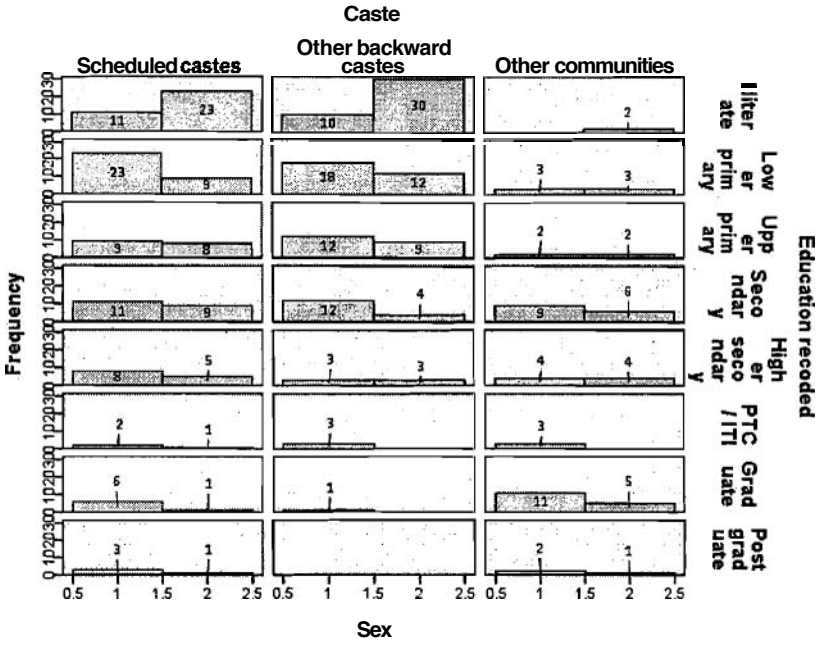


Education by Sex, Menpura [For population aged 7 and more]

Education	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	21	55	76
	27.6%	72.4%	100.0%
	12.7%	39.9%	25.0%
Lower primary	44	24	68
	64.7%	35.3%	100.0%
	26.5%	17.4%	22.4%
Upper primary	23	19	42
	54.8%	45.2%	100.0%
	13.9%	13.8%	13.8%
Secondary	32	19	51
	62.7%	37.3%	100.0%
	19.3%	13.8%	16.8%
Higher secondary	15	12	27
	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
	9.0%	8.7%	8.9%

PTC / ITI	8	1	9
	88.9%	11.1%	100.0%
	4.8%	.7%	3.0%
Graduate	18	6	24
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	10.8%	4.3%	7.9%
Postgraduate	5	2	7
	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	3.0%	1.4%	2.3%
Total	166	138	304
	54.6%	45.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 5 for Menpura



Education * Community * Village Crosstabulation [For population aged 7 and more]

Education	SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad				
Illiterate	58	28	4	90
	64.4%	31.1%	4.4%	100.0%
	22.6%	26.2%	6.8%	21.3%
Lower primary	58	26	7	91
	63.7%	28.6%	7.7%	100.0%
	22.6%	24.3%	11.9%	21.5%
Upper primary	55	31	11	97

	56.7%	32.0%	11.3%	100.0%
	21.4%	29.0%	18.6%	22.9%
Secondary	51	15	21	87
	58.6%	17.2%	24.1%	100.0%
	19.8%	14.0%	35.6%	20.6%
Higher secondary	18	5	6	29
	62.1%	17.2%	20.7%	100.0%
	7.0%	4.7%	10.2%	6.9%
PTC / ITI	5	0	1	6
	83.3%	.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	1.9%	.0%	1.7%	1.4%
Incomplete Graduation	6	0	3	9
	66.7%	.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	2.3%	.0%	5.1%	2.1%
Graduate	5	2	2	9
	55.6%	22.2%	22.2%	100.0%
	1.9%	1.9%	3.4%	2.1%
Postgraduate	1	0	4	5
	20.0%	.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	.4%	.0%	6.8%	1.2%
Total	257	107	59	423
	60.8%	25.3%	13.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva				
Illiterate	31	13	14	58
	53.4%	22.4%	24.1%	100.0%
	23.7%	24.5%	13.7%	20.3%
Lower primary	32	16	12	60
	53.3%	26.7%	20.0%	100.0%
	24.4%	30.2%	11.8%	21.0%
Upper primary	32	10	25	67
	47.8%	14.9%	37.3%	100.0%
	24.4%	18.9%	24.5%	23.4%
Secondary	20	6	25	51
	39.2%	11.8%	49.0%	100.0%
	15.3%	11.3%	24.5%	17.8%

Higher secondary	8	3	10	21
	38.1%	14.3%	47.6%	100.0%
	6.1%	5.7%	9.8%	7.3%
PTC / ITI	3	0	5	8
	37.5%	.0%	62.5%	100.0%
	2.3%	.0%	4.9%	2.8%
Incomplete Graduation	2	3	6	11
	18.2%	27.3%	54.5%	100.0%
	1.5%	5.7%	5.9%	3.8%
Graduate	2	2	3	7
	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%	100.0%
	1.5%	3.8%	2.9%	2.4%
Postgraduate	1	0	2	3
	33.3%	.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	.8%	.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Total	131	53	102	286
	45.8%	18.5%	35.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda				
Illiterate	60	57	19	136
	44.1%	41.9%	14.0%	100.0%
	37.0%	40.4%	20.9%	34.5%
Lower primary	34	32	18	84
	40.5%	38.1%	21.4%	100.0%
	21.0%	22.7%	19.8%	21.3%
Upper primary	43	27	19	89
	48.3%	30.3%	21.3%	100.0%
	26.5%	19.1%	20.9%	22.6%
Secondary	18	13	22	53
	34.0%	24.5%	41.5%	100.0%
	11.1%	9.2%	24.2%	13.5%
Higher secondary	6	10	8	24
	25.0%	41.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	3.7%	7.1%	8.8%	6.1%
PTC / ITI	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%

	.6%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Incomplete Graduation	0	1	5	6
	.0%	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	.0%	.7%	5.5%	1.5%
Graduate	0	1	0	1
	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.7%	.0%	.3%
Total	162	141	91	394
	41.1%	35.8%	23.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda				
Illiterate	65	137	6	208
	31.2%	65.9%	2.9%	100.0%
	41.4%	54.4%	12.8%	45.6%
Lower primary	48	69	9	126
	38.1%	54.8%	7.1%	100.0%
	30.6%	27.4%	19.1%	27.6%
Upper primary	21	29	13	63
	33.3%	46.0%	20.6%	100.0%
	13.4%	11.5%	27.7%	13.8%
Secondary	18	9	5	32
	56.2%	28.1%	15.6%	100.0%
	11.5%	3.6%	10.6%	7.0%
Higher secondary	1	2	2	5
	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	.6%	.8%	4.3%	1.1%
PTC / ITI	2	3	9	14
	14.3%	21.4%	64.3%	100.0%
	1.3%	1.2%	19.1%	3.1%
Graduate	1	1	3	5
	20.0%	20.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	.6%	.4%	6.4%	1.1%
Postgraduate	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	.0%	100.0%
	.6%	.8%	.0%	.7%
Total	157	252	47	456

X

	34.4%	55.3%	10.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura				
Illiterate	34	40	2	76
	44.7%	52.6%	2.6%	100.0%
	26.2%	34.2%	3.5%	25.0%
Lower primary	32	30	6	68
	47.1%	44.1%	8.8%	100.0%
	24.6%	25.6%	10.5%	22.4%
Upper primary	17	21	4	42
	40.5%	50.0%	9.5%	100.0%
	13.1%	17.9%	7.0%	13.8%
Secondary	20	16	15	51
	39.2%	31.4%	29.4%	100.0%
	15.4%	13.7%	26.3%	16.8%
Higher secondary	13	6	8	27
	48.1%	22.2%	29.6%	100.0%
	10.0%	5.1%	14.0%	8.9%
PTC / ITI	3	3	3	9
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	2.3%	2.6%	5.3%	3.0%
Graduate	7	1	16	24
	29.2%	4.2%	66.7%	100.0%
	5.4%	.9%	28.1%	7.9%
Postgraduate	4	0	3	7
	57.1%	.0%	42.9%	100.0%
	3.1%	.0%	5.3%	2.3%
Total	130	117	57	304
	42.8%	38.5%	18.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Land status by Community and Village (House listing)

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Landless	79	160	47	286
		27.62	55.94	16.43	100.00
		48.47	76.92	31.54	55.00
	Landed	84	48	102	234

		35.90	20.51	43.59	100.00
		51.53	23.08	68.46	45.00
Kherva	Landless	74	89	75	238
		31.09	37.39	31.51	100.00
		100.00	93.68	27.78	54.21
	Landed	0	6	195	201
		0.00	2.99	97.01	100.00
		0.00	6.32	72.22	45.79
Nava Nesda	Landless	58	99	14	171
		33.92	57.89	8.19	100.00
		56.86	33.90	7.25	29.13
	Landed	44	193	179	416
		10.58	46.39	43.03	100.00
		43.14	66.10	92.75	70.87
Khavda	Landless	85	391	168	644
		13.20	60.71	26.09	100.00
		79.44	72.54	90.32	77.40
	Landed	22	148	18	188
		11.70	78.72	9.57	100.00
		20.56	27.46	9.68	22.60
Menpura	Landless	48	194	26	268
		17.91	72.39	9.70	100.00
		57.14	76.98	27.37	62.18
	Landed	36	58	69	163
		22.09	35.58	42.33	100.00
		42.86	23.02	72.63	37.82

Community and Land Status, All Villages (Sample Survey)

	Landless	Landed	Total
SC	111	64	175
	63.4%	36.6%	100.0%
	46.2%	37.6%	42.7%
OBC	95	50	145
	65.5%	34.5%	100.0%
	39.6%	29.4%	35.4%
OCC	34	56	90
	37.8%	62.2%	100.0%
	14.2%	32.9%	22.0%
Total	240	170	410
	58.5%	41.5%	100.0%

	Landless	Landed	Total
SC	111	64	175
	63.4%	36.6%	100.0%
	46.2%	37.6%	42.7%
OBC	95	50	145
	65.5%	34.5%	100.0%
	39.6%	29.4%	35.4%
OCC	34	56	90
	37.8%	62.2%	100.0%
	14.2%	32.9%	22.0%
Total	240	170	410
	58.5%	41.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Community and Land Status by Village (Sample Survey)

Village		Land status		
		Landless	Landed	Total
Transad	Scheduled castes	32	23	55
		58.2%	41.8%	100.0%
		61.5%	60.5%	61.1%
	Other backward castes	16	4	20
		80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		30.8%	10.5%	22.2%
	Other castes	4	11	15
		26.7%	73.3%	100.0%
		7.7%	28.9%	16.7%
	Total	52	38	90
		57.8%	42.2%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	Scheduled castes	23	2	25
		92.0%	8.0%	100.0%
		57.5%	9.5%	41.0%
	Other backward castes	10	1	11
		90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
		25.0%	4.8%	18.0%
	Other castes	7	18	25
		28.0%	72.0%	100.0%
		17.5%	85.7%	41.0%
	Total	40	21	61
		65.6%	34.4%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Scheduled castes	21	15	36
		58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
		70.0%	27.8%	42.9%

	Other backward castes	8	21	29
		27.6%	72.4%	100.0%
		26.7%	38.9%	34.5%
	Other castes	1	18	19
		5.3%	94.7%	100.0%
		3.3%	33.3%	22.6%
	Total	30	54	84
		35.7%	64.3%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Scheduled castes	22	9	31
		71.0%	29.0%	100.0%
		27.5%	32.1%	28.7%
	Other backward castes	41	17	58
		70.7%	29.3%	100.0%
		51.2%	60.7%	53.7%
	Other castes	17	2	19
		89.5%	10.5%	100.0%
		21.2%	7.1%	17.6%
	Total	80	28	108
		74.1%	25.9%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Scheduled castes	13	15	28
		46.4%	53.6%	100.0%
		34.2%	51.7%	41.8%
	Other backward castes	20	7	27
		74.1%	25.9%	100.0%
		52.6%	24.1%	40.3%
	Other castes	5	7	12
		41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
		13.2%	24.1%	17.9%
	Total	38	29	67
		56.7%	43.3%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Community and Major Source of Household Income by Village (Sample Survey)

		Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Regular employment	Wage labour in non-agriculture	remittance / pension / rent	Other sources	Total
Transad	SC	5	2	26	8	5	4	5	55
		9.10%	3.60%	47.30%	14.50%	9.10%	7.30%	9.10%	100.00%
		31.20%	40.00%	72.20%	80.00%	45.50%	80.00%	71.40%	61.10%
	OBC	2	2	10	1	3	0	2	20
		10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	5.00%	15.00%	0.00%	10.00%	100.00%
		12.50%	40.00%	27.80%	10.00%	27.30%	0.00%	28.60%	22.20%
	OCC	9	1	0	1	3	1	0	15
		60.00%	6.70%	0.00%	6.70%	20.00%	6.70%	0.00%	100.00%
		56.20%	20.00%	0.00%	10.00%	27.30%	20.00%	0.00%	16.70%
	Total	16	5	36	10	11	5	7	90

		17.80%	5.60%	40.00%	11.10%	12.20%	5.60%	7.80%	100.00%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Kherva	SC	2	0	20	3		0	0	25
		8.00%	0.00%	80.00%	12.00%		0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
		10.00%	0.00%	69.00%	60.00%		0.00%	0.00%	41.00%
	OBC	1	2	4	1		0	3	11
		9.10%	18.20%	36.40%	9.10%		0.00%	27.30%	100.00%
		5.00%	100.00%	13.80%	20.00%		0.00%	75.00%	18.00%
	OCC	17	0	5	1		1	1	25
		68.00%	0.00%	20.00%	4.00%		4.00%	4.00%	100.00%
		85.00%	0.00%	17.20%	20.00%		100.00%	25.00%	41.00%
	Total	20	2	29	5		1	4	61
		32.80%	3.30%	47.50%	8.20%		1.60%	6.60%	100.00%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Nava Nesda	SC	17	3	15			1	0	36
		47.20%	8.30%	41.70%			2.80%	0.00%	100.00%
		31.50%	50.00%	71.40%			100.00%	0.00%	42.90%
	OBC	19	3	6			0	1	29
		65.50%	10.30%	20.70%			0.00%	3.40%	100.00%
		35.20%	50.00%	28.60%			0.00%	50.00%	34.50%
	OCC	18	0	0			0	1	19
		94.70%	0.00%	0.00%			0.00%	5.30%	100.00%
		33.30%	0.00%	0.00%			0.00%	50.00%	22.60%
	Total	54	6	21			1	2	84
		64.30%	7.10%	25.00%			1.20%	2.40%	100.00%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Khavda	SC	5	0	1	9	6	0	10	31
		16.10%	0.00%	3.20%	29.00%	19.40%	0.00%	32.30%	100.00%
		38.50%	0.00%	25.00%	36.00%	16.20%	0.00%	50.00%	28.70%
	OBC	8	5	3	7	29	2	4	58
		13.80%	8.60%	5.20%	12.10%	50.00%	3.40%	6.90%	100.00%
		61.50%	100.00%	75.00%	28.00%	78.40%	50.00%	20.00%	53.70%
	OCC	0	0	0	9	2	2	6	19
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	47.40%	10.50%	10.50%	31.60%	100.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	36.00%	5.40%	50.00%	30.00%	17.60%
	Total	13	5	4	25	37	4	20	108
		12.00%	4.60%	3.70%	23.10%	34.30%	3.70%	18.50%	100.00%
		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Menpura	SC	7		19	1	0	1	0	28
		25.00%		67.90%	3.60%	0.00%	3.60%	0.00%	100.00%
		43.80%		55.90%	11.10%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	41.80%
	OBC	4		15	2	2	0	4	27
		14.80%		55.60%	7.40%	7.40%	0.00%	14.80%	100.00%
		25.00%		44.10%	22.20%	100.00%	0.00%	80.00%	40.30%
	OCC	5		0	6	0	0	1	12
		41.70%		0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.30%	100.00%
		31.20%		0.00%	66.70%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	17.90%
	Total	16		34	9	2	1	5	67
		23.90%		50.70%	13.40%	3.00%	1.50%	7.50%	100.00%
		100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

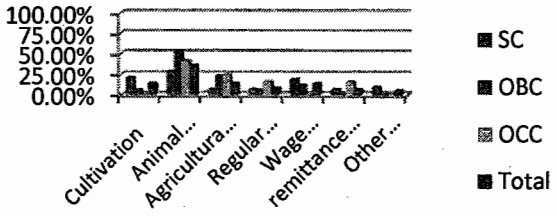
Community by First Subsidiary Source of Household Income by Village (Sample Survey)

		Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Regular employment	Wage labour in non-agriculture	remittance/ pension/ rent	Other sources	Total
Transad	SC	9	12	3	3	8	3	4	42

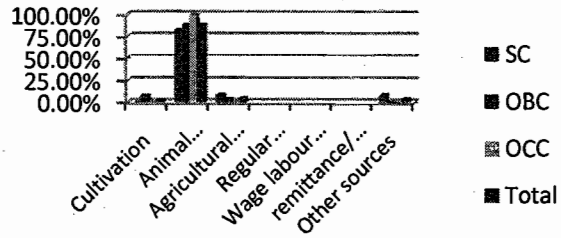
		21.4%	28.6%	7.1%	7.1%	19.0%	7.1%	9.5%	100.0%
		90.0%	46.2%	30.0%	50.0%	80.0%	60.0%	100.0%	59.2%
	OBC	1	9	4	1	2	0	0	17
		5.9%	52.9%	23.5%	5.9%	11.8%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
		10.0%	34.6%	40.0%	16.7%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	23.9%
	OCC	0	5	3	2	0	2	0	12
		.0%	41.7%	25.0%	16.7%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	100.0%
		.0%	19.2%	30.0%	33.3%	.0%	40.0%	.0%	16.9%
	Total	10	26	10	6	10	5	4	71
		14.1%	36.6%	14.1%	8.5%	14.1%	7.0%	5.6%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	SC			2	1		0	1	4
				50.0%	25.0%		.0%	25.0%	100.0%
				100.0%	16.7%		.0%	100.0%	36.4%
	OBC			0	1		0	0	1
				.0%	100.0%		.0%	.0%	100.0%
				.0%	16.7%		.0%	.0%	9.1%
	OCC			0	4		2	0	6
				.0%	66.7%		33.3%	.0%	100.0%
				.0%	66.7%		100.0%	.0%	54.5%
	Total			2	6		2	1	11
				18.2%	54.5%		18.2%	9.1%	100.0%
				100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	SC	0	28	3				3	34
		.0%	82.4%	8.8%				8.8%	100.0%
		.0%	40.6%	75.0%				100.0%	43.6%
	OBC	2	23	1				0	26
		7.7%	88.5%	3.8%				.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	33.3%	25.0%				.0%	33.3%
	OCC	0	18	0				0	18
		.0%	100.0%	.0%				.0%	100.0%
		.0%	26.1%	.0%				.0%	23.1%
	Total	2	69	4				3	78
		2.6%	88.5%	5.1%				3.8%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%				100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	SC	1	1	7	3	3	1	2	18
		5.6%	5.6%	38.9%	16.7%	16.7%	5.6%	11.1%	100.0%
		12.5%	33.3%	38.9%	100.0%	21.4%	16.7%	66.7%	32.7%
	OBC	7	2	11	0	9	2	0	31
		22.6%	6.5%	35.5%	.0%	29.0%	6.5%	.0%	100.0%
		87.5%	66.7%	61.1%	.0%	64.3%	33.3%	.0%	56.4%
	OCC	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	6
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	50.0%	33.3%	10.9%

	Total	8	3	18	3	14	6	3	55
		14.5%	5.5%	32.7%	5.5%	25.5%	10.9%	5.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	SC	4	7	4	0	2	1	0	18
		22.2%	38.9%	22.2%	.0%	11.1%	5.6%	.0%	100.0%
		80.0%	38.9%	44.4%	.0%	66.7%	33.3%	.0%	43.9%
	OBC	0	10	5	1	0	0	0	16
		.0%	62.5%	31.2%	6.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
		.0%	55.6%	55.6%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	39.0%
	OCC	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	7
		14.3%	14.3%	.0%	14.3%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	100.0%
		20.0%	5.6%	.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	17.1%
	Total	5	18	9	2	3	3	1	41
		12.2%	43.9%	22.0%	4.9%	7.3%	7.3%	2.4%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

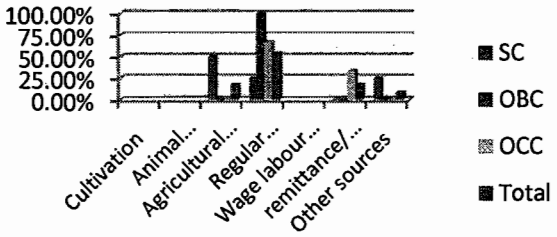
Community by First Subsidiary Source of Income (FSSI) in Transad



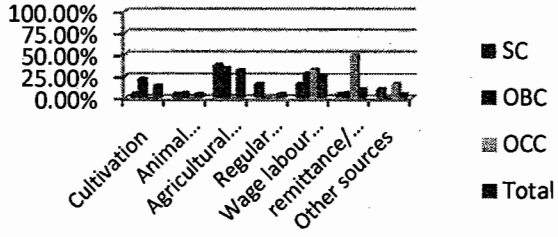
Community by First Subsidiary Source of Income (FSSI) in Nava Nesda



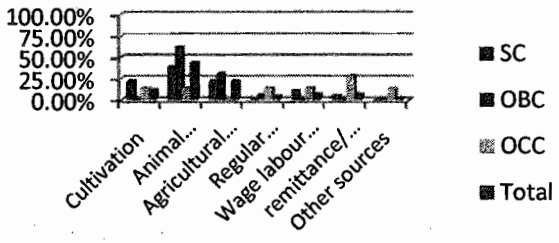
Community by First Subsidiary Source of Income (FSSI) in Kherva



Community by First Subsidiary Source of Income (FSSI) in Khavda



Community by First Subsidiary Source of Income (FSSI) in Menpura



Major Source of Household Income by First Subsidiary Source of Household Income by Community

Caste /major source of household income		No FSSI	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Regular employment	Wage labour in non-agriculture	remittance / pension/ rent	Other sources	Total
SC	Cultivation	3	0	23	7	1	1	0	1	36
	Cultivation	8.30%	0.00%	63.90%	19.40%	2.80%	2.80%	0.00%	2.80%	100.00%
	Animal husbandry	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	5
	Animal husbandry	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	60.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	Agricultural labor	37	9	20	0	2	8	1	4	81
	Agricultural labor	45.70%	11.10%	24.70%	0.00%	2.50%	9.90%	1.20%	4.90%	100.00%
	Regular employment	11	2	2	3	1	0	2	0	21
	Regular employment	52.40%	9.50%	9.50%	14.30%	4.80%	0.00%	9.50%	0.00%	100.00%
	Wage labour in non-agriculture	2	1	1	5	1	1	0	0	11
	Wage labour in non-agriculture	18.20%	9.10%	9.10%	45.50%	9.10%	9.10%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	remittance / pension / rent	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6
	remittance / pension / rent	16.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%	100.00%
	Other sources	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	15
	Other sources	33.30%	6.70%	13.30%	6.70%	6.70%	6.70%	6.70%	20.00%	100.00%
	Total	59	14	48	19	7	13	5	10	175
	Total	33.70%	8.00%	27.40%	10.90%	4.00%	7.40%	2.90%	5.70%	100.00%
OBC	Cultivation	4	0	24	3	0	3	0		34
	Cultivation	11.80%	0.00%	70.60%	8.80%	0.00%	8.80%	0.00%		100.00%
	Animal husbandry	5	3	0	3	1	0	0		12
	Animal husbandry	41.70%	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	8.30%	0.00%	0.00%		100.00%
	Agricultural labor	16	0	18	0	0	4	0		38
	Agricultural labor	42.10%	0.00%	47.40%	0.00%	0.00%	10.50%	0.00%		100.00%
	Regular employment	9	1	0	0	1	0	0		11
	Regular employment	81.80%	9.10%	0.00%	0.00%	9.10%	0.00%	0.00%		100.00%
	Wage labour in non-agriculture	8	6	1	14	0	4	1		34

	Wage labour in non-agriculture	23.50%	17.60%	2.90%	41.20%	0.00%	11.80%	2.90%		100.00%
	remittance / pension / rent	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		2
	remittance / pension / rent	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%		100.00%
	Other sources	11	0	1	1	1	0	0		14
	Other sources	78.60%	0.00%	7.10%	7.10%	7.10%	0.00%	0.00%		100.00%
	Total	54	10	44	21	3	11	2		145
	Total	37.20%	6.90%	30.30%	14.50%	2.10%	7.60%	1.40%		100.00%
OCC	Cultivation	17	0	23	0	7	0	2	0	49
	Cultivation	34.70%	0.00%	46.90%	0.00%	14.30%	0.00%	4.10%	0.00%	100.00%
	Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Animal husbandry	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	Agricultural labor	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Agricultural labor	100.00 %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	Regular employment	11	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	17
	Regular employment	64.70%	5.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.50%	5.90%	100.00%
	Wage labour in non-agriculture	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	5
	Wage labour in non-agriculture	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	60.00%	0.00%	20.00%	20.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	remittance / pension / rent	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
	remittance / pension / rent	50.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	Other sources	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	9
	Other sources	66.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	22.20%	0.00%	11.10%	100.00%
	Total	41	1	24	3	7	3	9	2	90
	Total	45.60%	1.10%	26.70%	3.30%	7.80%	3.30%	10.00%	2.20%	100.00%

Major Source of Household Income by Second Subsidiary Source of Household Income by Caste Category (Sample Survey)

Caste/ major source of household income		Second subsidiary source of household income						
		No subsidiary source of income	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Wage labour in non-agriculture	Other sources	Total
SC	Cultivation	33	0	1	1	0	1	36
		91.7%	.0%	2.8%	2.8%	.0%	2.8%	100.0%
	Animal husbandry	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
		80.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Agricultural labor	70	1	2	0	5	3	81
		86.4%	1.2%	2.5%	.0%	6.2%	3.7%	100.0%
	Regular employment	17	0	0	1	1	2	21
		81.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%	4.8%	9.5%	100.0%
	Wage labour in non-agriculture	6	1	2	1	0	1	11
		54.5%	9.1%	18.2%	9.1%	.0%	9.1%	100.0%
	remittance / pension /	4	0	1	0	0	1	6

	rent	66.7%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	Other sources	10	1	0	3	0	1	15
		66.7%	6.7%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	6.7%	100.0%
	Total	144	3	6	7	6	9	175
		82.3%	1.7%	3.4%	4.0%	3.4%	5.1%	100.0%
OBC	Cultivation	30	0	3	0	1		34
		88.2%	.0%	8.8%	.0%	2.9%		100.0%
	Animal husbandry	11	0	0	1	0		12
		91.7%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%		100.0%
	Agricultural labor	32	3	0	0	3		38
		84.2%	7.9%	.0%	.0%	7.9%		100.0%
	Regular employment	11	0	0	0	0		11
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%		100.0%
	Wage labour in non-agriculture	30	1	2	0	1		34
		88.2%	2.9%	5.9%	.0%	2.9%		100.0%
	remittance / pension / rent	2	0	0	0	0		2
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%		100.0%
	Other sources	14	0	0	0	0		14
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%		100.0%
	Total	130	4	5	1	5		145
		89.7%	2.8%	3.4%	.7%	3.4%		100.0%
OCC	Cultivation	45		4				49
		91.8%		8.2%				100.0%
	Animal husbandry	1		0				1
		100.0%		.0%				100.0%
	Agricultural labor	5		0				5
		100.0%		.0%				100.0%
	Regular employment	16		1				17
		94.1%		5.9%				100.0%
	Wage labour in non-agriculture	5		0				5
		100.0%		.0%				100.0%
	remittance / pension / rent	4		0				4
		100.0%		.0%				100.0%
	Other sources	9		0				9
		100.0%		.0%				100.0%
	Total	85		5				90
		94.4%		5.6%				100.0%

Occupation One by Community and Village (Sample Survey)

Village		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Cultivation	15	8	12	35
		10.9%	14.0%	40.0%	15.6%
	Animal husbandry	16	7	8	31
		11.6%	12.3%	26.7%	13.8%
	Agricultural labor	66	31	2	99

		47.8%	54.4%	6.7%	44.0%
	Regular employment	14	2	5	21
		10.1%	3.5%	16.7%	9.3%
	Wage labor in non agriculture	15	7	3	25
		10.9%	12.3%	10.0%	11.1%
	Artisan	11	0	0	11
		8.0%	.0%	.0%	4.9%
	Trade	1	1	0	2
		.7%	1.8%	.0%	.9%
	Other occupations	0	1	0	1
		.0%	1.8%	.0%	.4%
	Total	138	57	30	225
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	Cultivation	6	2	38	46
		7.2%	6.7%	67.9%	27.2%
	Animal husbandry	0	4	1	5
		.0%	13.3%	1.8%	3.0%
	Agricultural labor	68	17	11	96
		81.9%	56.7%	19.6%	56.8%
	Regular employment	6	2	5	13
		7.2%	6.7%	8.9%	7.7%
	Wage labor in non agriculture	1	0	0	1
		1.2%	.0%	.0%	.6%
	Artisan	2	4	1	7
		2.4%	13.3%	1.8%	4.1%
	Other occupations	0	1	0	1
		.0%	3.3%	.0%	.6%
	Total	83	30	56	169
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Cultivation	32	51	30	113
		30.8%	52.0%	61.2%	45.0%
	Animal husbandry	28	31	18	77
		26.9%	31.6%	36.7%	30.7%
	Agricultural labor	43	13	0	56
		41.3%	13.3%	.0%	22.3%
	Regular employment	0	1	1	2
		.0%	1.0%	2.0%	.8%
	Artisan	0	2	0	2
		.0%	2.0%	.0%	.8%
	Other occupations	1	0	0	1
		1.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	Total	104	98	49	251
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Cultivation	14	34	0	48

		21.2%	23.6%	.0%	20.3%
	Animal husbandry	1	16	0	17
		1.5%	11.1%	.0%	7.2%
	Agricultural labor	2	9	0	11
		3.0%	6.2%	.0%	4.7%
	Regular employment	13	8	14	35
		19.7%	5.6%	53.8%	14.8%
	Wage labor in non agriculture	15	70	6	91
		22.7%	48.6%	23.1%	38.6%
	Artisan	19	0	0	19
		28.8%	.0%	.0%	8.1%
	Trade	0	3	4	7
		.0%	2.1%	15.4%	3.0%
	Other occupations	2	4	2	8
		3.0%	2.8%	7.7%	3.4%
	Total	66	144	26	236
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Cultivation	17	14	7	38
		21.0%	18.9%	31.8%	21.5%
	Animal husbandry	7	12	4	23
		8.6%	16.2%	18.2%	13.0%
	Agricultural labor	48	34	0	82
		59.3%	45.9%	.0%	46.3%
	Regular employment	1	3	8	12
		1.2%	4.1%	36.4%	6.8%
	Wage labor in non agriculture	7	4	2	13
		8.6%	5.4%	9.1%	7.3%
	Artisan	0	0	1	1
		.0%	.0%	4.5%	.6%
	Trade	0	3	0	3
		.0%	4.1%	.0%	1.7%
	Other occupations	1	4	0	5
		1.2%	5.4%	.0%	2.8%
	Total	81	74	22	177
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Occupation One – Frequency of 'Other Occupations'

	Frequency	Percent
Rickshaw/ tractor/ chhakada/ truck driving	4	25.0
Hair cutting	5	31.2
Flour mill	1	6.2
Vahi vancha	1	6.2

TV cable operator	2	12.5
Cutting and selling of datan	3	18.8
Total	16	100.0

Occupation Two by Community and Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	No second occupation	89	28	23	140
		64.5%	49.1%	76.7%	62.2%
	Cultivation	15	1	2	18
		10.9%	1.8%	6.7%	8.0%
	Animal husbandry	15	18	2	35
		10.9%	31.6%	6.7%	15.6%
	Agricultural labor	12	7	3	22
		8.7%	12.3%	10.0%	9.8%
	Regular employment	1	0	0	1
		.7%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	Wage labor in non agriculture	5	3	0	8
		3.6%	5.3%	.0%	3.6%
	Other occupations	1	0	0	1
		.7%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	Total	138	57	30	225
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	No second occupation	79	30	56	165
		95.2%	100.0%	100.0%	97.6%
	Animal husbandry	2	0	0	2
		2.4%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
	Regular employment	1	0	0	1
		1.2%	.0%	.0%	.6%
	Artisan	1	0	0	1
		1.2%	.0%	.0%	.6%
	Total	83	30	56	169
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	No second occupation	57	44	27	128
		54.8%	44.9%	55.1%	51.0%
	Cultivation	5	18	4	27
		4.8%	18.4%	8.2%	10.8%
	Animal husbandry	34	31	18	83
		32.7%	31.6%	36.7%	33.1%
	Agricultural labor	6	5	0	11
		5.8%	5.1%	.0%	4.4%
	Artisan	1	0	0	1
		1.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
	Other occupations	1	0	0	1
		1.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%

	Total	104	98	49	251
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	No second occupation	39	68	26	133
		59.1%	47.2%	100.0%	56.4%
	Cultivation	5	27	0	32
		7.6%	18.8%	.0%	13.6%
	Animal husbandry	0	3	0	3
		.0%	2.1%	.0%	1.3%
	Agricultural labor	14	28	0	42
		21.2%	19.4%	.0%	17.8%
	Wage labor in non agriculture	6	18	0	24
		9.1%	12.5%	.0%	10.2%
	Artisan	2	0	0	2
		3.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%
	Total	66	144	26	236
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	No second occupation	40	46	20	106
		49.4%	62.2%	90.9%	59.9%
	Cultivation	16	9	2	27
		19.8%	12.2%	9.1%	15.3%
	Animal husbandry	9	12	0	21
		11.1%	16.2%	.0%	11.9%
	Agricultural labor	15	7	0	22
		18.5%	9.5%	.0%	12.4%
	Wage labor in non agriculture	1	0	0	1
		1.2%	.0%	.0%	.6%
	Total	81	74	22	177
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Activity status one * Occupation one * Community Crosstabulation

		Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Regular employment	Wage labor in non agriculture	Artisan	Trade	Other occupations	Total
SC	Self-employment	84	52	0	0	0	27	1	1	165
		50.9%	31.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.4%	.6%	.6%	100.0%
	Regular employment	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	1	35
		.0%	.0%	.0%	97.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	100.0%
	Casual wage labor	0	0	227	0	38	5	0	2	272
		.0%	.0%	83.5%	.0%	14.0%	1.8%	.0%	.7%	100.0%
	Total	84	52	227	34	38	32	1	4	472
		17.8%	11.0%	48.1%	7.2%	8.1%	6.8%	.2%	.8%	100.0%
OBC	Self-employment	109	67	0	0	0	6	7	10	199
		54.8%	33.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	3.5%	5.0%	100.0%
	Regular employment	0	3	0	16	0	0	0	0	19
		.0%	15.8%	.0%	84.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Casual wage labor	0	0	104	0	81	0	0	0	185
		.0%	.0%	56.2%	.0%	43.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	109	70	104	16	81	6	7	10	403

		27.0%	17.4%	25.8%	4.0%	20.1%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	100.0%
OCC	Self-employment	87	31	0	1	1	1	4	2	127
		68.5%	24.4%	.0%	.8%	.8%	.8%	3.1%	1.6%	100.0%
	Regular employment	0	0	0	32	2	0	0	0	34
		.0%	.0%	.0%	94.1%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Casual wage labor	0	0	13	0	8	1	0	0	22
		.0%	.0%	59.1%	.0%	36.4%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	87	31	13	33	11	2	4	2	183
		47.5%	16.9%	7.1%	18.0%	6.0%	1.1%	2.2%	1.1%	100.0%

Industry one * Occupation one * Caste Crosstabulation

		Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Regular employment	Wage labor in non agriculture	Artisan	Trade	Other occupations	Total
SC	Agriculture	84	52	227	1	1	0	0	0	365
		23.0%	14.2%	62.2%	.3%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Manufacturing and repairing	0	0	0	14	26	25	0	0	65
		.0%	.0%	.0%	21.5%	40.0%	38.5%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Construction	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	13
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	46.2%	53.8%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Social and personal services	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotel	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Transport, storage and communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Electricty, gas and water	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	9
		.0%	.0%	.0%	55.6%	44.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	84	52	227	34	38	32	1	4	472
		17.8%	11.0%	48.1%	7.2%	8.1%	6.8%	.2%	.8%	100.0%
OBC	Agriculture	109	70	102	0	2	0	0	3	286
		38.1%	24.5%	35.7%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	Manufacturing and repairing	0	0	0	2	75	6	1	0	84
		.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	89.3%	7.1%	1.2%	.0%	100.0%
	Construction	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
		.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Social and personal services	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	6	19
		.0%	.0%	.0%	68.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	31.6%	100.0%
	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotel	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	Transport, storage and communication	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Electricty, gas and	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

	water	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	109	70	104	16	81	6	7	10	403
		27.0%	17.4%	25.8%	4.0%	20.1%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	100.0%
OCC	Agriculture	87	31	13	0	0	0	0	0	131
		66.4%	23.7%	9.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Manufacturing and repairing	0	0	0	5	6	2	0	0	13
		.0%	.0%	.0%	38.5%	46.2%	15.4%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Social and personal services	0	0	0	27	3	0	0	0	30
		.0%	.0%	.0%	90.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotel	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	5
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	80.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Transport, storage and communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Electricty, gas and water	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
		.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	87	31	13	33	11	2	4	2	183
		47.5%	16.9%	7.1%	18.0%	6.0%	1.1%	2.2%	1.1%	100.0%

Community * Occupation one of those with Industry - Social and Personal Services Crosstabulation

	Salaried employment	Hair cutting	*Vahi vancha**	temple priest	Cook	Total
SC	14	0	0	0	0	14
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
OBC	13	5	1	0	0	19
	68.4%	26.3%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
OCC	26	0	0	1	3	30
	86.7%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	10.0%	100.0%
Total	53	5	1	1	3	63
	84.1%	7.9%	1.6%	1.6%	4.8%	100.0%

*This is a traditional work involving documentation of the family tree.

Community * Industry one * Village Crosstabulation

		Agriculture	Manufacturing and repairing	Construction	Social and personal services	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotel	Transport, storage and communication	Electricit, gas and water	Total
Transad	SC	99	27	5	6	1			138
		71.7%	19.6%	3.6%	4.3%	.7%			100.0%
	OBC	45	8	2	2	0			57
		78.9%	14.0%	3.5%	3.5%	.0%			100.0%
	OCC	22	5	0	3	0			30
		73.3%	16.7%	.0%	10.0%	.0%			100.0%
	Total	166	40	7	11	1			225
		73.8%	17.8%	3.1%	4.9%	.4%			100.0%
Kherva	SC	74	5	2	2				83
		89.2%	6.0%	2.4%	2.4%				100.0%

	OBC	23	4	0	3				30
		76.7%	13.3%	.0%	10.0%				100.0%
	OCC	50	2	0	4				56
		89.3%	3.6%	.0%	7.1%				100.0%
	Total	147	11	2	9				169
		87.0%	6.5%	1.2%	5.3%				100.0%
Nava Nesda	SC	103	0		0		1		104
		99.0%	.0%		.0%		1.0%		100.0%
	OBC	95	2		1		0		98
		96.9%	2.0%		1.0%		.0%		100.0%
	OCC	48	0		1		0		49
		98.0%	.0%		2.0%		.0%		100.0%
	Total	246	2		2		1		251
		98.0%	.8%		.8%		.4%		100.0%
Khavda	SC	17	31	5	5	1	2	5	66
		25.8%	47.0%	7.6%	7.6%	1.5%	3.0%	7.6%	100.0%
	OBC	58	70	2	9	4	1	0	144
		40.3%	48.6%	1.4%	6.2%	2.8%	.7%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	0	4	0	14	5	2	1	26
		.0%	15.4%	.0%	53.8%	19.2%	7.7%	3.8%	100.0%
	Total	75	105	7	28	10	5	6	236
		31.8%	44.5%	3.0%	11.9%	4.2%	2.1%	2.5%	100.0%
Menpura	SC	72	2	1	1	0	1	4	81
		88.9%	2.5%	1.2%	1.2%	.0%	1.2%	4.9%	100.0%
	OBC	65	0	0	4	3	0	2	74
		87.8%	.0%	.0%	5.4%	4.1%	.0%	2.7%	100.0%
	OCC	11	2	0	8	0	0	1	22
		50.0%	9.1%	.0%	36.4%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	100.0%
	Total	148	4	1	13	3	1	7	177
		83.6%	2.3%	.6%	7.3%	1.7%	.6%	4.0%	100.0%

Activity status one * Occupation one Crosstabulation

	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Regular employment	Wage labor in non agriculture	Artisan	Trade	Other occupations	Total
Self-employment	280	150	0	1	1	34	12	13	491
	57.0%	30.5%	.0%	.2%	.2%	6.9%	2.4%	2.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	98.0%	.0%	1.2%	.8%	85.0%	100.0%	81.2%	46.4%
Regular employment	0	3	0	82	2	0	0	1	88
	.0%	3.4%	.0%	93.2%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	100.0%
	.0%	2.0%	.0%	98.8%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	6.2%	8.3%
Casual wage labor	0	0	344	0	127	6	0	2	479
	.0%	.0%	71.8%	.0%	26.5%	1.3%	.0%	.4%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	97.7%	15.0%	.0%	12.5%	45.3%
Total	280	153	344	83	130	40	12	16	1058

	26.5%	14.5%	32.5%	7.8%	12.3%	3.8%	1.1%	1.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Industry one * Occupation one Crosstabulation

	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Regular employment	Wage labor in non agriculture	Artisan	Trade	Other occupations	Total
Agriculture	280	153	342	1	3	0	0	3	782
	35.8%	19.6%	43.7%	.1%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	99.4%	1.2%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	18.8%	73.9%
Manufacturing and repairing	0	0	0	21	107	33	1	0	162
	.0%	.0%	.0%	13.0%	66.0%	20.4%	.6%	.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.3%	82.3%	82.5%	8.3%	.0%	15.3%
Construction	0	0	2	0	8	7	0	0	17
	.0%	.0%	11.8%	.0%	47.1%	41.2%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	6.2%	17.5%	.0%	.0%	1.6%
Social and personal services	0	0	0	54	3	0	0	6	63
	.0%	.0%	.0%	85.7%	4.8%	.0%	.0%	9.5%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	.0%	65.1%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	37.5%	6.0%
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotel	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	1	14
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	78.6%	7.1%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	91.7%	6.2%	1.3%
Transport, storage and communication	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	7
	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	85.7%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	37.5%	.7%
Electricty, gas and water	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	13
	.0%	.0%	.0%	46.2%	53.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.2%	5.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Total	280	153	344	83	130	40	12	16	1058
	26.5%	14.5%	32.5%	7.8%	12.3%	3.8%	1.1%	1.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Activity status two * Occupation two * Caste Crosstabulation

		Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Regular employment	Wage labor in non agriculture	Artisan	Other occupations	Total
SC	Self-employment	41	60	1	0	0	2	0	104
		39.4%	57.7%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	100.0%
	Regular employment	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Casual wage labor	0	0	47	0	12	3	2	64
		.0%	.0%	73.4%	.0%	18.8%	4.7%	3.1%	100.0%
	Total	41	60	48	2	12	5	2	170
		24.1%	35.3%	28.2%	1.2%	7.1%	2.9%	1.2%	100.0%
OBC	Self-employment	55	63	0		0			118
		46.6%	53.4%	.0%		.0%			100.0%
	Regular employment	0	1	0		0			1
		.0%	100.0%	.0%		.0%			100.0%
	Casual wage	0	0	47		21			68

	labor	.0%	.0%	69.1%		30.9%			100.0%
	Total	55	64	47		21			187
		29.4%	34.2%	25.1%		11.2%			100.0%
OCC	Self-employment	8	20	0					28
		28.6%	71.4%	.0%					100.0%
	Casual wage labor	0	0	3					3
		.0%	.0%	100.0%					100.0%
	Total	8	20	3					31
		25.8%	64.5%	9.7%					100.0%

Industry two * Occupation two * Caste Crosstabulation

		Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Regular employment	Wage labor in non agriculture	Artisan	Other occupations	Total
SC	Agriculture	41	59	48	0	0	0	0	148
		27.7%	39.9%	32.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Manufacturing and repairing	0	1	0	2	9	2	0	14
		.0%	7.1%	.0%	14.3%	64.3%	14.3%	.0%	100.0%
	Construction	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	75.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Social and personal services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Transport, storage and communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Electricty, gas and water	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Finance, insurance, immovable property and business related services	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	41	60	48	2	12	5	2	170
		24.1%	35.3%	28.2%	1.2%	7.1%	2.9%	1.2%	100.0%
OBC	Agriculture	55	64	47		0			166
		33.1%	38.6%	28.3%		.0%			100.0%
	Manufacturing and repairing	0	0	0		18			18
		.0%	.0%	.0%		100.0%			100.0%
	Construction	0	0	0		3			3
		.0%	.0%	.0%		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	55	64	47		21			187
		29.4%	34.2%	25.1%		11.2%			100.0%
OCC	Agriculture	8	20	3					31
		25.8%	64.5%	9.7%					100.0%
	Total	8	20	3					31
		25.8%	64.5%	9.7%					100.0%

Education by activity Status

Activity Status	Illiterate	Lower primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	PTC / ITI	Incomplete graduation	Graduate	Postgraduate	Total
Self-employment	178	88	93	92	28	5	1	7	0	492
	36.2%	17.9%	18.9%	18.7%	5.7%	1.0%	.2%	1.4%	.0%	100.0%
	24.6%	18.9%	25.8%	33.5%	26.4%	13.2%	3.8%	15.2%	.0%	23.9%
Regular employment	8	7	8	12	9	21	1	13	9	88
	9.1%	8.0%	9.1%	13.6%	10.2%	23.9%	1.1%	14.8%	10.2%	100.0%

	1.1%	1.5%	2.2%	4.4%	8.5%	55.3%	3.8%	28.3%	50.0%	4.3%
Casual wage labor	194	111	92	58	11	2	1	5	5	479
	40.5%	23.2%	19.2%	12.1%	2.3%	.4%	.2%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	26.8%	23.8%	25.6%	21.1%	10.4%	5.3%	3.8%	10.9%	27.8%	23.3%
Unemployed	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
	.0%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	.0%	33.3%	.0%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.1%
Household chores	97	36	33	26	17	1	0	7	2	219
	44.3%	16.4%	15.1%	11.9%	7.8%	.5%	.0%	3.2%	.9%	100.0%
	13.4%	7.7%	9.2%	9.5%	16.0%	2.6%	.0%	15.2%	11.1%	10.6%
Student	0	199	125	80	40	7	23	10	2	486
	.0%	40.9%	25.7%	16.5%	8.2%	1.4%	4.7%	2.1%	.4%	100.0%
	.0%	42.7%	34.7%	29.1%	37.7%	18.4%	88.5%	21.7%	11.1%	23.6%
Children / retired / sick / disabled	246	25	9	6	1	1	0	3	0	291
	84.5%	8.6%	3.1%	2.1%	.3%	.3%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	100.0%
	34.0%	5.4%	2.5%	2.2%	.9%	2.6%	.0%	6.5%	.0%	14.1%
Total	723	466	360	275	106	38	26	46	18	2058
	35.1%	22.6%	17.5%	13.4%	5.2%	1.8%	1.3%	2.2%	.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Education by Industry

Industry	Illiterate	Lower primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	PTC / ITI	Incomplete graduation	Graduate	Postgraduate	Total
Agriculture	292	167	154	115	35	7	1	8	3	782
	37.3%	21.4%	19.7%	14.7%	4.5%	.9%	.1%	1.0%	.4%	100.0%
	77.0%	81.1%	79.8%	71.0%	72.9%	25.0%	33.3%	32.0%	21.4%	73.9%
Manufacturing and repairing	71	30	22	25	5	4	2	2	1	162
	43.8%	18.5%	13.6%	15.4%	3.1%	2.5%	1.2%	1.2%	.6%	100.0%
	18.7%	14.6%	11.4%	15.4%	10.4%	14.3%	66.7%	8.0%	7.1%	15.3%
Construction	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
	47.1%	17.6%	29.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.9%	.0%	100.0%
	2.1%	1.5%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	1.6%
Social and personal services	3	2	5	8	6	17	0	13	9	63
	4.8%	3.2%	7.9%	12.7%	9.5%	27.0%	.0%	20.6%	14.3%	100.0%
	.8%	1.0%	2.6%	4.9%	12.5%	60.7%	.0%	52.0%	64.3%	6.0%
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotel	2	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	14
	14.3%	14.3%	28.6%	42.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	.5%	1.0%	2.1%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%
Transport, storage and communication	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
	28.6%	.0%	14.3%	57.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	.5%	.0%	.5%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Electricty, gas and water	1	2	2	4	2	0	0	1	1	13
	7.7%	15.4%	15.4%	30.8%	15.4%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	7.7%	100.0%
	.3%	1.0%	1.0%	2.5%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	7.1%	1.2%

Total	379	206	193	162	48	28	3	25	14	1058
	35.8%	19.5%	18.2%	15.3%	4.5%	2.6%	.3%	2.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Community of Households not owning their houses * Major source of household income Crosstabulation (House listing)

	Cultivation	Animal husbandry	Agricultural labor	Wage labor in non-agriculture	Regular employment	Trade	Other sources of income	Total
SC	0	0	2	0	10	1	1	14
	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	71.4%	7.1%	7.1%	100.0%
	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	8.8%	5.3%	5.6%	7.4%
OBC	5	4	11	10	46	7	8	91
	5.5%	4.4%	12.1%	11.0%	50.5%	7.7%	8.8%	100.0%
	71.4%	100.0%	68.8%	76.9%	40.7%	36.8%	44.4%	47.9%
OCC	2	0	3	3	57	11	9	85
	2.4%	.0%	3.5%	3.5%	67.1%	12.9%	10.6%	100.0%
	28.6%	.0%	18.8%	23.1%	50.4%	57.9%	50.0%	44.7%
Total	7	4	16	13	113	19	18	190
	3.7%	2.1%	8.4%	6.8%	59.5%	10.0%	9.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Type of house by Caste and village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Kutchha	3	3	1	7
		5.5%	15.0%	6.7%	7.8%
	Pucca	23	5	11	39
		41.8%	25.0%	73.3%	43.3%
	Mixed	29	12	3	44
		52.7%	60.0%	20.0%	48.9%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	Kutchha	0	2	0	2
		.0%	18.2%	.0%	3.3%
	Pucca	14	8	21	43
		56.0%	72.7%	84.0%	70.5%
	Mixed	11	1	4	16
		44.0%	9.1%	16.0%	26.2%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Kutchha	2	1	0	3
		5.6%	3.4%	.0%	3.6%

	Pucca	17	23	18	58
		47.2%	79.3%	94.7%	69.0%
	Mixed	17	5	1	23
		47.2%	17.2%	5.3%	27.4%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Kutchha	1	1	0	2
		3.2%	1.7%	.0%	1.9%
	Pucca	21	28	19	68
		67.7%	48.3%	100.0%	63.0%
	Mixed	9	29	0	38
		29.0%	50.0%	.0%	35.2%
	Total	31	58	19	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Kutchha	3	10	0	13
		10.7%	37.0%	.0%	19.4%
	Pucca	19	10	12	41
		67.9%	37.0%	100.0%	61.2%
	Mixed	6	7	0	13
		21.4%	25.9%	.0%	19.4%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Community * Number of house Crosstabulation

	Number of house				
	1	2	3	Rented house	Total
SC	166	2	3	4	175
	94.9%	1.1%	1.7%	2.3%	100.0%
OBC	128	8	2	7	145
	88.3%	5.5%	1.4%	4.8%	100.0%
OCC	76	1	0	13	90
	84.4%	1.1%	.0%	14.4%	100.0%
Total	370	11	5	24	410
	90.2%	2.7%	1.2%	5.9%	100.0%

Dependent on Other Source of Water for domestic use in Monsoon by Caste and Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	No dependency on other source	55	19	15	89
		100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	98.9%
	Well / tubewell	0	1	0	1
		.0%	5.0%	.0%	1.1%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	No dependency on other	15	6	9	30

	source	60.0%	54.5%	36.0%	49.2%
	Well / tubewell	10	5	16	31
		40.0%	45.5%	64.0%	50.8%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	No dependency on other source	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	No dependency on other source	24	43	18	85
		77.4%	74.1%	94.7%	78.7%
	Well / tubewell	1	0	0	1
		3.2%	.0%	.0%	.9%
	Other sources	6	15	1	22
		19.4%	25.9%	5.3%	20.4%
	Total	31	58	19	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	No dependency on other source	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Dependent on Other Source of Water for domestic use in Winter by Caste and Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	No dependency on other source	55	19	15	89
		100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	98.9%
	Well / tubewell	0	1	0	1
		.0%	5.0%	.0%	1.1%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	No dependency on other source	15	6	7	28
		60.0%	54.5%	28.0%	45.9%
	Well / tubewell	10	5	18	33
		40.0%	45.5%	72.0%	54.1%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	No dependency on other source	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	No dependency on other source	24	43	18	85
		77.4%	74.1%	94.7%	78.7%
	Well / tubewell	1	0	0	1
		3.2%	.0%	.0%	.9%
	Other sources	6	15	1	22

		19.4%	25.9%	5.3%	20.4%
	Total	31	58	19	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	No dependency on other source	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Dependent on Other Source of Water for domestic use in Summer by Caste and Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	No dependency on other source	54	19	15	88
		98.2%	95.0%	100.0%	97.8%
	Well / tubewell	1	1	0	2
		1.8%	5.0%	.0%	2.2%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	No dependency on other source	7	2	4	13
		28.0%	18.2%	16.0%	21.3%
	Well / tubewell	18	9	21	48
		72.0%	81.8%	84.0%	78.7%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	No dependency on other source	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	No dependency on other source	23	43	18	84
		74.2%	74.1%	94.7%	77.8%
	Well / tubewell	1	0	0	1
		3.2%	.0%	.0%	.9%
	Other sources	7	15	1	23
		22.6%	25.9%	5.3%	21.3%
	Total	31	58	19	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	No dependency on other source	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Community * Frequency of water for domestic use released in monsoon * Village Crosstabulation

		Every day	On alternate day	Every third day	Total
Transad	SC	55			55
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	20			20
		100.0%			100.0%

	OCC	15			15
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	90			90
		100.0%			100.0%
Kherva	SC	25			25
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	11			11
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	25			25
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	61			61
		100.0%			100.0%
Nava Nesda	SC	36			36
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	22			22
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	19			19
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	77			77
		100.0%			100.0%
Khavda	SC	4	24	3	31
		12.9%	77.4%	9.7%	100.0%
	OBC	2	56	0	58
		3.4%	96.6%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	0	19	0	19
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	6	99	3	108
		5.6%	91.7%	2.8%	100.0%
Menpura	SC	15			15
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	20			20
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	11			11
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	46			46
		100.0%			100.0%

Community * Frequency of water for domestic use released in winter * Village Crosstabulation

		Every day	On alternate day	Every third day	Total
Transad	SC	55			55
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	20			20
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	15			15
		100.0%			100.0%

	Total	90			90
		100.0%			100.0%
Kherva	SC	25			25
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	11			11
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	25			25
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	61			61
		100.0%			100.0%
Nava Nesda	SC	36			36
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	22			22
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	19			19
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	77			77
		100.0%			100.0%
Khavda	SC	4	24	3	31
		12.9%	77.4%	9.7%	100.0%
	OBC	2	56	0	58
		3.4%	96.6%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	0	19	0	19
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	6	99	3	108
		5.6%	91.7%	2.8%	100.0%
Menpura	SC	15			15
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	20			20
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	11			11
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	46			46
		100.0%			100.0%

Community* Frequency of water for domestic use released in summer * Village Crosstabulation

		Every day	On alternate day	Every third day	Total
Transad	SC	55			55
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	20			20
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	15			15
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	90			90
		100.0%			100.0%

Kherva	SC	25			25
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	11			11
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	25			25
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	61			61
		100.0%			100.0%
Nava Nesda	SC	36			36
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	22			22
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	19			19
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	77			77
		100.0%			100.0%
Khavda	SC	4	24	3	31
		12.9%	77.4%	9.7%	100.0%
	OBC	2	56	0	58
		3.4%	96.6%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	0	19	0	19
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	6	99	3	108
		5.6%	91.7%	2.8%	100.0%
Menpura	SC	15			15
		100.0%			100.0%
	OBC	20			20
		100.0%			100.0%
	OCC	11			11
		100.0%			100.0%
	Total	46			46
		100.0%			100.0%

Number of Years since having Mobile Phones by Community by Village

Village	Community		Age (in years)
Transad	SC	Mean	2.07
		N	41
	OBC	Mean	2.55
		N	20
	OCC	Mean	2.29
		N	14
	Total	Mean	2.24
		N	75

Kherva	SC	Mean	2.22
		N	23
	OBC	Mean	2.55
		N	11
	OCC	Mean	3
		N	24
	Total	Mean	2.6
		N	58
Nava Nesda	SC	Mean	2.69
		N	36
	OBC	Mean	2.35
		N	26
	OCC	Mean	3.89
		N	19
	Total	Mean	2.86
		N	81
Khavda	SC	Mean	1.96
		N	26
	OBC	Mean	2.1
		N	50
	OCC	Mean	3.41
		N	17
	Total	Mean	2.3
		N	93
Menpura	SC	Mean	2.43
		N	19
	OBC	Mean	2.74
		N	19
	OCC	Mean	3.25
		N	12
	Total	Mean	2.74
		N	50
Total	SC	Mean	2.28
		N	145
	OBC	Mean	2.36
		N	126
	OCC	Mean	3.2
		N	86
	Total	Mean	2.53

		N	357

Community wise cropping pattern (Sample Survey)

SC Cultivators			
Area of cultivation in hectare all villages			
Major crops all villages	Area	Percentage of Total Sum	N
Paddy	15.91	11.62	27
Wheat	29.80	21.77	24
Castor	18.21	13.30	13
Bajri	22.57	16.48	17
Cotton	6.47	4.73	4
Groundnut	16.90	12.34	11
Mustard	2.55	1.86	3
Other crops	24.51	17.90	19
Total	136.93	100.00	118

OBC Cultivators			
Area of cultivation in hectare all villages			
Major crops all villages	Area	Percentage of Total Sum	N
Paddy	7.64	5.49	8
Wheat	10.30	7.40	10
Castor	28.22	20.27	24
Bajri	22.68	16.29	31
Cotton	10.07	7.23	10
Groundnut	6.94	4.99	7
Mustard	9.03	6.48	16
Other crops	44.34	31.85	45
Total	139.22	100.00	151

OCC Cultivators			
Area of cultivation in hectare all villages			
Major crops all villages	Area	Percentage of Total Sum	N
Paddy	18.52	8.33	13
Wheat	21.99	9.90	16
Castor	18.56	8.35	14
Bajri	31.71	14.27	21
Cotton	72.38	32.58	25
Groundnut	14.81	6.67	10
Mustard	8.33	3.75	6
Other crops	35.89	16.15	21
Total	222.19	100.00	126

Area in Ha. Under Major Crops by Caste in Transad

Major crops Transad	Scheduled Caste			Other Backward Caste			Other caste and Communities		
	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum
Paddy	16	13.60	40.94	4	5.79	47.17	9	16.20	46.36
Wheat	11	12.21	36.76	4	6.02	49.06	9	16.20	46.36
Castor	2	4.63	13.94	1	0.23	1.89	3	0.93	2.65
Other crops	2	2.78	8.36	1	0.23	1.89	5	1.62	4.64
Total	31	33.22	100.00	10	12.27	100.00	26	34.95	100

Area in Ha. Under Major Crops by Caste in Kherva

Major crops Kherva	Scheduled Caste			Other Backward Caste			Other caste and Communities		
	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum
Cotton	2	4.85	75	1	1.62	66.67	17	53.40	75.17
Jowar	1	0.81	12.5				3	8.58	12.07
Castor	1	0.81	12.5	1	0.81	33.33	5	5.83	8.20
Other crops							1	3.24	4.56
Total	4	6.47	100	2	2.43	100.00	26	71.04	100.00

Area in Ha. Under Major Crops by Caste in Nava Nesda

Major crops Nava Nesda	Scheduled Caste			Other Backward Caste			Other caste and Communities		
	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum
Bajri	16	22.45	32.8	22	16.90	25.61	16	28.01	27.50
Groundnut	11	16.90	24.7	7	6.94	10.53	10	14.81	14.55
Cotton	2	1.62	2.4	9	8.45	12.81	8	18.98	18.64
Castor	4	5.32	7.8	14	10.19	15.44	6	11.81	11.59
Wheat	11	17.13	25.0	2	2.78	4.21	4	3.94	3.86
Mustard	3	2.55	3.7	16	9.03	13.68	6	8.33	8.18
Other crops	4	2.55	3.7	21	11.69	17.72	11	15.97	15.68
Total	51	68.52	100.0	91	65.97	100.00	61	101.85	100.00

Area in Ha. Under Major Crops by Caste in Khavda

Major crops Khavda	Scheduled Caste			Other Backward Caste		
	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum
Castor	6	7.44	31.51	8	16.99	31.82
Bajri				3	4.85	9.09
Mixed crops	1	12.14	51.37	8	13.11	24.55

Other crops	5	4.05	17.12	11	18.45	34.55
Total	12	23.62	100.00	30	53.40	100.00

Area in Ha. Under Major Crops by Caste in Menpura

Major crops Menpura	Scheduled Caste			Other Backward Caste			Other caste and Communities		
	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum	N	Sum	Percentage of Total Sum
Tobacco	6	2.20	43.18	4	0.98	19.10	5	7.87	54.84
Paddy	11	2.31	45.45	4	1.85	35.96	4	2.31	16.13
Wheat	2	0.46	9.09	4	1.50	29.21	3	1.85	12.90
Bajri	1	0.12	2.27	5	0.69	13.48	1	2.31	16.1
Other crops				1	0.12	2.25			
Total	20	5.09	100.00	18	5.15	100.00	13	14.35	100.00

Membership in Credit Co-operative by caste, all villages - Cross tabulation

Village		Membership						
		Since 4 years	Since 2 years	Since 3 years	Since 10 years	Since 20 years	Since 15 years	Total
Transad	SC	0	1		0			1
	OBC	0	0		1			1
	OCC	1	0		1			2
	Total	1	1		2			4
Kherva	OCC	1			2	4	1	8
	Total	1			2	4	1	8
Nava Nesda	SC			2				2
	Total			2				2
Menpura	SC	1				0		1
	OCC	0				1		1
	Total	1				1		2

Number of male and female workers as agricultural laborers by Community and season

			Males			Females		
			Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer
Transad	SC	Mean	1.40	1.41	1.30	1.27	1.31	1.67
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	3	3	2	2	2	2
		Range	2	2	1	1	1	1
		Sum	42	41	13	33	34	10
		N	30	29	10	26	26	6
	OBC	Mean	1.50	1.43	1.25	1.14	1.17	1.00
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	5	5	2	2	2	1
		Range	4	4	1	1	1	0
		Sum	21	20	5	16	14	3
		N	14	14	4	14	12	3
	OCC	Mean	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
		Median	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
		Minimum	1	1		1	1	
		Maximum	1	1		1	1	
		Range	0	0		0	0	
		Sum	3	2		2	2	
		N	3	2		2	2	
	Total	Mean	1.40	1.40	1.29	1.21	1.25	1.44
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	5	5	2	2	2	2
		Range	4	4	1	1	1	1
		Sum	66	63	18	51	50	13
		N	47	45	14	42	40	9
Kherva	SC	Mean	1.81	1.81	1.64	1.36	1.36	1.33
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	5	5	5	3	3	2
		Range	4	4	4	2	2	1
		Sum	38	38	23	30	30	16
		N	21	21	14	22	22	12
	OBC	Mean	2.25	2.00		1.75	1.75	
		Median	2.00	2.00		1.50	1.50	
		Minimum	2	1		1	1	
		Maximum	3	3		3	3	
		Range	1	2		2	2	
		Sum	9	8		7	7	
		N	4	4		4	4	
	OCC	Mean	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.00
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	2	2	2	2	2	1
		Range	1	1	1	1	1	0
		Sum	6	6	5	5	5	1
		N	5	5	4	4	4	1
	Total	Mean	1.77	1.73	1.56	1.40	1.40	1.31
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	5	5	5	3	3	2

		Range	4	4	4	2	2	1
		Sum	53	52	28	42	42	17
		N	30	30	18	30	30	13
Nava Nesda	SC	Mean	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.17	1.17	1.19
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	3	3	3	3	3	3
		Range	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Sum	28	28	26	21	21	19
		N	20	20	20	18	18	16
	OBC	Mean	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Range	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Sum	11	11	11	11	11	11
		N	8	8	8	8	8	8
	OCC	Mean	1.39	1.39	1.32	1.23	1.23	1.25
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	3	3	3	3	3	3
		Range	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Sum	39	39	37	32	32	30
		N	28	28	28	26	26	24
Khavda	SC	Mean	1.43	1.75	2.00			
		Median	1.00	1.50	2.00			
		Minimum	1	1	1			
		Maximum	3	3	3			
		Range	2	2	2			
		Sum	10	7	6			
		N	7	4	3			
	OBC	Mean	1.46	1.00		1.15	1.00	
		Median	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
		Minimum	1	1		1	1	
		Maximum	4	1		3	1	
		Range	3	0		2	0	
		Sum	19	2		15	2	
		N	13	2		13	2	
	OCC	Mean	1.45	1.50	2.00	1.15	1.00	
		Median	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	
		Maximum	4	3	3	3	1	
		Range	3	2	2	2	0	
		Sum	29	9	6	15	2	

		N	20	6	3	13	2	
Menpura	SC	Mean	1.52	1.52	1.57	1.27	1.27	1.29
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	3	3	3	2	2	2
		Range	2	2	2	1	1	1
		Sum	35	35	33	28	28	27
		N	23	23	21	22	22	21
	OBC	Mean	1.22	1.21	1.26	1.23	1.25	1.27
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Range	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Sum	22	23	24	16	15	14
		N	18	19	19	13	12	11
	OCC	Mean	1.39	1.38	1.43	1.26	1.26	1.28
		Median	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
		Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Maximum	3	3	3	2	2	2
		Range	2	2	2	1	1	1
		Sum	57	58	57	44	43	41
		N	41	42	40	35	34	32

Days of work of male and female workers as agricultural laborers by Community and season

			Males			Females		
			Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer
Transad	SC	Mean	69.50	61.72	33.50	68.27	60.96	24.17
		Median	65.00	60.00	30.00	67.50	55.00	25.00
		Minimum	30	15	10	15	15	10
		Maximum	110	100	80	110	110	40
		Range	80	85	70	95	95	30
		Sum	2085	1790	335	1775	1585	145
		N	30	29	10	26	26	6
	OBC	Mean	77.14	68.29	32.50	69.64	63.33	25.00
		Median	90.00	78.00	30.00	85.00	60.00	20.00
		Minimum	20	10	20	20	20	15
		Maximum	100	100	50	100	95	40
		Range	80	90	30	80	75	25
		Sum	1080	956	130	975	760	75
		N	14	14	4	14	12	3
	OCC	Mean	65.00	37.50		52.50	37.50	
		Median	55.00	37.50		52.50	37.50	
		Minimum	50	35		50	35	
		Maximum	90	40		55	40	
		Range	40	5		5	5	

		Sum	195	75		105	75	
		N	3	2		2	2	
	Total	Mean	71.49	62.69	33.21	67.98	60.50	24.44
		Median	80.00	60.00	30.00	70.00	60.00	20.00
		Minimum	20	10	10	15	15	10
		Maximum	110	100	80	110	110	40
		Range	90	90	70	95	95	30
		Sum	3360	2821	465	2855	2420	220
		N	47	45	14	42	40	9
Kherva	SC	Mean	60.48	72.14	33.43	55.68	70.23	24.17
		Median	60.00	70.00	30.00	60.00	72.50	27.50
		Minimum	10	10	10	10	20	10
		Maximum	90	120	90	90	120	40
		Range	80	110	80	80	100	30
		Sum	1270	1515	468	1225	1545	290
		N	21	21	14	22	22	12
	OBC	Mean	51.25	68.75		50.00	67.50	
		Median	57.50	67.50		52.50	62.50	
		Minimum	30	55		30	55	
		Maximum	60	85		65	90	
		Range	30	30		35	35	
		Sum	205	275		200	270	
		N	4	4		4	4	
	OCC	Mean	61.00	70.00	31.25	58.75	72.50	45.00
		Median	60.00	70.00	30.00	60.00	80.00	45.00
		Minimum	60	40	20	50	40	45
		Maximum	65	90	45	65	90	45
		Range	5	50	25	15	50	0
		Sum	305	350	125	235	290	45
		N	5	5	4	4	4	1
	Total	Mean	59.33	71.33	32.94	55.33	70.17	25.77
		Median	60.00	70.00	30.00	60.00	70.00	30.00
		Minimum	10	10	10	10	20	10
		Maximum	90	120	90	90	120	45
		Range	80	110	80	80	100	35
		Sum	1780	2140	593	1660	2105	335
		N	30	30	18	30	30	13
Nava Nesda	SC	Mean	75.50	76.25	48.00	59.44	59.72	37.81
		Median	77.50	80.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	30.00
		Minimum	30	50	20	30	30	15
		Maximum	120	120	70	90	90	70
		Range	90	70	50	60	60	55
		Sum	1510	1525	960	1070	1075	605
		N	20	20	20	18	18	16

	OBC	Mean	78.12	74.38	47.50	53.12	50.62	36.25
		Median	70.00	70.00	42.50	55.00	45.00	30.00
		Minimum	40	30	25	30	30	15
		Maximum	120	120	70	70	75	70
		Range	80	90	45	40	45	55
		Sum	625	595	380	425	405	290
		N	8	8	8	8	8	8
	OCC	Mean	76.25	75.71	47.86	57.50	56.92	37.29
		Median	70.00	75.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	30.00
		Minimum	30	30	20	30	30	15
		Maximum	120	120	70	90	90	70
		Range	90	90	50	60	60	55
		Sum	2135	2120	1340	1495	1480	895
		N	28	28	28	26	26	24
Khavda	SC	Mean	50.71	45.00	30.00			
		Median	45.00	45.00	30.00			
		Minimum	20	30	20			
		Maximum	90	60	40			
		Range	70	30	20			
		Sum	355	180	90			
		N	7	4	3			
	OBC	Mean	64.62	45.00		63.85	60.00	
		Median	60.00	45.00		60.00	60.00	
		Minimum	40	40		40	50	
		Maximum	120	50		120	70	
		Range	80	10		80	20	
		Sum	840	90		830	120	
		N	13	2		13	2	
	OCC	Mean	59.75	45.00	30.00	63.85	60.00	
		Median	60.00	45.00	30.00	60.00	60.00	
		Minimum	20	30	20	40	50	
		Maximum	120	60	40	120	70	
		Range	100	30	20	80	20	
		Sum	1195	270	90	830	120	
		N	20	6	3	13	2	
Menpura	SC	Mean	57.17	61.74	38.00	54.55	56.59	35.48
		Median	60.00	60.00	30.00	50.00	60.00	30.00
		Minimum	15	15	3	20	30	10
		Maximum	110	100	60	110	100	60
		Range	95	85	57	90	70	50
		Sum	1315	1420	798	1200	1245	745
		N	23	23	21	22	22	21
	OBC	Mean	59.44	59.74	51.05	50.77	54.17	40.91
		Median	55.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	55.00	30.00

		Minimum	30	15	20	10	30	10
		Maximum	100	90	90	90	90	90
		Range	70	75	70	80	60	80
		Sum	1070	1135	970	660	650	450
		N	18	19	19	13	12	11
	OCC	Mean	58.17	60.83	44.20	53.14	55.74	37.34
		Median	60.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	30.00
		Minimum	15	15	3	10	30	10
		Maximum	110	100	90	110	100	90
		Range	95	85	87	100	70	80
		Sum	2385	2555	1768	1860	1895	1195
		N	41	42	40	35	34	32

Daily wage for male and female members of sample households who worked as agricultural laborer by caste and season

			Males			Females		
			Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Monsoon	Winter	Summer
Transad	SC	Mean	111.33	111.72	109.00	110.77	110.77	100.00
		Median	120.00	120.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	100.00
		Minimum	70	70	80	50	50	80
		Maximum	150	150	125	150	150	120
		Range	80	80	45	100	100	40
		Sum	3340	3240	1090	2880	2880	600
		N	30	29	10	26	26	6
	OBC	Mean	110.36	110.36	100.00	107.14	103.33	93.33
		Median	120.00	120.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Minimum	80	80	80	80	80	80
		Maximum	125	125	120	120	120	100
		Range	45	45	40	40	40	20
		Sum	1545	1545	400	1500	1240	280
		N	14	14	4	14	12	3
	OCC	Mean	116.67	112.50		112.50	112.50	
		Median	125.00	112.50		112.50	112.50	
		Minimum	100	100		100	100	
		Maximum	125	125		125	125	
		Range	25	25		25	25	
		Sum	350	225		225	225	
		N	3	2		2	2	
	Total	Mean	111.38	111.33	106.43	109.64	108.63	97.78
		Median	120.00	120.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Minimum	70	70	80	50	50	80
		Maximum	150	150	125	150	150	120
		Range	80	80	45	100	100	40
		Sum	5235	5010	1490	4605	4345	880
		N	47	45	14	42	40	9
Kherva	SC	Mean	93.81	110.95	98.93	91.82	110.45	106.25

		Median	100.00	120.00	100.00	100.00	110.00	100.00
		Minimum	50	50	40	50	50	60
		Maximum	130	145	150	130	145	150
		Range	80	95	110	80	95	90
		Sum	1970	2330	1385	2020	2430	1275
		N	21	21	14	22	22	12
	OBC	Mean	90.00	117.50		90.00	117.50	
		Median	100.00	110.00		100.00	110.00	
		Minimum	60	100		60	100	
		Maximum	100	150		100	150	
		Range	40	50		40	50	
		Sum	360	470		360	470	
		N	4	4		4	4	
	OCC	Mean	95.00	111.00	122.50	96.25	116.25	150.00
		Median	100.00	120.00	125.00	100.00	120.00	150.00
		Minimum	60	90	90	60	100	150
		Maximum	125	125	150	125	125	150
		Range	65	35	60	65	25	0
		Sum	475	555	490	385	465	150
		N	5	5	4	4	4	1
	Total	Mean	93.50	111.83	104.17	92.17	112.17	109.62
		Median	100.00	120.00	100.00	100.00	120.00	100.00
		Minimum	50	50	40	50	50	60
		Maximum	130	150	150	130	150	150
		Range	80	100	110	80	100	90
		Sum	2805	3355	1875	2765	3365	1425
		N	30	30	18	30	30	13
Nava Nesda	SC	Mean	108.00	106.00	105.00	93.89	95.00	93.75
		Median	115.00	110.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Minimum	50	50	50	50	50	50
		Maximum	120	120	120	120	110	110
		Range	70	70	70	70	60	60
		Sum	2160	2120	2100	1690	1710	1500
		N	20	20	20	18	18	16
	OBC	Mean	102.50	102.50	105.00	96.25	96.25	97.50
		Median	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Minimum	100	100	100	70	70	70
		Maximum	120	120	120	100	100	110
		Range	20	20	20	30	30	40
		Sum	820	820	840	770	770	780
		N	8	8	8	8	8	8
	OCC	Mean	106.43	105.00	105.00	94.62	95.38	95.00
		Median	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Minimum	50	50	50	50	50	50

		Maximum	120	120	120	120	110	110
		Range	70	70	70	70	60	60
		Sum	2980	2940	2940	2460	2480	2280
		N	28	28	28	26	26	24
Khavda	SC	Mean	95.71	97.50	96.67			
		Median	100.00	100.00	100.00			
		Minimum	90	90	90			
		Maximum	100	100	100			
		Range	10	10	10			
		Sum	670	390	290			
		N	7	4	3			
	OBC	Mean	106.54	95.00		93.46	95.00	
		Median	100.00	95.00		100.00	95.00	
		Minimum	90	90		50	90	
		Maximum	150	100		150	100	
		Range	60	10		100	10	
		Sum	1385	190		1215	190	
		N	13	2		13	2	
	OCC	Mean	102.75	96.67	96.67	93.46	95.00	
		Median	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	
		Minimum	90	90	90	50	90	
		Maximum	150	100	100	150	100	
		Range	60	10	10	100	10	
		Sum	2055	580	290	1215	190	
		N	20	6	3	13	2	
Menpura	SC	Mean	58.70	58.70	58.57	58.64	58.64	58.57
		Median	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
		Minimum	50	50	50	50	50	50
		Maximum	60	60	60	60	60	60
		Range	10	10	10	10	10	10
		Sum	1350	1350	1230	1290	1290	1230
		N	23	23	21	22	22	21
	OBC	Mean	58.89	58.95	58.95	58.46	58.33	58.18
		Median	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
		Minimum	50	50	50	50	50	50
		Maximum	60	60	60	60	60	60
		Range	10	10	10	10	10	10
		Sum	1060	1120	1120	760	700	640
		N	18	19	19	13	12	11
	OCC	Mean	58.78	58.81	58.75	58.57	58.53	58.44
		Median	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
		Minimum	50	50	50	50	50	50
		Maximum	60	60	60	60	60	60
		Range	10	10	10	10	10	10

		Sum	2410	2470	2350	2050	1990	1870
		N	41	42	40	35	34	32

Artisans by type of work by Caste and Village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Masonry work	5	1		6
		71.4%	100.0%		75.0%
	Embroidery work	2	0		2
		28.6%	.0%		25.0%
	Total	7	1		8
		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Kherva	Sewing		2	0	2
			100.0%	.0%	66.7%
	Goldsmith work		0	1	1
			.0%	100.0%	33.3%
	Total		2	1	3
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Leather work	1	0		1
		100.0%	.0%		50.0%
	Carpentry	0	1		1
		.0%	100.0%		50.0%
	Total	1	1		2
		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Khavda	Embroidery work	2			2
		18.2%			18.2%
	Leather work	2			2
		18.2%			18.2%
	Carpentry	7			7
		63.6%			63.6%
	Total	11			11
		100.0%			100.0%
Menpura	Sewing			1	1
				100.0%	100.0%
	Total			1	1
				100.0%	100.0%

Reason for change by type of artisan

	Masonry work	Embroidery work	Goldsmith work	Leather work	Carpentry	Total
No work / less work in monsoon	5					5
	100.0%					26.3%
earlier working on printed clothes, now on computer designs		1				1
		50.0%				5.3%
Less work in marriage season traders do not bring material		1				1
		50.0%				5.3%
Less demand in monsoon					3	3

					37.5%	15.8%
More work available in marriage season (winter and summer)			1		5	6
			100.0%		62.5%	31.6%
Less leather work in monsoon				3		3
				100.0%		15.8%
Total	5	2	1	3	8	19
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Change in source of raw material or wholesale material

			Transad	Kherva	Nava Nesda	Khavda	Menpura	Total
Masonry work	SC	No change	5					5
		Total	5					5
	OBC	No change	1					1
		Total	1					1
Embroidery work	SC	No change	2			2		4
		Total	2			2		4
Sewing	OBC	No change		2				2
		Total		2				2
	OCC	No change					1	1
		Total					1	1
Gold smithy	OCC	Raw material is bought from Ahmedabad, Surat		1				1
		Total		1				1
Leather work	SC	No change			1	2		3
		Total			1	2		3
Carpentry	SC	No change				4		4
		Raw material is bought from Ahmedabad, Surat				2		2
		Raw material is bought from Nadiad				1		1
		Total				7		7
	OBC	No change			1			1
		Total			1			1

Change in marketing of products/services of artisans – customers in monsoon

			Transad	Kherva	Nava Nesda	Khavda	Menpura	Total
Masonry work	SC	No change	5					5
		Total	5					5
	OBC	No change	1					1
		Total	1					1
Embroidery work	SC	No change	1			2		3
		Fluctuation in number of customers	1			0		1
		Total	2			2		4

Sewing	OBC	No change		1				1
		Fluctuation in number of customers		1				1
		Total		2				2
	OCC	No change					1	1
		Total					1	1
Goldsmith work	OCC	No change		1				1
		Total		1				1
Leather work	SC	Fluctuation in number of customers			1	1		2
		No customers			0	1		1
		Total			1	2		3
Carpentry	SC	Fluctuation in number of customers				4		4
		No customers				3		3
		Total				7		7
	OBC	Fluctuation in number of customers			1			1
		Total			1			1

Change in marketing of products/services of artisans – customers in winter

			Transad	Kherva	Nava Nesda	Khavda	Menpura	Total
Masonry work	SC	No change	5					5
		Total	5					5
	OBC	No change	1					1
		Total	1					1
Embroidery work	SC	No change	1			2		3
		Fluctuation in number of customers	1			0		1
		Total	2			2		4
Sewing	OBC	No change		1				1
		Fluctuation in number of customers		1				1
		Total		2				2
	OCC	No change					1	1
		Total					1	1
Goldsmith work	OCC	No change		1				1
		Total		1				1
Leather work	SC	Fluctuation in number of customers			1	1		2
		More customers			0	1		1
		Total			1	2		3
Carpentry	SC	Fluctuation in number of customers				3		3
		More customers				4		4
		Total				7		7
	OBC	Fluctuation in number of customers			1			1
		Total			1			1

Change in marketing of products/services of artisans – customers in summer

			Transad	Kherva	Nava Nesda	Khavda	Menpura	Total
Masonry work	SC	No change	5					5
		Total	5					5
	OBC	No change	1					1
		Total	1					1
Embroidery work	SC	No change	1			2		3
		Fluctuation in number of customers	1			0		1
		Total	2			2		4
Sewing	OBC	No change		1				1
		Fluctuation in number of customers		1				1
		Total		2				2
	OCC	No change					1	1
		Total					1	1
Goldsmith work	OCC	No change		1				1
		Total		1				1
Leather work	SC	Fluctuation in number of customers			1	1		2
		More customers			0	1		1
		Total			1	2		3
Carpentry	SC	Fluctuation in number of customers				3		3
		More customers				4		4
		Total				7		7
	OBC	Fluctuation in number of customers			1			1
		Total			1			1

Livestock owned by sample households by Community and village

Village	Community		cows	buffaloes	bullocks	Sheep	Goats
Transad	SC	Sum		35	2		
		N		19	1		
	OBC	Sum	1	21			
		N	1	13			
	OCC	Sum	1	15			
		N	1	8			
	Total	Sum	2	71	2		
		N	2	40	1		
Kherva	SC	Sum	1	2			
		N	1	2			
	OBC	Sum	2	10			
		N	1	2			
	OCC	Sum		1			

		N		1			
	Total	Sum	3	13			
		N	2	5			
Nava Nesda	SC	Sum	30	62	2		7.00
		N	14	31	1		3
	OBC	Sum	16	55	6		1.00
		N	7	24	4		1
	OCC	Sum	17	54	2		
		N	7	18	1		
	Total	Sum	63	171	10		8.00
		N	28	73	6		4
Khavda	SC	Sum	1			1.00	3.00
		N	1			1	1
	OBC	Sum	11	83			8.00
		N	3	9			2
	Total	Sum	12	83		1.00	11.00
		N	4	9		1	3
Menpura	SC	Sum		8	1		
		N		8	1		
	OBC	Sum		15			
		N		14			
	OCC	Sum		6			
		N		3			
	Total	Sum		29	1		
		N		25	1		
Total	SC	Sum	32	107	5	1.00	10.00
		N	16	60	3	1	4
	OBC	Sum	30	184	6		9.00
		N	12	62	4		3
	OCC	Sum	18	76	2		
		N	8	30	1		
	Total	Sum	80	367	13	1.00	19.00
		N	36	152	8	1	7

Average daily yield of milk by animal by Community and Village

Village	Community		Daily yield of cow milk (l)	Daily yield of buffalo milk (l)	Daily yield of sheep milk (l)	Daily yield of goat milk (l)
Transad	SC	Mean		7.16		
		Sum		136		
		N		19		
	OBC	Mean	2.00	4.85		
		Sum	2	63		
		N	1	13		

	OCC	Mean	4.00	6.75		
		Sum	4	54		
		N	1	8		
	Total	Mean	3.00	6.32		
		Sum	6	253		
		N	2	40		
Kherva	SC	Mean	6.00	2.00		
		Sum	6	4		
		N	1	2		
	OBC	Mean	8.00	17.50		
		Sum	8	35		
		N	1	2		
	OCC	Mean		10.00		
		Sum		10		
		N		1		
	Total	Mean	7.00	9.80		
		Sum	14	49		
		N	2	5		
Nava Nesda	SC	Mean	4.79	9.23		2.3333
		Sum	67	286		7.00
		N	14	31		3
	OBC	Mean	10.00	9.71		2.0000
		Sum	70	233		2.00
		N	7	24		1
	OCC	Mean	9.00	13.39		
		Sum	63	241		
		N	7	18		
	Total	Mean	7.14	10.41		2.2500
		Sum	200	760		9.00
		N	28	73		4
Khavda	SC	Mean	5.00		.5000	2.0000
		Sum	5		.50	2.00
		N	1		1	1
	OBC	Mean	19.67	23.78		3.0000
		Sum	59	214		6.00
		N	3	9		2
	Total	Mean	16.00	23.78	.5000	2.6667
		Sum	64	214	.50	8.00
		N	4	9	1	3
Menpura	SC	Mean		4.50		
		Sum		36		
		N		8		
	OBC	Mean		5.23		
		Sum		68		

		N		13		
	OCC	Mean		10.67		
		Sum		32		
		N		3		
	Total	Mean		5.67		
		Sum		136		
		N		24		
Total	SC	Mean	4.88	7.70	.5000	2.2500
		Sum	78	462	.50	9.00
		N	16	60	1	4
	OBC	Mean	11.58	10.05		2.6667
		Sum	139	613		8.00
		N	12	61		3
	OCC	Mean	8.38	11.23		
		Sum	67	337		
		N	8	30		
	Total	Mean	7.89	9.35	.5000	2.4286
		Sum	284	1412	.50	17.00
		N	36	151	1	7

Role of Aanganwadi by Community by village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	No idea	19	5	2	26
		34.5%	25.0%	13.3%	28.9%
	Teach and feed children	27	12	10	49
		49.1%	60.0%	66.7%	54.4%
	Vaccination	7	2	2	11
		12.7%	10.0%	13.3%	12.2%
	Other	2	1	1	4
		3.6%	5.0%	6.7%	4.4%
	Total	55	20	15	90
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	No idea	9	6	9	24
		36.0%	54.5%	36.0%	39.3%
	Teach and feed children	15	5	16	36
		60.0%	45.5%	64.0%	59.0%
	Vaccination	1	0	0	1
		4.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%
	Total	25	11	25	61
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	No idea	9	6	1	16
		25.0%	20.7%	5.3%	19.0%
	Teach and feed children	26	23	18	67
		72.2%	79.3%	94.7%	79.8%
	Other	1	0	0	1

		2.8%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
	Total	36	29	19	84
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	No idea	13	33	6	52
		41.9%	56.9%	31.6%	48.1%
	Teach and feed children	17	23	7	47
		54.8%	39.7%	36.8%	43.5%
	Vaccination	0	1	0	1
		.0%	1.7%	.0%	.9%
	Other	1	1	6	8
		3.2%	1.7%	31.6%	7.4%
	Total	31	58	19	108
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	No idea	10	8	1	19
		35.7%	29.6%	8.3%	28.4%
	Teach and feed children	17	16	9	42
		60.7%	59.3%	75.0%	62.7%
	Vaccination	1	1	1	3
		3.6%	3.7%	8.3%	4.5%
	Other	0	2	1	3
		.0%	7.4%	8.3%	4.5%
	Total	28	27	12	67
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Actual benefits availed by children by Community by village

		SC	OBC	OCC	Total
Transad	Vaccination	1	4	0	5
		10.0%	100.0%	.0%	33.3%
	Snacks	7	0	0	7
		70.0%	.0%	.0%	46.7%
	Other benefits	2	0	1	3
		20.0%	.0%	100.0%	20.0%
	Total	10	4	1	15
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kherva	Vaccination	1	0	0	1
		25.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%
	Snacks	3	2	1	6
		75.0%	100.0%	100.0%	85.7%
	Total	4	2	1	7
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Vaccination	7	5	1	13
		63.6%	55.6%	100.0%	61.9%
	Snacks	4	4	0	8
		36.4%	44.4%	.0%	38.1%
	Total	11	9	1	21

		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Vaccination	6	9	2	17
		66.7%	60.0%	50.0%	60.7%
	Snacks	3	6	2	11
		33.3%	40.0%	50.0%	39.3%
	Total	9	15	4	28
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Vaccination	2	1	0	3
		40.0%	16.7%	.0%	25.0%
	Snacks	2	1	1	4
		40.0%	16.7%	100.0%	33.3%
	Other benefits	1	4	0	5
		20.0%	66.7%	.0%	41.7%
	Total	5	6	1	12
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Actual benefits availed by women by Community by village

		SC	OBC	Total
Transad	Vaccination	2	2	4
		66.7%	100.0%	80.0%
	Other benefits	1	0	1
		33.3%	.0%	20.0%
	Total	3	2	5
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	Vaccination	5	3	8
		71.4%	75.0%	72.7%
	Other benefits	2	1	3
		28.6%	25.0%	27.3%
	Total	7	4	11
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Khavda	Vaccination	1	1	2
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	1	1	2
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Menpura	Vaccination	1	4	5
		50.0%	80.0%	71.4%
	Other benefits	1	1	2
		50.0%	20.0%	28.6%
	Total	2	5	7
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Membership in cooperative one, by village

		Credit cooperative	Milk cooperative	Self-help group	Total
Transad	SC	1	1	19	21
		4.8%	4.8%	90.5%	100.0%
	OBC	1	1	2	4
		25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	OCC	2	0	1	3
		66.7%	.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	Total	4	2	22	28
		14.3%	7.1%	78.6%	100.0%
Kherva	SC	0		3	3
		.0%		100.0%	100.0%
	OCC	8		0	8
		100.0%		.0%	100.0%
	Total	8		3	11
		72.7%		27.3%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	SC	2	17	1	20
		10.0%	85.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	OBC	0	7	0	7
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	OCC	0	11	0	11
		.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	2	35	1	38
		5.3%	92.1%	2.6%	100.0%
Khavda	OBC		2		2
			100.0%		100.0%
	Total		2		2
			66.7%		100.0%
Menpura	SC	1	5	1	7
		14.3%	71.4%	14.3%	100.0%
	OBC	0	4	2	6
		.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	OCC	1	2	0	3
		33.3%	66.7%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	2	11	3	16
		12.5%	68.8%	18.8%	100.0%

Name of the cooperative one * Membership one * Community Crosstabulation

		Since 4 years	Since 2 years	Since 1 year	Since 3 years	Since 10 years	Since 20 years	Since 15 years	Total
SC	Credit cooperative	1	1	0	2	0			4
		25.0%	25.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%			100.0%
	Milk cooperative	5	6	4	4	4			23
		21.7%	26.1%	17.4%	17.4%	17.4%			100.0%
	Self-help group	6	9	3	4	2			24

		25.0%	37.5%	12.5%	16.7%	8.3%			100.0%
	Total	12	16	7	10	6			51
		23.5%	31.4%	13.7%	19.6%	11.8%			100.0%
OBC	Credit cooperative	0	0	0	0	1			1
		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%			100.0%
	Milk cooperative	3	5	0	4	2			14
		21.4%	35.7%	.0%	28.6%	14.3%			100.0%
	Self-help group	2	0	2	0	0			4
		50.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%			100.0%
	Total	5	5	2	4	3			19
		26.3%	26.3%	10.5%	21.1%	15.8%			100.0%
OCC	Credit cooperative	2	0		0	3	5	1	11
		18.2%	.0%		.0%	27.3%	45.5%	9.1%	100.0%
	Milk cooperative	7	0		3	0	2	1	13
		53.8%	.0%		23.1%	.0%	15.4%	7.7%	100.0%
	Self-help group	0	1		0	0	0	0	1
		.0%	100.0%		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	9	1		3	3	7	2	25
		36.0%	4.0%		12.0%	12.0%	28.0%	8.0%	100.0%

Community * Name of the cooperative two * Village Crosstabulation

		Credit cooperative	Milk cooperative	Self-help group	Total
Transad	SC		0	2	2
			.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	OCC		1	0	1
			100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total		1	2	3
			33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Nava Nesda	SC		2		2
			100.0%		100.0%
	Total		2		2
			100.0%		100.0%
Menpura	SC	0		1	1
		.0%		100.0%	100.0%
	OCC	1		1	2
		50.0%		50.0%	100.0%
	Total	1		2	3
		33.3%		66.7%	100.0%

Benefit of cooperative one by village

		Access to loan	Bonus	Saving money	Other benefit	Total
Transad	SC	8	1	12		21
		38.1%	4.8%	57.1%		100.0%
	OBC	1	2	1		4
		25.0%	50.0%	25.0%		100.0%

	OCC	2	0	1		3
		66.7%	.0%	33.3%		100.0%
	Total	11	3	14		28
		39.3%	10.7%	50.0%		100.0%
Kherva	SC	0		3		3
		.0%		100.0%		100.0%
	OCC	8		0		8
		100.0%		.0%		100.0%
	Total	8		3		11
		72.7%		27.3%		100.0%
Nava Nesda	SC	3	10	1	6	20
		15.0%	50.0%	5.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	OBC	0	5	0	2	7
		.0%	71.4%	.0%	28.6%	100.0%
	OCC	0	9	0	2	11
		.0%	81.8%	.0%	18.2%	100.0%
	Total	3	24	1	10	38
		7.9%	63.2%	2.6%	26.3%	100.0%
Khavda	SC	1	0			1
		100.0%	.0%			100.0%
	OBC	0	2			2
		.0%	100.0%			100.0%
	Total	1	2			3
		33.3%	66.7%			100.0%
Menpura	SC	1	6	0		7
		14.3%	85.7%	.0%		100.0%
	OBC	1	4	1		6
		16.7%	66.7%	16.7%		100.0%
	OCC	2	1	0		3
		66.7%	33.3%	.0%		100.0%
	Total	4	11	1		16
		25.0%	68.8%	6.2%		100.0%

Establishments in *[Harijan] Vaas*, Transad

Year of establishment	Items sold /services given		
	Kariyana	Flour mill	Total
1986	1	0	1
1992	0	1	1
2003	1	0	1
2007	1	0	1
Total	3	1	4

***Faliya* * Year of Establishment of *Kariyana* shops, Transad**

	1971	1986	2003	2006	2007	2011	Total
Beldar *Vaas*	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Harijan *Vaas*	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Patel faliyun	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Thakore *Vaas*	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

Establishments in *[Harijan] Vaas*, Kherva

Year	Items sold /services given		
	Flour mill	*Paan* shop	Total
1996	1	0	1
2008	0	1	1
Total	1	1	2

***Faliya* * Year of Establishment of *Kariyana* shops, Kherva**

	1980	1987	1990	Total
Vyapar Vaas	1	1	1	3
Total	1	1	1	3

Establishments in *[Harijan] Vaas*, Nava Nesda

Year	Items sold / services given		
	Kariyana	*Paan* shop	Total
2000	1	0	1
2001	0	1	1
2004	1	0	1
Total	2	1	3

***Faliya* * Year of Establishment of *Kariyana* shops, Nava Nesda**

	1990	1998	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2008	2010	Total
Mainroad, Patel *Vaas*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
Patel *Vaas*	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
Thakore *Vaas*	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Harijan *Vaas*	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	15

***Faliya* * Year of Establishment of *Kariyana* shops, Khavda**

	1968	1970	1971	1973	1975	1980	1985	1988	1990	1991	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Bus Station-Hospital road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Bus station road	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Mainroad, Khavda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
Police station, Ramji Mandir	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
Pranav nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Ramji Mandir Sheri (Aadi)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ramji Mandir sheri	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Ramji Mandir/Police station bazar	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Tran Rasta Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	4	1	2	37

Shops opened in 2011, Khavda

Items sold / services given	*Faliyas*				
	Main road	Bus station road	Ramji Mandir	Pranav Nagar	Total
Sweets / *Farsan*	0	1	0	0	1
Mobile shop	1	0	1	0	2
Tea stall / cabin/ house	0	2	0	0	2
General store	1	1	0	0	2
Lodge / restaurant / hotel	1	0	0	0	1
Cold drinks, snacks, etc.	2	0	0	1	3
Petrol / diesel	0	1	0	0	1
Total	5	5	1	1	12

Shops in Indira Awas Colony (Navi Nagari), Menpura

Year	Kariyana	Flour mill	Pan shop galla	Total
1996	1	0	0	1
2005	0	1	0	1
2009	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	1	3